

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

### SEIZURE OF AMERICAN VESSELS.

Boston, July 10—9 p. m.  
Letters have been received here from Cape Haytien, which state that the papers of the brig Dilenus, of Boston, had been seized by order of the Haytien government, at Port au Prince.

The commander of the U. S. ship Raritan had been requested to interfere in the matter of the schooner Mary Clinton, a part of whose cargo had been seized upon in a like manner, but the commander refused to act in the case at all, and sailed next day for Havana without the slightest attempt to obtain restitution. The consignees subsequently appealed to President Soule, who acknowledged the injustice of the proceedings and made instant reparation.

The conduct of the commander of the Raritan is severely reprobated at Port au Prince and is justly regarded as disgraceful.

*The United States Navy and the Troubles of Europe.*—We understand that it is the intention of the Administration at Washington to send every vessel of the navy, which can be spared, to Europe, for the protection of our commerce and of our rights as neutrals, and keep them there, as there is every necessity for it—that the Independence will sail in a day or two to the Mediterranean, and that she will be followed by other ships as soon as possible.

This is a wise determination on the part of the Administration, and one that we have no doubt will be attended with the best results. The European continent, from one end to the other, is in commotion and revolution. The history of that part of the world, for the last eighteen months or two years, warns us that at any moment a war (in which all the principal powers may be actors) may break out, and that, in the event of its taking place, it is essential for the United States to have a large and commanding naval force on the spot, to prevent insult to our flag or our commerce, or to promptly resent it, in case it may be offered. It was a similar state of things that compelled the United States to declare war against Great Britain in 1812; and it is to prevent an occurrence of a like nature that our Government is taking the course which it has determined to adopt.

We confess, however, that we are rejoiced at this action of the Administration, on another account. We would like to see the stars and stripes present at every point where the struggle between liberty and despotism is going on. Its appearance would nerve and strengthen the masses in the conflict with their oppressors, while it would serve to dishearten the tyrants who have so long had their heels on the necks of the people, and who are now playing their last card to sustain their tottering thrones. Let the American flag, we say, be as prominent as possible in Europe at this time. It can do no harm, and certainly will cause a great deal of good. If the worst happens, our national vessels will be a refuge to the gallant men, who are now risking their lives and shedding their blood freely for the cause which our fathers espoused, and for which they fought, bled, and died, leaving behind them an example which the nations of Europe are now following.—*New-York Herald, 10th inst.*

*Naval.*—The following list comprises the number and character of the United States vessels in commission July 1, 1849:  
*Mediterranean Squadron.*—One raze, two frigates, one sloop of war, one first class steamer, two second class steamers, one schooner.

*Pacific.*—One ship of the line, one frigate, six sloops.

*Brazil.*—One frigate, two sloops, one brig.

*Coast of Africa.*—Three sloops, two brigs.

*China.*—One sloop, one brig.

*Home Squadron.*—One frigate, three sloops, two steamers, one schooner.

*North of Europe.*—One frigate.

*On the Lakes.*—One steamer.

Four store-ships.

*Total.*—One ship-of-the-line; one raze, six frigates, sixteen sloops of war, six steamers, four brigs, two schooners, four store-ships—40.

*From the Charleston Courier.*

New-Orleans, July 10—8. 15, p. m.  
The steam ship *Alabama*, from Chagres, a rived to-day, having left there on the 28th ult. There was nothing new from California.

Mr. Rossiter, bearer of dispatches from the acting Charge at Chili to Washington, was a passenger in the *Alabama*. Mr. Barton, late Charge was on his way home in the sloop of war *Dale*.

The Conservatives were out of power in Chili, and the Progressives were in the ascendant.

The California excitement was still in full blast at Valparaiso, but had lulled considerably in Peru.

The steam ship *California* left Panama on the 24th June for San Francisco, with a full freight of passengers, comprising almost all those awaiting transportation at that place. There are but few now left on the Isthmus.

The steam ship *Teriot* left Chagres on the 29th ult. for England, with 775,000 dollars worth of gold on board.

Advices from Kingston, (Jam.) to the 2d inst. were received. The Assembly met on the 28th ult. The *Kingston Journal* says the Session will soon end, as the majority of the members had determined to transact no business.

It rained heavily at New-Orleans on the 10th instant; and there was little or nothing done in cotton on that day.

### KEOWEE COURIER.

Saturday, July 21, 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.

### MR. CALHOUN'S ADDRESS.

This address to the people of the Southern States is the reply of Mr. C. to Col. Benton. It is a very long but able document, and clearly refutes every charge made against Mr. C's official career. It is one of the most severe rebukes that we have ever read, and couched in such style as makes every sentence tell with double effect. He plainly and clearly convicts Col. B. of down right falsehood—exposes in glaring characters his hideous deformities—"drags the lurking treason forth to light," and brands him by the force of his reasoning as a traitor to the South. He tells him that he passes his personalities with silence, and that contempt; which they, as well as their author, deserves—and that nothing, but a conscientious desire to discharge his duty as a public servant, induces him to notice his attack—that he has no idea of raising him to the level of a competitor—and that though Col. B. may regard him as being in his way, that he has never for a moment considered Col. B. as a rival—and that when he is compelled to notice him, that he congratulates himself if he escapes without some loss of self-respect.

Mr. C. gives extracts from and appeals to public documents and statistics in proof of his positions, and these triumphantly vindicate him, and portray in vivid colors the baseness and falsity of Col. B's charges. Indeed they are so light and flimsy, that they need but be heard to be refuted; and are of such a character as no sane man would publish in an intelligent community. As a sample of the entire string, we give the following: Col. B. says, "That Mr. Calhoun was the real author of the Wilmot Proviso, and calls it the Calhoun Proviso." Can anything be more absurd! Why every school boy who has sense to count an hundred would at once say that it was impossible. And yet Col. B. labors hard and long to establish the fact, and gull the Southern people. But the jackdaw has been stripped of his borrowed feathers, and the tribe to which he truly belonged fully disclosed.

The latter part of Mr. C's address is devoted to the refutation of Col. B's assertion that Congress has the power to legislate as it pleases upon the subject of slavery in the Territories. Mr. C. denies the power and shews conclusively that Congress cannot interfere in that question without a violation of the Constitution. For if Congress has the power to abolish slavery, it has also the power to establish it, "the one being a counterpart of the other." This the most rabid Abolitionist will deny, and is of itself a sufficient argument to prove that Congress has no such power—all her powers are "delegated by each State to be exercised for the mutual benefit of each and all, and for the greater security of the rights and interests of each and all."

We read this address with great pleasure and sincerely regret that its length will prevent its publication in our columns.

### ABOLITION DOCUMENTS.

The *Laurensville Herald* says that "a large packet directed to the Postmaster, containing one hundred and fifty Abolition tracts, came to that office and received immediate attention by being burned upon the public square."

A few of the same sort has come to and passed through the Post Office at this place. "It is time to act," indeed, and to look to the "honesty, capacity and fidelity" of the Postmasters. It is impossible that these packages could thus be transmitted through the mail, unless there is some person willing to receive and forward them in direct violation of the law, and the oath which they have taken as Postmaster. We trust that the example of Laurens will be followed in this respect, and whenever a bundle of these papers does come, directed to the Postmaster, that he will at once consign them to the flames.

The *Charleston Courier* of the 14th inst. says that Chancellor Caldwell was so much indisposed, that he had to leave the Court on Friday last, and that was unable to return to it. And that his health is so precarious, that his physician had positively forbidden his holding an extra term of the Court, which he had previously ordered, to dispose of the unfinished business.

Mrs. Madison, the widow of the Ex-President, is, we learn, dangerously ill, and that no hope of her recovery is entertained.

### ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

This matter is seriously spoken of among the Canadians, and a large portion of the people are in favor of it. On the 4th inst. our flag was displayed by the friends of annexation without molestation.

We publish to-day a letter from Gen. Scott in which he expresses himself in favor of annexation, and says that two-thirds of the American people would be in favor of incorporating the country with ours. We think that the hero of Eandy's Lane is mistaken, and that he is far in advance of the times. But he may be enabled to look into futurity, and perceive that in 1852 this will be a popular measure. There is no doubt that at least a portion of the North would be in favor of it; and some of presses have already advocated the measure, the chief inducement being to enable them to carry on more effectually the war against our institutions. Independent of this, we can see no reason why we should now, at the risk of a war with Great Britain, rush to embrace a people, who spurned our advances in 1776, and met our offers of freedom in 1812 with indignation and an array of English bayonets.—Let them extricate themselves from the difficulty with the parent Government, establish a Republic, and prove that they are worthy of the name of freemen, and capable of appreciating their duties and responsibilities as such, and we will then willingly welcome them as one of the nations of the world. Not until they have accomplished all this should our Government have aught to say or do in the premises.

### ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION OF SLAVES.

Two slaves, the property of citizens of Leon county, Florida, were enticed on board the brig *Ocella*, under the command of Captain Trim, bound for New York, by a free negro, Ambrose Taylor, the cook of the brig. They were hidden among the cotton, but discovered before the *Ocella* sailed. They were immediately turned over to one of the Justices, and examined. The cook of the brig was then arrested, and the testimony was such as to induce the Justice to require bail for his appearance to answer the charge, and in default thereof was committed to prison. No suspicion whatever is attached to the Captain or the other officers of the vessel; in fact, it is said that "their whole conduct throughout was such as to entitle them to the respect of a Southern community."

### CHOLERA REMEDY EXPLODED.

We published some time since an account that pills of sulphur and charcoal, said to be discovered by Dr. Bird, of Chicago, was a certain specific for cholera. The *Detroit Free Press* publishes a letter from Dr. Terry, who has made a chemical examination of Dr. B's pills, and states that the said pills contain a considerable portion of morphine or one of its salts. He denies that simple charcoal and sulphur is capable of producing such effect upon the system, as these pills cause. If such be a fact, Dr. Bird instead of receiving public gratitude for his alleged discovery, should be denounced.

### ILLNESS OF MR. CLAY.

It was rumored that this distinguished statesman had died of cholera; but a telegraphic dispatch to Baltimore dated 7th inst., says that Mr. Clay was convalescent, and that his physician had pronounced him out of danger.

The *Lexington (Ky.) Observer* of the 4th inst., denies that Mr. Clay has ever had the cholera, and says that Mr. C. and his lady were both slightly indisposed, but that both had entirely recovered.

As this corresponds nearly with the date of the first dispatch announcing Mr. C's sickness of cholera, it must have been the cause of the report; and we are inclined to the belief that this is the only sickness with which Mr. C. has been afflicted.

### THE SUB-TREASURY.

The *New York Express* says that up to the 16th ult., one hundred and forty-six million, six hundred and sixty-seven thousand, five hundred and thirty-four dollars had passed through the hands of the Sub-Treasurer, without the loss of a cent to the Government.

This of itself is conclusive evidence of its efficacy as a fiscal agent.

### COLONEL JACK HAYS.

A rumor went the rounds of the papers some time since that this gallant Texian was dead. But the *New Orleans Picayune* denies the report and says that Col. Hays is still living and enjoying good health. Col. Hays was the commander of the Texas Mounted Rifles, who performed such effective service in the recent Mexican war.

### HONOR TO AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

The Degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred on the 20th June last, by the Oxford University, upon the Hon. George Bancroft, our Minister to the Court of St. James.

### RESPIED.

We learn from the *Carolinian* that James Brown, who was to have been executed on Friday the 13th inst., has been respited until the last Friday in August. Brown is said still to be suffering from his fractured limb.

### HUNGARY APPEALS TO FRANCE.

The Minister of the Hungarian Government at Paris, has addressed the French Minister of Foreign Affairs asking aid for his devoted country. He alleges that the policy of the Emperor Nicholas is enmity against all civilized people, and consequently against France. And that his present alliance with Austria against the Hungarians is but to make her subject to himself, the better to carry out his policy.

### GOV. SEABROOK.

Is now in Columbia, having reached that place on Wednesday the 11th inst. All communications for the Executive Department must be addressed to him there.

We learn from the *Charleston Mercury* that it is the intention of the Governor to attend the Regimental Reviews in Anderson, Pickens and Greenville, and that he will then visit such other sections as business or the collection of information may require.

### ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED JOHN BISHOP.

On yesterday a man calling himself Miles Callahan, was brought to this place and committed to Jail. He was arrested by Capt. L. N. ROBINS, Capt. O. E. BARTON, and WASHINGTON NICOL, in Greenville District, at Henry Darby's about eleven miles North of Greenville C. H., under suspicious circumstances, being found in the garret of a new house, upon which he was at work for Mr. Darby. Those who saw John Bishop when he was passing through this District on the 28th of April last, the time when he made his escape, say this is the identical John Bishop; who, with Wm Young passed the counterfeit money to Col Norton.

### FOR THE "KEOWEE COURIER." (CIRCULAR.)

### FELLOW CITIZENS:—

In accordance with a promise made to many of you, I will now attempt to give a synopsis of that information after which I have been for some time seeking. And here allow me at once to acknowledge my deep obligations to you for the kindness you extended to me whilst thus engaged. No District could treat its Marshall with more consideration than Pickens has extended to hers. As an instance, among many others, of the liberal hospitality of her citizens, I may be permitted to say, that fifty cents will cover the whole travelling expenses incurred by me during a canvass of near 4 months duration.

The number of white inhabitants of the District is 12,788, an increase of 1,453 since 1839. I have also been kindly furnished by the Tax Collector with the following statistics: The District pays taxes for 3,332 slaves, for 42 free people of colour; for land of first quality 9,470 acres, of second do. 63,815, of third do. 509,270—total, 582,555 acres.

W. G. MULLINAX,  
Marshall for Pickens District.

### GEORGETOWN, July 11.

*Fire.*—On the morning of the 5th inst., at about 1 o'clock in the morning, we were visited with quite a conflagration, burning down one-half of the business part of the town. Eighteen stores in all were destroyed, in that portion of the town where no fire has occurred, since that of the revolutionary war when the British destroyed a large portion of the town by fire.—*Observer.*

### LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT ON THE ANNEXATION OF CANADA.

WEST POINT, June 29, 1849.

My Dear Sir: The news from the Parliament of Great Britain, this morning must, I think, increase the discontent of our neighbors on the other side of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes not a little; and that those discontents will, in a few years lead to a separation of the Canadas, New Brunswick, &c., &c. from the mother country, seems equally probable.

Will these provinces form themselves into an independent nation, or seek a connexion with our Union? I think the probability is greatly in favor of the latter.

In my judgment the interest of both sides would be promoted by annexation—the several Provinces coming into the Union on equal terms with our present thirty States. The free navigation of the St. Lawrence is already of immense importance to perhaps a third of our present population, and would be of great value to the remainder. After annexation, two Revenue Cutters, below Quebec, would give us a better security against smuggling than 30,000 custom house employes, strung along the line that separates us from the British possessions on our Continent.

I am well acquainted with that line, and know a great deal of the interests and character of the Provincials. Though opposed to incorporating with us any district densely peopled with the Mexican race, I should be most happy to fraternize with our Northern and North-Eastern neighbors.

What may be the views of our Executive government on the subject I know absolutely nothing; but I think I cannot err in saying that two-thirds of our people would rejoice at the incorporation, and the other third soon perceive its benefits.

Of course, I am opposed to any un-

derhanded measures, on our part, in favor of the measure, or any other act of bad faith towards Great Britain. Her good will, in my view of the matter, is only second to that of the Provincials themselves, and that the former would soon follow the latter—considering the present temper and condition of Christendom—cannot be doubted.

The foregoing views I have long been in the habit of expressing in conversation, I give them to you for what they may be worth.

Faithfully yours,  
WINFIELD SCOTT.

### THE REPEAL OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

The repeal of the celebrated navigation laws of Great Britain, we think, cannot fail to exert a most favorable influence upon the commercial and agricultural interests of the United States. Our trade in agricultural products, now comparatively large, is destined to be greatly augmented by this recent measure of the British Parliament. Such consequences are anticipated by many of the leading British presses. The *Liverpool Times*, an opponent of the repeal of the navigation laws, has the following remarks upon this subject. It says:

In 1840 was imported into Liverpool—mind, Liverpool only—10,000 tierces beef—value £60,000. In the same year we imported in Liverpool 23,800 barrels of Pork—value £80,000. This gives an importation into Liverpool, from Ireland, in the year mentioned, of produce to the amount of £140,000.

Look at the difference. In 1848 there was scarcely any beef imported from Ireland. In 1848 there were only 3,700 barrels of pork imported from Ireland into Liverpool—value about £12,950. Into London the value of these articles in 1840 was four or five times as much as the value imported into Liverpool. That is, in 1840, nearly £700,000 of beef and pork.

All this is gone. The United States send us what ruined Ireland cannot send. America is our shambles—she sends us manufactured flour—she is our orchard—she will be our potato garden; and she will continue to be so as long as we have a national debt, and nearly £30,000,000 to pay annually to the national creditor. At the time we have alluded to, America sent no provisions to this country. Ireland being ruined by the Peel policy and Whig misrule, we draw certain supplies from the United States. What we submit is nothing to what we shall hereafter disclose; but we proceed by exhibiting samples:

There were imported into Liverpool, for the week ended the 6th June, the following articles:

- 865 barrels of pork.
  - 200 hogsheds of pork.
  - 300 do. and boxes of bacon.
  - 56 do. of pigs' heads, &c.
  - 300 barrels of lard.
- This is nothing to what is coming, which we shall enumerate by and by. Of cereal produce we have the following in one week, for the week ended 6th June:
- 10,145 bags Indian corn.
  - 29,713 bushels do. do.
  - 3,229 barrels of flour.
  - 2,129 sacks of do.
  - 8,426 quarters of wheat.
  - 1,620 do. of beans.
  - 1,300 bushels of oats.

Did we say that America is our granary and our potato garden? It is true for the present. It will be so till the great change comes. We have given a weekly return only. The yearly one will astonish. We would, in charity, advise the Whig landlords to sell their estates without delay and emigrate; for as sure as the sun shines, there will be a fearful reckoning.

The Boundary Line between the United States and Canada, run in accordance with the Ashburton treaty, cost the labor of 300 men 18 months. For 300 miles a path was cut through the forest, 30 feet wide, and cleared of all trees. At the end of every mile is a cast iron pillar, painted white, square, four feet out of the ground, seven inches square at the bottom, and four at the top, with raised letters on its sides, naming the Commissioners who run the line, and the date.

A Mr. Mills, residing near Harburg, has had a prodigious piece of luck, on Monday morning last his wife was obliging enough to give birth to five boys, all of whom—the *Philadelphia Ledger* says—"are alive and doing well." What makes the case singular, or rather plural is, that she produced twins on one occasion, and a trio on another, making altogether, with the last consignment, ten children in four years. GREAT JOSEPH! If we had such a wife we would exclaim— with the afflicted Millerite—"Blow your trumpet, Gabriel—I'm ready to go!"—*Ec.*

The Indian Corn Shipments of June last, from this country, actually exceed those of the same month in 1847, the great famine year by 559,486 bushels—the total being 1,287,360 for last month. It is likely that the shipments of this article may even yet go on to increase.—*Telegraph.*