

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:  
MAL. 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.

J. M. BARRETT.

We find in the Spartan the following letter addressed to the Hon. H. C. Young, was taken from a letter addressed to Barrett:

Mr. Young—Sir: Study your country's good. "Give freedom to your negroes; and do not go to the expense of building negro houses. Let the negroes look to their own interests and build houses for themselves. They will not be so liable to be burned down. Hire them. Pay them wages. When you die they will bless your memory. Your influence can do something to the benefit of your State. Use it to change the present ruinous policy, and let us have a better Government. See to what sort of Legislators you have."

TRUE PATRIOT.

If this is not a cool piece of impudence, then we are unable to judge. It is exceedingly provoking, that men should have the audacity thus to insult our best citizens, and meddle themselves with other people's business.—There is no doubt but that the Abolitionists have made South Carolina their special field for this campaign. They have emissaries and hired tools, ranging the State; some under one pretext, and some under another, distributing and disseminating their incendiary publications. Barrett is not the only person engaged, and while we have him confined in jail, others are doing the work of their masters, prowling through the country dropping as they pass along in the Post Offices some of their documents, and thus flooding the land with them.

The Spartan gives also a letter directed to J. M. Barrett, a portion of which we give; the first part is enigmatical; and the Spartan does not give the key to unlock the mystery which one has been found:

"You will find Charlotte in N. C. take her box and open it at your in that State, which will be a favorable opportunity, make Charlotte write to me word what route of sending the trunks and leave a letter at the Post in your way, and communicate lodgings; there will you can take to John Norton you expect to take ten dollars promised by Samuel Office in the village thence take a letter to Charleston be within it another him with such instructions as he no apprehension about your letters at from home and in returning home to Spartanburg, advise Mr. L. of Spartanburg which of introduction, which be will letter which you as we may write many such it, for it is so written this time. Indeed he cannot I think your best shall send it to the note which is directed to John I will get for you and he will deposit in some you and which will surely do that it cannot damage I shall direct all the trunks plan will be pass Charlotte. Please tell her that Edward Thompson; from Coffin to a small Lawyer's Office as soon as also be directed to his wife, not you at all. I wish may letters to Charlotte to be sent into York District and write me immediately how she is. Please call for it, Friend somewhere in the State you can secure Charlotte. You can tell her that you write after this and instead of Yorkville take the town of whether you will or not do it.

come by the way of Washington City in public conveyance or on horseback by a more direct route. I think you had better come on horseback by a direct route. What I say about Charlotte on the other side I suppose you will understand. You need not inform her what words are to be supplied and what left. It is a capital way of writing where one understands it. But if too many words are supplied it makes it very intricate. I wish you were acquainted with Charlotte so that she might feel easy in your company.—If you should return to Carolina next winter, your best plan will be to stay there, i. e. wherever she does, whenever you need retirement. By the way I hear that Harwood has a notion of giving up the Gazetteer entirely to the Editor, who will employ Anderson to publish it. If so there may be some change in respect to yourself. I should think were it not that it conduces to your health, you would not find it very profitable especially if it be true as I have heard, that the Carolinians as so afraid of all strangers that you cannot readily procure the information wanted. But if you could get well acquainted with my people there they would help you out. I have many friends in Carolina that I should like you to become acquainted with. Whether I shall go back there is doubtful, but if I do not go there myself next winter, and you return I shall give you letters of introduction. Our acquaintance has been short, but let me assure you, Barrett, you have won upon me exceedingly, and

I trust we shall have the satisfaction of a long friendship, yea, a perpetual one.  
B. H. W.

The Spartan thinks that he recognises in the initials "B. H. W." the name of "Brisbane," and says that a person of that name left the lower part of the State some 12 or 15 years ago, and thinks that his name was W. H. Brisbane, which will answer to the initials transposed.—The spartan also says that he does not pretend to know, but believes that this person is the real author of a "Carolinian or Brutus."

We have been informed that such a person as W. H. Brisbane did once reside in this State, and that for some cause decamped some years since. The writer of "Brutus" is certainly well acquainted with our internal polity, and if the above information be correct, there is a strong probability that Brisbane is the author.—We should expect nothing less than that the renegades from our State should be the leaders in the attack upon our institutions. But they have gone to the free soil and learned their diabolical schemes ere they so far degraded themselves.

E. HARWOOD, OF CINCINNATI.

This person, who says that he was principally instrumental in getting Barrett's appointment, has written a long letter to the Editor of the "Laurensville Herald," expostulating with him for denouncing Barrett. He says that Barrett is "a man of fine feelings and high moral worth"—and that he knew nothing of his principles upon the subject of slavery—that he feels deeply for Barrett, conjures the Editor to unsay what he has said, and winds up by telling him that he is an abolitionist.

It is not in the least wonderful that an employer should feel for his agent, particularly, when he has sent him into a field where he knew there was danger. We have no doubt that Mr. H. would be glad to have Barrett liberated. But why does he feel so much anxiety for him, if, according to his statement, he left him solely for the purpose of obtaining information for a "Gazetteer"? No one should feel anxiety for an agent who had forgotten the duty with which he was charged, and turned his attention to something altogether foreign and which he knew was bordering on dangerous ground. The truth is, that one object, yes, the principal business of Barrett's visit to our State, was to circulate incendiary publications, and to furnish such information to the Abolitionists as would enable them most advantageously to carry out their plans against Southern institutions.

Can a man be of fine feeling and high moral worth, who makes different statements as to his principles at different places? That may be according to Free Soil notions, but we rejoice that in the South a different standard is adopted. The truth cannot be disguised, and Barrett has convicted himself, by his own statements, of being a liar and a hypocrite. When at this place he said that he was opposed to slavery in principle, but had nothing to do with it in practice. At Laurens he tells, "he is a Southern man, knows nothing of the Abolitionists and detests them." If any person can make aught more of these two declarations than we have, he is at liberty to draw his own conclusion.

There is but little doubt, but that letters will be constantly received throughout the State, the object of which will be to make the impression that Barrett is the innocent victim and to excite public sympathy in his favor. We can just say to the friends of Barrett, "that they had as well save their time, ink and paper, for all that they can do will not in the least change public sentiment, unless it be for the worse by their emissary."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The noble stand taken by the South upon the subject of the Wilmot Proviso has had the effect of bringing a portion of the North to view in its true light the consequences of their mad career. They perceive that our resolutions are more than blank cartridges—that they in fact express the undivided, determined purpose of the entire South—they see that it is inexpedient and unwise to press the passage of the Wilmot Proviso. Iowa in her Democratic State Convention has adopted the non-interference principle of Gen. Cass, and though it could not be expected that this State would occupy the same ground with ourselves, yet it will be a source of grateful joy to every patriot to see a portion of the North thus showing her unwillingness to disturb the Compromises of the Constitution, and distract the peace and quiet of the Union. This Convention adopted the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That we deprecate any separate and sectional organization in any portion of the country, having for their object the advocacy of an isolated point involving feeling and not fact, pride and not principle, as destructive to the peace and happiness of the people and dangerous to the stability of the Union.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the territories of New Mexico and California come to us free, and are free now, by law, it is our desire that they should remain forever free; but that until it is proposed to repeal the laws making the country free, and to erect others in their stead for the extension of slavery, we deem it inexpedient and improper to add to the further distraction of the public mind by demanding, in the name of the Wilmot Proviso, what is already amply secured by the laws of the land.

The Whig Convention of the same State met a few days after, and all their proceedings were characterised by a spirit of hostility to

the South in its greatest extent. They passed unanimously the following Resolution:

Resolution, That we are opposed to the extension of Slavery into territory now free, and that we believe it to be the duty of the Federal Government to relieve itself of the responsibility of that institution wherever it has the constitutional authority to do so, and that the legislation necessary to effect these objects should be adopted.

Are we any longer in doubt from which of these parties we are to expect assistance? The Northern whigs are to a man inveterate enemies of the South, not only on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, but on all the other leading questions. All their measures, both in and out of Congress, tend to the one object—the degradation of the South; and yet we find Southern whigs who affiliate with them, advocate their measures, and shout for joy at a whig triumph. It is a consolation that there are but few such men at the South. In our own State we know no such parties, all being united in a solid phalanx against Northern aggression and insult.

We hope that more of the North and West will come out and interpose to rescue the Constitution and its Compromises from wanton and premeditated violation, by adopting as their polar star, by which to steer their bark in these dark and troublous times, the sound and wholesome doctrine of non-interference.

On last Friday evening, a man, calling himself Thomas Reese, was brought to jail, charged in the Warrant of Commitment with being "guilty of a Misdemeanor." On Saturday morning he was brought before two Magistrates on a writ of Habeas Corpus and discharged. The circumstances connected with the affair are as follows: Reese was passing through the District in search of a school. Stopping at a school-house, he entered into conversation, during which he spoke of Voltaire, Hume and Bolingbroke, and said that these works would not do to be publicly read. For this he was arrested and sent to jail. The appearance of Reese showed that he was at least partially insane, and his actions and conversation proved to all who saw him that such was the case, leaving no doubt but that the subject of religion had materially affected his mind. The Magistrates were of opinion that there was no ground specified in the warrant sufficient to detain him, regarding him as more an object for sympathy than suspicion.

We find in the last Palmetto State Banner, a neat and tasteful Valedictory of Mr. E. J. Arthur, one of its Editors. He retires for the purpose of devoting his time and talents to his profession. The free and easy pen of Mr. A. canilly be spared from the "Corps Editorial" at this time, but he carries with him our best wishes for his future prosperity, and we trust that he may realize by his profession that patronage which his talents demand.

The Banner in future will be conducted solely by Mr. I. C. Morgan, who is the founder of the paper; and to him we extend the right hand of fellowship.

THE JOHNSON FEMALE SEMINARY

Some friend sent us a copy of the Catalogue and Circular of this Institution, but it was removed from our office, and we were unable to notice last week.

This Institution is under the able management of Mrs. DANIELS, Principal, Miss C. PAYNE, Vice Principal, and Rev. J. S. MURRAY, Instructor in the Languages and Mathematics. The Musical Department is under the charge of the well known Professor WAGSTAFF.

This Institution, located at Anderson C. H., a beautiful and healthy situation—boarding and tuition low—the reputation which this Seminary has acquired in so short a period since its establishment—the high character of those under whose fostering care the pupils are placed, offers every inducement to parents desiring to educate their daughters.

We recommend it to the patronage of the public, confidently believing that those who may patronize it, will find that they have not spent their money in worse than useless outlay, but have realized fourfold benefit.

RECOGNITION OF THE ROMAN REPUBLIC.

A letter from Rome of the 16th ult. states the Republic of Rome was on that day acknowledged by one of the South American States.

Since that date Rome, the "Eternal City," has fallen into the hands of the French. After a hard but fruitless defence, she was compelled on the 30th ult., to acknowledge the supremacy of the French arms, and give them possession of the city. Thus has France crippled a sister Republic, which it should have been her pleasant duty to have fostered and sustained. What a beautiful commentary is this upon French Republicanism.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

We learn from the Baltimore Sun of the 20th inst., that the Post office at Washington City was robbed of two thousand five hundred and sixty-nine dollars. No clue as to the perpetrators of this deed has as yet been discovered, although diligent search had been made.

LAW SUIT.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South has commenced suit against the Church North for their portion of the church property. No other method was left for the Church South to obtain her rights; as the Church North would not agree to be bound by an arbitration.

We learn from the Charleston Courier of the 28th ult., that all the negroes that escaped from the Charleston Work-House, at the time of the recent outbreak, have been re-captured and brought back. The trial of those charged with participating in the outbreak commenced on Monday last.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

We are credibly informed that Mr. James Rowland, about 40 years of age, put an end to his existence, last week, by drowning himself, in Seneca River, a short distance above Cherry's Bridge, in this district. Mr. R. was laboring under mania portu, and made his escape from the custody of his friends on Sunday 22d July; diligent search was immediately made for him, without effect, until several days afterwards, his shoes and pantaloons were discovered on the bank of the river. After a laborious search in the water, his body was recovered on Wednesday last, where it is supposed to have lain about eleven days. As we have not been favored with the report of the Jury of inquest, we forbear further remarks.

FOR THE "KEOWEE COURIER."

Messrs. Editors:—I had the pleasure of attending on Friday the 27th inst., an interesting celebration of the Sons of Temperance at Loundsville; an account of which may not prove uninteresting to your readers.

The Loundsville Division, numbering some fifty members, together with visiting brethren from Anderson, Abbeville, Pickens, Storeville, Evergreen, and perhaps other Divisions, met at the Division Room, where they were formed into procession by Mr. Brownlee, Sen., W. P. of Temple of Health Division, who acted as Marshal, assisted by Col. Flornoy Davis, under whose command they were marched to the beautiful front yard of Dr. Arnold, where they were formed into two Platoons in front of the Doctor's Piazza, where stood a large assembly of the beauty and fashion of Loundsville and the surrounding country. Miss Power, who was to have presented, in behalf of the Ladies, a most beautiful Banner prepared for the purpose, was to my deep regret, detained by the illness of a brother until after the hour; and that pleasant task had been assigned to Jas. Cochran, Esq., and right well did he discharge it.

The Banner was received by Mr. Brownlee, Jr. P. W. P. of the Division, in an appropriate speech, that would have been very handsome, but for the natural diffidence exhibited in the delivery, caused, perhaps, by occupying a position too near the ladies.

The Procession was then re-formed, with the addition of a large number of ladies, and marched near to the church door, where the ranks were opened and faced inwards, and the rear marched between the ranks, entering the church in inverted position. The church, although large, was filled to overflowing: a tap from the Gavel of the W. P. produced order, and a prayer, one of the best and most appropriate that ever escaped the lips of man, was offered by the Rev. James Dannelly. Mr. Harper then presented in behalf of the ladies, (some half dozen of whom, young and beautiful occupied the front seat and rose to their feet during the presentation,) a beautiful Bible, to the Division in an appropriate address. The Bible was accepted by Dr. Arnold W. P., whose voice was unfortunately too weak to be distinctly heard by all; one very good remark of his however, was a wish "that there might soon be Sons enough to supply all the young ladies with husbands." Rev. Mr. Huckaby Chaplain of the Division, to whom the care and keeping of the Bible was entrusted, made some remarks appropriate to the occasion.

The Rev. T. L. McBride was then introduced, and made a good speech, in which he gave his views of the good likely to be effected by the Order of Sons, and his reasons for uniting with them, which must have proved satisfactory to all who heard him. Mr. Lee was next introduced; then Maj. H. A. Jones, both of whom delivered able and interesting addresses, though perhaps both cut short by the lateness of the hour; and if the beauty and interest of the whole affair was at all marred, it was by having too many speakers, thereby wearying the patience of the audience, though there was very little impatience manifested.

The whole ceremonies were interspersed with occasional singing by the Sons, and music by the Anderson Brass Band, which was in attendance and added greatly to the enjoyment of the occasion. The audience was dismissed with a Benedic-

tion from Rev. Mr. McBride; when the procession was again formed and marched to the Division Room.

Visitors who chose, then repaired to the Hotel of Mr. V. A. Lawhon, and partook of one of Mrs. Lawhon's best dinners for which she is so famed, and of which I am so fond. Loundsville Division is flourishing, and I feel satisfied the celebration will have a good effect, and that it delighted most of those who attended, as well as  
A SON.

LETTER FROM GOV. SEWARD.

AUBURN, July 15, 1849.

Gentlemen: Your letter inviting me to participate in the celebration of the recent anniversary of Independence, by the Whig citizens of Philadelphia, was received when I was so intensely engaged in professional duties at Canandaigua, as to prevent me from rendering a seasonable acknowledgment. I cannot now perform my conviction of the truthfulness and justice of the views of the responsibilities of the Whig party, which you have exhibited.

Experience has shown, that the counsels of that party lead to domestic prosperity, while they are imbued with national moderation and magnanimity. But there is now opening a field of political action hitherto unexplored by parties, and measurably untrodden by statesmen. The inevitable conflict between Human Slavery and the Democratic principles of Free Government, long repressed, has broken forth at last. The policy of abolishing Slavery in the Federal District, and of Prohibiting it in the Federal Territories, has excited a debate which pervades the Union, and disturbs and tends to disorganise all existing parties and combinations. Intemperate zeal on either side of the debate, threatens the subversion of the Government and the dissolution of the Union itself.

All enlightened, sagacious and candid men, see that the period has arrived, when slavery ought not to be defended, and cannot be protected by the power or influence of the Federal Government, as it has been heretofore protected and defended, against the legitimate constitutional efforts to confine it within the States, where it is sanctioned by Constitutions and laws. It is equally apparent that the withdrawal of that protection and defence will rouse the spirit of faction and sedition. What other party than the Whig party has fully adopted as its basis the inalienable rights of man, and is, therefore, so well qualified to divorce the Federal Government from slavery? What other party has so implicitly adopted the principle of the absolute supremacy of the laws, and is, therefore, so well prepared to repress faction? The exigency of the times requires that the government shall combine, both these principles in its action, avoiding on the one hand any concessions to slavery beyond the letter of the Constitution, and on the other, intemperate zeal, which appeals from constituted authority to violence and sedition.

It has always seemed to me that the Whig party, through its long and often disheartening trials, was acquiring the firmness, the consistency and the discipline necessary to enable it to conduct the country safely through this its greatest emergency. I agree, therefore, most cordially with you in your opinion of the importance of inculcating its principles now more zealously and energetically than ever before, and rejoice that the first permanent Administration which the Whig party has called into power has fully and completely indicated its principles, its wisdom and its patriotism.

I am, with great respect, your humble servant,  
WM. H. SEWARD.  
Benjamin Matthias, D. B. Hinman, Geo. T. Thorn, Charles D. Lybrand, John McCanales, H. K. Strong, Joseph B. Myers, Committee.

THE PAST BROUGHT BACK.—By an argument based upon known facts in natural philosophy, in relation to the transmission of light, it has been established in a work entitled "The Earth and Stars," recently published in London, and exciting great attention there that—

"According to physical science, a person dying on this earth might by the Creator be immediately placed in a new body, on a distant world, in such a manner that he might see with his own eyes the whole of his past life! Let the soul, for example, at death, be re-embodied on a planet at such a distance that the light is seventy years in passing to it from our earth, and it is evident that the first ray which reaches it there, left the earth seventy years before. That is, in its new body, it may see in its own birth, youth, manhood and age, in its former body; review any scene in its past career; be present at the commission of past sins; see the youthful and innocent face become dark with bad passions, the clear eye dulled with pointing sins. At any period of our existence we may be made to behold a pain the commission of any past sin. A thousand years hence we have only to be placed on a star so distant that its light is a thousand years in coming to us, and the sin committed a thousand years ago