

THE IMMEDIATE ADMISSION OF NEW MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

We are glad to see our old ally, the Palmetto Banner, denouncing the insidious movement and purpose of the Whigs to admit New Mexico and California at once into the Union as States. The object of this extraordinary proposition is, as we have hitherto maintained, to enable the Administration to dodge the Wilmot Proviso question, and to save the Whig party from splitting. Their plan is to bring New Mexico and California into the Union, with Constitutions made by Mexicans, Indians, Foreigners and Northern Abolitionists, excluding slaveholders from carrying their property into that country, without waiting the usual period and the usual course of events. All other Territories have first had Territorial Governments established by Congress, and after the lapse of sufficient time for the accumulation of a respectable white population: from the old States, outnumbering the Indians and Foreigners, then, and not till then, have they been admitted as States. This was the case with the Territories formed out of the Louisiana Territory, with Florida, (Texas was governed, when admitted, by white men from the old States,) in fact with all the seventeen States, which have been added to the original thirteen.

The sole object of the Whigs in proposing the extraordinary plan of admitting New Mexico and California, with constitutions formed by a population incongruous in its materials, foreign in its origin, and a majority of it actually hostile to the old States, and especially to the Southern States, is to enable Southern Whig politicians to continue their fellowship and association with Northern Wilmot Proviso men and Abolitionists, as well as to save Gen. Taylor from being put to the test of vetoing or approving the Proviso. Either course, on his part, it is seen, would be fatal to Whiggery. If Southern men of any party, Whigs or Democrats, approve the immediate admission of New Mexico and California as States, we cannot but regard it as a cowardly, if not a most corrupt surrender of Southern rights and interests to Northern influence. The Whig politicians have always, on every question, as far as they dared, or could cheat the people of the South into approving—surrendered to the North. Except in the case of Benton, among the Democrats, we hope better things.

It is very reasonable to calculate that California, if let alone and not hurried into a State before she is in a state fit to be admitted into the old partnership, may become a slaveholding country. The cotton, sugar and gold mining, would create a demand for negroes. This the Northern Abolitionists, doubtless think probable, and hence they want to make California a State forthwith, with a constitution excluding slavery or to pass the Wilmot Proviso by Congress to effect the same purpose. Now the Southern Whigs can't vote for the latter, and Gen. Taylor would feel unpleasant to approve or veto, but the North can have her way with them and govern them, as usual, just as well, and secure all her purposes by admitting New Mexico and California as a State next session of Congress! If the mass of the people, whose interest are solely involved in the protection of their rights, honor and prosperity, and not in office seeking, are properly enlightened, they will not sustain any set of leaders whose object is the spoils, in such a shameful surrender to Free Soilism. The South should look to it, and every independent press should sound the alarm.—*Greenville Mountaineer.*

DEATH OF T. J. WRIGHT, ESQ.—The Camden Journal of Wednesday last says: "It is with deep regret we record the death of Maj. Thomas J. Wright, one of the leading members of the Bar of Lancaster, and a prominent member of the Legislature from that district. He died on Thursday morning, 13th inst., at 4 o'clock, after a very short illness. He was known as a good lawyer, in the enjoyment of a large practice, and the confidence of an extended circle of friends; a writer, a sound Democrat, and a sterling Carolinian, as unostentatious in his manners as he was kind hearted and devoted in his attachments. He had been a member of the Legislature for about three years; and his liberal views, sound judgment, and close attention to his duties induced his friends to believe that a wide field of future usefulness was opening before him. He had secured the confidence of his District, and there are but few in it whose death would have proved a severer loss."

HEALTH OF CHARLESTON.

It will be seen by the weekly bill of mortality, that six deaths occurred last week of Stranger's Fever. Other cases have occurred this week, but the Board of Health do not treat it as epidemic, and all our information leads to the same conclusion. It has never been known to prevail generally, commencing so late in the season. All the cases, we believe, without exception, have been of Foreigners, who have recently arrived in this country, whose occupations specially exposed them to the very unfavorable weather which has characterized this month, and whose irregular habits and mode of living, in crowded ill-ventilated,

and unclean rooms, were calculated to give a malignant character to any sickness that might arise, and in a few instances of persons whose general condition of health made them especially susceptible to febrile influences.

While we have every reason to believe that the disease will be limited in its influence, we would suggest that caution and attention to health are never misplaced, and at this unwholesome season of the year all unnecessary exposure to the night-air, especially in sleeping apartments, should be carefully avoided. Our latest information from those best informed on the subject is decidedly confirmatory of the opinion that there will be no general prevalence of the disease.—*Char. Mercury.*

KEOWEE COURIER.

Saturday, Sept. 29, 1849.

With a view of accommodating our Subscribers who live at a distance, the following gentlemen are authorized and requested to act as agents in receiving and forwarding Subscriptions to the KEOWEE COURIER, viz: MAL. W. S. GRISHAM, at West Union. EDWARD HUGHES, Esq., " Horse Shoe. E. P. VERNER, Esq., " Bachelor's Retreat. M. F. MITCHELL, Esq., " Chickensville. J. E. HAGOOD, " Twelve Mile. T. J. WEBB, for Anderson District.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. D. W. has been received, but his communication is too lengthy for our columns and is therefore declined.

We learn from a communication in the Temperance Advocate of the 20th inst., from Judge O'Neill, that the editor intends to make a tour through some of the Northern Districts, for the purpose of increasing the circulation of that paper; and that he desires to visit all the Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, and to form new ones when he can. He commences at Union on the 3d of the next month, through Spartanburg to the village of Greenville, which place he will reach on the 9th. He will be at this place on Friday the 13th, and purposes to hold a meeting with the Sons of Temperance on that night, and on the next day if it is desired. On Saturday night he will be at West Union, we suppose meeting with the Division which is to be opened there on next Saturday the 6th of October.

Judge O'Neill closes his communication with the following:

Friends of Temperance, the Temperance Advocate needs now your aid. Can it be that you will suffer it to fall? What is \$2 annually to a Temperance man? He saves five times that sum by Total Abstinence.

It is hoped every friend of Temperance in the State, especially the Presidents of Temperance Societies, the Grand Worthy Patriarch, and the other officers of the Grand Division, the officers of Divisions of Sons of Temperance, and the Tents of Rechabites, will take up immediately subscriptions for the Temperance Advocate, and forward them to the Editor and Publisher, John G. Bowman, Columbia. The Georgia Temperance Banner has, I guess, near five thousand subscribers. You can, and I hope will make Mr. Bowman's list fully equal to that, for South Carolina is not to be beat in temperance.

HE DID COME.

The Telegraph in extracting from our paper the last of Rev. D. Humphries' speech at the celebration of the Sons of Temperance at this place as reported by the correspondent, asks: "Why don't he *come*?" We would say to our friend of the Telegraph that, he did come: and if he has any misapprehensions as to the truth of the assertions he has but to give Pickens a visit, and he will exclaim that "the half has not been told me." The Reverend speaker could not have been mistaken for it is conceded that "experience is the best of teachers," and the speaker told the audience that he spoke experimentally upon the subject.

PICKENS.

In the last Keowee Courier, we notice that a correspondent gives an account of a celebration of the Sons of Temperance in that village, which came off on the 12th inst. Among those who addressed the meeting we also observe the name of the Rev. Jas. Damely, of this District. According to the correspondent, Pickens must be a great country, possessing as she does, all the essentials of greatness, lofty mountains, pure streams, fertile lands, sagacious statesmen, and beautiful women.

"flowrets of Eden ye still inherit, But the trail of the serpent is over them all."

Many of the inhabitants of Pickens manufacture large quantities of whiskey, which like a pestiferous stream flow in upon us here, exerting a baneful influence upon society. Let these sinks be removed, and the Standard of Temperance wave over each place where the smoke of the distillery hangs its funeral pall, then will Pickens be a desirable land indeed.

The above we take from the Abbeville Banner, and would say to our friend that, though it may be true that many of our inhabitants make liquor, that it is never carried except where there is a good market for it. Our mountain boys think perhaps that a "leettle of the good cretur" may be necessary to keep off the chills, and as it is well known that there is a goodly quantity of this in that District, our citizens very kindly carry them down some liquid fire, supposing that it is never used by the Abbevilleans save as a medicine. But seriously, our citizens live so far from market that they think this is the only method of ma-

king money, and resort to it not from choice, but from what they regard as sheer necessity. But now the Anderson Rail Road will soon be in operation, and our citizens can send their corn off, and in this way realize the cash. We have no doubt that as soon as this road goes in to operation, our people will find it to their interest to export their corn in place of distilling it: and as man is always moved by that which touches his pocket, we may infer that the making of whiskey will cease as soon as it becomes unprofitable.

A LETTER.

We are informed by the Post Master at this place, that there is in the office a letter directed to 'The Chairman of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety for Pickens District.' We would say that no such Committee has ever been formed in this District, the citizens not deeming it necessary for our safety. Things have gone well with us without such a Committee; we make this statement for the purpose of informing our friends throughout the State that if there is ought they wish attended to here in relation to the questions coming under the control of such a Committee that they must direct their letters to private individuals.— Though we have taken no public action on the matter, we will state that so far as our District is concerned, every pulsation of the heart is true to the interests of the South. As evidence of this is that the Post Masters in the District have generally burned or destroyed all the abolition papers and documents that have come to hand; and, where they have been handed out, the persons to whom directed, so far as we are informed, have consigned them to the flames.

Our District has been for a few years past the focus of considerable immigration, particularly from the middle portions of the State; many persons from that section, whose families have been, season after season, shaking with ague, until, in their estimation, to shake with patience has ceased to be a virtue, are settling amongst us, and assuming the jeans jacket and trousers of our sturdy farmers, find themselves much happier in their frugal homes than they could hope to have been in the planter's mansion, where the pale phantom disease is ever gliding from chamber to chamber, and in spite of the late rise in cotton and negroes points mockingly to an open grave.

From this cause, combined with the prodigious natural multiplication of the species here, the population of our District is rapidly increasing. New farms are being opened and on every hand the woodman's axe, awakening the sleeping silence of years, is constantly ringing in the depths of our forests; and the yellow corn is waving in rich luxuriance this morning over hundreds of acres, upon which, twelve months ago the wild deer browsed undisturbed.

Flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, whose fatness, when the Greenville Railroad is completed, will astonish the markets of Charleston, find richer pasturage on our thousand hills.

No wonder then, that some reasonable people, anxious to escape from the fevers of the middle Districts, come here and find health and a competence.

From the South Carolinian.

DISMISSAL OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

The Washington Republic of Thursday gives us officially, so much of the information as is deemed necessary to satisfy the public mind in relation to the cessation of diplomatic intercourse with France. The Republic says:

"The relations thus terminated between the Minister of France and the American Government, do not imply or necessarily lead to a cold or hostile intercommunication between the two governments. In the case of Mr. Jackson, Minister of Great Britain, whose relations with this Government were terminated by Mr. Madison in 1809 in a more peremptory manner, and for less pointed insult, no difficulty arose between this country and England. At another time we may refer to that misunderstanding at more length; but suffice it to say for the present, that, unless France is emulous of a difficulty with this country—of which we have no evidence in any thing that has hitherto transpired—no disturbance of the friendly relations between this and that country can possibly occur.

In putting an end to the official relations of Mr. Poussin with the United States, the Executive has informed both the government of France and the late Minister of France, that any communication through any other channel will be respectfully received and considered."

The gist of the whole matter was embraced in our telegraphic dispatch of Saturday. We will make an abstract of the particulars.

It seems that M. Poussin had been charged by the French Government to prosecute a claim brought by a Frenchman, for indemnification for damages sustained in Mexico by the acts of American officers. He communicated this fact to the late Secretary of State, who took no notice of it, the claim having already been disposed of honorably and justly by a military court at Puebla. The matter was brought to the attention of the present Secretary of State, who after investigating it, also concurred in the award of the military court, and informed the French Minister of this decision. Mr. Poussin then addressed a letter to Mr. Clayton, in which was the following sentence:

"The Government of the United States must be convinced that it is more honorable to acquit, fairly, a debt contracted during war, under the pressure of necessity, than to evade its payment by endeavoring to brand the character of an honest man."

This note being very offensive, and insinuating that the State Department had become the organ of a criminal accusation against the avaricious claimant, our Secretary had an interview with the French Minister. With extraordinary magnanimity, Mr. Clayton allowed Mr. Poussin to withdraw this note. It is a very doubtful matter whether Mr. Clayton is entitled to any commendation for this. The result showed that such liberal conduct was lost upon the French Minister.

In May Mr. Poussin, in a diplomatic note, represented to the State Department that "Mr. Carpenter, the commander of the American war steamer Iris, after hastening to the assistance of the French ship Eugenie of Havre, which had struck on the bank of Riso, near the anchorage of Anto Lizardo, advanced claims, wholly inadmissible, on account of remuneration for his services, and to secure their acquittal, detained the Eugenie for two or three days. In consequence of the energetic remonstrances of M. Lavallee, and the honorable intervention of the Consul of the United States at Vera Cruz, Commander Carpenter desisted from his pretensions." Mr. Poussin insisted that reproof should be administered to Commander Carpenter for detaining the Eugenie. After an investigation, Mr. Clayton decided that Com. Carpenter was entitled to remuneration for himself and men, instead of blame. Mr. Poussin then addressed the Secretary of State the following note:

LEGATION OF FRANCE,

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1849.

"Sir: I received on the 28th of May the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the same day, in answer to mine calling upon the Government of the United States to disavow the conduct of Commander Carpenter, of the American steamship Iris, towards the French ship Eugenie, of Havre, which had run upon the bank of Riso, near the anchorage of Anton Lizardo.

"The explanations given by Commander Carpenter are not of a nature, Mr. Secretary of State, such as to dispel the discontent which his proceedings have caused to my Government.

"He considered, as he says, and he still considers, that the case was one of salvage; that the rights acquired by him as the saver of the vessel saved, empowered him to keep possession of her until his extravagant pretensions were fully satisfied; but his opinions have little interest in our eyes when we have occasion to condemn his conduct.

"I called on the Cabinet at Washington, Mr. Secretary of State, in the name of the French Government, to address a severe reproof to that officer of the American navy, in order that the error he has committed, on a national marine, might not be repeated hereafter.

"From your answer, Mr. Secretary of State, I am unfortunately induced to believe that your Government subscribes to the doctrines professed by commander Carpenter, of the war steamer Iris; and I have only to protest, in the name of my Government, against these doctrines.

"I have the honor to be, with distinguished consideration, your most obedient servant,

"GUILLAUME TELL POUSSIN."

The President, on the receipt of this note, informed the French Government of the matter, laying the whole correspondence before them. That Government, not redressing the wrong which their Minister inflicted, the President terminated his official intercourse with this Government.

This, we believe, is a brief history of the whole affair. Neither the Intelligencer nor Republic apprehends any difficulty growing out of it. Indeed, it is stated that the French Government had appointed a new Minister.

With regard to the conduct of the French Government in the matter, a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says, when the correspondence was laid before it:

"M. de Tocqueville, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressed a note to Mr. Rush, saying: 'The French Executive saw no occasion for its action,' and that 'there had been unnecessary recrimination and marked faults on both sides.' Thus seeking to divide the responsibility and directly inculpate our Government.

"On the receipt of this note the President immediately directed that no further intercourse be held with M. Poussin, and that his passports be made out and placed at his disposal. He also instructed the Secretary of State to inform M. de Tocqueville that 'his opinion on the conduct of the American Government had not been solicited—that action, and not criticism, had been expected, and that before this despatch should reach him, M. Poussin's passports would be placed at his disposal.

"On Friday night last, M. Poussin's passports were prepared, and on Saturday they were transmitted to the legation

in Washington. He was in New York at the time, but arrived here this evening."

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

A most painful occurrence took place on Tuesday last in Brick Range, by which a life was lost. A little girl, a daughter of Mrs. A. Tarrar, about three years of age, playing on the back steps of the second story, fell and received so severe an injury that she expired from the effects of it early on Wednesday (yesterday) morning.

The accident was one which no care can often suffice to guard against. The grief of the bereaved parent should be mitigated by the recollection that her loved one was removed in her first fresh purity before sin or sorrow had become known to her, and "of such is the kingdom of Heaven."—*Col. Telegraph, Sept. 20.*

From the South Carolinian.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

We received a long despatch with the news by the Cambria, on Sunday morning last, and on the same day received the accounts by mail in the Baltimore Sun. The causes of these oft-repeated delays on the Telegraphic line can only be explained at the Baltimore and Washington offices, and they ought to receive the immediate attention of the President of the line. From the Baltimore Sun we give the following summary of the news: The Cambria arrived at Halifax on Wednesday evening, bringing dates to the 8th inst.

Hungary.—Our despatch states that Kossuth himself is a prisoner at Presburg together with his mother and children. The Sun's despatch says only the latter are prisoners, which is probably correct. It is stated that Comorn and Peterwarden still hold out. The Russian General, Berig, had a long interview with Riel, on the 23d ult., which resulted in the Hungarian General going to Haynau to arrange terms for capitulation. The impregnable condition of Comorn induces Klapka to demand good conditions.

A letter received from Vienna, of the 31st ult., states that several Magyar chiefs had been executed, among them an Ex-Minister of Austria who had proved recreant to his country, and that one General had been hung and another shot. Kossuth's mother and his children, and the wives and children of several of the Magyar chiefs had arrived as prisoners at Presburg.

The greater portion of the Russian army was marching towards Gallicia, but Gen. Rumege's corps was to remain near Nicola Grosswarden, Buda, and Pesth, are to have each a garrison of 3,000 men.

The Hungarian corps of Perezel entered Onova, but the Turkish authorities refused to receive them until they had laid down their arms.

Gorgey's surrender was known at Comorn on the 18th, and a summons was sent to the garrison by the imperialists either to follow the example of Gorgey or offer terms of capitulation.

Klapka, and those members of the late Hungarian diet, who had declared that the House of Hapsburg had forfeited all claim to the throne of Hungary, were conveyed to Pesth.

A letter from Vienna states the Emperor of Austria had pardoned Gorgey, who had departed for Styria, where he intended to reside.

The Imperialist forces entered Vienna on the 27th.

Prussia and Austria.—The German question seems about to be settled. There is to be a directory to govern the confederation, the members of which are to be provided by the Vienna and Munich cabinets, and will labor for the common interests of the whole of Germany. The presidency of the directory will be chosen alternately by Austria and Prussia.

The Austrian Government is endeavoring to persuade the Arch Duke John to resign his position as Vicar of the Empire.

The Frankfort correspondent of a London paper writes on the 31st, that there is little doubt that a Congress will be held there the ensuing week for the purpose of finally arranging the German question.

The Committee of the Chamber of Oldenburg have unanimously decided to reject the proposition to join the confederation proposed by Prussia, Saxony and Hanover.

France.—The Paris Moniteur publishes a decree, re-instating seventy one Lieutenant Generals and fourteen Major Generals, who were placed on the retired list by the Provisional Government of the revolution of February.

The French Government continues to refuse passports to the German refugees, who were passing through France en route for America.

Gen. Oudinot is expected to arrive at Paris on the 20th.

The appointment of Lucien Murat, as Ambassador to Madrid, is considered an act of conciliation to the two parties in the Cabinet.

Nearly all the candidates in France are conservative in their sentiments.

Rome.—Javelli, the Pope's Minister of the Interior, has arrived and installed himself head of the police and entirely under the control of the French authorities. His first decree is concerning the paper