

From the Charleston Courier.

Below we give a part of the proceedings of a Railroad meeting at the town of Henderson, in Kentucky. The citizens of that State, it appears, have been awakened by the Nashville enterprise to the importance of a Railroad connection with the Atlantic. The Resolution passed expressed fully the views of the meeting and the advantages of the route recommended.

It is truly gratifying to witness such demonstrations from that quarter. The enterprise will realize all the enlarged objects contemplated from our Louisville, Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad. It brings Tennessee and Kentucky in intimate communion with Georgia and Carolina, and opens by the Illinois Railroads, a highway to the Northern Lakes.

[From the South Kentuckian.]
RAIL ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting in the town of Henderson, on Monday the 24th day of September, 1849, composed of the people of Henderson county, Kentucky, and of citizens of the city of Evansville and Vanderburg county, Indiana. H. J. Eastin was appointed Chairman, and D. Banks, Secretary. The chairman having stated the object of the meeting, introduced the Hon. Samuel Hall, President of the Evansville and Mount Carmel Railroad, who addressed the meeting. Judge Lockhart and Messrs. Jones, Carpenter and Ingles, of Evansville, and Col. E. H. Hopkins, of Henderson, having been called upon, also addressed the meeting.

Whereupon, Hon. A. Dixon moved the following resolutions, which were seconded and sustained in a speech by L. W. Powell, Esq., and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is all important to the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of the people of the Western States, that the Railroad now being constructed from the cities of Charleston and Savannah to the city of Nashville, should be extended to some point on the Ohio river.

Resolved further, That in the opinion of this meeting, the town of Henderson is the most eligible point on the Ohio river for the terminus of said road. First, because the country over which the road would pass from Nashville to Henderson is almost a continued level, and the cost of construction would be less per mile than to any other point on the river; and secondly, because it would bring the terminus of the said road within twelve miles of the city of Evansville, Indiana; at which point the great central canal, from the Lakes through the State of Indiana, terminates, and which is also the terminus of the contemplated Railroad from Evansville to Mount Carmel, branching and terminating at different points on the Lakes, and thus with the aid of the Ohio river from Henderson to Evansville, a distance of only twelve miles, and navigable at all stages of the water by the largest class of steamboats securing a continued chain of Railroad and canal communication from the great Lakes in the North to the cities of Charleston and Savannah on the shores of the Atlantic in the South.

Resolved further, That the citizens of South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Indiana have a common interest in the construction of the proposed road, and that they be respectfully invited to co-operate with us in procuring from the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee a suitable charter, and of procuring subscriptions for the amount of stock necessary to its completion.

MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.

Hasten to forward you the Mississippi of this date, on whose second page you will find the declarations and resolutions of Mississippi in convention, irrespective of any party, concerning the past and impending aggressions of the North.

The address and resolutions of the central meeting in this city, on the 7th of May, were published in the Washington Union, to which I refer. In pursuance thereof, between that date and first instant, all of the 50 counties of this State, (unless some four or five not heard from did not act) in joint primary meetings, ratified the action of the central meeting appointed delegates as proposed to the October Convention, and a majority of them gave vivid expressions of the Southern sentiment, that immediate, concentrated, and undivided action to arrest the Northern coalition, and rescue the Constitution, the Union, and the South, was demanded by the crisis.

In our State Convention both parties were equally, and, it may be said, ably represented. Courteous and profound harmony prevailed. It sat three days. Action was the object. The admission of California as a State, under Northern auspices, and in reference to the course of the North in the last Congress, and the subsequent continued and existing agitations in the North to deter Southern emigration, and in view of the population and process out of which a Constitution for California has originated, and the area proposed to be embraced, from which the South are to be excluded, became not

in principle, but in mere detail, a subject of prolonged discussion, and, the Convention becoming impatient, laid all the projects as to that matter on the table, but appointed a committee to prepare an Address to the Southern people, in which, as I hope, that subject will be commended to the consideration of our Southern sisters. It will, doubtless, soon appear.

It will be gratifying to the patriots of the maternal State, both Whigs and Democrats, that, on this momentous question in Mississippi, all partisan controversy and feeling have been brought as a sacrifice to the altar of the Constitution and the Union, and that, instead of remonstrating further, or declaring resistance upon contingencies, we have appreciated the crisis, and ventured to call the South into consultation.

We have named Nashville as the place of the meeting of the Southern Convention, instead of the city of Richmond, to avoid the imputation of wishing to interfere with the next Congress, and in preference to other points in the South on account of greater centrality. All desired it at an earlier day; but it was the prevailing opinion that the other Southern States that might choose to concur might not have time to go into Convention, or constitute delegates at an earlier day.

The greatest anxiety I now feel is, that Virginia will be the first to support us and co-operate with us.—*Cor. Richmond Enquirer.*

KEOWEE COURIER.

Saturday, Oct. 27, 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:

MAR. W. S. GRISHAM, at West Union.
EDWARD HUGHES, Esq., " Horse Shoe.
E. P. VERNER, Esq., " Bachelor's Retreat
M. F. MITCHELL, Esq., " Pickensville.
J. E. HADCOCK, " Twelve Mile.
T. J. WEBB, for Anderson District.

AND STILL ANOTHER.

When it was urged in opposition to the election of Gen. Taylor, that his feelings and principles were in favor of the restriction of slavery from the Territories, and that he was opposed to the increase of the slave power in the government, the idea was recited by the friends of "old Rough and Ready." But since the election little after little has been developed until the fact stares us in the face that in a Southern President we have a decided opponent of the extension of slavery. Our readers will recollect that not long since the people were startled by a proclamation of Gen. Taylor for the repression of a supposed invasion of Cuba. Without the fact of such invasion being generally known—so far as we are informed without legal accusation of any kind—and certainly with out any regard for the person and property of the citizens, the military and naval forces at the single and sole beck and nod of the President have dealt with freemen as if they constituted the entire powers and functions of the government, and represented an Autocrat whose will was his law. No one seemed to understand it. It came upon us like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, without a cloud so large as a man's hand appearing upon the horizon. But governments do not always reveal the motives which prompt them to action, and a high regard for our honor in preserving Treaty stipulations was the avowed cause of the proclamation, when in truth and in fact the real spring of action is to be found in a desire to prevent Cuba from becoming an independent republic, and then a member of our confederacy, as she would add to the slave power in the government. The Massachusetts Whig State Convention have used the following language in their address to the people of that State, which the organs of the Administration have allowed to pass without comment or qualifications:

"But General Taylor's views upon the subject of slavery extension are not to be inferred from his previous declarations; for during the past summer, upon information that an expedition was fitting out from the United States, with a design of making a descent upon Cuba or the northern provinces of Mexico in view of their ultimate annexation to this country as slave territory, the President has ordered the vessels and munitions of war procured for the enterprise to be seized; and in a proclamation, breathing the principles of morality and peace, has warned the nation that any attempt to carry out the object of the proposed expedition, will draw upon the persons engaged therein, the severest penalties of the law. If General Taylor had been willing to increase the slave territory of the United States, or had been in any degree negligent of his duty to preserve the peace of the nation, a little credulity at this juncture would, in all probability, have drawn us into a war similar to that which grew out of the annexation of Texas. If any doubt existed of the sincerity of his previous declarations upon the subject of slavery, it must have been removed by the general tenor of his conduct since he has occupied the Executive chair—in the appointment of five of the seven members composing his Cabinet who are wholly unopposed to slavery, or any interest therein, and in the promptitude with which he suppressed the first attempt to extend it its area. Upon this evidence there can exist no reason why every friend

of human freedom should not give to General Taylor's Administration a hearty support."

TEXAS.

The reign of Houstonism in this State, once the Lone Star Republic, is at an end, as we learn from the extract of a letter under date of October 3d. It must be gratifying to the South to see one by one the opponents of the Southern address die a political death. So complete is the downfall of Houston that it is known that a candidate for any office is in favor of him, that is sufficient to insure his defeat. Even at his own home the people have so fully and absolutely proscribed this adherent of Benton, that an attempt to get up a meeting for the benefit of Houston and Rusk was a complete failure, and Sam Houston and his friends left the place, and when called for were 'like the spirits of the vasty deep' did not appear.

GREENVILLE & COLUMBIA RAILROAD.

A meeting of the stockholders of the road was held at Abbeville C. H. on the 19th inst. From a brief report in the Banner, we suppose that the meeting was fully attended. The Branch to Abbeville C. H. was accepted by the Company, after some debate and opposition from the people of Anderson. The terms on which this Branch was received was not stated. The proposition of the union of Greenville with the Company at Brown's then came up, on which there was much warm discussion until a late hour at night; the Convention adjourned until 12 o'clock the next day. We have received no further report of the proceedings of the meeting, but are informed that the decision of the Company admitted the Greenville stockholders into the company and allowed them to unite at Brown's.

THE WEATHER.

It rained nearly every day last week, and the River was considerably swollen. On Sunday evening it cleared off, since we have had cold nights and mornings with frost, and warm days. We are informed that ice was seen in the village on Thursday morning last.

THE LAST CENSUS.

From a statistical table in the Telegraph we learn that the whole population of the election District of Pendleton is much larger than any other District, being 26,229, an increase of 1,896 within ten years. The next highest is St. Philips and St. Michaels, having a white population of 18872. We see by this Table that several Districts and Parishes have fallen off. We will venture the assertion that in the next ten years the population of Pickens District will have greatly increased. For the last several years there has been a considerable immigration into it, and when the contemplated Railroad to Anderson and Greenville shall be completed, the whole of our good lands will be settled up, making ours one of the most populous Districts in this part of the State.

COURT.

The Fall Term of the Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas, for the District will commence its session here on next Monday. His Honor Judge O'Neal will preside.

RAILROAD MEETING IN HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.

The citizens of our sister State seem alive to their interest in the road being completed to Greenville. The meeting held at Hendersonville was addressed by Dr. Thomas, who stated that the road would without doubt be completed to Anderson and turned over to the stockholders free of debt—that the road from Brown's to Greenville, a distance of only 26 miles, would cost on an average \$8,000 per mile. That the iron had been bought extremely low, and that ten miles of the road was now completed. The meeting was addressed by several other gentlemen, among them we notice the name of Col. Duncan, of Greenville. The Asheville Messenger says, he made "a speech combining good practical sense, plain, homespun thoughts, and effective eloquence, removing many prejudices, and explaining many points that the people did not understand, and pledged that those subscribing there should not be called on until the road was completed to Greenville, and that was beyond doubt."

The Messenger says that the sum of \$13,000 was subscribed, and concludes his account of the meeting with the following:

"This is the way to do things. Let our people keep alive to these things and do it in time, and we shall soon be what we are destined by nature to be a great, prosperous, and happy people. Buncombe and Henderson have now gone over \$30,000 to a railroad entirely in S. C. What would they not do for one running directly through our own border? When will our own State do her duty to her own subjects? We hope very soon."

The Pendleton Messenger of last week says that Messrs. J. J. GILMAN and GEO. SEABORN will commence about the first of January next the publication of the *Planter & Farmer*, a monthly periodical devoted to Southern Agriculture. Success to it.

We acknowledge the receipt of a bunch of cigars, from Capt. S. R. M. Fall, which are a little of the best we have tried for some time. We would say to those fond of puffing the weed to call at his store and try some of his best, and if they do not pronounce them good then we are mistaken, and we've smoked some.

"THE SOUTHERN PRESIDENT."

The following are the comments of the N. Y. Tribune, the organ of the Northern Whig Abolitionism, on the appointment of John P. Gaines Governor of Oregon. We suppose that the "no party Administration" will claim the acknowledgments of the South for this act of kindness—the appointment of a regular Abolitionist to office, because his constituents refuse to endorse his Bill to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia. This is another link in the chain; Southern men should look to it:

"Hon. John P. Gaines, of Kentucky, we rejoice to state, has been appointed Governor of Oregon by General Taylor, and has accepted. He is one of nature's noblemen, and was chosen to Congress in '47 110 majority in a district usually against us. This year he has been run out simply because he reported a bill last winter to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and would not, like his democratic opponent, go the whole hog for slavery extension, at all hazards and to the last extremity. Slavery is just now in the condition of a somebody foretold in the Scriptures as 'having great wrath because he knoweth he hath but a short time.' (R v 12, 22.) We regret that the Whig party has to bear the consequences of that flurry, through the defeat of such men as Major Gaines, but the reverse will work out good in the end. Meantime we thank General Taylor and his Cabinet for their admirable selection of a Governor for Oregon.

For the Keowee Courier.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Pickens District is equally interesting for its natural scenery; Revolutionary incidents, and Indian legends, as it is desirable on account of its good and productive lands, its salubrious climate, its pure water, and the hospitality of its citizens. There is scarcely a waterfall, mountain, or plain that is not made doubly interesting by some daring feat, some hard fought battle, or some tradition. Within its borders the poet can find food for the imagination, and the lover of the marvelous scenes of thrilling interest. It is much to be regretted that our citizens know so little of the early history of our District, and we have been often surprised to hear men say, they have never heard of the battle of "Gap-hill," "Pickens Ring-fight," and the numerous other contests between the whites and Indians which were fought within the limits of our District. Correct details of a number of these, have been with their actors, consigned long since to the narrow limits of the tomb, leaving only sufficient information to locate them in some neighborhood, and to satisfy us that such things actually occurred. The battle of "Gap-hill" has, however, in this respect fared much better than the others, and though we are unable to ascertain the exact date on which it was fought, enough is known to the writer, and is just such a place as we would suppose the Indians would select, being a narrow pass between two high hills which are covered with frowning rocks and projecting cliffs. It is situated about four miles a little East of North from Pickens C. H. Here the Cherokees under their Chief Attakullah assembled to dispute the passage of the whites into their settlement. They occupied at that time a country broad and beautiful along the sides of our lofty mountains, which encircled their homes with natural fortresses. Their mountain fastnesses had never known the presence of the whites, and to preserve their country from spoliation by the whiteman had they assembled in force at the pass of "Gap-hill." The Cherokee nation at this time numbered at least seventy towns and villages, and could send several thousand warriors to the field. The fancied securities of their natural fortifications, and their meretricious strength had rendered them insolent. Instigated by the French, a portion of the Cherokees poured down upon our defenceless frontiers, killed and scalped the inhabitants indiscriminately and plundered the country, and then retired to their mountain homes. To chastise them for their treachery, a large force under Col. Montgomery was dispatched by Gov. Lyttleton. The Indians learning of the intended invasion by the whites with no small presumption of success, assembled their warriors and proceeded to "Gap-hill;" here their ambuscade was so adroitly placed, that not a vestige or a trace was left to warn the Carolinians of the close proximity of an enemy. Having completed all their preparations—each savage having ensconced himself behind some tree, rock, or cliff, and so quietly did they remain, that each might be sup-

posed to form a part of his hiding place, they awaited the approach of their foe. They came at length, and as they neared the pass they were enraptured with the beautiful and magnificent view that lay before them. The dusky heights of the Blue Ridge rose from the valley, and reared their lofty peaks until their summits were "cloud capped"—on their right and left the rugged hills were covered with frowning rocks, gnarled and limbless trees—in front the vale of the beautiful Keowee River.

"That by a livelier green,
Betrayed its silent course
Itself unseen—"

While the Carolinians feasted their eyes upon this "Buena Vista," the savages with death like silence and quiet awaited the signal of attack from their Chief. At length the march is resumed, the passage is commenced, but ere the van had reached half its limits, the wild war whoop had sounded, and the hills, the rocks, cliffs, and trees seemed one blaze of fire, while the shouts and yells of the savages mingled with the roar of musketry carried terror to the bravest hearts, and many a gallant soldier lay "biting the dust," ere the had time to prepare for battle. The van fell back, but being soon sustained they rallied and recovered their lost ground. A heavy fire followed on both sides—the Cherokees each aiming at his man and the Carolinians firing at the flash of the enemys guns. So obstinately was the passage disputed, that the issue was left for some time exceedingly doubtful. The moment called for decision and extraordinary exertion, and Col. Montgomery proved himself equal to the crisis. Throwing a portion of his forces on the summit of each hill, the bayonet laid bare the thicket, and drove the savages from their hiding places. The woods still resounded with the yells and shouts of the Indians but the whites had become familiar with them, and they no longer fell with terror on their ears. The Indian retired slowly as the bayonet advanced, turning and firing at their foe whenever a rock or tree afforded a shelter, until driven from all their hiding places, their retreat became a flight, leaving their foe in full possession of the battle ground. This victory was dearly bought, for a large number of the Carolinians had fallen or were severely wounded. The Indians suffered, however, more severely leaving more than one hundred of their warriors dead on the field. And now gentle reader we have given you all the details of this battle as they have been furnished us, and if we have rescued this much of the history of our District from oblivion we are content. Should you ever pass this battle ground stop as we have done, and pay a suitable tribute to the memory of those noble and brave spirits who their met there fate.

KEOWEE.

FLORIDA ELECTIONS.

In this State there were five Senatorial vacancies to fill. In those Districts the Whigs had four; the Democrats one. The result of this election is a gain for the latter of three, thus just reversing the figures. This county (Leon) Columbia and Nassau have put Democrats in the places of Whigs, and as the matter now stands, we have one majority in the Senate, instead of five against us as at the last session. A little more of the same spirit next fall will redeem the State.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS ON RAILROADS.—The casualty on the Georgia Railroad on the 12th inst., by which the engineer Richard E. Ailen, was killed, has produced a profound impression in this community. Mr. Allen was an estimable and industrious man—the son of one of our oldest and most respectable citizens—and his loss is deeply deplored by a large circle of friends.

It therefore was natural that some inquiry should be made into the cause of the bursting of the boiler of the steam locomotive. The result of our inquiries is that Mr. Allen lost his life by reason of the disgracefully and criminally negligent manner in which the boiler of this locomotive was built. The manufacturer is M. W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia. Any one who will call at the Georgia Railroad Depot and examine the shattered wreck of this shameful piece of handiwork, will become satisfied that it calls for the severest rebuke and indignation.—*Ga. Constitutionalist.*

Seest thou not, oh man, the loveliness of the Heaven at night, and dost thou, by it, know, though thou canst see him not, that still the sun exists? Why then, when every where thou beholdest His glorious works, wilt thou say, because thou seest not Him, There is no God!