

THE SPIRIT OF INDEPENDENCE IN CUBA.

We have been petrified, says the New Orleans Delta, to make the following extracts from a letter addressed by a wealthy planter of Cuba to a friend in this city. The letter is dated October 17th, 1849, and both the writer and the recipient are Creoles of the "ever faithful Island." We translate from the Spanish:

"The patriots here are fast recovering from the depression and discouragement occasioned by the proclamation of the hero of Buena Vista, and by the measures of excessive rigor adopted by his Cabinet to deprive us of the assistance of our friends on the Continent. Many who, before the late events, had not given a thought to the subject of Independence, or who doubted its feasibility, have been brought, by the action of the American Government, and by the alarm caused to our authorities by the Round Islanders, to reflect seriously upon the matter, to discuss it with their friends, and to examine the competency of the means proposed to achieve the end desired. The consequence has been a better understanding among ourselves, and an increased confidence in our ultimate success. So you may rely upon it, the good spirit is abroad again through the land—the spirit of Independence and Liberty! It pervades all classes, it has crept into the very ranks of the army. The Havana regiment, lately sent by Roncagli to Puerto Principe to fight the much-dreaded Islanders, revolted against their officers, and threatened them with death. The revolt commenced with shouts of 'Liberty and Gen. Lopez!' The Captain General not daring, in the present critical situation of affairs, to visit the regiment with the severity of military laws, has divided them into four parts and sent them off to different and separate stations.

"I need not tell you that the spirit of detestation which the oppressed natives of the Island bear to their imported masters, assumes a more decided character as the prospect of getting rid of these masters draws nearer. The authorities of Matanzas gave a splendid ball some days ago to celebrate the birth of Queen Isabella, and trusted their invitations into the houses of all the best families in the city and of the neighboring country. Not a single Creole gentleman and only two Creole ladies, responded to the appeal of the Spanish authorities. So much for the progress of opinion among us.

"The persecution of the Creoles suspected of disaffection has commenced, or rather resumed its accustomed course. There are two prosecutions for conspiracy now going on in Tinnia and Matanzas. The accusations are numerous. Many others are now in jail for the same offence. I will keep you advised of whatever may turn up worthy of publication.

"A new spy was sent out from here to New York by the steamer Ohio, and another is ready to be shipped to New Orleans by the return of the same steamer.

"The mission of these foul wretches is to follow all the movements of the most prominent of the Cuban patriots in the United States, and to ascertain how and with whom they correspond here. The Cubans, fortunately, have been warned in time by their friends here. These spies have been selected from high life, the better to lull suspicion and enable them to penetrate into every circle."

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.

We announce with regret that a negro man belonging to William B. Dorn, Esq., of this District, was brought to premature death by undue coercion on the 28th ult. The circumstances of the case, as nearly as we can gather them, are the following: The negro and another negro belonging to the same gentleman had stolen a considerable quantity of gold dust from their master's gold mill. Two young men in the service of Mr. Dorn, the one named James Coleman, and the other Richard Griffin, the latter a Georgian, in endeavoring to abstract the truth of the matter from one of the negroes, by whipping with a leather strap, did not nicely measure the extent of punishment inflicted, and consequently the negro died on the Wednesday following. An inquest was held over the body of the deceased, and rendered a verdict to the following effect: That he deceased came to his death by whipping inflicted by James Coleman and Richard Griffin. Both the guilty persons have fled from justice and are supposed to be in the State of Georgia.—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

BE CAREFUL HOW YOU SPEAK.

Hush!—why should you speak against the character of a fellow? It is all she has to depend upon in this world. Just give the impression wings that she is not so good as she should be, and it will fly to every nook and corner of the town. The story you whisper will return in tones of thunder, to astonish even yourself, who was the first guilty wretch to repeat so base a story. A word has often proved the ruin of a virtuous soul—a word thoughtlessly spoken it may be—but reported by an evil mind. Suppress any thought, which, if uttered, might injure the character or feelings of another. A thought may be justified at its birth, but a

word spoken may never be lost. Weigh everything you utter, so that none may mistrue your language or receive a wrong impression. Above all, never even in jest, whisper words, which, if true, would throw a blight upon a spotless reputation.—*Olive Branch.*

The Voice of Wisdom and Age.—In my apprehensions, the very best way to be useful and happy in this life is to cultivate domestic affections—to love home, and at the same time to be temperate and just; to pursue lawful business, whatever it may be, with diligence, firmness, and integrity of purpose, and in the perfect belief that honesty is equally binding in the discharge of public as of private trusts; for when public morals are destroyed, public liberty cannot survive.

If we are arising, we ought to lose our diffidence; and if ardent for reforms, ought not to lose our discretion. We ought to listen to the maxims of experience, and respect the advice and institutions of our ancestors, and, above all, we ought to have a constant abiding sense of the superintending goodness of that Almighty Being whose wisdom shines equally in his works and in his word, and whose presence is every where sustaining and governing the universe.—*Kent.*

A snake story.—An old deacon in Yankee land once told us a good story. He was standing one day beside a pond—where he had his word for it—and saw a huge garter snake make an attack upon an enormous bull-frog. The snake seized upon one of the frog's hind legs, and the frog to be on a par with his snake-ship, caught him by the tail; and both commenced swallowing one another, and continued this envenomed operation until nothing was left of either of them!

KEOWEE COURIER.

Saturday, Nov. 17, 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: MRS. 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. HAGOOD, " Twelve Mile. T. J. WEBB, for Anderson District.

"SCOTTS CAMPAIGN IN MEXICO." This is the title of a work from the pen of H. Judge Moore, who was a volunteer in the Palmetto Regiment. The general execution of the work is very neat, though there are rather too many typographical errors. The style is good, and sometimes rises to the sublime. We have read the work with much pleasure, and can recommend it to those desiring information on the subject of the campaign in Mexico under Scott, and as to the Palmetto Regiment. The book is well worthy of a careful perusal. The price is one dollar.

We publish this week the Presentment of the Grand Jurors at last Court, and it would call the attention of the Commissioners of the Roads to it, and the order of Judge O'Neal thereon. We trust that the Commissioners at their annual meeting will appoint some three or five of their number to lay out the roads, as we are confident that the public highway can be much improved. Nothing betrays the unfortunate location of our place, has operated more to keep down improvement, and drive the travelling community from our District, than the rough roads leading to it. If the roads are well laid out, and well worked, the natural scenery of our District will attract numerous visitors; and all who desire their Village and District to improve, will certainly cooperate heart and hand in pushing forward to completion the new road recommended by the Grand Jury.

Beside this road, the one leading from this place to Greenville should be altered; and it may be so laid out as to avoid many of the worst hills on the road. If our people desire to keep pace with the spirit of improvement, they must turn their attention to their roads, and keep them in good order. We hope that the roads of the District in general will receive the special attention of the Commissioners at their next meeting, and that they will not stop their improvements until our District can boast of as good roads as any of her sister Districts.

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

Convened on the 5th inst., and on the next day Gov. Towns transmitted his Message to both Houses. It is a very long but business-like document, occupying ten columns in the Constitutionalist, and confined with the exception of the matter of the Wilmot Proviso to State politics; what he has said in relation to the Proviso we give below, and also the remarks of the Charleston Courier on the same:

On the Wilmot Proviso, Gov. Towns speaks with the spirit of a Southern, but has not counselled, we think, wholly with the wisdom of a sage or a statesman. He is silent as to the late Mississippian movement for a Southern Convention, on the momentous question, which ought to awake a warm and hearty response from the universal South. He contents himself with proposing action on the part of Georgia alone, in which, we trust, he will not be followed by our own State Executive.

We see in the conclusion of his Message, with its specific recommendation of a provisional State Convention:

"Feeling, as I do, the incalculable value of the Union, in that purity of equality handed down to us by the great apostles of liberty that formed it; entertaining, with ardor and sincerity, a feeling of horror at all attempts by one section of the Union to violate the rights of another; and cherishing the spirit of liberty and equality, actual and positive in government, as above and far beyond unequal laws and odious oppression, I may be permitted here to re-affirm the sentiments, with which I went before the People of the State, in the late election, as containing my opinion that further aggression is not to be endured, and, if attempted by the Federal Government, must be repelled, all amicable means being first exhausted, by all the power, moral and physical, at the command of the State."

"With the confident belief that the opinions, here expressed, accord strictly with those of the great body of our constituents, I feel it my duty to ask of you the passage of an act investing the Executive with the authority to convene a convention of the people of the State, to take into consideration the measures proper for their safety and preservation, in the event of the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, or other kindred measure, by the Congress of the United States. Relying upon the purity of our motives, and feeling deeply impressed with the magnitude of the duties that devolve upon us, let us be ever mindful that our strength and capacity for usefulness, come alone from that Being, whose favor is success, whose aid is omnipotence."

We object not to the provisional recommendation of a State Convention, in view of the perpetration of the threatened outrage on Southern rights, feelings and honor; but we do object to its not being coupled with a cordial acquiescence in and embrace of the plan of joint Southern action, proposed by gallant and true-hearted Mississippi.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

FALL TERM, 1849.

We the Grand Jurors of Pickens District, do make the following presentment:

1. Some of the Court buildings need repairing, and one of the grates has fallen out and should be refitted.
2. That the road leading from Blythe's up the Oolenoy to the bridge at Amos L. Sutherland's is in a very bad condition, and also the bridge at Sutherland's as being in a dangerous condition.
3. We think that it would be very advantageous to the Community that a new road should be opened from the Village of Pendleton to this place, as it would make the road better and the distance shorter.

JOHN SHARPE,
FOREMAN.

On hearing the presentment it is ordered that so much as relates to the Public Buildings be carried and served on the Commissioners of Public Buildings with a rule endorsed requiring them to make the repairs recommended.

It is further ordered that the Presentments relating to Roads and Bridges be carried and served on the Commissioners of Roads with a rule endorsed requiring them to comply with the recommendations of the Grand Jury, or filing to do so that they show cause at the next Term why they should not be bind.

JOHN BELTON O'NEAL,
Oct. 30, 1846.

From the Baltimore Sun.
NEW YORK, Nov. 7.

Our election for State and city officers has passed off much more quietly than was anticipated, and the vote will be found to be very small. I send you such items of intelligence as has come to hand up to this time in the morning.

NEW YORK CITY.
The New York county whig ticket for Senate is elected by 1686 majority. The following are the Senators elect, all of whom are whigs: R. S. Williams, C. C. Collins, J. W. Beckin and E. D. Morgan. The whig have also elected ten out of the eighteen members of the House of Delegates.

The whigs have elected fourteen out of eighteen aldermen, and ten assistants, giving them 6 majority on joint ballot. Thomas Carnly the whig candidate for sheriff, is elected by about 686 majority. G. Rillet, whig, is believed to be elected county clerk, but I do not certify.

CITY OF ALBANY.
A despatch just received from Albany says that the whig majority in that city on the Assembly and Sheriff tickets is about 600.

The Whig city officers are also elected.

BUFFALO CITY.
The city of Buffalo give a whig majority of 48, which is much less than was expected.

Nothing further has been received from the interior of the State.

NEWS BY THE HIBERNIA.

Turkey and Russia.—There is no later news in the European Times, the only paper which has come to hand, from either Constantinople or St. Petersburg, and of course we have got no solution of the difficulty between the Porte and the Austrian General. The belief, however, among well informed circles, is said to be that Russia will pocket the affront rather than provoke a collision with France and England. There is a rumor from Paris that in consequence of the relation in which Louis Napoleon stands with the Czar, he would gladly forego the support of the nation in behalf of Turkey.

France.—The deliberations of the National Assembly were almost wholly devoted on the 12th and 13th ult. to the report of M. Thiers on the Russian question. The report is decidedly conservative, and at variance with the express views of the President's letter to M. Thiers.

The conclusions which M. Thiers arrived at are that liberal constitutions are incompatible with the Pope's independence as a temporal sovereign, and that the independent church and the rights of the people are at issue. The latter he thinks ought to give way. It is not believed that his views will be responded to by the French nation. At a subsequent Ministerial Council it was decided that the Government would follow exclusively the policy laid down in the President's letter on Roman affairs.

On the 10th ult. an Aid-de-camp from the Emperor of Russia, arrived at Paris, charged with a special message to the President of the Republic.

Austria and Hungary.—A treaty between Austria and Prussia was signed at Vienna on the 10th ult. It provides that Austria and Prussia assume the Administration of the central power of the German confederation in the name of all the Governments in the confederation, until the first of May next year.

Haynau, in his administration as Military Governor of Hungary, loses no opportunity to pursue the bloody course peculiar to him. He had murdered, under the guise of Court Martial, thirteen Hungarian Generals, who laid down their arms at the close of the war. Count Batthany, late Prime Minister of Hungary, has also been shot. He had been sentenced to be hung, but having cut his throat with a dagger sent him by his wife, it was impossible to strangle him, and he fell piecemeal by bullets from a file of Austrian soldiers.

Several hundred Hungarian officers furnished with passports from Comon, have passed through Berlin on their way to the west. Some are going to America. Klapha is said to be among them, and to have embraced the resolution of crossing the Atlantic, with three hundred others.

Hungary is to be divided henceforth into ten districts, each to have its own Provincial Assembly, yet the deputies are to be chosen by a majority of votes of the population.

Rome.—The accounts from Rome are still unfavorable. The return of the Pope is still a subject of conjecture.

There has been a misunderstanding between one of the Cardinals and Le Coelles, the Frenchman being offended at a letter he received from the Ecclesiastic, in which he complained of the number of traitors tolerated in the Eternal City. The point was referred to his Holiness, who disapproved of the Cardinal's conduct, and threw him overboard.

The brave Garibaldi has left the island of Santa Madalina for Gibraltar, where he will sail for London and ultimately for the United States.

Telegraphed to the Charleston Courier.
BALTIMORE, Nov. 6—6 p. m.
FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

Dates from Paris of the 19th ult., state that during the debates in the French Assembly, on the Romish question, an altercation took place between M. Thiers and M. Bixio, the latter making the charge that Thiers had asserted that the election of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency was a disgrace to France. A challenge passed, and the parties met with pistols, but resulted without injury to either party.

It is asserted that Russia considers the entrance of the French fleet into the Dardanelles, as tantamount to a declaration of war. The English fleet joins the French fleet at Naples.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The New-Orleans Delta says: "The distinguished Senator from Mississippi was in attendance at the Memphis Convention on the last day of its session. He was called on to address the people, after the adjournment of the Convention, and made a few remarks, in which he spoke very handsomely of the importance of preserving a close connection, and facilitating the intercourse between our Atlantic and Pacific States, but declared his unyielding hostility to the construction of a Railroad by the Federal Government, such as seemed to be contemplated by members of the Convention." In our remarks of yesterday we expressed our surprise that this point had

not been directly made, which Mr. Woodward's resolutions suggested—and are happy to perceive that Mr. Davis did enter his protest.—*Telegraph.*

From the Telegraph.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

A despatch received at this office yesterday from New-Orleans dated Nov. 9th, announces the arrival of the *Falcon* from Chicago the day before—having made the run in 6 days.

She brought no Mails. The *Oregon* was at Panama on the 28d ult. with 800 passengers—having on board \$700,000 in Gold-dust.

The Hon. Thos. Butler King was slowly recovering from his attack, and expected to leave San Francisco about the 1st of November.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

A despatch dated New-Orleans, Nov. 9, gives the tidings of the Election which took place in that city on Monday last.

The Democrats have carried the city—and entertained hopes of having carried the State.

Baker, the Democratic candidate for Governor has been elected by a majority of 252 votes—a large Democratic gain on Taylor's majority in the Presidential election.

Lucere (Dem.) has been elected to Congress from the first district—and Conrad (Whig) from the second.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 5.

The Cashier of the Susquehanna Bank has been arrested and committed to jail at Montrose, on the charge of being a defaulter to the amount of \$40,000. The deficit in the assets of the Bank amounts to \$85,000.

Georgia Legislature.—The Legislature of Georgia assembled at Milledgeville on Monday last. A telegraphic despatch to the Augusta Sentinel states that William B. Wood was elected President of the Senate, and L. J. Glenn, Secretary. In the House, J. W. Anderson was elected Speaker on the fourth ballot. These gentlemen are all Democrats.

Advantages of taking a Paper.—We fell in company a few days ago with a gentleman, who related the following circumstance: He said he asked a gentleman to subscribe for a newspaper for which he was agent. He made various excuses of the hardness of the times, and the little advantages of taking papers, but finally said if he had the money to pay in advance, he would take one. "Well," said the agent, "I will advance the money for you, and you can pay me when I see you again." The paper was sent, and the first number contained a notice of the sale of a certain tract of land, which was to take place in a few days, and accordingly he attended the sale and bought the land, and was offered before he left the ground five hundred dollars for his bargain. How many instances of this kind might be added, we cannot say, but we know of numbers. The moral is if you want to make money, take the papers.

Mr. Benton on the Proviso.—A great deal has been said about Mr. Benton's position on the Wilmot Proviso, and as it is usual in violent party contests, many misrepresentations have been made. The following extract from one of his late speeches shows, in a condensed form, what are the real sentiments of the Missouri Senator in regard to the proviso question:

"With respect to the character of the proviso, if it should be prescribed by Congress for any new territory, I think it will remain just what it has been for sixty years—a constitutional proviso, made in pursuance to the constitution; and that, being so made, it is binding upon all law-abiding citizens, and that its resistance by force and arms, militarily, would be high treason against the United States, and punishable by death under the law of the land. With respect to the expediency of the act, there is no necessity for it, and there are prudential reasons why it should not be passed. California and New Mexico are now free from slavery both by law and in fact. As a general proposition, unnecessary laws should not be passed; but if it is passed, it is an empty provision, having no practical effect whatever."

SALE OF BANK STOCK.

The Cheraw Gazette says: "On Thursday, the 1st inst. one hundred and ninety one shares of Merchants' Bank stock, belonging to an estate, was sold in this place for cash. It was sold in lots of from fifteen to twenty five shares, and brought from 115 to 115 5/8 dollars per share."

Cost of the Pacific Railroad.—At the St. Louis Convention an estimate was submitted by Col. Curtis, a skilled engineer, of the cost of the road to the Pacific, and the cost of a survey. The road can be made, he thinks, for eighty-eight million of dollars; and a thousand men, an engineer, with a party being assigned to each one hundred miles, can complete a survey in one year.