

### A PRAYER BY KOSSUTH.

The following prayer offered by Kossuth will be interesting to our readers. It was offered by him kneeling amid the multitude, at the grave of the Magyar heroes who fell in the battle of Rapoynna, and was originally published in the 'Opposition,' a journal of Pesth. We translate from the German.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"Almighty Lord! God of the warriors of Arpad! Look down from thy stary throne upon thy imploring servant, from whose lips the prayer of millions ascends to thy Heaven, praising the unsearchable power of thine Omnipotence. O God, over me shines thy sun and beneath me repose the relics of my fallen heroic brethren; above my head the sky is blue and under my feet the earth is dyed red with the holy blood of the children of our ancestors. Let the animating beams of the sun fall here that flowers may spring up from the blood so that these hells of departed beings may not moulder unadorned. God of our fathers and God of the nations! hear and bless the voice of our warriors and which the arm and the soul of brave nations thunder to break the iron hand of tyranny as it forges its chains. As a free man I kneel on these fresh graves, by the remains of my brothers. By such a sacrifice as theirs Thy Earth would be consecrated were it all stained with sin. O God! on this holy soil above these graves no race of slaves can live. O Father! Father of our Fathers! Mighty over myriads! Almighty God of the Heaven, the Earth and the Seas! From these bones springs a glory whose radiance is on the brow of my people. Hallow their dust with Thy grace that the ashes of my fallen heroic brethren may rest in peace! Leave us not, Great God of battles! In the holy name of the nations, praised be Thy Omnipotence. Amen.

### Telegraphed to the Baltimore Sun. PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA NORTH AND WEST.

**NEW YORK, July 16—2 p. m.**  
As is usual on Monday, a large increase of the cholera is reported to-day. The number of new cases reported during the 24 hours ending at noon, is 158, and the number of deaths 55. This is an increase of 70 in the number of new cases, as compared with yesterday's report, and of 19 in the number of deaths.

### CINCINNATI, July 16.

The interments yesterday by cholera were 87; of other diseases 67. To-day the cholera interments are only 60; by other diseases 44.

### ST. LOUIS, July 16.

The total interments for the 48 hours ending at noon yesterday were 255, of which number 149 were by cholera. The weather is now cool and pleasant.

**FUNERAL OF MRS. MADISON.**—Yesterday the funeral of the lamented Mrs. Madison, so long one of the brightest ornaments of the society of Washington and of the nation, took place from St. John's church. From ten o'clock in the morning the body was exposed in the church, and was visited by numbers anxious to take a last look at her who had been so long the observed of all observers, and who had, after occupying as exalted a position as a woman may in America, showed in private life that she had cast dignity on, not received lustre from it. At the hour fixed for the funeral the church was thronged, the President and most of the Cabinet being present, with almost every one connected with the Government in an official capacity. The beautiful service of the Episcopal church was read by the Rev. Messrs. Pine and French after which a procession was formed under the direction of the Marshal of the District and the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States. The cortege moved from St. John's to Pennsylvania avenue, the different bells of the city tolling the while, and then proceeded to the Congressional Cemetery, where the body was deposited for the present, until arrangements shall have been made for removing it to its final resting place, the cemetery at Montpelier, Orange county, Virginia, the family seat where Mr. Madison was buried. Mrs. Madison was the last survivor of the immediate families of those of our Chief Magistrates who participated in the strife and councils of the Revolution.—*Washington Republic.*

### Telegraphed for Charleston Courier. NEW-ORLEANS, July 17—9 p. m.

The Mexican authorities of Metamoros, attended the celebration of the Anniversary of American Independence at Brownsville, Texas.

A young Spaniard was kidnapped in this city, and forcibly put on board a vessel which sailed for Havana. It is reported that he was a turnkey in the prison at Havana, and suffered two prisoners to escape, charged with political offences. Great excitement among the Spanish residents here in consequence of this high handed outrage.

### NEW-ORLEANS, July 18—9 a. m.

Mr. Morse has been nominated as the democratic candidate for Congress, from the 4th Louisiana District.

Our city still continues healthy. During the week ending 14th inst., there were 98 deaths, 4 of which only were by cholera.

The Spanish Consul offers to communicate privately to Recorder Genois official documents, which he says establish most clearly and explicitly that the story of the kidnapped Spaniard is unfounded. The Consul's letter is said to furnish ground to believe in the truth of the report, and it is thought that it will be proved.

**NEW-ORLEANS, July 17—9 a. m.**  
Great excitement among the naturalized Spanish citizens about the abduction of the Spaniard. There will be a rigid investigation of the circumstances. The Spanish Consul is directly charged as a party concerned.

### KEOWEE COURIER.

Saturday, July 28, 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:

M. 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. HAGOON, " Twelve Mile.  
T. J. WEBB, for Anderson District.

### JOHN M. BARRETT—THE ABOLITION EMISSARY.

We find in the Spartan of the 19th several letters published, which have been directed to this person, which abundantly prove his true character. He alleged, when first arrested and confined in Spartanburg jail, that he could not be made responsible for documents, which might be enclosed to him by unknown incendiaries; but the character of the letters fully show that he is their friend, and that they know and appreciate their man. If he be the innocent victim he pretends, why have they so much care for him as constantly to exhort him to caution, lest he should be detected? Why address him as "dear John," and enquire particularly as to his health and success? In fine, why do they resort to an enigmatical correspondence? And how is it, if he is so free from the charges alleged against him, that he is able to decipher these mystic writings? He is certainly the Abolition Emissary, and seeks to sow discord and discontent among our citizens by circulating "Brutus" and "A True Carolinian." The Spartan says there is no doubt that these publications are printed in Cincinnati; and that the hand-writing of some of the letters is known, and that every means will be used to procure the real names of the writers.

One of the letters is dated at "Edgefield, June 10, 1849," one at Washington, and two at Philadelphia. We cannot believe that any Carolinian is in correspondence with these incendiaries, but if there is, then says the Spartan, "We have one name that shall at the proper time be given to public."

Mr. Barrett has acquired more celebrity, we have no doubt, than he could by any means anticipate, and when he has been tried and convicted, all the abolitionists in the Union may say and do what they please, but they cannot save their emissary from condign punishment.

### ST. DOMINGO AND U. S. CONSUL.

When the city of St. Domingo was attacked by the Haytiens, headed by Santana, a number of females, children, and refugees came to the house of our Consul for protection. Jimenes, the President, demanded that the Consul should give them up, this he refused to do.—Jimenes with an armed force attempted to arrest the Consul, but was prevented by the interference of the British and French Consuls. Some cannon was then directed against his house; under this dilemma a consultation was held by the three Consuls and the commanders of the French corvette of war and an English sloop. The French commander, Mons. Boyer, said that he could only protect his own Consul and the inmates of his house; upon this the English commander, Grandville H. Wood, said to the American Consul, "Sir, my force is small, but command it, as if it were your own vessel of war." President Jimenes would certainly have attacked the house of our Consul, and much bloodshed would have ensued, but for the report that Commodore Parker was under sail for that port. Our Consul has received the thanks of all the Generals and principal citizens for nobly preserving the lives of so many females and children, and preventing so much effusion of blood. President Jimenes has been declared no longer fit to govern; and from this specimen of his tyrannical disposition we think with his subjects, and trust that their efforts to form a new government will be crowned with success.

### POST OFFICE ROBBED.

The Post Office at Dalton, Ga., broken open on the night of the 14th inst., and several letters containing money were opened and robbed. Several letters which were placed in the Office during the day were missing. No clue has as yet been discovered, as to the individual who committed the deed, although diligent search was being made.

### CHOLERA.

This disease has become so prevalent in New York, that the city is almost deserted, and those streets which are usually at this season crowded with visitors and pleasure-seekers, have no occupants save the daily laborer. Cincinnati and St. Louis are too greatly scourged with it; the interments in the places amounting some days to 150.

### SENATORS HOUSTON AND RUSK.

These Senators from Texas have come out, advocating in speeches delivered at Marshall, in favor of the Benton platform. Both are attempting to justify themselves for their refusal to sign the Southern Address. Mr. Houston says he refused to sign it because "it was an appeal to the South—it was sectional, therefore fanatical. It was not addressed to the people of the Union, and that we must preserve the Union." Mr. Rusk says ditto to Mr. Houston, and advocates submission rather than resistance.

These are indeed beautiful sentiments, and such as only traitors to their country would publish. What, submit! That word does not belong to our vocabulary, we know no such in the present contest between the North and the South. Our rights are attacked—our institutions are warred against—the Constitution and its guaranties are trampled upon, and we are told that our position as equals in the government is to be wrested from us, and yet Southern men advise submission to all this, rather than resist! Such comfort and aid as these men, and the renegade Benton, are giving to the North have produced more of that embittered feeling against our institutions than any thing else; and the people of the South should teach them, that to forsake her cause is but to insure their speedy downfall and degradation. The people of Texas should take Houston's advice and send another, no, two other Senators to Congress, who will regard Southern rights and interests more than political preferment.

### ANOTHER LETTER.

Gen. Cass has written a letter defining his position upon the subjects of the Tariff, Internal Improvements and the Wilmot Proviso.—This letter, published at this juncture, when all the North is collecting its fury to burst upon our institutions, must express the true sentiments of the author. In his Nicholson letter he was accused of evasion, he comes out now and endorses the Democratic platform, as established in the Baltimore Resolutions, and denies the Constitutional power of Congress to regulate the subject of slavery in the Territories. Gen. Cass has nothing to gain by putting forth this letter; and all must commend his frankness and firmness in advocating the right, though he must know that his course will bring upon himself the bitter denunciations of the North, and blast forever his prospects for office. What a contrast to the course of the traitor Benton, and his small-fry abettors.

### ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

We learn that a negro man, named Alek, the property of Maj. W. S. Grisham, on last Wednesday attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. This boy had been runaway for the last two or three weeks; and was arrested in the State of Georgia, and brought home by G. W. Smith. Smith it appears had forgotten to search the boy, and when he was requested to tie the boy to a tree until Maj. Grisham returned, he took a knife from his pocket and cut the line that fastened one of his hands—he then attempted to escape but was overtaken at the fence—immediately he placed the knife to his throat, making a gash of about four inches. Medical aid was immediately called, and from the last accounts, it is probable that the boy will recover.

We clip the following description of the counterfeit money, of which we gave some account two weeks since, from the Mobile Tribune:

**COUNTERFEITS.**—We saw yesterday two counterfeit one hundred dollar bills on the Mobile bank. They looked as though they were just from the hands of the manufacturers. The difference between them and the genuine bills is as follows. In the counterfeit the \$100 is in large figures on each corner; in the genuine the \$100 is on the two lower corners only. The signatures are pretty well executed, except in the President's name, which is spelled W. R. Hellett, instead of W. R. Hallett. They are printed on good paper and look very well, but the only resemblance on the face to the genuine are the words "Bank of Mobile." In the genuine "The" is over the word "Bank"; in the other at the left of it. In the genuine also an Indian chief is on the left end; in the spurious a steam ship. In the centre of the genuine on the upper edge, there is a picture of the goddess of justice; in the lower edge an eagle. There are some other distinctive marks of difference, but these will show the reader how easily to detect the counterfeit. The two bills we have seen are dated Nov. 27, 1847. They were sent hither from Montgomery, and are understood to be from Georgia.

### ELECTION.

An Election was held on the 25th inst., for Captain of Bent No. 1, 2nd Reg't, S. C. M., which resulted in the election of Lieut. James I. Boyd. The following is the state of the polls:

Lieut. J. L. Boyd,	164
Capt. R. F. Morgan,	72
	32 majority.

### EXECUTION.

The slaves, Nicholas, Georgia and John, who were convicted of insubordination in the Charleston Work House, were executed on the 20th inst. We learn from the Charleston Courier that there are but four of those that escaped but what have been re-taken.

### FREE NEGROES AND MASONRY.

The free negroes in New Orleans have petitioned the Governor of Louisiana to grant them a charter to establish a Free Mason Lodge. It is said that the Attorney General has given his opinion that the Governor has the right to grant the charter, and that the Governor is inclined to give ear to the prayer of the petition. We trust that Gov. Johnson will think better of this matter, and that he may view it in its real light. Will he does the negro know about the time honored institution of Free Masonry? Nothing. And this is made but a pretext to cover sins of a deeper dye than they wish to be publicly transacted and canvassed. It is a manoeuvre of the Abolitionists to secure private meetings with the negroes, and then to concoct such schemes as will best advance their diabolical plans. The good sense of the people of Louisiana will never permit such an institution to exist, should Gov. Johnson grant the charter.

### GEORGIA.

Gov. Towns has been unanimously nominated by the Democratic Convention of Georgia, for re-election to the gubernatorial chair. This Convention at the same time adopted resolutions denying that Congress has the right to interfere in the subject of slavery in the territories, and say that they are ready, and prepared to co-operate with their friends in resisting the enactment and enforcement of the Wilmot Proviso. They also adopted the Virginia Resolutions, and made them their own. Georgia Democracy are right upon the all important subject. One by one the Southern States come in, and take their stand along with the old Dominion; and the meeting of the next Congress will see the entire South as one man, stand in defence of her rights and institution.

### ILLINOIS SENATOR.

Hon. Archibald Williams, a learned lawyer and prominent actor in the Constitutional Convention, has given his opinion, that under the circumstances, that Gov. French has the power to appoint a Senator in place of Gen. Shields, and alleges that an extra session of the Legislature is useless. The people, anxious, no doubt, to be free from such an expense, are falling in with the opinion of the Hon. A. Williams, which it will be recollected is opposed to that of the Governor.

### PRUSSIC ACID.

A German paper says that suspension of life produced by prussic acid is merely apparent; and that life is immediately restored by pouring acetate of potash and common salt, dissolved in water, on the head and spine.—Rabbits have been frequently recovered there, from the effects of prussic acid by this application.

### From the Spartan.

**STATE vs. J. M. BARRETT. WARRANT TO ARREST AND RECOGNISE A WITNESS.**

We call the attention of the Magistrates and Post Masters of, and in this State, to our report of the legal proceedings had in this case against G. W. H. Legg, Esq., Post Master at this place.

It was known that Barrett was authorized to take from the Post Office a letter directed to John Edward Thomson. This he positively refused to do, doubtless because it might implicate him in some degree. The Post Master was not authorized by law to deliver it to any one, but the person addressed, or his agents. It was believed the letter contained important testimony or would lead to the obtaining important testimony on the part of the State in this prosecution, and the question was how the letter could legally be got hold of. The Hon. David Johnson, Ex-Governor, and for thirty years a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, on Monday last attended at this place for the purpose of aiding our people with his experience and advice, this he did, and it was strictly followed. The Hon. H. H. Thomson, Chairman of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety, made oath that the Post Master was a material witness for the State in this case, and that the said Post Master, had in his possession, as such, a letter directed to John Edward Thomson, which letter the deponent had reason to believe, and did believe would furnish material evidence in the State vs. J. M. Barrett.

Upon this affidavit John Linder, Esq., issued his warrant against Mr. Legg requiring him to appear before him to enter into a recognizance for his appearance at Court, and also to produce the letter addressed, John Edward Thomson.

Mr. Legg was arrested and brought before the Magistrate. He said in his defence that he was a sworn Officer of the Government and had given his Bond and security for the faithful discharge of his duty; that he was not authorized to deliver the letter to any one but the party or his agents; that before the next Court of Sessions he was bound to forward the letter to the department in Washington; that he was as willing as any one to discharge his duty to the State as a good Citizen, that with due deference to the distinguished authority under which the Magistrate was acting, he felt himself compelled to decline delivering up the letter, or to enter into recognizance except for his personal appearance. This defence, though strictly correct, was not deemed satisfactory by the Magistrate

who thought that the Post Office was not intended to enable criminals to perfect their schemes of crime with impunity, and that upon a reasonable showing, if the Post Office contained the evidence of some crime perpetrated, or about to be perpetrated, the Post Master, like any private individual was bound upon the requisition of the State authorities to produce the evidence.

Mr. Legg was therefore committed to Jail until he shall have given Bond and security for his own appearance at Court, and the production of the John Edward Thomson letter. By the advice of Counsel, and in order to relieve himself from his painful and disagreeable position, Mr. Legg finally complied with the order of the Magistrate, and is now under bond to appear and produce the letter. Mr. Legg's conduct in this whole affair, was wholly irreproachable and becoming his general character. It was firm, temperate, and respectful, showing a conscientious determination to do his duty, according to the best of his knowledge and ability both to the State and the General Government.

Thus has been made the first feasible issue at law with the General Government. The State must succeed whilst she retains her sovereignty, and that before she will give up that, she will give up all, that trammels or interferes with it. We commend the precedent to the Magistracy of S. C., and hope none of them will refuse to act upon it when called upon. They could hardly have a higher or more reliable authority than the venerable Judge Johnson. Self defence is the first law of nature, and that law is a part of the code of each sovereign State in the Union. No law or regulation of the General Government can deprive us of this inalienable right, nor will we suffer ourselves to be cheated, tricked or bullied out of it by any human power or form of law.

### From the Charleston Courier.

**BALTIMORE, July 18, 1849.**

The United States war steam ship Princeton has arrived at Boston. She left Naples on the 5th June, and spoke to the U. S. frigate Constitution going in, who reported all well board.

The Princeton reached Leghorn on the 5th, and sailed again on the 12th.

The Austrians maintained quiet possession of Florence and Leghorn. Marshal Radetsky was at the latter place, and was officially visited by the Commander and officers of the Princeton, who received and entertained them with much cordiality and courtesy. There was much enthusiasm exhibited at Leghorn when Marshal Radetsky arrived there.

Capt Engle had been in Italy from the commencement of the late troubles.—Himself and several of his officers were in Rome eleven days after hostilities had commenced with France.

The Austrian troops at Florence were under the command of Col. Daspre. The Florentines were making court to their conquerors.

### THE CHOLERA.

The interments of cholera at Cincinnati on the 16th inst. were 87, and 69 on the 17th. At St. Louis, on Saturday and Sunday last, there were 149 interments of cholera patients.

### FIRE AND INSUBORDINATION AT PITTSBURG.

A dispatch from Pittsburg states that a fire was raging in Allegheny city, and thirty houses destroyed, among them Dr. Fitch's Church. The firemen of that place refused to play on the fire, as the City Council had declined making appropriations for their apparatus. The military were ordered out to disperse the mob and protect the Pittsburg firemen, who were engaged in suppressing the flames.

**EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.**—An Englishman arrived at Rome this year, who could scarcely speak a word of Italian. He heard, of course, not a little about assassins, robbers, and such like, and prudently resolved never to go alone, and never to be out after dusk. Both these resolutions were fated to fail. He dined with a friend near Rome, and was obliged to walk home alone the same night. This looked terrific before dinner; but a few glasses of Marsala, and a few more of champagne, braced up his courage, and away he started, about ten o'clock. As he walked briskly along in the darkness, he came full butt against a man. He was startled, and the tales he had heard recurred to his recollection; but the man passed on, and in a short time our hero felt for his watch, and found it was gone. Then the good wine came into play: he rushed back, seized the rascal, and vehemently demanded "Montre! montre!" robber trembled, and reluctantly yielded up the watch. On reaching home, he recounted, with no little exultation, his heroic exploit, and vowed that if the rest of the world would behave as he had done, robbery would cease in Rome in a fortnight. When he had finished his oration, his sister said, "All this is very strange, for after you went out, I saw your watch hanging in your room, and there it is now." Sure enough, there it was. So it appeared, past all dispute, that instead of being robbed, he had himself committed a robbery.—*Memoirs of Sir Thomas Foxwell Buxton.*