

The Red River Overflow.—We have already published several short accounts of the great overflow in Red River, but the following, from the Alexandria (La.) Republican, extra, of the 21st ult., is fuller than any account we have yet seen: "The extraordinary and unheard of flood of Red River has put it altogether beyond our power to continue the regular weekly issues of our paper. To print this extra, giving a brief account of the calamity, terrible, awful and overwhelming as it most truly is, it will be necessary for us to work in water three feet deep on one of the highest first floors in town.

"The oldest inhabitants of the country, men of sixty and seventy, who were born and raised here, say that the water has never been as high as it is now during their existence. As far as we have been able to learn, it extends from hill to hill every where, covering, except a few high spots, all the alluvial lands on both sides of Red River, on Bayous Robert and Rapides, and perhaps Bayou Boeuf. Even a large portion of the lands of the Plaisance settlement, which have been considered perfectly secure against high water, are partially inundated. The loss has consequently been very great. In this parish, in the crops of cotton and sugar alone, estimating the former at 25,000 bales and the latter at 10,000 hogsheads, with the usual amount of molasses, it will exceed \$1,700,000, and if we include corn, stock and damage done to property, it must approximate to \$3,000,000.

Our front proprietors leaved against an 1844 rise, and many of them felt so secure behind what they conceived their invincible breast works that they made no preparations at all for moving until the water, rising as it did with extraordinary rapidity, completely covered them. Hence in some places only a part of the stock was saved while on others it was all lost.

"The accounts of the suffering above, represent it to be even worse than it is here. Having no high lands to fly to the inhabitants have to huddle with their cattle upon their highest grounds, and either stand in water waist deep, or climb up into trees and wait for a boat to rescue them.

"The damage done to the town cannot now be estimated, but it is considerable. Many of the houses are partially undermined, and others probably will be before the water leaves us. Until it does so, at least until it leaves our floor, our readers we fear will not again hear from us."

[Telegraphed to the Charleston Courier.]
BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.

Advices from Santa Fe, via St. Louis, of 16th ult., state that a fight had taken place with 40 of the hostile Apache Indians, in which 30 of the latter were killed, and 6 prisoners taken. Three of the attacking party were wounded.

Major Chavellie had another fight with the Camanches on the 17th July, near the Copper Mountains, killing 40, taking 200 prisoners, and capturing 500 mules. In the fight only one man was wounded.

Col. Washington's situation at Santa Fe was considered critical. He is surrounded by nearly 15,000 Indians. Col. W. has established a mail, to leave Santa Fe and Fort Leavenworth on the 15th of each month.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.
The latest European advices state that Comorn has capitulated, and the Austrian Minister of War has entered that fortress.

The country in the vicinity of Waag has been entirely evacuated by the Hungarians.

Kossuth positively left Arad for England on the 11th, having in his possession the Hungarian Crown and Jewels. The stock of Cotton at this port on the 1st inst. amounted to 12 1200 bales.

HAMBURG (S. C.), Sept. 12.

Another Murder.—Our District seems to be getting back to the days of Weems, and the events of the last four months cry aloud for reform. It was only in our last number we were called upon to record the death of a citizen at the hands of a negro man. Now we are called upon to record another most diabolical murder. It appears that Mr. Joshua Hammond and three ruffians by the name of Green, were engaged playing cards, when a dispute arose which led to blows, and resulted in the death of Hammond, the other three having beat him to death with clubs. The murderers are all in Jail, and we trust that justice will be meted out to them that their fiend like conduct merits.—Rep.

Melancholy Suicide.—Mr. William S. Russell, a respectable mechanic of Grain-iteville, put an end to his existence on Wednesday last by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been indisposed for some days with fever, and at times slightly deranged, but not to such an extent as to cause any alarm or suspicion on the part of his friends. No cause can be assigned for this rash act other than temporary derangement from fever, as he was a steady, sober man, highly respected by all who knew him.—Jb.

Why is young lady's ring like a certain fish? Because its her-ring.

Beauty is a dangerous property, tending to corrupt the mind of the wife, though it soon loses its influence over the husband. A figure agreeable and engaging, which inspires affection with the inebriety of love, is a much safer choice. The graces lose not their influence like beauty. At the end of thirty years a virtuous woman, who makes an agreeable companion, charms her husband more than at first. The comparison of love to fire holds good in one respect, that the fiercer it burns the sooner it is extinguished.

KEOWEE COURIER.

Saturday, Sept. 22, 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.

THE CHURCH.

The corner stone of this building was laid on Wednesday last. It is styled the Presbyterian Church, but to be open to other denominations, when not occupied by the Presbyterians. It is to be erected of brick, the plan being plain but very neat. The building committee selected as the site the summit of the hill east of the Court House. Under the directions of the enterprising contractors, Messrs. WILSON & LANGSTON, we have no doubt that the work will progress rapidly. The erection of this building will add much to the appearance of our quiet little town.

We were much pleased during a recent visit to the Village of Greenville to learn that an union of the friends of the Columbia & Greenville Rail Road had been effected, and that Greenville was to unite with the road at Brown's. There would seem to be no doubt, but that the road will now be carried to that place, as \$150,000, out of \$169,500, which is the highest estimate of the cost of this branch, has been subscribed. The friends of the enterprise do not desire to stop at the cost of the road but to carry at least \$200,000 into the Company. This will benefit them, inasmuch as it will give an additional impetus to the work, by giving so much additional stock to the Company. There can be no doubt that with Greenville for one of the upper termini for this road, that the stock will be more profitable.—For seek to disguise it as you may unless the road is carried to that point, a large portion of the trade coming through the Saluda Gap will go to Laurens in preference to Anderson. For Laurens is only 36 miles from Greenville while Anderson is 30, then by going to the former place, only 5 miles further, you reach a point on the Railroad and have only 75 miles to travel to Columbia, while the distance from Anderson to the same point is at least 120 miles. Then so far as the profit on the stock is concerned, it is decidedly to the interest of the Company that the road should be carried to Greenville.

But so far as the interests of this District are concerned, it is all important that Greenville should be the terminus. Because that would bring the road for some distance within a few miles of our District line, with its terminus only four distant. Then all the fine lands of the Saluda, and their productions will find an easy and profitable market. Our citizens on that side of the District should do all in their power to assist in building the road to Greenville.

ODD FELLOWS.

On Tuesday last we had the pleasure of attending the celebration of Mountain Lodge at Greenville. It was a magnificent sight to behold these Brothers of Charity in full dress Regalia, marching through the streets. The Oration was delivered by T. L. Jones. It was a tasty, well written composition, giving the rise and progress of Odd Fellowship—its objects and intentions—a refutation of some of the objections against the Order—and a glimpse at the probable influence which the Order might have in cementing the bonds which bind us as one nation, and in dispersing the clouds which now overhang our beloved Republic. The speech occupied one hour, and was patiently heard by a large audience, made up of the talent and wit, the beauty and wealth of Greenville.

FOR THE KEOWEE COURIER.

Messrs. Editors:—Townville Division of the Sons of Temperance held a public meeting at Townville, Anderson District, on Wednesday the 19th inst., which was attended by 400 or 500 persons, who assembled about the Store, dwelling and yard of Mr. Sam'l Brown; from the piazza of whose house a very handsome Bible was presented by Miss Harris, in a neat and appropriate address of a few minutes, on behalf of the Ladies of the vicinity, twelve of whom, with the speaker, acting as a committee of presentation. The Bible was received on the part of the Division by Capt. Vandiver, in a short address which done himself much credit.

During the Presentation the S ms were

in procession in front of the piazza, after which the Committee of Presentation, Ladies and Citizens generally joined in, and were marched in usual order to the stand, a distance of about a quarter of a mile, conducted by Dr. Coats and Capt. Vandiver, as Marshals.

On being seated at the stand, the throne of Grace was addressed in prayer by the Chaplain. Capt. Vandiver was then presented, who opened the discussion with a short speech suited to the occasion, and closed by asking for Rev. J. S. Murray, who was to follow him, an attentive hearing. Mr. M. was then introduced, and explained in a very clear and forcible manner the objects and aims of the Order, the good likely to grow out of the organization, &c.; and closed by answering some of the many objections raised against the Sons, all of which must have had a good effect in removing the prejudices of those who listened impartially. After the benediction, the procession was re-formed and conducted to the place from whence they started, and all dispersed apparently well pleased.

I am sorry to add, however, that there were a few disaffected spirits who attempted to interrupt those disposed to demean themselves rationally, but they succeeded in but one thing, which was to bring upon themselves that contempt which they so richly deserved; the general feeling was "Father forgive them, they know not what they do."

There is more prejudice in the neighborhood of Townville against the Order, than any place I have visited, but the material of which that Division is composed, is a sufficient guaranty that they will outlive all opposition; and in their efforts they have the best wishes of
A FRIEND TO THE CAUSE.

FOR THE KEOWEE COURIER.

Messrs. Editors:—Allow me through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of the Commissioners of Roads to the roads leading from Pickens C. H. to Pendleton and Greenville. These roads are in very bad condition, so much so that it is with difficulty that a carriage or vehicle of any kind can be driven over them with safety. This should not be; and if your citizens desire that visitors should come to your Village, they must require these roads to be kept in order, for they are the principal channels of connection. A portion of these roads has not been worked in a year, as I am informed; the hands have gone over a part of the Pendleton road, but have done it no good. The roots and rocks should be taken out and the road left smooth, instead of this I am informed that the hands run a race to see which could first get to the upper end of the road; and that one man, eager to outstrip the others, threw away his mattock. The Commissioners should be reported to the Solicitor, unless they have these roads worked before Court.

O.

[From the Baltimore American.]

Further by the Europa.

The Hungarian War.—The latest intelligence from Hungary is embraced in advices from Vienna to the 26th ult., and is unsatisfactory and full of contradictions. The Wiener Zeitung of the 24th ult. furnishes what it calls an explanation of Georgey's surrender, which amounts to nothing.

The London News, in speculating on the cause and result of the downfall of Hungary, says that the belief is general throughout the Continent, that Georgey surrendered to Paskiewitch on a pledge from the Russian commander that the Czar would recognise the independence of Hungary.

The latest intelligence encourages the belief that Klapka still held possession of Comorn. One account affirms that on the 18th ult. an action was fought between Raab and Comorn, in which the Magyars obtained some advantage.

Jellachich arrived at Temesvar on the 16th ult. He is said to have met with no opposition, and found the road over which he travelled covered with arms and warlike stores, which had been abandoned by the defeated Magyars.

General Haynau in his last bulletin reports that at the present moment all Bosnia and Transylvania were cleared of the Hungarians.

On the 19th ult. Bascan's corps of 7,000 foot and 1,000 horse, with 4,000 muskets and two cannon, surrendered to the Russians, laying down their arms at Boroiere. Bem and Guyon, being surrounded by General Luder's army, left their troops and made their escape. The Hungarians, numbering 8,000 men, with

50 cannon, being left without leaders, laid down their arms.

Since the capitulation of Arad 25,000 men had been taken prisoners, and 176 cannon captured.

Prince Paskiewitch has delivered Georgey, the chief of the rebellion, the former deputies of the Diet, and all the prisoners and materials of war, to the Austrian commander.

A despatch from General Wallmode, received at Temesvar on the 19th ult., announces that the Hungarian leader of the Ninth Corps had made proposals of capitulation to Gen. Romaschen, who was pursuing them, stipulating the freedom of the officers upon parole, by giving oath to present themselves when summoned. General Haynau, however, rejected these conditions, and summoned them to surrender at discretion. In the meantime the pursuit continued without relaxation.

It is said that the Emperor's decision concerning Georgey's surrender is, that a portion of his army be enlisted in the Imperial ranks, and a portion dismissed to their homes, and that the officers be put upon trial.

Georgey is not to be brought to Vienna, but carried to Olmutz, or some Bohemian fortress.

Accounts from Pesth to the 21st ult., state that it was rumored that Kossuth had been captured on the frontier of Wallachia. Other accounts affirm that he had been seen passing through Lassa; whilst accounts from Turkey assure us that Bem and Kossuth had arrived at Adrianople, where they embarked in an English ship.

A letter from Georgey to Klapka, directed the surrender of Comorn, assigning no reason but the hopelessness of success, and a wish to give peace to his country.

A letter from Kossuth, written before he was informed of Georgey's surrender, containing a frank admission of the hopelessness of the cause of the Magyars, is said to have been found by the Austrians.

Germany.—It appears that the scheme of confederation proposed by Russia, Tuscany and Hanover, has been ratified by seven other States. Seven others have announced their intention to ratify, and seven others had not declared.

Accounts from Hamburg state that five parishes into which the Burgerchaft is divided, had ratified the proposed constitution without reserve. The Prussian troops that had been quartered in Hamburg have been recalled.

Denmark.—A serious skirmish has taken place between the Danes and the Schleswigers, which was stopped by the Prussian soldiers.

The blockade of the ports of Eastern Holstein was to be raised on the 1st inst.

France.—During the recess of the French Assembly a cessation of political strife has taken place. The speculations upon the future prospect of France is confined to the rumor of a change in the Ministry, which it is asserted is without foundation, except in the wishes of those aiming at the dissolution of the present administration.

It is stated in the Paris National that the report of the intended marriage of the President of the Republic and the daughter of the King of Sweden is well founded. M. de Peinguy, a personal friend of Louis, is about to repair to Stockholm to settle the necessary preliminaries.

The Red Republicans are holding a council at Geneva, and it is said that Ledru Rollin had passed through Germany on his way to join them.

The Russian Minister at Paris has officially assured the French Government that the Emperor never thought of territorial aggrandizement, and that he will recall his troops as soon as the Hungarians have laid down their arms.

A letter from Warsaw, of the 17th ult., contains an elaborate description of the reception of Gen. Lamoriciere by the Czar. He was brought to Warsaw in the Emperor's state carriage.

Italy.—The Milan Gazette of the 24th announces the capitulation of Venice on the 22d, on terms based upon the proclamation issued by Radetzky on the 14th. The siege, whilst it lasted, was very formidable.

A letter from Florence states that the Tuscan government had prohibited any formal service in memory of Charles Albert.

General Oudinot having been recalled from Rome, Monsigneur Javelli has assumed the reins of government. Gen. Oudinot left Rome on the 22d with 10,000 troops, transferring the chief command to Gen. Rostolan.

It is reported at Venice that Radetzky will pass through shortly on his way to Gaeta. The garrison is to be diminished, but whether from political or sanitary motives remains a mystery.

There is no doubt that a hostile feeling exists between the French diplomatists and the Pope.

Pope Pius positively refuses to recognize as his soldiers any who have borne arms against him. On the other hand, the French Government have recognized all who are willing to continue in the army.

Out of ten delegates from the provinces, there is only one ecclesiastic. Everything is in an unsettled state, with but little prospect of an improvement.

England.—The mortality of the week exhibits a continued increase in London. The deaths from cholera were 1,276, and from all diseases 2,458, which is an increase of 228 on the bill of mortality of the preceding week, and an increase of 47 in the deaths by cholera.

[By Telegraph for the Constitutionalist.]

New York, Sept. 18.

COTTON.—The cotton market is firm. The sales to-day reach 300 bales at 1-8th advance.

Flour is unchanged. 3000 bushels corn have been sold to-day at 59 and 61 cents.

THE FRENCH MINISTER.—The reported dismissal of the French Minister, has caused a heavy decline Government stocks. It is believed that France will sustain her minister's course.

A despatch just received from high authority at Washington, strongly intimates something serious brewing, but our correspondents think the facts not sufficiently matured for publication.

DEATH OF DR. HOUSTON.—Dr. Houston the former official Reporter for the U. S. Senate, died yesterday.

DEATH OF CHRISTOPHER HUGHES.—Christopher Hughes, former charge to Sweden, and subsequently to Holland, died at his residence in Baltimore to-day.

MAINE ELECTION.—The Governor is not chosen by the people. The Senate is whig and the house democratic.

Henry Clay arrived at Cincinnati yesterday.

Why is the letter G like the sun? It is the centre of light.

HAMBURG MARKETS.

(REPORTED FOR THE KEOWEE COURIER.)

HAMBURG, Sept. 19, 1849.

Cotton has improved this week—now sells from 10 to 10 1-8; not much arriving.

Corn,	55 per bushel.
Salt,	£1 50
Oats,	33 3-4
Beeswax,	16 per pound.
Sugar,	9 to 10
Coffee,	9 to 10
Tallow,	10 "
Bacon,	6 1-2 "
Butter,	15 to 20 "
Flour,	6 78 to 77 per bbl.

Yours, &c.,

H.

P. S. Yellow Fever in Charleston. Prospect of a difficulty between the United States and France.—French Minister sent a contemptible note to the Department: Taylor wrote to France to have the Minister recalled, but that Government not responding to our President's request, he has informed the French Minister that his passports are ready! Of course you will see full reports in the papers.

H.

MARRIED.

On the 12th ult., by W. D. Steele, Esq., Mr. G. W. DODD to Miss A. M. HURNICUTT, all of Pickens District.

OBITUARY.

DIED on the 9th inst., in this District, Lieut. Col. F. M. REID.

On the 10th ult., at his residence in this District, Mr. CHARLES WILLIAMSON. He was a Revolutionary Soldier, and has left but few of his compatriots behind him.

THE OCONEE STATION

FOR SALE.

This place, situated in Pickens District, on the Oconee Creek, 12 miles North of Pickens C. H., and immediately on the road leading from the latter place to Clayton, Ga., contains 1000 Acres of fertile Land, which will be disposed of on terms the most advantageous to the purchaser.

As a grain and stock farm, the Oconee possesses many peculiar advantages; its fields producing abundant crops of Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, and Potatoes, while the hills for miles around are covered during 9 months of the year with coats of the richest grasses.

On the premises there are all the necessary buildings for a well regulated Farm, including a two-story Brick Dwelling.

The narrative of this Station forming as it does, an important chapter in the early history of our State, is well known to every Carolinian, and it is equally celebrated for the purity of its atmosphere, the exuberance of its soil, and for the beauty and romantic wildness of its Scenery.

Persons wishing further particulars will please communicate with

J. A. DOYLE.

Pickens C. H., S. C.

The South Carolinian, Pendleton Messenger, and Laurensville Herald will please give the above three insertions and forward their accounts to this office.

Last Arrival!

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILA-

DELPHIA A FINE ASSORTMENT OF UMBRELLAS, which we will sell low for Cash.

P. & E. E. ALEXANDER.

June 30, 1849. 7-4f