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COLUMBIA, S. C. FEBRUARY 11, 1837.

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umbia telescope 13 PUBLISHED BY A. S. JOHNSTON,

Every Saturday Morning. ABO EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING DIRING THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

TERMS Three dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or Four dellars at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at 75 bests per square for the first insertion, and 374 cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements erdered in the inside every publication—or inserted Otherwise than regularly, to be charged as new for every insertion. Advertisements not having the er of insertions marked on them will be continand till ordered out, and charged accordingly. All secounts for advertising, above \$25 and under \$50, 50 per cent. leduction—above \$50, 40 per cent. de-

Ague and Fever, And every Symptom of General Debility, SPEEDILY AND PERMANENTLY CURED BY COSTER & COXE'S

Original SOUTHERN TONIC.

OSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately into contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skillful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and howels, and then resort to the use of Tonics-of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public-all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of Quinine. There are insurmountable ions to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a billious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try "the Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised even us. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing in the least hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant : indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective Medicine knewn in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility, which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few Individuals.

From Col. JNO B. HOGAN, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin &c. Acting Adj. and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campeign, &c. MOBILE, Aug. 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN-During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever; which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was reded to me, and my friend Dr Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in lieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba. Since my return home my son was stracked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in ie. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects. Your obd't. serv't.

JNO. B. HOGAN. From J. R. M'LEOD, M. D.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 1835. Mesers. Coster & Coxe : GENTLEMEN-I have used your Southern Tonic in a number of cases, and I have no hesitation in saying, that I have found it decidedly more efficacious in Ague and Fever than the remedies in general use. Its great merit is its judicious combination of Stimulant, Purgative, Tonic and Diaphoretic

qualities. Respectfully, J. R. M'LEOD.

Extract from a letter from Capt. STRINGER, of the TALLASSEE, June 13, 1836.

Governor Clay of this State is with us, and has frequently introduced the mention of the great rehe received from the use of your Southern Tonie in my presence It is evident he is assured that he is indebted to your medicine for his speedy recovery from his recent severe indisposition. His good opinion of it is certainly a high compliment.

Yours, truly, THOMAS STRINGER.

MONTGOMERY, June 30, 1836. Messrs. Coster & Coxe:

GENTLEMEN-I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with one bottle of this invaluable mudicine. JESSE H. MOSELY.

FROM AGENTS.

CAHAWBA, August 5, 1836. Messrs Coster & Coxe:

GENTLEMEN-It affords us pleasure to add our testimony, founded on experimental knowledge, to prove the efficacy, and establish the reputation, of your invaluable Southern Tonic. We have sold all you sent us except two bottles, which were broken, and we have not heard of its failing in the first instance. You will please send us 10 dozen botstles by the first opportunity, without fail, and oblige yours, &c. HARVEY & CREIG.

Fram our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN-No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equal y gratifying. Four a truly, JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Wm. M'Lemore, Esq. 2 member of the Legislature, Alabame MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Dec. 1, 1835.

Mosere. Coster & Coxe: DEAR SIRS-I feel gratified by this opportunity of testifying to the ments of your "Southern Tonic." I have used it in many cases in my white and colored family, and not one case failed. In short, I assure the public that it is in my op nion, the best medicine for the cure of Fever and Ague now in use. Very respectfully, yours, WM. M'LEMORE.

From Major J. B. MORSE. DEAR SIRS-I have been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. It did so. This gave me great confidence, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and a few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her. Respectfully, yours, J. B. MORSE.

Prepared only by COSTER & COXE, at their Laboratory, Montgomery, Alabama, and sold by their Agents in every part of the United States, &c. Sold by D. & J. EWART, & CO., of this town, Agents for the sale of the Southern Tonic. Price, \$1 50 per bottle, or \$12 per Doz.

January 14

will hereafter be connected with the Bacon College lately established in the same place.

The great and increasing demand for Civil Engi-

School for Civil Engineering,

GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.

THIS School was opened in May 1835, in connexion with the Georgetown College, Ky. It

neers throughout the United States, affords to young gentlemen who embark in this business, a more lucrative salary, than any other profession in our

Well instructed assistant Engineers now receive from \$1000 to \$3000 per Annum, while Principal Engineers readily obtain from \$4000 to 10,000 a year Several young gentlemen have finished their course at this School and immediately obtained employment at \$1000 to \$2000 per annum.

The favourable manner in which they have been received by the most scientific Engineers in the Union, has induced the subscriber to extend the course of studies-to increase the facilities for acquiring a thorough and correct practical and theoretical knowledge of the science, and to adopt many valuable and important improvements, suggested by the most eminent Engineers in the United States. A Student who has completed a regular course of

Mathematics may graduate in this school in six months at an expense of \$120 or \$150. Others will require at least twelve months-all things being Willis Benson, et al.

COURSE OF STUDIES AND INSTRUCTION. Ist, The full course of Mathematics studied at West Point (Davies' Mathematics,) from Arithmetic to Fluxions inclusive. 2nd, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Geology, and

Mineralogy. 3rd, Drawing and the principles of Construction. 4th, CIVIL ENGINEERING, theoretical and practi-

The Text Books in Engineering are Sganzin, Long, and Mahan (Professor of Engineering at West Point,) Wood on Rail Roads (American Edition,) 'Inland Navigation' from Brewster's Encyclopedia, and various other works in the different departments of Civil Engineering which will be used for works of

The Practical course will be attended to in the vacations. (April and October.) During these months the subscriber will be engaged with the Class in a regular tour, with the Theodolite, Compass and Level, making preliminary, definitive and final surveys for Rail Roads, Canals, and Turnpikes-inspecting the public works of the state, the Rail Roads and Canals—the Curves, Culverts, Bridges, Embankments, Excavations, Inclined Planes, Locks, Dams, &c. to conclude with a Report of the Survey. The Students of this School have the privilege of attending, gratis, any other department of the bacon

College, which is perhaps the most fully organized institution in the West. The Faculty consists of a President and Professor of Hebrew Literature; A Professor of Ancient Languages; a Professor of Modern Languages (a Foreigner;) a Professor of Metaphysics, Belles Lettres, Political Economy &c; a Professor of Mathematics and Civil Engineering ; Professor of Topographical and Architectural Drawing and Painting; and an Assistant They have likewise the free use of the Library, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.-They are required o observe the Rules and Regulations of the College. furnished with a certificate of his qualification, made out on parchment.

EXPENSES.—'Tuition for the first session will be \$50 dollars in advance, which will include the regular College fee of \$20, the fee for the Practical Tours, Drawing, Drawing Instruments, Materials, Stationary, &c. Tuition for every subsequent session will be \$30 dollars in advance, including the above items and every expense incident to the school except Text Books. Board can be had in private families at from \$40

to \$45 a session tuel, Lights and Washing a separate charge. Text-Books about \$5 per session. A Student may enter at any time. T. F. JOHNSON.

Professor of Civil Engineering, Bacon College, Ky. The following extracts of letters from two of the most scientific men in our country, will show the utility of this School. FRANKFORT, July 19th, 1876.

Dear Sir-The four young gentlemen from the Georgetown Mathematical School, who are engaged as assistants in the Engineer corps of the State, have performed the duties assigned them in a very satisfactory manner. Among the young gentlemen of my acquaintance who have embraced the Profession of Civil Engineering, those who have been educated at Mathematical Schools have generally succeeded better than the graduates of our common Colleges.

A knowledge of Mineralogy and Chemistry is of great advantage to the Engineer; and it is absolutey necessary that he should be acquainted with Architectural or Line Drawing. The Student should be taught the principles of construction at the same time he is taught to make his drawing.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant. SYLVESTER WELCH, (Engineer in Chief for the State of Ky.) To T. F. JOHNSON, Esq.

LOUISVILLE, July 29th, 1836. Sir-It affords me pleasure to testify to the very correct and satisfactory manner in which the two young gentlemen from your School have conducted themselvs during the time they have been in the service; and the ability manifested by the prompt and skilful discharge of their several duties, is alike creditable to them and the character of the institution in which they were instructed.

Professor of Civil Lingineering, Georgetown Ky.

The Books comprised in your course of studies are appropriate and well selected. I am pleased to hear that Topographical and Architectural Drawing is to form a part of your future course. This is an elegant accomplishment to an Engineer, and in the early part of his career will frequently bring him into notice and hasten his promotion to more responble stations, where his talents may be fully devel-

Appreciating as I do your efforts to elevate the profession, I trust they will be crowned with success, and I assure you it will afford me very great pleasure to render any aid in my power to second your Your most obedient, THOMAS F. PURCHELL,

Engineer in Chief Lexington and Ohio R. R. To T. F. JOHNSON, Esq.

Professor of Civil Engineering, Georgetown Ky. FROM A GRADUATE OF THE LAST SESSION. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 1835.

Dear Sir.

* * We are about to commence the location

commence the Central of a Canal, 34 miles in length, to meet the Central Canal, which will take us till late in the fall. I am perfectly satisfied with my situation, and shall never regret the money spent in obtaining it. I consider the fact of my having attended your school one Scssion to have saved me at least three years hard labour, for it would have required that time (had I not joined your Class) to qualify me for the discharge of the duties I now have on hand. I believe this is the opinion of each member of the class which graduated last Session. Respectfully yours, &c.

From a Correspondent of one of the Students. GENEVA, N. Y. Oct. 29th, 1836. Your intention of going to Georgetown, Ky. is, think an admirable one, and you would be very much to blame, not to go through with it-for, from all accounts, the School in Georgetown is better adapted for preparing Engineers than any other in the United States. I have spoken to several Engineers

on the Subject and they all agree in recommending it strongly. January 14

CHESTER DISTRICT. ROBERT LEATHAN, tolls before me, Clement Wood, a justice of the Peace, n said district, a bright bay MARE MULE, about 13 and a half hands high, supposed to be about six years old, two small white spots behind her ears, two white spots on her nose and one on her right hip, roached mane and tail, marked with geers on her neck and sides, in good order, not shod, very unruly, no other marks or brands visible. Appraised at one hundred dollars.

South Carolina.

CLEMENT WOOD, J. P. January 19, 1837

5 2t





Potatoe Oats.

JUST received a few bushels of this valuable grain, from Thorburn of New York, weighing 50 bs per bushel. Also three bushels of the eight that Mr Pots of Chester raised from one quart of the Potato Oats, weighing 45 lbs to the bushel.

At the Garden .-- Apple Trees, Pear Trees, Green Gage Plumb Trees, Damson ditto, Peach do. Some very rare Fig Trees; Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery; 1000 Giant Asparagus Roots; Chinese Olianthus or free of Heaven, with leaves 4 feet long; Willow leaved Catalba, beautiful flowers; Stercula Platinafolia or varnish tree, leaves like a lady's parasol : Moss Roses ; Lady Banksea Roses ; Velvet do. N.B. The subscriber can always be found at the Seed Store or at the Garden.

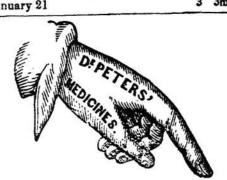
R. E. RUSSELL, Seedsman and Florist.

State of South Carolina. UNION DISTRICT. IN CHANCERY.

Bill for Partition. Elias Benson, et al. Tappearing to my satisfaction that Elias Benson. ■ Gabriel Benson, Nancy Walker, Jeremiah Gregory and Theresa his wife, W. W. Stokes, and his wife Elizabeth, late Elizabeth Foster, William B.

Stokes, Melinda Stokes, Hiram Tatum and his wife Ellen, late Ellen stokes, James Tiquor, and his wife Eliza, late Eliza Stokes, Peter Stokes, John D Martin, and his wife Rachael, late Rachae Stokes, Rebecca Stokes, Nancy Stokes, and John F. Stokes, defendants in the above stated case, and heirs at Law of Abner Benson, late of Union district, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore, on motion of Dawkins, Solicitor for complainants, ordered that the said defendants do plead answer or demurt to the bill in this case, within three months from the publication of this order, or the said Bili will be ordered pro confesso, as to them. Commissioner's Office, Union C. H. Jan. 10th, 1837.

D. WALLACE, C. E. U. D. January 21



DR. PETERS'

Vegetable.Inti-Bilious Pills. AVING now acquired an exalted reputation in

private practice by an invariable efficacy which could only have resulted from their exalted worth, has convinced the proprietor that he has only to make them extensively known to render that reputation universal. It is only a few years since these Pills were first

presented to the Public, but in that time some thousands of persons might be found who would solemnly declare that they believed their lives were saved by them, and in many cases after they had tried most and perhaps all the common remedies in vain .-Wherever they are known they are rapidly coming into use and this affords the most substantial and convincing proof of their merits They are composed entirely of vegetable matter,

and honestly promise no more than they faithfully

A physician of eminence who had witnessed the efficacy of these Pills in his own private practice, had the candor recently to acknowledge to the proprietor, that he had never used an article that answered a better purpose for what they are recommended, and that they ought deservedly to stand at the head of the whole class of such remedies. Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public, supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has met with more general favor. These Pills have been most successfully employ-

ed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, and Spleen; such as Heart Burn, Acid Eructations, Nausea, Head Ache, pain and distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Cholic, Jaundice, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Sick Head Ache, &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness of the Stomach, Head Ache, Heart Burn, and many incident Nervous Affections; literary men, students, and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those who indulge too reely in the pleasures of thotable, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow, by taking the Pills. Those who are drinking Mineral Waters, and particularly those from ague and fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practised his profession many years in different climates, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of inveterate disease.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D, at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases, by means of vegerable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street. N. Y. inventor and sole proprietor. Each box containing forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

DEATH AND DISEASE.

Mens sana in, corpore sano-'A mind well lodged, and masculine of course. DEATH met DISEASE the other day. And thus they gossipped on the way. DEATH-How comes it friend, in every shape, You let so many folks escape? A few years back, and every elf Once sick, you laid upon the shelf. Dyspepsia then had power to kill— Asthma defied the doctor's skill— The lancet too at all times sought, Its hecatomb of victims brought; Then Costiveness could fatal prove, And Rheumatism no power remove, A simple cold where'er you went, A subject to my kingdom sent How comes it then, that now-a days, Folks slip your gripe and go their ways? Asthma subsides-Dyspepsia's cured, The lancet is no more endured; The sick to day forget all sorrow, And laugh at both of us to morrow. DISEASE-Dread sire! I use all means I can. To abbreviate the life of man: I dog his footsteps from his birth, Till he returns to mother earth;

And though 'tis true that my success ls daily growing less and less This satisfaction I can feel, I have not slackened in my zeal-I use all means I used of old; Changes of weather-hot and cold; I give them colds; I give them pains, I rack their bones; I fire their veins; I poison them with rancid bile, In place of the digestive chyle, Yet all is useless-nothing kills, DEATH-How's that! DISEASE-They all take Peters' Pills.

A large and fresh supply of these celebrated Pills with the Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachicæ et Hepaticæ, for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver com-Just received and for sale wholesale and retail by

A. FITCH. Sole Agent for the City of Columbia. N. B. Drugists and Country merchants will be sup-N. B. Drugists and plied at New York Prices:

POETRY.

TRIOLET FROM CABESTAING. A year ago, a year ago, I thought my heart so cold and still. That love it never more could know, That withering time and Sorrow's chill, Had frozen all his carlier glow. A year ago, a year ago, I said "I ne'er shall love again"— But I had not seen thee then!

year ago, a year ago, My soul was wrap in grief and gloom, And sighs would swell and tears would flow, As bending o'er the lost one's tomb! thought of her who slept below! A year ago, a year ago, selt it ne'er could love again-But-I had not known thee then !

A year ago, a year ago, All vsin were Beauty's witching wiles, And eve of light, and breast of snow, And raven tress, and step of smiles They could not chase a rooted wo! A year ago, a year ago! I never wished to love again, But-I had not kissed thee then!

A Young Poetess .- There is a pretty turn to he following lines on the death of a youthful poeters. They are from the Asiatic Journal.

The summer rose not yet hath faded. The sylvan brook not yet decay'd; The purple sky is still unshaded, And from the glimmering ivy-shade Floateth the night-hirds serenade. Flower, and stream, and song remain; Not one of Nature's charms hath fled; But she who breathed a softer strain, Herself a fairer flower, is dead!

DOMESTIC.

From the Charleston Courier. Col. Memminger.-We publish below, a highly interesting correspondence between Gen. Hayne, President of the the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company, and Col. Memminger, in which the latter details the results of his brilliant and successful mission to North Carolina. The tribute paid to Col. M. by Gen. H. meets with a hearty response from our community. The letter of Col. M. will be found to comprise a full account of the North Carolina amendments, both to the Bank act, and the act amending the charter of the Company.

CHALESTON, Jan. 28.

To Col. C. G. Memminger. the result of your mission to the Legislature of North Carolina, in reference to the amendments proposed by South Carolina to the Charter of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company. Whilst I congratulate the Company, and the country, upon your success, you will allow me in behalf of the Stockholders, to return you their thanks for the very able and satisfactory manner in I trust, an appropriate reward, in having your should it be accomplished, to turn the tide of prosperity back upon the South, and to unite our whole country in enduring bonds of mutual sympathies and common interests.

I am, with great respect, Your most obedient servant, ROBT. Y. HAYNE.

CHARLESTON, Jan 26. Gen. Y. Hayne,

President of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company. SIR,-I respectfully report to you for the information of the Stockholders of the Company over which you now preside, the result of the mission entrusted to me under their

resolutions, adopted at Columbia, on the 20th December last.

The chief object of this mission was to procure the co-operation of the State of North Carolina in the grant of Banking Privileges to the Stockholders, just enacted by the Le gislature of this State. This grant expressly required the concurrence of the State of the State of North Carolina, and as it was deemed essential to the success of the rail road, I lost no time in repairing to Raleigh, where the Legislature of North Carolina was then in session. The subject was immediately submitted to their consideration, and the explanations the eon were received with the greatest courtesy and attention. The public journals have already detailed the subsequent proceedings of the Logislature. They eventually passed an act granting the Bank Charter in substantially the same terms as it had passed the Legislature of South Carolina. The amendments which they have added, are herewith submitted, and will presently be annalysed. They will be found to be almost, if not wholly, immaterial to the interests of the Stockholders.

It is difficult for, any one not on the spot to conceive adequately the embarrassments and opposition which this measure encountered at every step. I allude to them now merely to show the extent of obligation under which we are to all the friends of the enterprize in North Carolina. It is entirely owing to their zeal and ability that success was eventually achieved. Fixing a steady eye upon the advantages to their country, which their sagacity saw in this measure, they sustained it throughout with firmness and ardour. To the zeal and activity, particularly of Gov. Swain, the distinguished Champion of Inter nal Improvements of South Carolina, and the Chief Delegate from that State to the Knoxville Convention, most of what has been obtained is due. The representatives from the Western Counties, especially Messrs, Carson, Morehead, Hoke, and Dobson, have entitled their section to most favourable consideration and united support; and if I may be permitted for the Road, a selection (be it where it may.) in the location of a route, by their strenuous to pay a just tribute to disinterested and inde pendent public virtue, I would beg leave to acknowledge the zeal and ability with which Speaker Waddell and Bryan of the senate, and Messrs. Graham and Moore of the House, lent their efforts to the cause. The final success of this great work will reap for these gentlemen the brilliant reward of having created a new era in the history of their country.

have been added to the Charter by the Legislature of North Carolina.

1. After the rail road shall be completed,

mination than ten dollars.

located West of the Catawba River, and its The Indians are, it is supposed, scattered in Capital is not to exceed One Million of Dol- small parties through the country. lars. This location would, in all probability, On the 13th inst. the Alabamians under Gen. Branch of the United States bank formerly a prisoner of war. located in South Carolina, had a capital of but This Indian states that he belongs to a town half a million more. It was thought too that situated on the west side of the Withlacooif another branch or a larger capital, should chee, at which are about one hundred Indiane hereafter be found advantageous to the Stock - warriors, women and children-and that holders, the very increase of business and they are willing and wish to give themselves progress of the road, which would make it up-and would have done so some time ago advantageous to them, would induce the peo- had they not feared the whites would kill them. ple of North Carolina to ask for the change. The Indian offered to point out the town to the 3. The State reserves the right of interpo- army. sing a tax not exceeding 4 per cent upon the capital employed in North Carolina; but no tax is to be laid until the road is finished, and for the town. until six per cent per annum is realized by the Stockholders upon their whole investments are willing to come in to the whites-and that for the entire period during which they have all his warriors, except fifty or sixty, have left been out of the use of their money. This amendment was necessary to preserve equality among the Banks in North Carolina. They shall pay an annual tax of & per cent, and it against Alligator's tribe on the Ochlawaha, was thought that after the Stockholders had and to proceed thence around Orange Lake, been made whole, and the road finished, this scouring the country between the lake and St. Bank should stand upon the sam: footing with the rest. For the same reason the 26th section of the Charter (which makes the Notes a tender at State Treasury) was stricken out, there being no clause in other Bank

4. Counterfeiting the Notes of the Bank is made a crime, and subject to the usual punish-

Charters.

ment of forgery. 5. The Legislature of North Carolina may, whenever a torfeiture of the Charter has been incurred, order proceedings to be instituted against the Bank, for a trial of the matter before the Courts, reserving to each party the right of trial by jury, and of appeal to the Supreme Court; and in case of judgment against the Bank, the Court may appoint receivers to collect and pay its debts, and distribute the surplus among the Stockholders. This clause killed instantly and scalped. is nothing more than a special repetition of the general law, applicable to all corporations.

United States; a thing which would take place without the amendment.

7. In case of an over-subscription, preference is to be given to the citizens of those States which grant the charter. 8. Other Banks are restrained from sub-

scribing to the Stock of this Bank. Another subject submitted to the North Carolina Legislature, was the act passed by which you have fulfilled your difficult and this State, to amend the charter of the rail important trust.—The zeal and ability you road company. The object of this act, was have displayed, no less than the success which to give corporate existence to the Company, has attended your exertions, have conferred in the three States of Tennessee, North and on you the highest honor. You will receive, South Carolina alone; in case Kentucky should not relinquish certain conditions imname identified with a work which is destined posed by her. If Kentucky should release these conditions, this amendment will be unnecessary. To this amendment the legislature of North Carolina added an amendment which was then more important than subsethat the rail road shall pass up the valley of Ridge East of the Butt Mountain, into Ruth-

erford county.

The gentlemen who insisted on this amendment, were well acquainted with the locality, and affirmed that it would leave open all the routes which would be found practicable or desirable. In one respect, their declarations have been verified by the adoption of the French Broad Route by the Company. But I was well aware of the inexpediency of legislating upon the route, and urged that it should be left to the Engineers and to future examination. At all events, I insisted that the Gap Creek route over the Saluda Mountain should be reft open. But it was stated in reply, that great sensation had been created in N. C. by a proposition to turn the road through the extreme western point of the State; that the western counties had ever been the warmest friends of the road, that their zealous support of the Bank Charter entitled them to some consideration, and that unless the road crosed into Rutherford, they would be entirely excluded from all participation of its benefits,-that what they asked would be found consistent with the true interests of the Company, and that in proof of their confidence in the justice of their views, and in the liberality of the Company, they did not insist upon this amendment as a condition of the Bank charter, but merely added it as a clause to an act which the company may accept or decline. Under these circumstances, no doubt when this matter is to be decided, full consideration will be given to the feelings and interests of this very interesting section, and to the zealous and valuable services of the Representatives in promoting this great enterprize.

It is incumbent on me, however, to bring to your notice, that although this amendment, if accepted, will preclude the routes West of the Butt Mountain, yet the necessity of its acceptance is very much relieved by the passage of the 29th section of the Bank Charter. Indeed, it may be affirmed that if the great pubblic interests in this matter should render it advisable to take the Gap Creek or Saluda Gap route, it is yet at the option of the company to do so, and if they should find reasons to countervail the very strong claims above referred to, they can yet yield to them. In other words the location of the road is yet within the power of the company, and nothing which is yet done prevents their yielding a just weight to all the various views which may be offered, and in finally selecting the best route eventually concur. I have the honor to be,

With much respect, Your most obedient serv't. C. G. MEMMINGER. JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 26,

Col. Warren who returned last Friday from Fort Drane, has favored us with the following The following are the amendments which information, given him by the Quarter Master at Fort Drane, and at that time just arrived sir, in Europe, sir! Here is the sentes from the army.

Gen. Jessup was on a trail of Indians lead. the Bank is to issue no Notes of a less deno- ing towards the Wacusassa country-and intended to pursue, if possible, the trail wherever 2. The Branch in North Carolina is to be it led, till he overtook the Indians.

have been adopted by the Company as a mat- Jes-up came upon an Indian on the west side ter of course; and the amount of capital it is of the Withiacoochee, while he was in the act conceived will be found fully adequate to all of skinning a beef. Seeing hunself surroundthe purposes of a Branch in North Carolina; ed he made no resistance, nor endeavored to especially when it is considered that the escape, but gave himself up with good grace,

Maj. Graham, with about 200 men and the Indian for a guide, proceeded on the 18th inst.

The Indian also states that the other tribes Oseola.

A party of about 110 men arrived at Fert Drane on the 18th inst. with orders to proceed Johns river, to Black Creek.

Office of the Courier,) JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 28.

More Indian Depredations .- One man killed-house attacked-white man with the Indians .- "Mr. Rossau who arrived in this place to-day, informs us that on Tuesday, the 24th inst, Lieut. J. M. Smiley, of Capt. Reed's company, stationed at the Mineral Springs, was shot by a party of Indians near the house of Mr. Sykes, his father-in-law, with whom he lived. Mr. Sykes, residence is five miles from the Springs, on the road leading to Leving-

ston's Ferry, on the Suwannee river. Lt. Similey was about 150 yards from the house engaged in cutting wood, when he was, shot. Three balls took effect—one in his body, one in the head, and one in the arm, He was

Mr. Sykes was in his corn house smid a volley of shots from the Indians. He closed 6. None but citizens of the United States, the door. The Indians made a furious attack are allowed to vote at meetings of the Stock- upon the house containing Mr. Sykes Sir-I have had the pleasure to receive holders the only effect of this clause will be, and Mrs. Sykes, and Mrs. Smiley and your very interesting and valuable Report, of to give the management to citizens of the child, and two or three negro women. Mr. Sykes defended the house by keeping up a fire on the assailants, supposed to be from 25 to 50 in number. The attack was commenced at half past 3 o'clock, P. M. and continued till after dark. The house is literally cut up with

> bullets. After dark Mr. Sykes raised a plank from the floor so as to get out a negro woman whom he sent to the Springs to notify the men there to come to his relief. She succeeded, and a party of nine men reached the house by eleven o'clock. The Indians had retired. None of the inmates of the house were wounded, although bullets passed through the clothes of some of them. Mr. Sykes is confident he wounded or killed four. On examination next morning at the four spots pointed out by Mr. S. where he thought the Indians were shot by him, blood was found, indicating some execution was done-and one Indian was found shot quent events have now made it. It provides, through the heart. Mr. S. had seven guns in his house. He also states that he is confident the French Broad, and shall cross the B'ue he saw a white man with the Indians-for he had so fair a view of him as to be able to note that he wore blue clothes and a white hat-The trail of the Indians led into a hammock near by. A small company had ridden around it without finding a trail leading out. When Mr. Rossau left the springs they were raising a party strong enough to pursue the trail into the hammock and secure the Indians if possi-

> > The inhabitants who had returned to their homes in that section (Columbia country) are again abandoning them.

> > Can it be that there is in existence an inhuman Devil with the form and lineaments of white man, leading on the Indians to murder his brethren and attack their dwellings! then ought the incarnate fiend to be suspended between Earth and Heaven, there to hang till his flesh rots off, and his bones shiver in the winds, till blown joint by joint, and scattered over earth by the whirlwind."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriol. Washington Jan. 23, 1837. SCENE IN AN ARTIST'S STUDIO. Of all the humbugs in this humbugging age, Tom Benton is undoubtedly the greatest. I have aiready recorded in your columns some proofs, that since the passage of the expunging resolutions, he has grown twenty stories higher in his own conceit-and I did not be-

lieve it possible that his vanity and egotism

could go much beyond these instances. But,

indeed, they do not, by many degrees, come

up to the mark. He has just had his picture taken by a young Italian artist, who occupies a room in one of the lower stories of the Capitol. A day or two ago a scene occurred in the artist's studio. which, would that the people of the United States could have witnessed that they might judge of the exact height, breadth, and depth of the "great expunger's" soul ! The artist is busily engaged in making a likeness of Mr. Van Buren. Enter Mr. Benton. "Good morning, sir! good morning, sir." (The chief of the expungers, like Justice Shallow, is fond

you my portrait? The polite foreigner, all smiles and graces, dropped the Vice President and his pencil, and hastened to present the great Colonel with the image of himself. The Colonel gazed upon it with the highest satisfaction. Haslett, it is, who says there is a natural desize in the mind of man to have one's likeness multiplied. The Colonel evidently felt it. "Admirable! excellent!" he exclaimed. After a pause he added, "You must have it lithographed! A my friends have suggested a motto, which I wish you to have placed below the picture in the lithograph copies .- It is short, sir-a single sentence, sir; Here it is." And he forthwith produced a copy of the Globe. It is from the great expunging speech ;-my great expunging speech-you have heard of it, air!a speech, sir, which will be read every where, not only in this country, but in Europe yes, sir-a single sentence.' He read, with the

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of iteration.) "Have you my portrait ! Have