

From the South Carolinian.

### A CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY.

There are various indications in the political horizon that better times are at hand, and that the government of the country may yet be transferred to those who have higher aims and holier purposes than self advancement, or triumph of party. The organization of a genuine republican party is needed by the country, that the reins of power may for once be taken from mere traders in politics, whose chief objects seems to be nothing greater than the approbation of the spoils of office, and to pursue a policy that will keep them in power.

What is it that has made Free Soil the test of political rectitude at the North? Why is it that "coalitions" have become the ruling policy of both parties in that latitude? What, in short, has begotten that sectional excitement which threatens—and which will, if successful—eventually produce a disruption of the federal Union? The baseness and dishonesty of party politicians—the malicious envy of Martin Van Buren—first gave Free Soil that distinctive character as a political organization, which now pollutes both parties at the North. It was the unrighteous promptings of ambition to grasp the Presidency in 1852, that induced Benton and Clay to blindly throw themselves upon the turbid waters of Abolitionism; and it is this unbalanced thirst for place and power which, we feel assured, actuates by far the larger portion of the politicians in the various phases they have presented to the country for the past few years.

What then is to be done—what course must the honest masses of the people pursue to put an end to this dangerous and degrading state of affairs? The New York *Sunday Times* indicates the true course in the following brief paragraph: "Parties now ought to be dissolved and take other forms. A constitutional party should be established out of all the elements, which would constitute that great character of our liberties as our revolutionary patriots intended to construe it. The Union would then be firm—the states united in the bonds of brotherhood—the social relations, homes, and firesides of the South would be unmolested, and free from those frightful encroachments which are constantly assailing them; and the agitators, dwindled down to a small party, will be distinctly seen, shunned, and avoided, stripped of the power of doing evil, and of the ability to raise the whirlwind and direct the storm."

This party could be established. There are thousands scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, who would gladly rally round the standard of the Constitution and the Union, and the crisis demands the formation of such a party.

In the South and Southwest, in the North, yea, and even in the East, there are men, patriotic and good men, who are sick and tired of party cant and spurious patriotism, and who would gladly come to the rescue of republican principles; and sustain the leaders of such a desirable political organization. The Union, equality of rights, and the perpetuation of our national existence demand such an organization. Party faction, and jealousies must be suppressed at home, and a united people presented to the North, pledged to the maintenance of the Union and its Constitution, and the rights of the people in every section of our country.

### SENATOR HOUSTON.

This gentleman has written a letter in reply to one from Col. Gadsden, both of which are published in the *Texas papers*. A large portion of the letter is grossly personal. The concluding paragraphs affirming his opinions and purposes in relation to the Wilmot Proviso we copy as a matter of interest at the present time.

"I have been charged by some uncharitable persons with being in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. The charge I pronounce false. No one is or can be more opposed to the Wilmot Proviso than I am, and ever have been. This Proviso, by its very terms, applied only to territory hereafter to be acquired by treaty or otherwise; and not to that already held by the United States. It had no connection, with, or bearing upon the Oregon Bill and in guiding my action upon that measure, the Wilmot Proviso had no influence. I regard it as of mischievous tendency, and doubt not that it originated with those who cared more for their own advancement, than for the harmony and well-being of the Union.

"I have never believed that Congress could adopt the Proviso; or that it would be binding upon the States, even in the event of its adoption without their separate sanction or general acquiescence.

"Legislation by Congress on the subject of slavery in the territories, is, in my opinion, useless and injudicious. The line of demarcation between free and slave states is fixed by the compromise. The right of States, lying south of the line, to be admitted with the institution of slavery, if the people asking such admission require it, cannot be questioned.

"The spirit of the rule would, in my opinion be infringed, should Congress by law attempt to exclude the institutions from any territory south of that line.

I assert the principle that Congress has no right to legislate upon the subject of slavery in any of the Territories of this Union. It is an institution exclusively of domestic regulation, subject alone to the control, jurisdiction and authority of the several States, each acting independently for itself. Congress would have the same right to impose slavery upon a State unwilling to receive it, as to exclude it from one desirous of retaining it. The adoption or abandonment of the institution, in like manner, refers itself entirely to the choice and option of each independent member of the Confederacy. Should New York determine to revive the institution of slavery within her limits, or Louisiana resolve to abolish it in her own, so long as each retained a republican form of government, the National Congress could no more rightfully interfere with the action of either in this behalf, than the Khan of Tartary or the Pacha of Egypt. Those who honestly seek to circumscribe the territorial limits of slavery in this Union, to ameliorate the condition of the slave or to abrogate the era of servitude, would if influenced by humanity, prudence and ordinary intelligence, never resort to Congress to effect their object, inasmuch as that body must be guilty of a great usurpation of power, before it could act upon their applications. Slave labor must be rendered unprofitable in the territory, where it is now advantageously employed, before it will be abandoned. Whether the improvements of any age will effect so great a revolution in our social system, the future must disclose. But, until the change is peacefully brought about, with the co-operation and consent of the people of the slaveholding States, the institution will continue to exist, subject to such modifications regulations and restrictions, as the domestic Legislatures may impose. So far, however, as the subject under consideration relates to the existing territories of the United States, I believe, that in less than two years, it will be amicably settled by their admission into the Union as States, under constitutions, with or without slavery, as the people may desire. Then the odious Proviso will be put to rest forever, and Nullification will have performed the last act of her comedy, and be hissed off the stage."

### KEOWEE COURIER.

Saturday, Nov. 3, 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. GRISWAM, 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.

### OUR COURT.

Court for this District was held during the present week, Judge O'Neill presiding. There was but little business, and the only cases of importance were an action for a breach of a marriage contract, in which the Jury rendered a verdict of six hundred and twenty dollars, and a case against William Young for passing counterfeit Bank Bills, in which the Jury returned a verdict of "guilty." In the first case an appeal has been taken. In the other Young was sentenced on Thursday evening to be imprisoned until the first day of February, and to receive twenty lashes on the first Monday in January next, and to pay a fine of 500 dollars. He was also indicted for an assault and battery on the Sheriff, for which he was found guilty and sentenced to one month's imprisonment and to pay a fine of fifty dollars. There were several other indictments, but of no importance. The Court adjourned on Thursday evening.

Judge O'Neill, on Monday morning, delivered an eloquent and able charge to the Grand Jury, taking at first a general survey of the duties of the Jury and closing in an eloquent style upon the criminal law of our State. He reviewed the law in relation to Licenses, and said it was unfair and improper that one by obtaining a tavern license, for which he paid only fifteen dollars, should be allowed to sell to any body and in any quantity, while another obtaining a common grocery license, for which he had to pay fifty dollars, should only be allowed to sell in quantities of and above a quart—that this was not a Temperance law, for that it was decided by the other Judges in opposition to his views. He next called their attention to the practice of carrying concealed and deadly weapons, and said that though the Legislature had said they could do nothing in the matter, yet that next could be affected by the little word *try*. Next he adverted upon gambling, and said if laws were enacted making gamblers liable to the vagrant law, and in case they could not comply with the requisitions of that law, that they should receive 9 and 30 stripes, he would venture to say that the whole fraternity would in a very short time leave the State forever. He next touched upon the subject of a Penitentiary, saying that he would punish capitally but three offences—murder, burning of a house, and the violation of the person of a female—that all others could be punished more effectually by a penitentiary—for that the certainty of punishment, however light, was more effective than severe penalties which were seldom enforced. That a penitentiary should be built, and that he would

do it in this way by taking all the convicts throughout the State, and assembling them in some of our mountain Districts, he would make them split out and put up the rocks to build the houses of their own confinement.

The Grand Jury made a very short presentment, and the only suggestion of importance was the recommendation that a new road should be opened from this place to Pendleton. This is a matter which, long since should have received the attention of the community. A much better and nearer road can be made than the present one, and how it has escaped the attention of our citizens for such a length of time is inexplicable.

The Sons of Temperance had a public meeting on Monday night, and were addressed by Judge O'Neill. We had the pleasure to hear this address, and though we have had the pleasure of listening to Judge O'Neill several times upon the same subject, we think that his speech upon this occasion was decidedly superior to any we ever heard from him. We forbear further comment, as we have been promised, by one present, an abstract of it.

### THE LIVING SKELETON.

This singular freak of nature was exhibited for two days during the present week in our Village. Those fond of novelty and curious in such matters should give him a call, and see how little of flesh it takes to keep body and soul together.

The Editor of the Temperance Advocate, in speaking of his recent visit to this Village, has the following:

"Upon the whole, if we except the bad roads, and an accident which befel us in breaking down, we were much gratified with our visit to Pickens, and the acquaintances we formed with its noble mountain population. It no doubt contains some of the most sublime and interesting scenery in our whole country, and for a stream, at once beautiful and romantic, we think the charming Keowee can challenge comparison with any in the world. From the specimens which we saw too, at our meeting, we are disposed to believe that our friend and brother, Rev. D. Humphreys, was more than half right when he pronounced the ladies of Pickens eminently beautiful. In this one respect, at least, neither of us can be justly accused of employing the unmeaning language of flattery, for, we are both Benedicks, he having wed a Saluda, and we, a Congaree beauty."

### Telegraphed for the Charleston Courier.

#### LATER FROM EUROPE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25—11 a. m. The British steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on Wednesday, and departed promptly for Boston.

#### LIVERPOOL MARKET.

COTTON.—There has been much excitement in the market for this article. On Monday, on the reception of the Europa's advices, prices immediately advanced a farthing per pound.

#### POLITICAL.

The aspect of affairs between Russia and Turkey look threatening. English and French fleets have been ordered to the Mediterranean. Twelve English ships of war are now in the Turkish waters. One hundred thousand men are in arms around Constantinople. The French Government repudiates the conduct of M. Poussin, but claims indemnity. A conspiracy has been detected in Piedmont. The Pope is afraid to return to Rome. Consols closed on Saturday at 92 3/8. It is rumored that more Spanish troops will enter Rome. The cholera is rapidly subsiding throughout Europe. There has been a slight attempt in Ireland to renew political disturbances. John O'Connor is at the head of the movement.

### Correspondence of the Chm. Courier.

#### WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

The stirring intelligence from Europe, justifying as it does, previous surmises of the probable occurrence of a general war, in Europe, growing out of the Austria-Russian quarrel with Turkey, produces a general belief that our own petty disputes with France and England will be easily settled, by the acquiescence of those powers in whatever course of conduct towards this country, on their part, the United States may desire. The co-operation of the United States in a war against Russia, in support of the Porte, is already invoked. Nothing could be more inviting to American ardor, and nothing more impolitic and reprehensible, than such an interference. If the Czar undertakes the paper blockades, we shall resist them; if he questions our principle that the flag covers the merchandise, we shall sustain it.

The English journals make a light affair of M. Poussin's diplomatic misfortunes; and I am glad to see that they do, precisely, as every man here does, the folly of the French Government in bringing such petty questions into national diplomacy, and the compass of national feeling and popular excitement.

The position of affairs in Europe may also arrest the Nicaragua controversy, by inducing England to concede all that can be required by the general interests of commerce, in regard to the contemplated Nicaragua canal.

Nothing, it is to be hoped, will occur to obstruct the free enjoyment, by American commerce, navigation, and agriculture, of the advantages necessarily resulting to them from a European war.

Peter Hagner, Auditor of the Treasury, who came to this city as an officer of the Treasury, from Philadelphia upon the removal of the seat of government, was removed from office this day. His successor is Mr. John S. Gallagher, an editor from Virginia.

It had been intimated to Mr. Hagner that he was expected to resign on account of his age. But Mr. Hagner not choosing to resign, was removed. It is not probable that the Hon. T. B. King, member elect from Georgia, and now in California, will be able to reach Washington in time to participate in the organization of the House. Thus, the Whigs will lose another vote.

The Baltimore Patriot and other papers suggest that neither Mr. Winthrop, nor a democratic candidate can be elected; and that the choice may lie between Mr. Holmes and Mr. Wilmot.

The substance of a letter from Mr. Howell Cobb, has been stated publicly here; and it is in effect an expression of his opinion that the Democratic Free Soilers will vote for him, because he is opposed to Mr. Calhoun; and that the scale may be turned against him by the votes of the Taylor Calhoun Democratic members of South Carolina.

### From the Daily Telegraph.

We received the following despatch yesterday evening, for which we are indebted to the office of the Savannah *Georgian*. Our friends will please accept our thanks for their kind attention, which we have had occasion to acknowledge before:

SAVANNAH, Oct. 24th—4 p. m.

Colonel Spencer, Indian Agent, has just arrived at this place, from Tampa, by the U. S. mail steamer Oemulgee, Capt. Wilson, for Jacksonville.

I have had an interview with him, during which he allowed me to peruse a letter from General Twiggs, which had been sent by express following him to this place.

General Twiggs met Billy Bowlegs and sixty warriors in council, on the 10th inst. These had been waiting for him about nine days, and delivered to him three of the five Indians concerned in the late murders and outrages; they also delivered the hands of another whom they were compelled to kill in endeavoring to capture, but the other, a nephew of Billy Bowlegs, succeeded in effecting his escape.

General Twiggs consulted them as to their removal from Florida.

They seemed to receive the proposition with good will, but requested to be allowed the term of sixty days for their final decision.

### APPEAL OF THE AMERICANS.

The following is a letter dated at Hotel de la Paix, Rue de la Paix, Paris, Sept. 22, 1849, addressed to Dabney S. Carr, American Minister, at Constantinople:—*Columbia Telegraph*.

Dear Sir,—Your fellow-citizens, Americans in Paris, are filled with indignation and amazement at the attempt now making by the Russian and Austrian Governments to destroy in cold blood, the heroes of the revolution in Hungary.

The persons of Kossuth, Bem and Dembinski, and their companions of all nations, are sacred on the neutral ground of Turkey, by every law, human and divine. To surrender these patriots to the brutal demands of their persecutors, would be cowardly concession and lasting disgrace to any country, and we are rejoiced to see, through the press, that the Sultan has adopted that honorable course which meets the applause of civilized men, and which will adorn the brightest pages of his history. We just learn that he has replied in the negative to Russia, as well as to Austria, although he has been threatened with hostilities in case of his refusal, and their ministers have actually left Constantinople.

It is all-important to the Hungarians that the dignified and hospitable attitude of the Sultan should be maintained, and that Turkey should continue to be able and willing to preserve the rights belonging to neutral powers, so that the fugitives may rest in safety. That attitude is made more glorious by the hazard of having two despotic nations, now intoxicated with their successful purchase of Georgey, to contend with; but, at the same time, the danger makes it so critical as to demand the support of all civilized people and their representatives.

The preservation of Kossuth and his friends, who have been crushed in their struggle for republican independence, is peculiarly the task of an American Minister. The chief of the proposed victims emulated the example of our Washington by his deeds and character; and his companions, in councils and arms, are made, by their sacrifices, worthy of a place by the side of the heroes of our own revolution. Kossuth and many of his compatriots have already lost their health in the great cause of human liberty, and, if delivered up to the tyrants who have ravaged their country, and on their very hearths perpetrated every cru-

elty and sacrilege, they must die of imprisonment alone. It is not improbable, however, that the cord would be ruthlessly applied to him without delay, in order to insure his ignominious death, by way of example; and that a similar fate, or the worse terrors of Siberian exile, would overtake the rest. We are sure that the American Minister will not allow any other diplomatist to take the lead, nor hesitate in going to the uttermost for it seems that the population of the Union have risen *en masse* to sympathize with Hungary, and have rejoiced in her supposed success.

By the newspapers, you perceive there is no dissent, no distinction of party on the subject, among your constituents; and when the receive the sad news of the reverses which the traitor Georgey has brought upon the holiest of causes, the people and government of the United States will sustain any public servant in the most strenuous interference to save the illustrious men whose lives have been brought by a sudden change of fortune imminent jeopardy.

From this great capital of a sister Republic, where progress has just reconstructed its mighty monuments, and upon this memorable anniversary of the day which saw the first foundations of republicanism laid on the soil of France, we feel it to be our duty to advise you in advance of the government and masses at home at a crisis which admits of no delay. If you have acted already, we desire to sustain you, as we confidently rely upon your responding to the impulses of every true American heart, by offering to the fugitives the shelter of our fleet in the Mediterranean; and we also trust that you will support the Sultan with every possible assurance, that if he be attacked the United States has the power to sustain him, and will do it.

You, sir, are the representative of a great republic, with the amplest means of hospitality at hand. Depend upon it, our government and people will require their representatives to put their power forth to the furthest extremity for the salvation of Kossuth, Bem and associates; and for the support of their unguaranteed host. Altogether, it is a grand occasion for a graduate of the school American republicanism "to take the responsibility."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Mr. Paul T. Warley, of Pineville, while returning from his plantation between 1 and 2 o'clock on the 6th October, was thrown from his sulkey and fell upon his head. A servant going to the plantation about 6 o'clock the same evening, found him lying on his face in the road in a state of insensibility. He lingered until Wednesday morning the 10th inst., without the slightest return to consciousness, and expired. He was alone when the accident occurred which closed his useful life, and deprived a large circle of acquaintances of a highly valued and esteemed friend. [Char. Merc. ry.]

Correspondence Savannah Republican.

PILATKA, (Fla.) Oct. 22—9 p. m.

GENTLEMEN:—An express which left Tampa on Saturday at 9, a. m. is just in. The Indians were met on the 17th, and delivered up three live Indians, and the hand of one they were forced to kill. The emigration was spoken of, and they requested time to speak with their people. Gen. Twiggs is daily expected on his way to Washington.

Yours with respect,  
W. K. V. B. Lieut. 7th Inf.

LAMENTABLE STATE OF HUNGARY.—The condition of things in Hungary is lamentable. The currency has almost entirely disappeared. Men who were rich find themselves without the means of supporting their families. Debts are not paid. The sons of many of the nobility have been forced to enlist as private soldiers in the Austrian army. The aged and venerable Bishop of Neusohl has been deprived of his office, and sentenced to five years' solitary confinement. Women are punished for having aided their husbands, and daughters for having conversed with their fathers who are rebels. In Transylvania the Saxons and Romans, hereditary enemies of the Magyars, have hunted them down like wild beasts—shooting them at sight. Enormities of this kind were so frequent, that the Austrian authority has been forced to declare the state of siege in one part of Hungary. Radetzky, the Austrian general, has become disgusted with their barbarity, though he has had considerable experience in the same thing in Italy. Haynau appears anxious to keep the infamous reputation he has acquired. Eleven young girls have been imprisoned for strewing flowers over the graves of those executed by order of the Courts Martial. The reckoning for all this will one day come.

### OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

It is known that despatches have reached Washington from Mr. Rives, now in Paris. Their precise import is not yet known; but the Republic, in its leader of Wednesday, says they give assurance that this diplomatic trouble will pass away without leaving a trace of unkind feeling between the two countries.