

[From the N. O. Delta, June 26.]

**IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.**

We are indebted to the Patria for an extra, issued by it yesterday evening, containing the following important intelligence from Mexico, which we proceed to translate:

We received yesterday the Bien Publico, published at Matamoros, of the 18th instant, the following documents came to hand, which we have translated from the English, and although it appears to have been printed in this city, (Matamoros) we have good reasons to believe it was printed on the other side of the river (i. e., on the American side):

**DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**  
JUNE 16, 1849.

*Unanimous Declaration of the Seven Northern States of the Sierra Madre of Mexico.*

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one nation to dissolve the political bonds which unite it to another, and to assume separately among the powers of the earth the position to which the laws of nature, and nature's God, entitle it, a decent respect for the opinion of mankind requires that it should state the causes which impel it to the separation.

The history of the present and past government of Mexico is a history of repeated injuries and usurpation, all having for their direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, we present the following facts to an impartial world:

*First*.—Wearied with political changes, which have been heretofore nothing more than continued oppression, exercised by new hands, we declare ourselves free.

*Second*.—Wearied with the exactions of the government, which have been made solely for the purpose of perpetuating the power of the usurpers of the liberties of the people, we declare ourselves free.

*Third*.—Wearied with the armies which have been collected solely to oppress and annihilate the industry of all, except that of the oppressors, we declare ourselves free.

*Fourth*.—Wearied that our beloved religion, constantly threatened by bayonets, is fettered in its design of benevolence and public instruction, we declare ourselves free.

*Fifth*.—Wearied that the people, in the midst of their vast domains, are denied the right of individual possession, we declare ourselves free.

*Sixth*.—Wearied with the promises which have been made to our children, who anxiously await in vain of their rulers the right of education, we declare ourselves free.

*Seventh*.—Wearied that our aged fathers are sinking gradually into the grave, like the brutes, without any alleviation, we declare ourselves free.

*Eighth*.—Wearied that whilst misery and poverty prevail every where, the usurpers amass purple and gold, we declare ourselves free.

*Ninth*.—Wearied with the national declaration that slavery should not be tolerated on our soil, while the domestic service is an odious, horrible and cruel system, and prevails without alleviation and without parallel, we declare ourselves free.

Wherefore we, the people of the Seven Northern States of Mexico, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the Universe for the rectitude of our intentions, now solemnly proclaim and declare "that these United States are free and independent!" That they are absolved from all allegiance towards the Mexican government and that all connexion between them has ceased, is and ought to be entirely dissolved. And consequently as free and independent States, we have the right to levy troops of war, make peace, form alliances, establish commerce, and perform any other act or thing which appertains of right to free and independent States. And to sustain this declaration, with a firm reliance upon Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

We have drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard. Now's the day. Death to tyrants.

Hon. Wm. C. Preston, of South-Carolina, accompanied by his lady, passed through this place on Sunday last, on his way to the Virginia Springs. Disease has made such rapid inroads upon his constitution, that his person presents but a sad wreck of its wonted vigor; though we sincerely trust the wholesome mountain air and the life-giving properties of the Springs may entirely restore his health, and that his valuable life may yet be spared to his country for many years. [Danville Register.]

**FIRE IN GEORGETOWN, S. C., ATTENDED WITH LOSS OF LIFE.**—We learn from a gentleman, who arrived yesterday from Georgetown, that a fire occurred at that place about one o'clock yesterday morning. All the stores from the Market to Durant's Hotel, on the water side of the street, have been destroyed. The stores burned are about one-half of all in the town. Our informant was not able to give us the probable amount of loss, nor

the amount of insurance. Mr. Thomas Burden, a citizen of the place, we regret to learn, was unfortunately killed in attempting to blow up a house.—Char. Courier.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 3—9, a. m.

Accounts from Merida to the 18th June, state that there had been a fight between the Yucateans and the Indians, near Tille. The former were routed with great slaughter. The Indians were closely besieging Tehosaca.

The city is very healthy. The deaths last week from Cholera were 29; other diseases 84. Total 113.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 4—9, a. m.

Col. Duncan, Inspector General of the Army, died yesterday in Mobile.

The cotton, corn and sugar crops were quite promising throughout Texas.

The cholera, it was reported, had broke out among the Comanche Indians, and they were flying in every direction, panic stricken.—Char. Courier.

**KEOWEE COURIER.**  
Saturday, July 14, 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. VERNER, Esq., " Bachelor's Retreat.
- M. F. MITCHELL, Esq., " Pickensville.
- J. E. HAGOOD, " Twelve Mile.
- T. J. WEBB, for Anderson District.

**BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY.**

It will be recollected by our readers that on the 28th of April last, two travellers, calling themselves William Young and John Bishop, stopped at Col. J. Norton's, three miles above this village, for the night. That on the next morning, each passed to him a twenty dollar bill on the State Bank of South Carolina; Col. Norton coming to the village, it was discovered that the money was counterfeit. A warrant was obtained, and the Sheriff accompanied by two or three others made pursuit, and came up with them at West Union. An attempt was made to arrest Young and Bishop, but both fled, pursued by the Sheriff and his company. During the pursuit, Young and Bishop were observed to throw away several bundles of paper, which was then supposed to be money; and one of the party remarked, "Look at the money how it flies." The citizens of the neighborhood were informed of this fact, and requested to search for the parcels. One of them, Rev. Jeremiah Compton, gave to the Sheriff the next day, two one hundred dollar bills on the Bank of Mobile, Ala., which he said his son had found near where Young was arrested.

Shortly after this Compton left the District to get a legacy, as he said, from his father-in-law's estate. The next we hear of him he has passed two one hundred dollar bills on the Bank of Mobile to Maj. Cooper, President of the Mint at Dahlonga. The bills were well executed on good paper; and when sent to Augusta the brokers were willing to exchange for it. But on some account they were sent to Montgomery, Ala., where they were detected, and returned to Maj. Cooper as spurious.—Esquire Russell then, as the agent of Maj. C., followed Compton to this District, and on the 4th inst. accompanied by Maj. Grisham went to Compton, who took back the bills and made the following statement:

That on the morning after the arrest of Young he had found a large amount of money himself, \$1900 00 in one hundred dollar bills, near where Young was arrested, and that he separated from the bundle two of them and placed them near the same place, and then sent his little son to search for them, who found them—that he had delivered these to ascertain if they were counterfeit, and thought himself entitled to the remainder. But his passing the money clearly shows that his intentions were not good, as he must have known that the money was counterfeit. He then delivered to Maj. Grisham the forty-nine hundred dollars, which was by him given to the Sheriff.

We have seen the bills, they are all on the Bank of Mobile, Ala. And, as far as we are competent to judge, well calculated to deceive. The signatures are well executed, but the dates and numbers badly filled up. They are all made payable to J. E. Watson, letter A, and dated 29 Nov., 1845. The word "the" in small letters on these bills is placed before the word "Bank," and we are informed that in the genuine bills it is placed immediately over the word "Bank." Esquire Russell pointed out several other inaccuracies in the execution to our informant, who is unable to point them out certainly.

We have been thus minute in giving all the particulars, as they occurred, that the public may be on their guard, as it is confidently believed that a large amount is still out, which was thrown away by Young and Bishop their pursuit, some of which may find its way into circulation.

We are informed that Compton has left the District.

We publish to-day the recommendation of President Taylor, that the first Friday in August next be observed "as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer," that Divine Providence may arrest the fell disease with which our country is scourged, and "stay the destroying hand which is now lifted against us."

**SONS OF TEMPERANCE.**

The following are the Officers elect of Pickens Division, for the present quarter:

- M. M. NORTON, W. P.
- W. D. STEELE, W. A.
- W. H. TRIMMER, R. S.
- O. N. BARTON, A. R. S.
- D. F. HILL, P. S.
- JOSEPH BURNETT, T.
- J. R. EARLE, C.
- M. G. ANDERSON, A. C.
- GEO. C. MATTISON, J. S.
- G. A. TAYLOR, O. S.

The first three and the last were regularly installed in Office on Monday evening last, by Rev. Jos. GRISHAM, D. G. W. P., J. J. HOWARD, of Hamburg, acting as D. G. C.

**SAY, WHAT HE DESERVES!**

**SWIFT RETRIBUTION.**—On Tuesday last the 'Greenspot' was made doleful by the tolling of bells for the death of James K. Polk, late President of the Locofoco party. The news of his decease was received by telegraph. The disease under which he laboured was chronic diarrhoea; not cholera, as stated in our last.—Thus has this ambitious and wicked man been called early to his final account. We would, in charity, have wished him a life of ten thousand years in which to 'bring forth fruits meet for repentance.'—*"We are taught in the Book of Books that for National sins there shall be National afflictions. Does it not, however, seem a little singular, just contemporaneous with the death of the author of the most shameful iniquities in which our country ever engaged, that the consequence of those iniquities should be so full upon us—that the scourge of disease should be sweeping the length and breadth of our land! Verily the ways of Providence are inscrutable."*

The above we find in one of our exchange papers, but who it was that so far disgraced himself as a man, and so flagrantly violated all principles of humanity and common decency, we are not informed; nor are we desirous to know. The man who is so woefully blinded by party prejudice, as to express himself in such style, only shows the baseness of his heart; and the littleness of his soul. We trust that he will meet with no favor from any of the press, either whig or democrat, but that the rebuke for which it so just calls will not be spared, until the perpetrator shall be willing to leave "the ranks of a profession, which he has dishonored, and attempted to degrade to the level of his own baseness."

**ATCHISON VS. BENTON.**

Senator Atchison, who is the colleague of Mr. Benton, has sent to press, it is said, a manifesto against the doctrines of Mr. B. It should be a source of gratification, that Senator B. is thus eschewed by men from his own State.—Missouri has long and willingly acknowledged him as her leader; but since he has turned traitor to the doctrines, which she has advocated and recognised as orthodox, she cast him off, proving that she has more regard for principles and consistency than for any man. The Democratic press throughout the Union, so far as we are informed, have denounced Senator B., and the only alternative which he now has, is to throw himself into the arms of Northern Whigs and Free Soilers, for whom he is a worthy associate.

**U. S. SENATOR.**

The Governor of Illinois, it is stated, will call an extra session of the Legislature to elect a Senator in place of Gen. Shields, who has been declared ineligible to his seat. Several of the Democratic papers have hoisted the name of J. A. McClernand. Judge Breese who opposed Gen. Shields is said also to be a candidate.

**SIGNIFICANT.**

The citizens of Orangeburg on the celebration of the fourth of July, dispensed with the reading of the Declaration of Independence and substituted the Southern Address. Let the North look to it.

**THE CHOLERA.**

This dread disease has made its appearance on the Savannah River. Seven cases are reported on the plantation of Dr. Daniels, and 18 or 20 on that of Dr. Scriven. There were some few other cases. Some of the first named cases have died. The cases generally are said to be of a mild form, and yield readily to medical treatment.

It is extending rapidly at the North and West.

Col. Duncan, Adj. and Inspector General of U. S. Army, died at Mobile on the 3d inst.

**NEW ORLEANS.**

We are happy to learn that the crevasse at Sauve's, which was the principal one, has been entirely stopped, and the works made secure.

**MAJ. GENERAL WORTH.**

Arrangement have been made by the Common Council of New York, to convey the remains of this distinguished officer to his native State for interment.

**GENERAL SCOTT.**

The N. Y. Courier & Enquirer denies the reported dangerous illness of this distinguished officer, and says his health has not been as good as it is now, for some time past.

But the Charleston Mercury (7th inst.) says it has private advices, which represent him in a critical situation; and his recovery as doubtful.

**FATHER MATTHEW.**

This great Apostle of Temperance has at length arrived in the United States. He came over in the ship Ashburton, and his reception at Castle Garden, by the city authorities of New York, was all that his friends could desire. We take the following from the N. Y. Herald.

"Father Matthew enjoyed excellent health all the way, and his spirits were remarkably good. He was only sea sick for the first day or two. He looks right well, though, when going on shore, he appeared a little nervous and excited.

He offered Mass and addressed the people every Sunday during the voyage; and on the Sunday before last he addressed the passengers on the subject of temperance, when he administered the pledge to 150. He conciliated the affection and good will of all on board—even of those who did not adopt the teetotal principles.

We take the following from the Abbeville Banner:

"Look Out.—We have been requested to warn the public against two persons who are travelling through the District selling Linen Table Cloths and other articles. Their conduct has been such as to excite the suspicion of all with whom they have had any dealings, in consequence of their familiarity with servants where they stop, and the impertinent questions they ask them as to the treatment they receive at the hands of their masters. They are after no good, let us keep an eye on them.

The same persons, we understand, were at this place some time since. They went to a house to stay all night and were directed to the tavern. They said they had Linen for sale and the next morning denied having any. They went from this place to West Union, where they sold some of their articles. It is time that we should look well to those who are travelling through our country—men on honest business will not regard it, others have no right to complain.

Judge Woodbury has consented deliver an Eulogy on Ex-President Polk at Boston, in August next.

Maj. Gen. John A. Quitman has been nominated by the Democratic State Convention of Missouri for Governor.

**Correspondence of the "Keowee Courier."**

AIKEN, S. C., 2d JULY, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: By the good providence of a merciful God, I am now here, in the enjoyment of a reasonable portion of health, after a fatiguing journey in my own conveyance to Marietta: where the gathering of the temperance people of Georgia took place on the 27th of last month—a proud day for the friends of the cause. The different organizations were well represented. Only four delegates from our State: Rice Dulin, of Charleston, Col. Allen, of Abbeville, Col. Edwards, of Spartanburg, and myself.

The procession and Annual Address took place on Thursday; the procession supposed to have been half a mile long; about 1000 Sons of Temperance, one hundred Daughters of Temperance, and at least one hundred Cadets and Cold Water boys, with banners spread to the breeze,—of all the banners, that of the Daughters greatly surpassed in size and beauty.

Col. Wigfield, of Madison, delivered the Annual Address, an excellent production, but too long for his physical strength. After him about a half dozen Cadets and Cold Waters boys did great credit in advocating the cause. The President, Judge Lumkin, then addressed the audience, about 10,000 persons, in a speech of which it would be impossible to give you a description. I have heard him often, but in this last effort he surpassed anything I have ever heard on the subject. He mentioned modestly his labors for many years, and now thanked God and took new courage in this good—this great cause.

I have, as you both know, been in the habit of attending temperance, religious, and political meetings, and the meeting at Marietta exceeded anything I have ever witnessed. Harmonious and unanimous in their deliberation—no noise or disturbance of any kind.

The next Annual meeting is to be at Atlanta in August, 1850. It was resolved if Father Matthew comes this winter, the President is to call a meeting in Augusta.

If our people go to Columbia as the good people of Georgia went to Marietta, I shall be pleased to give you some account of our doings.

Time has been when Georgia was looked upon as our inferior, but she is now going ahead, not only in Temperance, but in Manufactures, Rail Roads and Agriculture. I hope the KEOWEE COURIER will give an impetus to industry, morals and information—get the people to read,

—to think. And that you may do good, and reap a rich reward, I will continue to pray.

Your old friend,  
JOSEPH GRISHAM.  
MESSRS. NORRIS & KEITH.

Correspondence of the "Keowee Courier."  
PONTOTOC, MISS., June 16, 1849.

The most important of these enactments, at least one that meets with most abuse, is the "Petiticoat Law" as it is sometimes styled, the intention of which is to secure to the wife the enjoyment of her separate property, a subject that has engaged the attention of the South Carolina Legislature. But whatever may be the true policy, in regard to the chattels of the wife, vesting in the husband by the wanted rights, of one thing there is no doubt, and that is that the civil law system as it operates here opens the door for fraud, destroys the confidence of one man in another, embarrasses the commercial transactions of the community and has introduced the cost system to a considerable extent, in a country that has very little of that needful article. And the law here, to which there is perhaps as much odium attached, as to that above mentioned, is one which excepts from levy and sale under execution fifteen hundred dollars worth of land, besides a considerable amount of other property. The tendency of this law, like the other, is to relieve debtors from the payment of their just debts. They obtain credit upon the faith of the prosperity around them and when pay-day comes, they complaisantly inform the creditor that they have not got what the law allows them and thus under this cloak of rascality, they get rid of discharging an obligation which was perhaps contracted for the necessities of life. Add to these specimens of the wisdom of Mississippi Legislators, another, which makes two years the shortest possible time in which a debt can be collected by process of law, when the debtor chooses to make a defence, even when he has no plea that will sustain him, and Mississippi presents a code than which no other could offer more ample protection to rascally debtors. The financial condition of the country is truly deplorable. The currency is principally specie, the bank at Holly Springs being the only one in the State. And although there is a considerable amount of Mobile, New-Orleans, and Tennessee money in circulation, yet it does not pay the high taxes which are imposed on the people. Specie being required for that purpose and often collected, taken to Jackson and then called up in the public treasury. The treasury is at this time overflowing, and yet the country is embarrassed—some say that the distressed condition of the country is owing to the great drain of specie in payment of taxes and its afterwards being withdrawn from circulation. It is certainly bad policy to withdraw so much money from circulation and let it remain idle, being employed by the state, neither for banking or other purposes or scattered again among the people. If the money that is paid for taxes is to be boxed up and remain barren, the taxes ought to be reduced to the minimum point, consistent with the expenditures of the government. The effect of this would be to leave a great deal more money in the country for the payment of debts and very greatly relieve the good people. Owing to the embarrassment of the country in money matters, the legal craft flourish here; though but few of them undergo the "viginti leucubrations annorum" of my Lord Coke in as much as politics run high and the profession is made the stepping stone to political promotion. The political history of this country is nothing but the history of conventions, caucuses, nominations, wire-working, stump-speechifying and corruption, candidates for clerk, sheriff, legislature, congress, &c. must be nominated by some caucus or convention of more or less pretension to dignity. And even candidates for the Bench, when honesty and ability are most wanted, are elected oftener with regard to their political tenet than their qualifications for the dignified station, an instructing commentary that upon the policy of an elective judiciary by the people.

A Convention assembled here yesterday to nominate a democratic candidate for Congress. The nomination was tendered to Roger Barton, of Holly Springs, who is a great lawyer and a greater democrat, and has long been a thorn in the side of the whigs. Mr. Barton is said to be a great lecturer on democracy, and remarkable for the aptness of his illustrations, and the force and truthfulness of his wit. In speaking of the Wilmot Proviso on one occasion, he is said to