

TAMPA, Oct. 22, 1849.

Messrs. Editors:—The talk with the Seminoles came off, as was agreed upon, on the 28th ult., at Charlotte's Harbor. Gen. Twiggs returned from that place on the 10th of Tampa, bringing with him three Indians, delivered as part of the murderers at Indian River and Pease Creek. Two of them are about twenty years old, the other middle aged. The Chief, Bowlegs, delivered to him also the hand of a fourth, saying that he resisted the attempt to capture him, and was killed, and that the fifth had escaped, but they would catch him as soon as possible, and give him up. The whole of the conference is not disclosed, doubtless from proper motives on the part of Gen. Twiggs. The subject of removal was broached, but little could be gathered from their talk or their countenances as to their feelings or intention in the matter. Another talk is to be held sometime in December, and then the question of war will be determined. More hope is felt since this conference of a peaceable removal of the Indians than has been heretofore. But little confidence was placed in them to deliver up the murderers or to hold the late talk. They are evidently intimidated, as is shown by their alacrity in delivering up these three, and their promise to catch the other, and by the presence of the Chief, Sam Jones, at the talk, a man who has kept as far as possible from the whites heretofore.

The plan of Gen. Twiggs will further intimidate them. He is about establishing a line of forts from the Monatee River across the peninsula to the Atlantic; these are to be completed before the next talk. The Indians will then see a great force ready to be thrown upon them the moment they refuse to go. General approbation appears to be expressed for the activity and efficiency of Gen. Twiggs, in his operations with the Indians thus far.

The three Indians delivered up are to be sent to the fort about to be established at Pease Creek. Whether they will be hung or kept for service as guides in case of war is not known. Maj. Morris leaves here to-day with the troops at this place to establish a fort at the burnt store on Pease Creek. Gen. Twiggs leaves to-morrow for the posts north of this.

Yours, REX.

FATHER MATHEW.

The temperance apostle, made a speech at New Haven on the 19th ult. Father Mathew commenced by saying that his emotion, in appearing before an audience like that to which it was his privilege to speak, could not be more forcibly expressed than in the words of Holy writ, contained in the second chapter of the second book of Esdras. When I arrived in America, I was rejoiced to find my fellow countrymen in most respects worthy of the land of their birth; yet their character in many particulars is far from what I and every true friend have wished.

You have escaped from the poverty, the oppression and the destitution of your native island. Though your feet no longer tread its soil, all the proud memories of the glorious past are still yours. In days of old, the virtues and excellencies of our ancestors procured for us the appellation of the 'Island of Saints,' a term which was well merited by the universal probity and correct habits of the happy people; a large proportion of whom were truly entitled to the designation under the beneficent influence of the great philanthropist of our home, the blessed St. Patrick. That you are the sons and daughters of such an ancestry, alone should prove a sufficient stimulus to prevent you from ever disgracing your inheritance. Though you are no longer inhabitants of the green island which gave you and your parents birth, still every proud association, every precious inheritance, every great memory is yours. Every memorable deed and cherished event belongs to you equally with those who are yet in the land of Erin. Such being the incentives to a life such as becomes men fully alive to their responsibility to the Most High and their fellows, I should be a dumb watchman and faithless shepherd were I not to say that the general deportment of my beloved countrymen, as a whole, is anything but what I had hoped to find it. I have visited the jails and the penitentiaries of your adopted land, and I am ashamed to say that I have found far too many tenants my brethren by birth—many of them men whose characters, when they arrived in the land of their adoption, were equal to any of the men whose lives have made the past history of Ireland superior in greatness to any other country in the world.

The speaker then drew a very forcible picture of the progress and effects of the temperance reformation in Ireland, and the influence which the movement should have in the United States. Although Father Mathew has very few of the graces of oratory, his style of speaking has an earnest truthfulness which carries with it more force than the most studiously elaborated attempts at eloquence. His addresses were all redundant with the 'milk of human kindness,' and evasively adapted to reach the feelings and control the conduct for good of those to whom

they are directed. His name will last and be honored long after the majority of the mock-heroes of the day are forgotten.

QUEBEC, Monday, Oct. 29.—A row occurred in this city on Saturday at the annexation meeting—the Mayor refused to attend the meeting at the Parliament Buildings, and it was adjourned to the St. George's Hotel. Another row here occurred, but the assailants were driven off.

They then went to the house of Mr. Canchon, M. P., for Montmorenci, an anti-annexationist, and broke the windows, besides doing other damage.

The Honorable Mr. Galt, member of Parliament for Sherbrooke, has declared in favor of Annexation. The wealthiest and most influential citizens in Quebec have signed the Annexation Manifesto.

The excitement at Montreal is on the increase, and is now intense.

Removed Revolution at Naples.—The King Killed.—M. Gaillardet, in a letter dated Paris, 11th inst., to the New York Courier des Etats Unis, gives the following startling report, which we have not seen mentioned elsewhere:

'The steamer Tartare which has arrived at Toulon from Civita Vecchia, has brought intelligence of a revolution having broke out at Naples, in which the King Ferdinand was killed by the people. Such an event would change the face of affairs in Italy; but the news has not been confirmed from other sources, and it bears but slight appearance of truth. However, as times go, the impossible is now quite possible.'

KEOWEE COURIER.

Saturday, Nov. 10, 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.

Both the Editors have been absent during the greater part of the week, and must be our excuse for the want of our usual variety, and editorial matter.

A LARGE SALE.

Col. Grisham has sold his lands in this District, 16,000 acres, to a company of Germans, for the sum of \$27,000.

GREENVILLE COURT.

Court for Greenville was holden this week, there was but little business and none of any importance. We left there on Thursday morning, Court had not then adjourned, but it was supposed that it would early that day. Judge O'Neal delivered an able and eloquent charge to the Grand Jury, embracing the same subjects that he did here. The Grand Jury unanimously recommended the establishment of a Penitentiary—the abolition of the License system, and the adoption of stringent laws in relation to the carrying of concealed and deadly weapons, saying that the practice was a certain evidence of cowardice. They also recommended some change in the Free School system, as they thought the present system proved a failure.

RAIL ROAD.

On Tuesday Judge O'Neal adjourned the Court at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of holding a Railroad meeting. Col. Brockman was called to the chair, and delivered a very neat and short address, stating that he had preferred another route, but as it was impossible to have that, he would throw no obstacles in the way of the present one, and would do his part to have the road. Judge O'Neal was then called for, and in an address of an hour gave the full history of the road—the prospects of its completion, and a statement showing that the stock would unquestionably be profitable; and called upon the citizens of Greenville to come forward and put up their money. After he concluded, Mr. Reid, of Anderson, was called for, when he arose and in his usual fluent and feeling manner said, first, that he was always in favor of a road to Greenville, regarding it as the proper terminus for the road—that all the questions now had been settled, and he hoped satisfactorily; and closed his speech with an earnest appeal in behalf of the road. Subscriptions were then called for, and the amount of three or four thousand dollars subscribed. Among the first to come up, we noticed one of our own citizens, Co. Hagood, of Cassa's Head memory, who doubled his former stock.

The Directors met on Wednesday night, and upon examination of the stock subscribed for this road, declared that the amount of stock was sufficient to build the road, ordered the route to be re-surveyed and contracts for grading immediately let out. The amount of stock laid before the Board of Directors, was, as we have been informed, about \$184,000.

The road to Greenville is now certain, and we may be permitted to congratulate the citizens of our District upon the prospects that now lie before them. All that is required to make our District wealthy and desirable, is a little of industry and energy. We hope that

these things will not be found wanting in the end.

KOSSUTH'S APPEAL.

By the arrival of the papers, brought by the Europa, we are put in possession of a noble letter from Kossuth to Lord Palmerston appealing to him in the sad dilemma in which he and his companions are placed. The Sultan gave the refugees protection, but now, it appears, makes the dishonorable proposition that the price of his protection must be the abandonment of their faith and religion. We trust that the succor so promptly granted by England, and its apparent endorsement by the Republic of France, may have its effect. Christendom ought not, cannot submit to such an outrage.—There are some eloquent glorious passages in the appeal of Kossuth, but our limits will not permit more than the few brief extracts below:—*Carolinian.*

'A fresh letter from his majesty the Czar arrived in Constantinople, and its consequence was the suggestion sent to us by an express messenger of the Turkish Government, that the Poles and Hungarians, and in particular myself, Count Casimir Bathiany, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary under my Government, and the Generals Messaros and Perzel (all present here,) would be surrendered unless we chose to abjure the faith of our forefathers in the religion of Christ and become Musselmans. And thus five thousand Christians are placed in the terrible alternative either of facing the scaffold or of purchasing their lives by abandoning their faith. So low is fallen the once mighty Turkey, that she can devise no other means to answer or evade the demands of Russia.

'Words fail me to qualify these astonishing suggestions, such as never have been made yet to the fallen chief of a generous nation and could hardly have been expected in the nineteenth century.

'My answer does not admit of hesitation. Between death and shame the choice can neither be dubious nor difficult.

'God's will be done. I am prepared to die; but as I think this measure dishonorable and injurious to Turkey, whose interest I sincerely have at heart, and as I feel it my duty to save my companions in exile, if I can, from a degrading alternative, I have applied to the Grand Vizier in a conciliatory manner, and took also the liberty to apply to Sir Stratford Canning and General Aulich, for their generous aid against the tyrannic act.

'Time presses—our doom may in a few days be sealed. Allow me to make a humble personal request. I am a man, my lord, prepared to face the worst; and I can die with a free look at Heaven as I have lived. But I am also, my lord, a husband, son, and father; my poor true-hearted wife, my children, and my noble old mother are wandering about Hungary. They will probably soon fall into the hands of those Austrians who delight in torturing even feeble women, and with whom the innocence of childhood is no protection against persecutions. I conjure your Excellency in the name of the Most High, to put a stop to these cruelties, by your powerful mediation; and especially to accord to my wife and children an asylum on the soil of the generous English people.

'As to my people—my loved and noble country—must she, too, perish forever? Shall she, unaided, abandoned to her fate, and unavenged, be doomed to annihilation by her tyrants? Will England, once her hope, not become her consolation?'

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

Some of the New York and other Northern papers strongly insist upon the necessity of a change of the Cabinet. The New York Tribune remarks, significantly, in reference to the dissatisfaction of the whigs, that, "to say that Gen. Taylor does not know when he is ill served, or dare not apply the obvious remedy, is to charge him with gross incapacity and pusillanimity." But the truth is, it is well known here, that Gen. Taylor is obstinate in his partialities, and that he will not listen to any representations against any one of his Cabinet. There is not the slightest reason to believe that Gen. Taylor is dissatisfied with any one of his Cabinet, or that he will request them to go out as a unit, or otherwise. The Tribune must, therefore, condemn him for not knowing when he is ill served. The whigs do not pretend, however, to find much fault with the Cabinet, except on the score of the distribution of officers.

Some of the Northern papers scout the idea that the whigs will, in any contingency, go for Mr. Holmes for Speaker, on account of his being a Taylor democrat. The Tribune says that Mr. Winthrop's chance will be the best—whereby it means that Mr. Winthrop is their choice. Every one knows that Mr. Winthrop, however great his merits, cannot, with a majority of five democrats against him, and with five free soil whigs against him, be elected. The game is to bring the Northern whigs, and the Northern democrats also, to the support of a free-soil Speaker—either Preston King or David Wilmot, and, indeed, it will not be very easy to defeat this intrigue.

The article, in the London Times, of the 13th, on the Nicaragua question, has attracted much attention here. It displays, with precision, the position of the British government on the question, and offers all that we need ask, to wit, an amicable arrangement between the powers, through whose territory the oceanic canal will pass—that is to say, Nicaragua, the Musquito country and Guatemala—by which the use of the canal is to be secured to all nations, on the most liberal terms. The United States' government will not, it appears, tolerate the pretension of Great Britain to any rights or interests in the premises, and will act upon the contract made with Nicaragua, guaranteeing her sovereignty and jurisdiction, over the region embraced in the boundaries claimed by her, but under the protection of Great Britain. There is a fair chance for a collision, as the Times suggests, unless the United States should embrace the amicable arrangement which is indicated.

Among the visitors in the city, is the venerable and honorable Littleton Waller Tazewell, of Virginia. Twenty three years ago, he was the leader of the opposition, in the Senate, to the Adams and Clay administration. His speech against the policy of the administration, as to the Panama question, was called the unanswerable, by his colleague, John Randolph. The administration then took the ground of resisting any encroachments of foreign powers on the American continent, and of uniting the American republic in a league against further European colonization in America. The republicans of that day, and Mr. Tazewell and Mr. W. C. Rives, at their head, earnestly opposed this policy, and adhered to the Washington policy of non-interference in the concerns of other nations, whether on this or the other side of the Atlantic.

Yucatan.—We received yesterday file of the Merida Boletim Oficial to the 5th inst., inclusive.

The most important item of intelligence contained in these papers is that which announces the death of Jacinto Pat, the leader of the Indian insurgents in the peninsula. A letter in the Boletim, of the 3d, states that after his quarrel with the other chiefs, and retiring in disgust, he was pursued by Bonifacio Novelo, and overtaken at the rancho of Hohen, on the Bacalar road. Here he was assassinated by the Indians. It is further stated that Pat, with two hundred whites, and having a large quantity of specie, was marching to place himself at the disposal of the Yucateco Government and to implore its pardon. The death of this celebrated chieftain was the cause of much rejoicing among the Indians, who have appointed the following to constitute their executive Government. Bonifacio Novelo, Venancio Pec and Floratino Cham, Bonifacio has ordered all the chiefs in the neighborhood of Bacalar to unite for the attack of the town of Santa Elena. Another letter in the Boletim, of 5th inst., states that Jacinto Pat was assassinated by the Indians of the neighborhood of Valladolid, of the Hohen Rancho, near Bacalar, together with his family and relations, except one of the latter, named Barrera.

These papers contain the usual accounts of insignificant skirmishes between the Yucatecos and the Indians, in which the latter are said always to have been worsted. The death of Pat and the discord among the Indian chiefs, however, gives a better coloring to the Yucateco cause than it has borne for some time. The Boletim, confidently predicts a speedy pacification of the peninsula, provided due tact and energy be displayed by the Government. A general amnesty has been offered to the insurgents if they will abandon hostilities.

By the kindness of a commercial house here we give the following extract of a letter received here, and dated Carapachy, October 9th:

'Our triumphs over the Indians are so frequent, and their attacks against our encroachments are so weak, that it is very apparent their munitions of war are giving out. We have just been advised of the capture of a small English vessel, with an agent of Pat on board, also 6099 lbs powder and lead. This vessel was carried into Bacalar, but it is expected the English Government will claim the whole.'—N. O. Picayune.

Queer doings in Cuba.—The New York Sun of Saturday hints at secret movements still going on in Cuba, and promises in a short time 'stirring and glorious news from the beautiful Cuba.' The same paper confirms the following from a correspondent of the Tribune at Havana, Oct. 19.

'While the United States ship Germantown was at Matanzas, a number of gentlemen proposed to give the officers a ball, and the day selected was Saint Zachary's day. Leave was refused by the Governor, for fear that it might be esteemed a compliment to the President of the United States. But the committee were informed that on the Queen's birthday it would be necessary to give one, and the officers could be invited to attend it, which would answer the same purpose. The parties did not think so, however, and as they were denied the

one, they declined the other; all the preparations were made, but no dancers were in the halls. The music piped to empty walls, save his excellency, the Governor, his wife and daughter, were present. Six young gentlemen, Custom House officials, have been sentenced to five years residence in Corunna for the crime of staying away from this ball, and four have been ordered home by Alcey, and sailed this morning, placed on board the Courier, which sailed for Cadiz.

Another letter says that five of the young men had secretly printed and forwarded circulars to the parties expected to assist at the entertainment in honor of the Queen, that the ball would not take place.

The New Orleans Picayune gives the following as to Government espionage in Cuba.

'Jealousy, the most intense, of our countrymen haunts the mind of the Captain General and the Camarilla. Measures have been taken to register the names, residence, business, and political opinions of all Americans on the island. They are thus, to use the language of our informant, 'exposed to a vigilant and suspicious observation that renders life in Cuba exceedingly disagreeable.'

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS ON SLAVERY.

—Senator Davis, of Mississippi, has recently written a long and able letter upon the subject of slavery, and the relative positions of the North and South. The rights of the latter are threatened, and a union of sentiment alone can stop the effort which is making in the North. He says that anti-slavery presses are established in the slave States, and it devolves upon the South to tolerate no longer an open and avowed enemy in their midst. The North professed to be satisfied with the Missouri compromise, when the South gave up the whole North west Territory, and a large portion of Louisiana, and when the question of the admission of Oregon was brought up, they claimed and took that as non-slave-holding territory, comprising many more thousands of square miles than the South, they now claim that New Mexico and California shall be brought in only on the condition that the Wilmot Proviso shall be applied to them. Besides the power of the North, they are aided by the abolitionists of England. It is not manly or politic, he says to postpone to such enemies the issue as presented. Had all which has occurred been foreseen, and the South been united in the early period of Abolitionism, it never could have acquired its present political position. There are some who think the question will exhaust itself, while others depend upon the veto of the President. To those who depend upon the latter, he says: No degree of confidence in the present President will justify such dependence. The Constitution, if carried out will protect the South; but that instrument has been trodden under foot by the Abolitionists, and would be crushed, to serve their purposes, regardless of the terms of the federal compact.

THE COST OF RIOTS.—It appears by a report made in Philadelphia, on Monday, that nearly a quarter of a million of dollars (238,230) has been paid out of the County Treasury there since 1836, for the suppression of riots. This sum does not include the snug little bill which is yet to be footed for the riot on election night, which will probably bring the amount quite up to a quarter of a million.

PORK TRADE.—The Lexington (Ky) Observer says: 'The pork trade in Kentucky is at present very dull, owing chiefly to the exaggerated accounts of the surplus of last year's packing now remaining in the large cities of the Union. The Louisville and Cincinnati packers and slaughterers are making more extensive preparations for the coming season than usual, but will as yet make no engagements. In consequence of this state of the case, the Kentucky hog-feeders, who have fed for an earlier market than they commonly do, will drive to a southern market.'

SINGULAR CASE.—The Cumberland (Md) Alleganians states that on Wednesday last, an Irishman who resides near Lonaconing, threw from his stomach a living snake, five or six inches in length. For several years past he has been in delicate health, and lately subsisted almost wholly upon milk. On Wednesday, at the earnest persuasion of several of his countrymen, he was induced to drink with them. Directly after swallowing the liquor, he was seized with vomiting and threw up the snake.

A guerilla company of thirty American adventurers, employed by the Mexican State of Durango, against the Apache Indians, on the 3d of September, encountered and put to flight a body of from two to three hundred of those formidable savages at a place called Talaveras, distant one league from Papatiquiare. The fight, as such fights must ever be, was of a sanguinary description. The Apaches lost a large number of their chiefs and warriors in killed and prisoners, while the guerillas lost but one killed and eight wounded.