

England.—The English press devotes much space to the consideration of the annexation address of the Canadians. The London Times says, by whomsoever proposed or concocted, it reflects great credit upon the tact, skill, and adroitness of its author. In speaking of the annexation of Canada to the United States, the Times says, that the conduct of the people will be directed by motives of prudence and interest alone if they think they can do without Canada. They will not cede those harbors which must ever command the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and protect the trade of the Atlantic.

France.—The French Ministry has resigned or been dismissed, because of their disinclination to sustain the views embodied in the President's letter to M. Ney, relating to the affairs of Rome. Great excitement existed in Paris in consequence, but the President was firm, and has written a letter to the Assembly, which the London Times characterizes as imprudent, but spirited. He has formed a new Cabinet, which wholly represents the views of the President and a majority of the Assembly.

Intelligence of the Dismissal of the French Ministry was received in London on Thursday, and caused much surprise and excitement.

The French Ministry resigned in a body on the 30th, though one account says they were dismissed. It seems that the whole ministry assembled that morning, with the exception of Odillon Barrot, who was ill, to advise the President respecting the appointment of a successor to M. Falloux, the retiring minister. At their meeting, Louis Napoleon emphatically declared that the Cabinet wanted dignity. This insult was too deep to be forgiven, and the President added that the Cabinet had been too subservient to the conservative party of the Assembly; that the Clubs of the Council of State did what he himself could not do, settled the policy of Government, and actually nominated the ministry. This was enough. An explosion instantly followed.

The Times says 'Louis Napoleon has placed himself between absolute success, crowned with absolute power, and certain destruction.'

M. Thiers, M. Mole and Gen. Changarnier, support the new ministry, but have too much prudence, it is said, to join it.

The proposition of Napoleon Bonaparte for an amnesty for the insurgents of June, came before the Assembly on the 25th of October. After much discussion the proposition was negatived.

Rome.—Assassinations of the French soldiers continued at the latest dates.

It is expected that the Pope will return soon, and that the French army will leave immediately.

A correspondent of the London Times says, that if the Pope returns to Rome, it must be under the protection of foreign bayonets.

Spain.—The new American minister has formally presented himself, and with much tact and skill disclaimed, in the name of President, the doings of the party who proposed to seize upon Cuba.

Gen. Lamoriciere has communicated to the French cabinet the fact that Russia only demands the expulsion from her territory of the Hungarians, and the affair is now regarded as settled.

CULTIVATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following is an approximate estimate of the proportion of lands in the respective States and Territories at this time under cultivation:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
New Hampshire,	60	Ohio,	50
Vermont,	40	Indiana,	30
Maine,	20	Illinois,	15
Massachusetts,	60	Michigan,	30
New York,	65	Iowa,	10
New Jersey,	50	Texas, (proper)	15
Pennsylvania,	70	Rhode Island,	60
Maryland,	20	Connecticut,	75
Virginia,	40	Florida,	16
South Carolina,	40	Wisconsin,	20
Georgia,	40	Missouri,	40
Alabama,	20	North Carolina,	25
Mississippi,	50	Louisiana,	60
Tennessee,	50	Arkansas,	25
Kentucky,	40		

This shows that without our newly acquired territories, there is 60 per cent. of the United States, or more than one-half uncultivated.

It also shows that we have yet abundant room for at least twice our present population; and lastly it shows that the United States is destined to be the mistress of the world.—South Carolinian.

YANKEES ON THE SAN JOAQUIN.—Bayard Taylor gives the Tribune an account of his visit to the Stockton Valley of the San Joaquin. He says:

The San Joaquin is now about 30 yards in width. The Yankees have "squatted" at the crossing, and established a ferry. They charge for carrying over a man and horse, and as this route is now much travelled, their receipts range from \$500 to \$1000 daily. In addition to this they have a tavern and grazing camp, which are very profitable. They built their terry boat, which is a heavy flat, hauled across with a rope, with their own hands, as well as a launch of 80 tons, now doing a fine business between Stockton and San Francisco.

rounded by sympathizing friends Col David Crosby breathed out his life, and paid the last debt of nature.

This interposition of Providence, to whose decrees we should submit with christian resignation, has summoned from amongst us, whilst in the midst of the enjoyment of all those blessings which render life desirable, one who was admired for his many virtues, and much esteemed for his amiable and estimable qualities.

Col Crosby was a native of the District of Fairfield, born of worthy and respectable parents—his ancestors were among the early settlers of the country, and possessed those decided traits which seldom fail to manifest themselves in the line of offspring—giving determination to character, and putting it in a great measure beyond the control of contingencies and external condition of life. These traits seem to have been in a very striking degree transmitted to the subject of these remarks.

Having in early life been thrown chiefly upon his own resources, by his energy, industry, and frugality, as a planter, he accumulated, and has left behind him for the support and enjoyment of his wife and children a handsome and competent fortune. He was also possessed of decided military taste, and by his early devotion to the study of tactics, rose in rapid success to the different commands of Captain, Major, Lieut Colonel, and finally Colonel of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Militia.

As a citizen he was ever prompt to discharge every public duty; as a neighbor, he was kind and conciliating; as a friend, warm and sincere; and as a father, husband, son and brother, affectionate in the highest degree. As an evincing evidence of the excellency of these qualities, and of the manner in which they were appreciated, he was, while yet so young, fixed upon with entire unanimity by his section of the country as their candidate for the post, from which death has removed him. Thus whilst in the summer of life, and in the midst of his usefulness, has death claimed him as its victim, and consigned him to an honored grave.

It is not my purpose, sir, to pronounce an eulogy on the life and virtues of my deceased friend and colleague, but simply to call the attention of this Honorable body to this afflictive dispensation of Providence, and to ask of it an unanimous adoption of the resolutions, which I will now submit for its consideration.

Resolved, That this House has learned with deep and abiding sorrow, the death of Col David Crosby, late a Representative from the District of Fairfield.

Resolved, That the members and officers of this House, from a sincere desire of manifesting their respect for the memory of the deceased, will wear the usual badge of mourning, during the present Session.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this House in relation to the death of its late member, Col Crosby, be communicated to his family by the Clerk.

The customary resolutions of condolence and sympathy were also offered with appropriate and feeling remarks, in relation to the death of members that have been announced—

By G F Townes, in relation to the late E H Earle, of Greenville.

By Mr G Mc Witherspoon—in relation to the late Thos J Wright, of Lancaster; and

By Mr R L Tillinghast—in relation to the late Thos S Gillison, of St. Lukes.

On motion of Mr Henry, it was Ordered, That when this House adjourns, it adjourn to meet at 12 M to-morrow.

On motion of Mr Blakeney, the House then adjourned at 1 1/2 P M.

VACANT OFFICERS.—The following offices, we believe, will soon be vacant by expiration of the terms of the present incumbents, and resignation, and will be filled by the Legislature, which meets to-day:

- Comptroller General.
- Treasurer of Lower Division.
- Adjutant and Inspector General.
- Solicitor of Eastern Circuit.

Commissioners in Equity for the following Districts:

Beaufort, Orangeburg, Sumter, Richland, Marion, Chesterfield, Marlborough, Pendleton and Lancaster.—Telegraph.

HOME DEPARTMENT.—It is intimated that Mr. Ewing will be legislated out of the Cabinet by abolishing the Secretaryship of the Interior, created during the last session. Both Whigs and Democrats it is thought will coalesce to get rid of this functionary. There is evidently danger in the expansion of powers which this new department may choose to exercise, and it may be well doubted whether there was any necessity for its creation.—S. Carolinian.

Lamartine.—A letter from Constantinople, dated 5th October, states that the Sultan has granted to M. de Lamartine, gratuitously, an immense tract of country situated in a fertile plain, within a few miles of Smyrna, and forming part of the domains of the crown, and which, it is said, Lamartine will make his residence in the course of the ensuing spring.

An attempt, and it is believed a successful one, will be made to establish a Penitentiary, and also to restore Military Encampments; while the friends of the Bank may prepare to resist a powerful effort to throw that institution into commission.

From the Columbia Telegraph. LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

IN THE SENATE CHAMBER, Monday, Nov. 26th, 1849.

The members of the Senate assembled in the Senate Chamber to-day, at 12 o'clock M.

The venerable President, Hon. Angus Patterson, of Barnwell, took the chair, and the roll being called and a quorum present, the body proceeded to business.

The Journal of the last day of the preceding Session, was read by the Clerk. On motion of Mr. Witherspoon, a committee was appointed to wait on the Governor, and inform him, that the Senate were ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make—consisting of Messrs. Witherspoon and Quattlebaum.

The Presentments of the Grand Juries of Colleton, Marlborough and Fairfield, praying the establishment of a Penitentiary, among other suggestions, were read and appropriately referred.

Reports from the Commissioners of various Free Schools, were also presented.

A portion of the Fairfield Presentment, relating to the mode of weighing cotton in Columbia, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements.

The Hon. John Willson, Senator elect from St. James Goose Creek, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Witherspoon, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported that the Governor would communicate with the Senate to-morrow (Tuesday), at 1 o'clock, P. M.

After the transaction of some formal business, the Senate adjourned to meet on Tuesday at 12 o'clock M.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES; Monday, November 26, 1849.

At the hour of 12, m. the Clerk called the roll, the Speaker took the Chair, and a quorum being present, the journal of the last day's proceedings of the previous session of the Legislature was read.

The Speaker announced that during the recess of the Legislature, information had been received of the decease of four members—the late Messrs. E. H. Earle, D. Crosby, T. S. Gillison and T. J. Wright—and also the death of Mr. J. McElhane, late door-keeper of the House, and that writs of election as required, had been issued to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of the late members above named.

The House was informed that Mr. Holland, a member elect who had been unable to attend at the previous session, was now in his seat and ready to be qualified.

It was announced that the following members elect were also ready to be qualified: Mr. B. F. Perry, member elect in place of the late E. H. Earle, of Greenville; Mr. S. B. Massey, in place of the late Thos. J. Wright of Lancaster; and Mr. R. W. Singelton, in place of the late Thos. S. Gillison of St. Lukes Parish.

Whereupon Messrs. Holland, Perry, Singelton and Massey appeared at the Clerk's desk and were duly qualified as members of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Blakeney, it was Resolved, That the House do now proceed to the election of a door-keeper.

A ballot was accordingly had, and Messrs. T. S. Marion, B. Y. Martin and A. M. Martin were appointed a Committee to count the ballots.

Mr. Perry, of Greenville, asked that J. N. Whitner, Esq., one of the Solicitors of the State, be excused from attendance at this Session, on account of ill-health; and leave of absence was accordingly granted.

On motion of Mr. L. M. Ayer, it was Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and inform him that the House had met, and were now ready to receive such communications as he might have to lay before them.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Ayer, Seabrook and Wallace to constitute said Committee.

Mr. W. R. Robertson, of Fairfield, in alluding to the decease of Mr. D. Crosby, late member from that District, addressed the House as follows:

Mr. Speaker,—If the House will indulge me, I shall embrace the present occasion to bring to its notice, an event that cannot fail to impress the mind of every member.

At our last Session, there sat in the midst of us a Representative from the District of Fairfield, in the bloom of life and in the enjoyment of full and vigorous health; that Representative is no longer numbered among the occupants of this floor—death has assigned to him another scene of life, a different stage of action.

On the 22d day of February last, and in the 35th year of his age, at his home, in the bosom of his own family, and sur-

nothing but rebuffs wherever he went. All this took place in 1820, or thereabouts. But he succeeded at last. The railways were laid. The world has been benefitted by the madness of Thomas Gray.

Well, what became of him, the reader will ask? We do not know; but believe he still lives in Exeter, to which place he removed. Up to 1846 he has been neglected. While thousands have been enriched by the consummation of his brilliant scheme, he remained forgotten—forced by poverty to sell glass on commission for a living. Howitt, in the People's Journal, a few years ago, gave a somewhat lengthy sketch of his career; thus bringing him into public notice. Elliott wrote a great truth in these words: 'How many men who lived to bless mankind have died unthanked.'

How many of the railroad projectors, agitators, stockholders, &c., have ever heard of the subject of this brief sketch?

The Meteor.—The meteor, (for it was one) the explosion of which we noticed in our last, was heard in Yorkville, and also about sixty-five miles in a northwest direction from that place. We learn also that in its track particles of iron had been picked up, but the largest piece was found in C. barrus county, about 25 miles from Charlotte. It weighs 19 pounds. The gentleman who found it states that it struck a large pine tree lying on the ground, went through it, breaking it in two, and then into the earth to the depth of three feet. An effort was made to obtain the iron, but he was not willing to give it up until all his neighbors had seen it.—Charlotte Journal.

KEOWEE COURIER. Saturday, Dec. 1, 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:

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

CONGRESS.

Next Monday Congress will convene, when some excitement is expected about the Speaker's election—that being the opening scene. Few sessions of our national legislature have been more interesting, particularly to the Southern people, than the one about to commence, is destined to be. Questions that will affect the vitality of the Union are to be settled, and we are now to see how far the abolitionists of the North will carry their aggressions, and into what new troubles the madness of their fanaticism is to plunge our country.

California will offer herself for admission into this Union, presenting a Constitution containing a clause incorporating the Wilmot Proviso; and then, upon the question of her admission with this odious principle fixed in her Constitution, there will be a desperate struggle, the result of which, some seem to believe, will depend very much upon the character and influence of the men she may send to the Senate. But of this we will know more 'When the hurly-burly's done, 'When the battle's lost and won.'

THE GERMAN SETTLEMENT.

We understand that Surveyors are now engaged in laying off the lands recently purchased by the Germans in our neighborhood, into lots containing from 120 to 200 acres, and that most of these lots will soon be in the possession of tenants. We have also been informed by one of the surveyors, Mr. Mauldin, that a tract of 1000 acres, situated twelve miles from this place, on the road to Clayton, Ga., has been selected by the agents of the company as the site of their Village; the situation is a happy one, being the centre of a high and level country, and we have no doubt but that the intelligent foreigners who are about to become our fellow citizens will in a very few years build up a prosperous settlement, in the heart of which will repose a quiet hamlet, lending by its peaceful beauty another charm to this already delightful country, and increasing by its churches and academies the moral and intellectual resources of our District. So note it be.

OUR LEGISLATURE.

We will present our readers next week with the Governor's Message, together with an abstract of the week's proceedings of the Legislature. The people expect much, at the present Session, from the hands of their Representatives, and will wait their action on the important subjects which will come before them with confidence in their wisdom and public spirit.

Upon the great Southern question the Legislature will take, we have no doubt, a firm and dignified course—a course which will convince the agitators of abolition that a spirit still exists in South Carolina, as well as in the other Southern States, which is ready to resist the domination of domestic enemies as it has shown itself prompt to repel the aggression of foreign foes.

Much dissatisfaction with the many imperfections of the present Free-School system has been expressed, and radical changes called for by the people, but what those changes will be it is impossible at present to predict.

The Bottle Trick before the Queen.—The following, from the Caledonia Mercury, throws into the shade Blitz, Herr Alexander, and we do not know but it goes ahead of the 'old gentleman' himself.

On Monday, Prince Albert's birth-day during the festivities at Balmoral, the Wizard of the North, Professor Anderson, was present, and was asked if he would perform the feat they had heard so much of his having done successfully, 'The Inexhaustible Bottle.'

On receiving the royal command to perform it, he called for a champagne bottle, and handed a large number of glasses round, and asked Lord Portman what he would drink. His lordship replied whiskey—whiskey was poured out. Mr. Anson preferred brandy, which he got. Several demanded wine, which passed freely; and one of the proprietors of the royal distillery, Mr. Begg, thinking to baffle the professor, asked him if he could give him a glass of his best Loch-nager whiskey. No sooner said than done; and the Lochnager whiskey became in great demand. A large number of additional glasses were distributed, and numbers called for Irish whiskey, numbers for brandy—the Highlanders patronized Mr. Begg; when Lord John Russell, perhaps like Mr. Begg, wished to try the wizard's skill, asked for a glass of rum, which was immediately supplied, and his lordship pronounced it excellent. The London portion of the domestics and police called for gin, which was freely poured out of this extraordinary bottle; and the Wizard was returning to his seat, when his royal highness, anxious to test the bottle, presuming as he was returning that it was exhausted—asked if more could be poured out. Glasses were brought for her Majesty and Prince Albert, and on being asked what they preferred, requested Begg's best Lochnager, which immediately ran forth, and the Prince, tasting it, acknowledged its purity; and the Wizard gave the bottle to the Prince, and asked to look if it was empty—it was. Mr. Anderson poured out some water, and in the Prince's hand filled it, ordered glasses, and asked the Prince what wine he preferred. Port was selected. The Prince poured out port, then sherry, then milk, then champagne, and then broke the bottles, and in it was discovered a beautiful turtle dove.

Count Louis Batthyany, upon whom the crowning acts of cowardly and treacherous Austrian vengeance has just been performed, in addition to the hanging or shooting of all the other distinguished Hungarian Generals who surrendered after Georgey's submission, was one of the most distinguished men of the country, and also one of those who most earnestly sought to give a moderate tone to the objects of the late struggle.

This nobleman, it will be recollected, was Prime Minister of Hungary at the outbreak of the war, and even after the open violation of the Emperor's pledge he was one of the members of the deputation from Pesth that waited upon the Imperial commander-in-chief, in the hope of still effecting, if possible, a peaceable solution of the contest. He is said to have been entrapped into a voluntary surrender to Wirsichgratz, in December last, and since that time he had remained a prisoner, and his name was scarcely ever mentioned. To the astonishment of all, however, he was suddenly condemned by Haynau, without a form of trial, to death by the rope, and his sufferings have now been concluded, under circumstances which have added horror to a tale that seemed to admit of no aggravation. The sole ground upon which the execution took place, according to the official notifications of the monster of the monster by whom it was ordered, was that the Count, in his former capacity as Prime Minister of Hungary, had adopted resolutions 'contrary to the Imperial will,' and had subsequently entered the insurgent army, and had also formed one of the Hungarian Diet after it had been dissolved by his Majesty. He was, accordingly, after the lapse of ten months, during which he had been a harmless prisoner, and when every Hungarian had laid down his arms, and all danger to the Austrians was over, condemned to be hanged, his property at the same time being confiscated.

THE AUTHOR OF THE RAILWAY SYSTEM.—The following sketch of Thomas Gray, the author of the railway system, we take from the Painesville Telegraph:

Thomas Gray was born in Leeds, England, about a half a century or more ago—and this is all we know of his early history. The Middleton Colliery had a railway for carrying coal to Leeds a distance of three miles. The cars moved along at the rate of three and a half miles per hour. It was laughed at—not by Gray—but by the wise public. Gray saw in this little work something that might be augmented into greatness; and he thought upon the subject, and forthwith became a visionary! He talked and wrote upon his project of 'A General Iron Railway,' until the people thought him insane. He petitioned Parliament; sought interviews with the lords and other great men; and thus became the laughing stock of the English. He received