

Maj. W. W. Morris, commandant at Fort Brooke, and at present the acting Indian agent for the Seminoles, in the absence of Mr. Spencer, received on the 20th inst., a white flag from the Indians by the hands of Phillippe, a Spaniard, residing at Sara Sota.

Phillippe, startled by an account of the murders at Peace Creek, left with others the settlement at Sara Sota, but returning on the 18th inst., found his house and property untouched, and this flag attached to his door. It is made of white crane feathers, forming a small flag bound on it with string of white beads in a small piece of smoking tobacco, the sign used by Bow Legs, King of the Seminoles.

Phillippe's intelligence enabled him to read the signification thus: "We desire peace, wish to communicate, smoke and hold a peace talk." He left signs, stating the time the flag was found, and that at full moon he would return, and started at once with the flag to Major Morris.

From the fact that not a sign of hostility has been evinced since the attack upon the trading houses of Kennedy & Darling, more than a month ago, added to the appearance of the flag, the opinion is entertained that further outrages will not be committed unless provoked by our people, and those engaged in the last outrage will be delivered up.

This opinion is strengthened by the fact that at the time the most exciting alarm occurred, instead of two, fifty settlements could have been attacked simultaneously, and those engaged in them escaped as readily.

This information was obtained by a friend during a recent visit to Tampa Bay, and may be relied upon, as those best acquainted with all the particular features of the case and the Indian character, are supposed to know more than others depending upon vague surmises or worse rumors.

Major Morris was the old Indian agent. Mr. Spencer is the present one, but he is now absent.

Two companies of volunteers under Capt. Dill and Fisher were encamped about two miles out from Tampa Bay. The services had been offered to the Government, but Major Morris declined, having no authority to receive them.

The steamer Henry Clay, Capt. Breath, arrived at Tampa Bay, on the 22d inst. via Pensacola, Dog Island and Anglo Keys.

There are only about one thousand Indians in the whole State, of which number only one hundred and fifty are warriors.

Major Morris will leave Tampa Bay on the Henry Clay for Charlotte's Harbor, with an interpreter, to meet Bow Legs, the Seminole chief, at the full of the moon.

The troops on their arrival encamped at Fort Brooke, the commandant not deeming it necessary to send them into the interior until the council was held or outrages committed. Many of the poorer class of neighboring inhabitants came in to the Government quarters, saying that they were afraid of the Indians, and the Government is obliged to support them.

It is thought that the Indians do not desire to have any war or difficulty with the whites, as they appear to be much alarmed at the presence of so many troops in their region of country, and the preparations going forward. The Indians would much rather be bribed to leave the country than to fight, while the white population, feeling constantly insecure with the Indians in their immediate neighborhood, insist upon their leaving on some terms. The result will probably be the same as in many former instances; the Indians will be obliged to succumb to a superior force, and, quitting their old hunting grounds, take up their residence on the Western side of the Mississippi river.

[Telegraphed for the Charleston Courier.]
NEW ORLEANS, August 29.

THE MARKET.—There were but small sales of Cotton yesterday. Twelve bales of the new crop brought 12c.

THE SECRET EXPEDITION.—Lieut. Totton of the United States steamer *Water Witch* which vessel has been stationed as a watch on the expedition at Round Island, has sent formal notice to those there assembled, that they must disperse, under the penalty of the law, otherwise they were threatened to have their supplies cut off. The answer was that they ought to be unmolested, as they were unarmed, and had no intention of infringing the laws. They intimated that they should leave the island as soon as they could procure the means of transportation.

THE ABDUCTED REY.—Rey, has been placed in prison for the present, at his own request. He says he fears that he may meet with personal injury.

NEW ORLEANS, August 30.

THE MARKET.—Yesterday one thousand bales Cotton were disposed of, mostly for the English market. The receipts of the new crop to-day amount to 427 bales.

FROM TEXAS.—Accounts from Antonio, Texas, of the 16th inst. state that

Gen. Brooke, the commander of the troops in Texas, has, in consequence of the repeated depredations of the Indians, called out three Companies of Texan mounted Rangers.

The election returns indicate the belief that Bell will be chosen Governor.

Capt. Veach's Company, in the State of Chihuahua, is said to be engaged by Government to protect the country against the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

A dispatch was received here this evening from Erie, Pa., announcing that President Taylor has had another severe attack of diarrhoea, but is again convalescent.

I learn, also, that Mrs. Taylor, the lady of the President, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Wood, will leave in the cars for Baltimore to-morrow morning.

KEOWEE COURIER.

Saturday, Sept. 8, 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., " Pickersville.
J. E. HAGOOD, " Twelve Mile.
T. J. WEBB, for Anderson District.

THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

President Taylor managed to conceal his political tenets, until he started upon his Northern tour, and we find him shortly after his departure, declaring himself to the coal and iron-mongers of Pennsylvania, in favor of a protective Tariff; and more recently at Beaver, in the same State, we hear him pledging himself for a system of Internal Improvements. On this subject he uses the following language:

"So far as Internal Improvements are concerned, I am strongly in favor of a system by which we shall have good harbors and navigable rivers; and will do every thing proper to produce a result so desirable."

And should the President prolong his visit to the North, we may expect that the full quota of the "whig, but not an ultra whig" Administration will be proclaimed to the world. But even now little is to be left to conjecture, if the Republic, the organ of the Administration is to be relied on, for that paper speaking of the President's views in relation to the extension of slavery, makes the following declaration:

"As regards his executive relations towards the question of slavery and its extension, he has proclaimed sentiments which assure us of his fealty at once to the Constitution, and to the great central principles of Republicanism—obedience of Government to the public will legitimately expressed."

This announcement, if it really and truly expresses the views of the President, is full of ominous meaning to the South. We are told that the President has declared himself in favor of "the great central principle of Republicanism—obedience of Government to the will of the people legitimately avowed." This can mean nothing more nor less than that the President will sanction any measure which a majority of Congress may pass: Then what is the situation South! There is no question but that any system of Internal Improvements may be carried, and nothing can save us from a policy so ruinous. There is every probability that the Wilmot Proviso will have a majority; for we can scarcely expect to find allies enough among the democrats of the North to over balance the renegade votes that will be given for the Proviso from the South. There may be a sufficiency of democratic Senators, to defeat the Tariff, and if that is defeated, it is the only measure in which the interests of the South will be respected. We have no doubt but that an attempt will also be made to alter the Sub-Treasury system, which has worked so well; it may not be by an effort to establish a United States Bank, probably will not be, but some alteration will be recommended, and very probably carried, which will make it almost as objectionable as a Bank.—Then the probable result of the deliberations of the next Congress will be, an alteration of the Sub-Treasury,—an adoption of a general system of Internal Improvements, which will ultimately result in: a higher Tariff and the passage of the Wilmot Proviso. So much for the "whig but not an ultra whig" Administration, elevated to office by Southern votes.

MEETING IN ST. PETER'S PARISH.

The citizens of this Parish, incensed by an article published in the Cincinnati *Globe*, styled the "Indignation Meeting," purporting to be written by T. D. Matthews, of South Carolina, who is a citizen of that Parish, held a meeting of the citizens on the 10th ult., to deliberate upon the matter. Mr. Matthews was requested to attend. It was thought that the article referred to a meeting held by the citizens of the Parish in February of last year, which was called to devise means of ridding themselves of W. H. Brisbane, a notorious abolitionist, the supposed author of "Brutus." The article is certainly anti-southern in its spirit. Mr. Matthews being present was called for and made a statement the following statement: "This was no abolitionist, that he

scorned and detested them, and that the moment a man became an abolitionist he lost the finer feelings of his nature. That he wrote an article, called the "Indignation Meeting," more than a year since, and sent it to Brisbane, who is a connexion of Mr. Matthews, with a request that he would hand it to the Editor of Graham's Magazine, or have it published in some of the Washington papers. That instead of complying with his request, he had held it about eighteen months, changed the nature and substance of the article, and published it without his consent. That he had submitted the original manuscript to several gentlemen of intelligence, who unanimously agreed that no such construction could be placed upon the article, as Brisbane had made it appear to possess. He denounced the conduct of Brisbane as "ungentlemanly, ungenerous and unchristian." That he had no intention to ridicule the meeting of last year, and that he could see no other motive for Brisbane's misrepresentation than to render him odious to his countrymen, and thereby drive him from his home; that having failed to make him an abolitionist by argument, he thought to drive him from the South by foul and dishonorable means.

This explanation and disclaimer were regarded by the meeting as satisfactory, that Mr. Matthews had no hostile intention toward the South and her institutions, and resolutions were adopted to that effect. The meeting however expressed their disapprobation of the conduct of Mr. Matthews in being connected with the article, and for placing such a communication in the hands of Brisbane, who is so notoriously opposed to the South.

GENERAL CASS.

We learn from the Chicago Tribune, that General Cass intends to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States, during the ensuing winter. He has been instructed by the Legislature of Michigan to vote for the Wilmot Proviso, and as he believes it to be unconstitutional, he will hold his seat until the question comes up, make a speech against it, and then resign.

If the Southern members would only act in concert, and each vote against the Proviso, Gen. Cass' resignation would defeat it, giving the South a majority of one vote in the Senate. But of this there is no hope, for while we find in Gen. Cass, an ally at the North, we have such men as Benton, Houston and others at the South, ready to take the cudgel against her interests. Will any one longer doubt Gen. C's soundness upon the question of the constitutional power of Congress to restrict slavery in the Territories? We will wait and see.

HUNGARY.

A meeting was held in New York on the 27th ult., to take into consideration the situation of this country. It is said that more than twenty thousand persons were present, and that they were addressed from four different stands in English, French, Italian and German. Resolutions were passed expressing the deep sympathy felt in this country in the issue of her struggle for Independence, and urging the Cabinet at Washington immediately to recognise her Independence, which she has so nobly maintained. There is no doubt but that the next Congress would approve the act, and as little that Hungary will be unsuccessful, though Russia may bring to the assistance of Austria all her Cossacks and serfs.

THE TEMPERANCE BANNER.

This paper comes to us this week, changed in form from the quarto to the folio, which we deem a decided improvement. In its present form it is much more convenient for general reading and reference, the matter being on four instead of eight pages. The alteration gives some additional space for reading matter, and we have no doubt but will prove acceptable to all its readers. The Banner is a neat well conducted paper, published weekly at Penfield, Ga., at one dollar per year and devoted to the advancement of the Temperance reformation.

SUDDEN DEATH.

We are informed that Wilson Wallace dropped dead in the streets of Anderson on last Monday. He had been afflicted for years with asthma, which caused his death.

POPULATION OF OREGON.

The census of this Territory, taken by act of Congress shows a population of 8,903, including about 3000 foreigners. It is stated that there is not more than 3,600 voters.

ORDER FOR BAIL.

William Young, was by order of a writ of Habeas Corpus, issued by his Honor Judge O'Neal, brought before him at Chicks Springs in Greenville District. Judge O'Neal granted an order for his bail upon his entering into bond in the sum of two thousand dollars, with two sureties each in the sum of one thousand, with a condition attached that if Young deposited with the Clerk of the Court two thousand dollars in money, that he should be liberated.

TRIAL.

On Thursday last two negroes, Hannah and John, the property of Mrs. E. Stribling, were tried for harboring a runaway slave, Sarah, the property of J. G. Gambrell. The slave Sarah was the principal witness for the prosecution, and proved the charge against both the slaves. Mr. W. W. Stribling, for the defence, procured an alibi for the boy John, as he was with him at preaching on the day of the alleged har-

boring and conducting off. The Jury returned a verdict of "guilty" against Hannah, and acquitted the boy.

REVOLUTIONARY EXPEDITION—A PROCLAMATION.

The following, which we clip from one of our exchange papers, will serve to explain to some extent, the origin of the supposed expedition against Cuba; and which induced the President to make the Proclamation on the subject, which appeared not long since.

Large bodies of men, it is said, have been shipped from New Orleans, and the leaders in the enterprise are still actively employed in enlisting others. We have seen it stated that upwards of three thousand persons have already been engaged; and it is also said that the sum of \$250,000 has been deposited in Mobile, to further the objects of the expedition. The New Orleans papers say nothing about this affair, though it is the great topic of the day in that city, as also other cities South and West. It was first started by posting placards at the principal resorts and corners of the streets.—The object of this movement is not avowed. Everything is enveloped in mystery; and those whose services have been engaged are bound to strict secrecy. Various conjectures are afloat as to the object. Some suppose that it is intended for California, others for Cuba. Doubtless the expedition is intended for California, as indicated in the following letter on the subject, directed to and published in the New York Tribune, by a Baltimore correspondent of that paper. The twenty young men spoken of, are no doubt the leaders. Should it turn out to be so, the reported design of invading Cuba, which called forth the Proclamation, would seem only to have been a ruse to conceal more effectually the true object of the movement.

"I know that nearly a month since a movement was commenced in this city, having in view the raising a small body of men, for an object which has been kept as secret as possible. A paragraph first appeared in the afternoon paper, stating that a proposition would be made in a short time by advertisement, to take out about twenty active and hearty young men to California, each being guaranteed \$1,000 for his services for twelve months, &c. Since that a young officer who served in the voltigeur regiment in Mexico, has, I am informed on the best authority, been cautiously and silently obtaining the required number of men—none but the most reliable and trust-worthy being accepted, and severally pledged to secrecy. The project as I understand it, is to start with the avowed object of passing through Mexican territory to California, and thus obtain admission into the country, armed and prepared to act as the leaders may dictate, I am assured that the scheme is understood throughout the South and West, and that it must prove successful. This may appear to some like new-vamping an old story, but I could give the names of the plotters in Baltimore, if necessary, to show that there is truth in the statement.

THE ADDRESS OF THE FREE SOIL CONVENTION, recently held at Rome, N. Y., has made its appearance. It gives a history of the efforts to reunite the Democratic party in that State, and announces their failure. It then calls upon the Free Soilers to send their best and truest men to the Utica Convention, to be held on the 12th of next month, for the nomination of a State ticket. It says: "We have had referred to us a resolution recommending you to unite on local tickets with those who profess our principles as avowed at Rome, without regard to the State ticket. On mature reflection we advise against such a course, unless the regular Democratic State ticket is also united." The address designates its opponents as "the supporters of Gen. Cass, all through."

NORFOLK, Aug. 21st, 1849.

The U. S. steamer Alleghany left the Navy Yard yesterday afternoon, on her secret mission to the Gulf of Mexico. She was fitted for sea with great dispatch, and seemingly with reference to active service somewhere. Her magazines and shot rooms were thoroughly replenished, and additional officers attached to her. Passed Midshipmen Truxton and Magan, and 3d Assistant Engineer Wheeler, all of whom were attached to the Vixen, (steamer) preparing for sea, have been added to her list of officers. Gen'l Calvert Taylor, who accompanied the Alleghany as far as Cape Henry, informs me that she made fine progress to sea, and though her officers and crew were somewhat disappointed at this last addenda to their cruise, each felt that the government required their services, and that it was their duty to obey cheerfully.—*Balt. Sun.*

A BOLD ROBBERY.—On Saturday morning last two trunks belonging to Mr. J. A. Sadler's children, who were going to Yorkville, S. C., were taken between this place and the river from the boot behind, and rifled of a greater part of their contents.—The trunks have since been found near this place with a few of the articles left in them. This is the first time for a

long while, that so daring a robbery has occurred in our midst.—*Hornet's Nest, Charlotte N. C.*

MURDER.—Mr. Jesse Weatherford, who lived in this Village, was shot on Monday night last by a negro man named Joe, belonging to Mrs. R. Blalock, at her plantation about 3 miles from this place. The negro borrowed the gun and ammunition from a neighbor in the name of his young master. But his real object, as afterwards discovered, was to kill another negro Weatherford and two others went with the view of arresting him and taking the gun from him. The party being detached to await the approach of the negro, Weatherford encountered him single handed, which resulted in his death—the whole load of the gun entering his arm and breast near his heart. Mr. Weatherford was a quiet, peaceable man, and went in search of the negro at the request of negro's owner. The negro made his escape and is still at large.—*Edgefield Advertiser.*

GENERAL TAYLOR.—Gen. Taylor had a serious attack at Buffalo, on the 28th ult.; and on the 29th no less than five despatches were sent from his physician to the Vice President touching his case. Having recovered somewhat he was on his way to Niagara. Many papers are speculating on his chances for life, and some are even hoping that the Vice President will fill more offices than the one he now has. From all such accidental Presidents, deliver us!—*Carolinian.*

THE AMERICAN FLAG AT FRANKFORT.—On the 25th of July, the flag of the United States was displayed from the balcony of the American ambassador's house at Frankfort, Germany, (Mr. Donelson,) with the staff wrapped in crape, in mourning for the death of the Ex-President. The citizens did not at first know the meaning of this, and often passed, wondering what it could be. Some to whom it was explained, thought the custom of this honoring the memory of a deceased ruler, very beautiful. Before night the circumstance was generally known in the town, and the people flocked to see the American flag, the first time most of them had probably ever seen it. Some of the younger part of the population gave it three hearty cheers.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.—Few persons appreciate the value of this vegetable. It is one of the easiest of cultivation. Planted in the fall, it grows all winter, and is precisely like a parsnip or carrot. It can remain in the ground until wanted for use. Those fond of oysters should not be without them. Pull the roots when wanted for use, wash and scrape the outside; boil until tender, then mash and add flour, and eggs enough to make a batter—season with pepper and salt, and fry in hot lard, and many a lover of good things, would believe he was eating fried oysters.

A QUESTION FOR LAWYERS.—A hotel at Quincy, Illinois, owned by the State of Illinois, was recently offered for sale, the bidding to be by means of sealed proposals. Among other bids, one company offered six hundred and one dollars higher than the highest bid; another five hundred dollars more than any body else! The Governor decided in favor of the former; but the latter, contending that their bid was the highest and best, and taking measures to contest the matter legally, the Governor withholds the deed of sale until the proper tribunal decides on the case.

TAKING A SHOWER BATH.—Doctor—"Well, how did your wife manage the shower-bath, deacon?"

Deacon—"She had real good luck, Madame Moody told her how she managed. She said she had a large oiled silk cap, with a cape to it, like a fireman's, that came all over her shoulders, and—"

Doctor—"She should for her pains—that's not the way."

Deacon—"So my wife thought."

Doctor—"Your wife did nothing of the sort, I hope."

Deacon—"Oh, no, doctor, she used an umbrella!"

Doctor—"What! used an umbrella, what the mischief good did the shower bath do her?"

Deacon—"She said she felt better. Her clothes wasn't wet a mite. She sat under the umbrella for half an hour, till all the water had trickled off and said 'twas cool and delightful, and just like a leetle shower in summer. Then she took off her things, and rubbed herself dry arter."

A darkey set to work to cut down a very tough tree, but his axe flew back, for some time, with but little effect. A storm occurred mean time, and a crashing shaft of lightning shattered a huge oak to splinters near him. "Bress de lord!" exclaimed Sambo, "dat well done. Spose you try dis one next—guess you get your match, massa!"