

From Florida.

The steam ship Alabama, Captain Wright, arrived yesterday evening from Tampa Bay, which place she left on the 23d inst. making the run in forty-three hours to this city.

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 Philippe, a Spaniard, residing at Sara Sota.

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

Philippe's intelligence enabled him to read the sign 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 house of Kenedy & 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 thus 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, five settlements could have been attacked simultaneously, and those engaged in them have 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 Cap. Dill and Fisher were encamped about two miles out from Tampa Bay. Their services had been offered to the Government, but Major Morris declined, having no authority to receive them.

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

At 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 the Government quarters, saying that they are 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, and that they are 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 the 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.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20.

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

Lieut. Totten of the U. S. steamer Water Witch which vessel has been stationed on a watch on the expedition at Round Island, has sent formal notice to those there assembled, that they must depart, under the penalty of the law, otherwise they were threatened to have their supplies cut off. The answer was that they ought to be "boasted," 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 prepare the means of transportation.

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

From Texas.—Accounts from Antonio, Texas, of the 16th inst. states 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 Texas 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.

MR. BARRINGER TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

On the day of the sailing of Mr. Barringer from the port of New York, last week, he transmitted to us for publication the following Address to his Constituents:—National Intelligencer.

TO MY CONSTITUENTS.

About to leave my own, for a foreign and distant country, on the public service, I cannot allow the separation of the ties which have lately united us together, without a more formal, though brief and cordial expression of my lasting gratitude for the confidence and kindness you have so long and so often reposed in me. How I have discharged those high trusts, so generously committed to my charge, it is not my province to determine, except to declare my conscientious conviction of having always honestly endeavored to do my whole duty to you, to my beloved State, and our common country.

It is a source of the most gratifying consolation to feel that, amid all the vicissitudes of party politics, and the constant changes which even a brief experience in political life so often encounters, it has been my good fortune to have known no abatement in your confidence and regard. Concerning the eventful period in which it has been my duty to serve you during the last six years, in the Congress of the United States, it is not now my purpose to make any observations. My course has been before you, and I am rejoiced to believe, has received the general approval of my constituents. Wherever I may be, or whatever my destiny in life, at home or abroad, I can never forget, or cease to be grateful for, the esteem and confidence you have so often and so signally shown me. If these are the sentiments which inspire my heart towards all whom I have had the honor to represent in the National Councils, what language shall I employ towards the people of my native country, who have so warmly and so cheerfully sustained me since my early manhood, and has entrusted me to public life? Nothing I can say could measure the depth of my gratitude for such regard from such a people. And nothing I can do in public life can ever adequately reward their kindness. While I live I shall ever cherish their attachment as the happiest fortune of my life. Trusting that my constituents at large will pardon this special reference to those of my country to myself which I had necessarily to make in this hasty note from one who wishes them every prosperity and happiness, I have the honor to be, with grateful and sincere regards, your friend and fellow-citizen.

D. M. BARRINGER.

New York, August 22, 1849.

Barrel Making Machine.—While in Wilmington, we went across the river to the Steam Mill of Mr. Peters, who has a machine in operation for making barrels, out and out. The patent was taken out about 18 months ago.

The machinery is in a two story mill, and worked by steam. In the lower story, the staves are cut out. This is done by a revolving cylinder about 18 inches in diameter, of iron or steel, and about the length of a common stave. This cylinder is hollow, the shell forming the cylinder being of the thickness of a common circular saw blade. On one end of the cylinder are cut out the teeth of a saw; and with this the staves are cut out. The cylinder revolves horizontally, and the piece of wood out of which the stave is to be cut is placed against the revolving saw, at the proper thickness for a stave, and the saw runs through it to the other end of the wood, when the stave is separated, and is on the inside of the cylinder, and the patent block on the outside.— This gives the stave the proper shape with regard to the rotundity of the barrel. These staves are then taken up stairs and a machine there gives them the proper bevel on each edge to form a close seam; the proper slope at each end to allow the heads of the barrel to be smaller than the bulge or middle.

Below stairs is a machine for turning the heads of the barrels, and it does it in most handsome style, out of a square piece or pieces.

Up stairs, the barrel being put together, omitting the heading, with one heading, with one hoop (of iron) at each end, it is placed in a machine in which it revolves as in a lathe. They here have knives or tools for smoothing the barrel outside and inside; for cutting the groove where the head fits in, and for bevelling the rim.

So rapid is all this done, that Mr. Peters tells us five hands had turned out from 250 to 300 barrels for spruce turpentine in a day. And these are the most particular sort of barrels to make. At this rate what will become of the cooping business?—North Carolinian.

Important discovery about Peat.—A discovery has been made in Ireland which is likely to be more important than the discovery of gold in California will be to the United States of America. According to a statement of the O'Gorman-Mahon, the peer of the Irish bogs is capable of being converted, by a cheap and easy process, into a variety of matters of the utmost value. One-fourth of Ireland is bog; therefore, one-fourth of Ireland is composed, on the showing of chemistry and the O'Gorman-Mahon, of the carbon of ammonia, soda, vinegar, naphtha, candles, camphine oil, gas, and ashes. Only think of 50 square miles of land lying under the feet, for the picking up, the ocean of oil of that dimension, or the volume of gas—to say nothing of the vinegar.

The interest of this discovery was derived from the fact that Lord Ashley bore testimony to the integrity of the patentee—Mr. Owen; but it is singular to say, the least of it, that the patentee and the discoverer should be both Welshmen—Mr. Owen and Mr. Rhys. It is, however, a discovery, which, if it be truly represented, must open in the United Kingdom mines of wealth worth a thousand California. Mines of wealth having these extraordinary properties, that all the cost of exploring them will be clear gain to the people, while the place from which the treasure is to be withdrawn will be enriched by its removal.

Lord Ashley's statement of the amount of valuable materials in a whole 100 tons of peat was converted—100 tons of peat, which cost £8, and the labor of covering it about £8, more, contained:

Table listing materials and their values: Carbon of ammonia 2,602 lbs value £32 10 2, Soda 2,118 " " 8 16 6, Vinegar 600 " " 7 10 0, Naphtha 80 gals " 17 10 0, Candles 600 lbs " 17 10 0, Camphine oil 600 " " 5 0 0, Common oil 800 " " 3 6 8, Gas " " 8 0 0, Ashes " " 1 3 0, Total " " 91 10 8

Mr. Owen, he said, had tried his experiment, not merely on 100 tons, but on thousands of tons of peat during the last twelve months. He had expended his capital on it, and received his remuneration, and was ready to stake his character and fortune on the issue. He (Lord Ashley) wanted to add, that after the peat was cleared away the soil beneath was found fruitful beyond all description, because it was absolutely saturated with ammonia and camphine, so that not only would the country be enriched, by the conversion of the peat into valuable materials, but the soil itself would afterwards be found in a far more fertile condition.

The introduction of steam navigation, railroads, agricultural chemistry, the application of the electric fluid (used in a few 200 years ago) to uses unknown 20 years ago, and in many other new applications of physical powers, afford pregnant proof of the inexhaustible resources of material nature.

Scraps for the Million.

A Les Clair has been established at Big Laurel, Yancy County, in this State, of which John Roberts is Postmaster.

One has also been created at White Rock, Yancy County, of which Kinley Weston is Postmaster.

The Rev. Dr. Green late professor in the University at Chapel Hill, has accepted the appointment as Bishop of Mississippi.

Since the generality of persons act from impulse, much more than from principle, men are neither so good nor so bad as we are apt to think them.

We learn from the New York Tribune, a collection of Lord Byron's unpublished letters are about to issue from the press in New York, by Mr. George Gordon Byron of the British Army, who is understood to be a near relative of the noble poet.

The Magnetic Clock at the Observatory of the U. S. Coast Survey is finished, and set to work. It is considered to be the best astronomical clock in the United States, and the mechanical contrivance which has been annexed to it is a simple but most efficient arrangement.

The Hon. John McLean retired from the Post Office Department upwards of twenty years ago. Several days since, in adding up his accounts, we were informed it was discovered that the government owed him a balance of four hundred dollars, which he may expect shortly to receive, a draft having been already prepared for him.

The Emperor of Russia has sent a sack of wheat to Kossuth desiring him to count he grains. Kossuth wrote back, saying: "The sack holds many grains; but I have three hawks and three ravens who will pick them up." The hawks are supposed to be Bem, Dembinski, and Georgey; the ravens to be June, July and August, when the fever generally rages.

England.—There is no news of moment. The London Journals find great difficulty in filling their columns with attractive matter. The Queen's visit to Ireland has terminated with the most enthusiastic delight on the part of the people.

The "Canada" has brought full details of the Queen's reception at Dublin, Cork, and other places which seems to have been marked by all the enthusiasm and generous warmth of feeling so characteristic of that nation. The Catholic Clergy of Cork presented an eloquent address in which they seem to hail the visit as a ground of hope for their country.

The Sea Serpent Again.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal states that on Saturday, the 25th ult., he saw a monster of the deep answering to the description of the sea serpent. He says:

"We counted sixteen projections or humps upon the surface about his head, and should judge his length to have been from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet. His body, I should think, as large round as a common size of cask, his color a dark, muddy hue. He was in sight about twenty minutes, and did not alter his course from the first time we saw him till he disappeared."

A Line of Steamers between Charleston and Liverpool is asked of Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, has just returned from Europe, bringing a direct proposition therefrom a wealthy and influential company in the latter city.

"You look like death on a pale horse," said Jim to a toper, who was growling pole and emaciated.

"I don't know any thing about that," said the toper, but "I'm death on pale brandy," Mr. Horn.

John Garcia, alias Rey has returned to New Orleans, and is now lodged in the Prison, of that City, to secure his testimony and to protect his person against treachery. He has been delivered up by the Cuban authorities, in pursuance of the demand of the President, through our Consul at Havana;—the demand being made upon the ground that our Government was bound to maintain the inviolability of the person of every man entitled to the protection of the American Constitution and Laws. Garcia says it was forcibly abducted.

Maj. Nash, speaking of the effects of the late war on the New York Jaegers, says "their moustaches droop like the tail feathers of a 'wet hen.'"

An editor of a Western newspaper attacked one that he has a fine boy, and expresses a hope that he may live to inherit the fortune his father expects to make by publishing a newspaper.

A man being offered a glass of soda water, the other day, rejected it with indignation. "Do you think I am a snuff-taker?" said he, "to drink water being hot."

It is suggested that the question "May a man marry his wife's sister?" is one which can be most efficiently answered by the sister herself, when it is popped by the woodcock.

Letters and documents transmitted to General Campbell to the District Attorney of the United States in the City of New Orleans, were received there on Wednesday; and Mr. Bradford, demanding of more importance to the Secretary of State than to the District Attorney, whose connection with the affair terminated with the abduction case, sent them immediately on to Mr. Clayton, at Washington.

Italy.—The French troops had left Rome. General Oudinot it is said, had exhibited a strong dissatisfaction at not being permitted to return to Paris.

Huano J. Perry, of New Hampshire, has been appointed, by the President, Secretary of the Legation of the United States at Madrid.

At the late election in Indiana the people were called to vote upon the question of a Convention to revise the State Constitution. The following report of the vote shows that there is a large majority in favor of it:

Table showing election results: For Convention 74,101, Against Convention 49,463

Majority for Convention 24,638. It is computed that the rats in the United States consume \$600,000 worth of grain a year.

Cato said, "The best way to keep good-citizen memory, is to repeat them."

Rev. Albert Williams, formerly of Newark, N. J. opened a public school for the instruction of pupils of both sexes at San Francisco on the 23d of April last.

Are you fond of tongue, sir?" asked a lady of one of her boarders. "I was always fond of tongue-macaroni," he replied, "and I like it still."

The Carrolian (Miss) Democrat states that Gen. Armstrong, late U. S. Consul at Liverpool, was there a commissioner of General of a Division in the Hungarian army.

The Leesbarian (Loudoun county) Washingtonian states that such excitement has been produced in that county, by its publishing the first of a series of articles by Mr. S. M. Janny, in review of the Rev. W. A. Smith's speech in behalf of slavery. The grand jury at the quarterly court, on Monday, the 13th instant, presented Mr. Janny for publishing such an article.

Line

Saturday

Agriculture

There will

be a house in L.

15th inst., at 1 o'clock P.

purpose of forming an Agr.

ociety.

Those persons who have

right to manufacture manu-

facturer Order, are particu-

larly interested.

Col. Totten's Lecture

Banner Manure Method, came

Tuesday last, giving pretty gene-

ration to a large and intelligent

audience. A heap was opened and ex-

posed at Capt. Alexander's field, near

which produces well which mar-

As an evidence of the Colonel's suc-

cess a company was immediately formed,

which bought of him the Right for Lin-

coln county. We are not prepared to

say much on this subject, we prefer

waiting to see how the plan succeeds,

and then recommend as we find it.

Col. Totten is now at New Orleans, Cata-

ba county, where we speak for him a

kind reception.

Reuben, the slave of J. A. Ram-

say, Esq. of this place, and who ran-

away for a free State, in June last, has

been caught in Kentucky. This was

the 2d feature.

Governor Manly.

The late Register notices our article,

copied by the Standard, as regards the

conduct of the Governor towards the

officers of this Division.

The Register does not advance a sin-

gle argument, but makes a senseless at-

tempt at ridicule (and borrowed at that)

which proves that no fair argument or

facts can justify Gov. Manly.

The Register may be assured that no

one in this section of the State justifies

Gov. M. Both parties condemn him;—

we ourselves have denounced his

course; the whig presses have con-

demned it, and many good and faithful

officers will resign rather than serve

under an officer that never was fairly

elected.

The Register has misstated facts in

its article, probably not knowingly. He

says that by the partial returns, Colonel

Wheeler was elected; but by full re-

turns another was elected." By the

two returns of Gens. Neal and Logan,

Col. Wheeler was elected. The election

was ordered, held, and returns

made: his the Governor knew. But

Gen. Leach purposely withholds his

returns, and the Governor under advice

has another order issued to Gen. Neal

(whose course has been deeply censured

by the Register) to order Manly and

Montgomery to vote.

He had already done this and report-

ed. No law or military usage can jus-

tify such conduct.

This is a gross outrage upon popular

rights, and will be resented as such.—

This is evidently an attempt to set aside

an election fairly held and conducted,

and substitute another, who was not the

choice of the officers, but of the Govern-

ment.

This disorder was evidently an after-

thought. For as early as 1st June, the

Adjutant General writes to Col. Wheel-

er that "he had received all the reports

from the brigades (including Manly and

Montgomery) except Gen. Leach's, and

he was then in Raleigh, and as soon as

his report was made, the commission

would issue." (See his letter below.)

Leach's Brigade had not voted, and

he had no excuse to withhold his return;

but to intrigue and duress and procure

the defeat of the popular will.

We learn too, that to this moment,

Montgomery has never voted. How

could, then, according to the Governor's

own ground, a commission issue?

There has been deep and damning

injustice done in this matter. The

Governor and the Register need not as-

sume ridiculous airs about dignity, and

pronounce this "a paltry affair," and

"our whole militia but a jest," but jus-