

of over seventeen millions, the numbers engaged in manufactures and trades of all kinds, was only 791000. Deducting from this the mechanics, who were as much oppressed by the system as the agriculturists, how small a number were left who were, by the friends of the manufacturing interest, called the people of the United States, and for whom all the other classes of the community were to be taxed, under the idle pretence of encouraging American industry. What right had the Government to tax one portion of the people for the benefit of another? When gentlemen told him that Europe had done it, when they pointed out the example of the rotten, festering, and corrupt systems of Europe, that were grinding down their people to the dust, to be followed by this free and happy country, he would turn from it with scorn. It was our duty to act upon nobler principles. It was our duty to legislate for the happiness and prosperity of the whole country, and not seek to benefit a favored class, by oppressing all the rest. He denied that England had grown great in consequence of a protective policy. No; it was owing to her free institutions that her people possessed the skill, energy and enterprise, which had mainly contributed to raise her to wealth and power. He denied the position assumed by Mr. Marshall, that manufactures had never flourished in any nation in which the Government had not interposed in their behalf, and instanced Saxony, in the heart of Germany, which, under a system of free trade, had glutted the continent with the productions of her industry. Look, said he, at Switzerland, where manufactures have flourished to the greatest extent under the same system. Indeed, even in England, the cotton manufactures had grown to their present unexampled height, not only without protection, but under a system of taxation. In the course of his remarks, Mr. R. showed that the doctrines contended for by the gentleman from Kentucky, of manufacturing every thing for ourselves and taking nothing from foreign nations, would if carried out, destroy commerce, and in consequence, leave us without seamen for our navy, and in as helpless a state as the Chinamen, for some haughty power to come and force on us their opium, or any regulation of commerce they might in their power and arrogance think proper.

When Mr. Rhet had concluded, Mr. Atherton obtained the floor, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

In Senate this morning a large number of private bills were introduced and referred. Mr. Linn introduced a bill for the erection of a hospital in the city of Washington. Also, a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate the amount that would have been paid to each State and Territory under the Distribution Law had it been in force during the past year, and the amount to each individual had it been distributed pro rata among the citizens; and also the respective amounts, when the expenses of the sales, and the Indian annuities for the year, were deducted from the proceeds. The resolution lays over one day, its consideration being objected to. Mr. Tappan introduced a resolution which was adopted, requesting the Secretary to report the amount of the public debt at the end of the year, and the amount on the 31st of March last, with the items of the debt. Mr. Preston renewed his motion to print three thousand extra copies of the plan of the fiscal agent. Mr. Buchanan said he had intended to offer some remarks on the subject, but being informed by Mr. P. that a motion to refer the report would be made at an early day, and suffering from indisposition, he would defer his observations until that occasion. The resolution was adopted. A private bill was then taken up, the question being on its passage. Mr. Calhoun, after an ineffectual effort to obtain some information as to the merits of the claim, observed that it was evident the members were not disposed to apply themselves to business, and to scrutinize the justice of the claims they were called to act upon, he would move an adjournment to Monday next, which was carried by a large majority.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

In the Senate, this morning, the Hon. A. P. Bagby, the new Senator from Alabama, appeared in his seat. Mr. Wright presented a memorial from the city of New York signed by a large number of mercantile firms, and the President of five of the Banks, praying for the passage of a bill to postpone the operation of the Bankrupt Law for two years from the 1st of February next, on the ground that if the assets of bankrupts are forced into liquidation in the present condition of the money market and depression of prices, that ruinous sacrifices will be made. A Resolution was submitted by Mr. Allen and agreed to, inquiring of the President if any proposition had been submitted by or to the British Government, relative to a mutual right of search, and if any, to communicate them to the Senate.

Mr. Benton, on leave, introduced a bill to postpone the Bankrupt Law to the 1st of July next, for the purpose of giving time to introduce a more perfect law, and to include banks and moneyed corporations in its provisions. This motion he accompanied with a speech of nearly two hours in length, in which the mischievous principles of the law were vividly portrayed, and he closed with declaring it utterly unconstitutional.

After some remarks by Mr. Henderson in reply, who was briefly followed by Mr. Wright, Mr. Calhoun closed the debate by observing that he agreed in nearly every sentiment uttered by the mover of the bill in his remarks; that he hoped he would urge this measure; but when the bill to postpone came up, he would move to amend it by an absolute repeal of the law. As to including incorporations in a bankrupt law, he was utterly opposed to it. That, as unconstitutional as it now was, that would add to its unconstitutionality; and oppression. The bill was then introduced and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a statement of the value of the exports and imports of the United States for the year ending the 30th September, 1831, which were as follows:

IMPORTS.

Articles free of duty,	\$61,785,449
Articles paying duty,	59,381,934

EXPORTS.

Foreign pro. free of duty,	\$10,798,451
Do do paying duty,	4,303,175
Domestic productions	106,059,085

Total, \$121,661,311
Thus showing the imports to be upwards of three millions more than the exports contrary, to a very prevalent opinion, which first gained currency by the New York Journal of Commerce publishing the returns of 1840, and in mistake setting them down as those of 1841. The report was ordered to be printed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House an attempt was made to suspend the order of the day, for the purpose of receiving petitions. This failed, upon an intimation from Mr. Adams, that he had quite a number to present. The Tariff discussion was resumed. Mr. Welles having the floor, who spoke at a considerable length in opposition to the protective system. He was followed by Mr. J. L. Williams of Ten., on the opposite side, who also gave a slap at the fiscal agent, considering it neither more nor less than the Treasury Bank recommended by Gen. Jackson in 1830, and then strongly condemned by Daniel Webster. Mr. Hudson of Mass., then followed in favor of the protective system, and at the conclusion of his remarks the House adjourned.

From the Washington Globe.

The Board of Exchequer.—We lay before the public the Bill to establish "A BOARD," to be called "THE EXCHEQUER OF THE UNITED STATES." It establishes a Board of Exchequer, composed of high functionaries of Government, connected with the Cabinet and the Treasury, with three Commissioners added, with power to establish moneyed agencies throughout the country, and to appoint the officers managing them; reserving to the Secretary of the Treasury the appointment of the inferior officers—the Board of Exchequer fixing the compensations.

1. It establishes a Board of Exchequer, composed of high functionaries of Government, connected with the Cabinet and the Treasury, with three Commissioners added, with power to establish moneyed agencies throughout the country, and to appoint the officers managing them; reserving to the Secretary of the Treasury the appointment of the inferior officers—the Board of Exchequer fixing the compensations.
2. The Board is to have the whole finances of the nation—the custody and disbursements of the National Treasury confided to it.
3. It is to have all the duties of Commissioner of Loans, and Manager of Pensions, added to its powers.
4. It is empowered to receive deposits of money from individuals, and issue certificates to circulate as a currency, in lieu of the sums deposited—a per centage being allowed to cover risk of loss, and remuneration for safekeeping.
5. It is empowered to pass all by-laws that it may deem expedient to give effect to its powers.
6. It is authorized to issue a paper currency in notes, running up from the denomination of five dollars to one thousand; and is only required to have on hand in specie one-third of the amount of the currency so issued.
7. It is authorized to draw drafts or bills, and to sell the same for a premium, without limit or limit.
8. It is empowered to purchase bills of Exchange.
9. It is authorized to receive bank notes, and deal with the banks, producing between them and the Government, the stability and creditor relation.
10. It is authorized to establish banks for its agencies at its discretion.
11. It is empowered to issue stock of the Government of the United States, and make loans, (for the time limited to five millions,) at the discretion of the Board.

Miscellaneous.

From the Savannah Republican.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 25.

From Florida.—More Indian Murders!—By the arrival last evening of the steamer Beaufort, Capt. Peck, from Palatka, we learn from our correspondent at Jacksonville, that the Indians made their appearance on the morning of the 20th instant, within three miles of Mandarin, near the St. Augustine road, burned a house, and murdered the whole family consisting of a Mr. Hartley, wife and child. They were destroyed in the flames. Where are the troops? It appears that Indians can be found somewhat nearer than the everglades. We further learn, from Captain Peck, that a Mr. LaCosta was also killed. Capt. P. also states that the Indians burned three houses, and carried off several negroes, one of whom escaped. It is said that the Indians numbered twenty-one, and was supposed to be a part of Halleck Tustenuggee's tribe. We also learn that Lt. Col. Riley returned to Palatka on the 21st, from his expedition to the head waters of the St. Johns. He had discovered no Indians. A Company of Regulars was to be sent from Fort Russell to Jacksonville in quest of the Indian mercenaries.

The steamer Col. Harney has gone to Key Biscayne, to take the Indians recently come in at that post to the West. A Correspondent at St. Augustine, writes as follows:

St. Augustine, Dec. 22, 1841. Last night a negro man arrived at Picolata, from Mandarin, and reported that some three or four persons had been murdered near that village. At 5 o'clock this morning, Lt. Judd, of the 3d Artillery commanding the Company stationed here, left with all the men he could raise, 20 in number, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the report, and if true to find the Indians, if possible.

In haste, yours, &c.
A Correspondent writes us from Tampa Bay, under the date of Dec. 16th, as follows: "Col. Worth has just returned from his visit to the Everglades, not having found any traces of Indians. Two companies of the 8th Infantry under the command of Key Biscayne, has gone across of Key Biscayne. This is I suppose the commencement of the transfer of the 8th Regiment to the other side."

Another Correspondent writing from Tampa, on the 17th inst. remarks: "The appearance are still favorable for closing the war by the first of March next. There is nothing of great importance to be communicated just now from this quarter."

Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.

FLORIDA, Dec. 22, 1841.

The news of the greatest interest, to most of your readers from this section of the country, is rather of a mixed character, partly good, and from a disappointment of the hopes of many, bad: for the Florida war is not ended yet, nor is there a probability for some time to come.

Maxy-Hajo, from Lake Istahppoo, has arrived at Tampa Bay, with his party of about thirty five. The Creek are assembling at the month of the Withlacoochee, and no doubt will surrender; but Sam Jones, Prophet, Billy Bowlegs and Halleck Tustenuggee all in the Everglades, have not been seen, nor do they intend to surrender. News reached here this morning, that three families had been murdered at Mandarin, on the St. Johns, by the Indians. It is hardly believed, as the Indians have never been there since the commencement of the war. Should it be true, all our hopes of an end of this war, have vanished, and it may be set down as interminable, as the Indians have by this act, got behind the Picolata line, and in the heart of the settlements, carrying the war truly into Africa.

Important from Tampa Bay.—Letters have been received in this city from Tampa, stating that Tigertail and his whole party are in that post. Col. Worth is now operating towards Sam Jones' camp, and great hopes are entertained of his being captured. The number of Indians now in, including those lately captured by Capt. Wade, amount to about two hundred.

Two of the Indians lately sent by Col. Worth to treat, were murdered in the neighborhood of Fort Fanning, by a party of the Mickasukie tribe.—St. Augustine News.

St. Augustine, Dec. 24.

The Mandarin Massacre.

—This reads this horrible tragedy so far as we can learn it: On Friday last, (or a few days previous) a party of 21 Indian warriors came into the neighborhood of the Magdalen settlement, which is situated on the east bank of the St. Johns, 25 miles north-west of this city, and 48 miles above Jacksonville. After reconnoitering the various plantations, they on Monday afternoon caught a negro belonging to Mr. Wm. Hartley, who was out squirrel hunting, and at evening proceeded towards the settlement for the purpose of plundering the store, but as the negro told them that these were many men in that direction, they turned back to the Hartley neighborhood, which is near Julington creek and about four miles from the St. Johns, and from which they had seen the men depart, who were gone on a hunting party of two days.

Approaching the house of Wm. Hartley, they put the negro forward, and as he came to the door, they fired three rifles, killing Mrs. Hartley & her child of a year old, and Mr. Domingo Acosta. A Mr. Molphas also in the house, was shot—he ran for the pine barren and there died.—The infant was killed by the ball which killed the mother.—It cried for a moment and then hushed.

They then proceeded to the other plantations, where the alarmed inhabitants managed to escape from their houses, as though by a miracle. The houses of Nathaniel and George Hartley were successively visited, plundered and burned, the out buildings—they then returned to the house of Wm. Hartley, which they also plundered, and fired; the bodies of his wife and child, and of Mr. Acosta were consumed.

The Indians still detaining the negro as a prisoner, next proceeded to a division of the plunder, and money they had taken—they remained about the premises till towards morning, and then retired. The other inhabitants of Mandarin, when the alarm reached them, were too fully employed, each in placing his own family in safety, (many were put on board a schooner which lay at anchor off the place) to think of combining for offensive operations.

How truly did we sound the warning three weeks ago—"protect yourselves, for the War authorities are not protecting you." The three Hartleys are in a manner ruined—they have lost their houses, their crops, and from \$500 to \$1000 in money. Five or six families abandoned their houses to sleep in the woods. In our next we shall give the details in full. The above being hastily written, any trifling inaccuracies will then be corrected.—Herald.

Colonel Riley.—This officer left Fort Mellon about a month ago, with 100 or 200 men, crossing the country to New Smyrna, thence to Fort Pierce, Indian River, and thence back to Matanzas and Palatka. We understand from the negro guide, that no sign of Indians was seen, except two at Matanzas. The scout was arduous, from so much country being under water; but the men got on very well. George says Col. Riley can lay in the swamp like an alligator. We hope he is now east of the St. Johns again, way-laying the return of the Creole.—Ibid.

Lieutenant Judd.—As soon as the rumor of the murders at Hartley's reached us on Tuesday night, Lieut. Judd, of Artillery, sent a party to protect a neighboring plantation, and at early dawn proceeded with about twenty men (all that could be mustered here) towards Mandarin; which he reached on Thursday morning, and taking the enemy's trail followed it south, till it was lost by the Indians scattering, part appeared to go into Long Swamp, and part towards the St. Johns.—Ibid.

From the Charleston Courier.

Further of the Mutineers of the Creole.—We have been favored with the extract of a letter, which follows, giving some further details respecting the negroes on board the Creole, recently liberated by the British authorities at Nassau. It is to be hoped that the people of Kingston will persevere in the view thus taken; and that the negroes may eventually be restored to their rightful owners. The letter is dated New Orleans, 21st December.

"A passenger in the brig Susan, which arrived here on the 19th inst. from Kingston, Jamaica, (left on the 30th ultimo) says that three or four days before he left, a small schooner arrived from Nassau, with about 60 or 70 negroes, and he understood that they were a portion of those taken into Nassau by the brig Creole—the inhabitants

or authorities would not allow them to land—the schooner was anchored off the town—they were looked upon as a gang of murderers, and the inhabitants did not appear disposed to have any thing to do with them. The schooner was still lying at anchor with the negroes on board when he left."

The following extracts from the protest of the Captain of the Creole, shows the high handed manner in which the Officers of the British Government are determined to act, until our Government takes such measures as will put a stop to the insults so repeatedly offered to our Flag, and indemnity demanded for the property of our citizens, taken and destroyed, under false pretences. We are for peace with all nations, but sooner than submit to such an outrage as that perpetrated by the authorities of Nassau on the Creole, we are for "sear to the knife."

On the 10th of October three magistrates came on board and examined all the white persons. The vessel was surrounded by boats filled with men armed with clubs. The nineteen were taken into custody and the Attorney General said to the others, "my friends, you have been detained a short time on board the Creole for the purpose of ascertaining the individuals who were concerned in this mutiny and murder. They have been identified and will be detained, the rest of you are free and at liberty to go on shore and where you please." Then addressing the prisoners, he said, "men, there are nineteen of you who have been identified as having been engaged in the murder of Mr. Howell, and in an attempt to kill the captain and others. You will be detained and lodged in prison for a time, in order that we may communicate with the English Government, and ascertain whether your trial shall take place here or elsewhere.

Mr. Gifford, the officer in command, protested against allowing the armed boats to come alongside and the slaves to go ashore. The Attorney General, in reply, told him that he had better make no objection, for if he did there might be bloodshed. He then stepped into his boat with one of the Magistrates and withdrew into the stream. At a signal from another Magistrate on board the Creole, the armed boats came alongside and the Slaves on board got into them. Three chiefs were given and the boats went ashore, where thousands were waiting to receive them. The mutineers were taken ashore in a barge. On the 15th, the Attorney General wrote to the captain of the Creole demanding the baggage of the PASSENGERS. Gifford, the commanding officer, replied that the Slaves being themselves property had no baggage, and that moreover, he could land nothing without a permit from the Custom House and an order from the American Consul. The Attorney got the permit, but not the order, and put an officer on board the Creole who took away such baggage and property as he chose to consider as belonging to the Slaves. The master of the Creole made no resistance.

The next day the Captain of the Creole proposed to sell his surplus provisions to pay his expenses. The Collector of the Customs refused to allow them to be landed unless the Captain would enter the slaves as passengers. This was refused. A plan was formed by the American Consul, with Capt. Woodside, of the American vessel Louisa, to rescue the Creole from the British officer and take her to Indian Key, where was a U. S. vessel of war.

"Accordingly," says the Protest, "on the morning of the 11th of November, Capt. Woodside, with his men in a boat, rowed to the Creole. Muskets and cutlasses were obtained from the brig Congress. Every effort had been made, in concert with the Consul, to purchase arms of the dealers at Nassau, but they all refused to sell. The arms were wrapped in the American flag and concealed in the bottom of the boat, as said boat approached the Creole. A negro in the boat, who had watched the loading of the boat, followed her, and gave the alarm to the British officer on the Creole. As the boat came up to the Creole, the officer called to them, 'Keep off, or I will fire into you.' His company of twenty-four men were then all standing on deck and drawn up in line facing Capt. Woodside's boat, and were ready with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets for an engagement. Capt. Woodside was forced to withdraw, and the plan was prevented from being executed, the said British officer remaining in command of the Creole. The officers and crew of the Louisa and Congress, and the American Consul were warmly interested in the plan, and every thing possible was done for its success."

"On the day the slaves were liberated, the American Consul requested of the Governor a guard to protect the vessel until he could write to the Florida coast and put her in charge of a U. S. ship of war. This was refused. He then asked a guard until the crews of the American ships then in port could be collected and put on board the Creole, to take her to New Orleans.—This was also refused. A proposition was then finally made to the Governor, that the American men then in port and in American vessels should go on board the Creole and be furnished with arms by the Governor to defend the vessel and cargo (except the nineteen slaves who were to be left behind) on her voyage to New Orleans. This also the Governor refused. On the 13th, the Consul, on behalf of the brig Creole and all interested, proposed to the Governor to permit the nineteen mutineers to be sent to the United States on board the Creole for trial; and this too was refused."

The Navy.—A correspondent states that out of 67 post captains at present on the list, but 11 have been tried by Court Martial within the last 26 years. Six were tried upon charges originating in difficult ties with their seniors or juniors, and the remaining five were arraigned through the complaints of individual citizens, or were placed upon trial by the imperative voice of the nation. Six of the foregoing cases were acquitted, and the rest were sentenced to various punishments. Out of the list of commanders now constituting in number on the register 97—11 have been tried, 10 sentenced to various punishments, and 1 only acquitted. The number of lieutenants who have been tried, is in proportion

still smaller. We may allude to some further hints of our correspondent hereafter.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

From the Federal Union.

Division of Tennessee.—A proposition has been introduced into the Senate of Tennessee to take into consideration the expediency and constitutionality of ceding to the U. S. Government, one of the Grand divisions of that state (East Tennessee) with which, together with a portion of this state, and others, adjoining to form a new State to be called FRANKLAND. And the opinion of our Government in relation to the cession of a part of Georgia, is to be consulted.

We copy from the Chattanooga Gazette the resolves offered in their Senate, that our readers may have the perusal of their novel and ridiculous proposition. No Governor or citizen of either of the states referred to will, it is believed, for a moment countenance either the expediency or Constitutionality of this project, by which a portion of the people and domain of a Sovereign State are to be bargained off for distribution by the General Government among the States to carry out Federal power, and enforce the necessity for an unconstitutional Tariff and Bank to impoverish the South. The measure is too ridiculous to be seriously discussed.

Division of the State of Tennessee.—Our readers will perceive from the following resolutions offered by Mr. Johnson in the Senate, on Monday last, that the reparation of East Tennessee from the other part of the State is in serious contemplation, and that the States of Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia are to be asked to part with a portion of their respective territories to give form and substance to the embryo commonwealth. Our friends in the Western division who calculated upon the co-operation of the citizens of the Eastern division, in the formation of a new State, by adding portions of Kentucky & Mississippi, to the Western District, must look for aid in some other quarter—the citizens of East Tennessee will have enough to do to take care of themselves in this project of dismemberment.

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, that there be a joint select committee appointed to consist of two members on the part of the Senate, and three on the part of the House of Representatives to be chosen from the Eastern portions of the State, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the expediency and constitutionality of ceding one of the grand divisions of the State, (commonly called East Tennessee) to the general government for the purpose of being formed into a sovereign and independent State to be called the State of Frankland, and said Committee shall report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That his Excellency Governor Jas. C. Jones, be, and he is hereby required to open and hold a correspondence with the Governors of the States of Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia for the purpose of ascertaining their opinions in relation to ceding a portion of the territory of their respective States, to the general government to be included in the State of Frankland when formed, and for the further purpose of requesting them to lay the subject before their respective legislatures at their next ensuing session.—Chattanooga Gazette.

ABDUCTION CASE IN RICHMOND.

—We learn that another slave abduction case from this State, has occurred very recently. A Northern fanatic has taken off two female servants belonging to Judge Standard, of Richmond; to Philadelphia, upon the Fredericksburg rail road, which starts from the very heart of the city of Richmond. While Mr. Adams (the old Federal Whig) is whooping over the right of petition, the abolitionists of the North are stealing our property or personally aiding our slaves in throwing off their allegiance to their lawful owners. Are the rights and interests of the South to be trampled upon with impunity, and their property worse than confiscated?—How long is this to be borne?—Norfolk Va. Beacon, 18th inst.

Mistake Corrected.—In the notice in the Compiler of the horrible murder and butchery on board the brig Creole, it is stated on the authority of the New Orleans papers, that the slaves were incited to revolt by a Baptist preacher of the name of Bourne. Neither in Richmond, Norfolk, nor elsewhere in Eastern Virginia, is there a Baptist preacher of that name, known to the denomination. If there is such a person, he must either be a transient visitor, or has assumed without authority the title of Baptist preacher.

The Rev. George Bourne, referred to in the Whig of yesterday, as connected with the publication of the Narrative of Maria Monk, and supposed to be proferor of this plot, is not a Baptist, but a Pede-Baptist Minister. We do not think he has been in our State, as we saw a notice a few months ago that he had gone to Europe.

The Baptists in this State do not authorize their colored members to preach.—Editor Religious Herald.

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. of Dec. 20.

The Late Storm.—We hear from all quarters of the effects of the late severe gale. The packet ship Sheridan, Capt. Dopeyster, from Liverpool, with a large number of passengers, struck on the Jersey shore, a few miles south of the Highlands, the storm at the time raging with great violence. By the excellent management of her commander she was got off, after having thrown over some forty tons of tin and zinc. She is now at anchor below.

It was more violent on the Hudson, says the Newburgh Journal, than any experienced in that region for many years. We copy the following from the Journal. We believe that every sailing vessel at anchor in the Newburgh Bay has been driven ashore. The sloop Orbit, lying at Coo & Tice's dock, lost her mast and bowsprit, and is much injured in her hull. The Robert North, a new Kingston sloop, when the storm came on anchored about four miles above the village. During the night a part of her deck load was thrown overboard. In the morning the gale increased, and she was driven ashore upon Finch's marine rail-way, where she now

lies. The Calhoun, of Castleton, also dragged her anchors, and is ashore near the same place. Several other vessels are on shore above and below the village, but we have not ascertained their names.

The Boston evening papers of Saturday give the following:—Ship Mohawk, (of Hallowell) Berry; from Liverpool, Oct. 30, for this port, dragged ashore on the S. E. part of Point Alderton, about noon yesterday. Her masts were gone, and it is probable that she anchored off Point Alderton, on Thursday night during the gale, and cut her masts away when the sea got up, to prevent going ashore, but without avail, as the sea there has range of the whole bay, and break very heavily. At the last accounts no one had landed from her, and the situation of her hull was not known, except that she appeared considerably hogged. The Mohawk is a good ship, of about 350 tons measurement, built on the Kennebec, in 1832, valued at \$21,000, and is insured in this city for \$12,000. We do not learn what her cargo is, but it is said to be iron.

The Mohawk previous to her going ashore had lost her sails, which were new except fore and main staysails. Having discovered breakers ahead, let go both anchors, with the whole length of their chains. Made an attempt to slip her chains but could not, they being fastened below. She soon after struck ashore. Her masts were cut away and she continued to drag and struck on the S. E. Bar of Point Alderton. The life boat was stove in attempting to get to the ship but the crew were all safely landed last night by a small boat from the shore.

In the morning the ship was boarded and a case of watches and the captain's trunk and papers were ashore. It was not known whether she had bilged or not.—Preparations were making to discharge her cargo at low tide, when she is out of water.

Brig Engle, Wheeler, of and for Salem, from Para, is also ashore on Moon Island. Lighters have gone to her assistance.

A low deck topsail schooner of about 120 tons, withstanding topgallant yard and flying jib-boom, is ashore on Thompson's island. She is painted black, with a white streak, is apparently light, and is probably the Olerdin, of Waldoboro', bound to Wilmington, N. C. A low deck fore-and-aft schooner of about 80 tons, painted black, with flying jib-boom, and not fore-topmast, is ashore at the same place.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1841.

—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the President's Message and the accompanying Documents, from the Hon. John C. Calhoun.

The National Intelligencer of the 23d ult., states that the Hon. Samuel McKean died at his residence in Bradford county, Pa., on the 11th ult.

Mr. Benton gave notice in the Senate on the 23d ult., that he should introduce on the 27th a bill to postpone the operation of the bankrupt law, from February, 1842, to July, 1842. His object he stated to be to give time for the consideration of another bill, which should bring corporations within the provisions of the bankrupt law.

At a general grand communication of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free Masons of South Carolina, held on the 27th instant, at Charleston, the following brethren were installed officers for the ensuing year:

- M. W. Gen. Edward H. Edwards, G. Master.
- R. W. Wm. B. Foster, D. G. Master.
- F. W. Thomas A. Hayden, S. G. Warden.
- T. W. John W. Braun, J. G. Warden.
- W. John H. Honour, G. Treasurer.
- W. Alex. M. Donald, Cor. G. Secretary.
- W. F. C. Barber, Rec. G. Secretary.
- W. J. E. Odeon, } S. G. Deacons.
- W. W. C. Gatewood, }
- W. J. A. Wagoner, } J. G. Deacons.
- W. F. Mettens, }
- W. S. Moses, G. Marshal.
- W. Tho. R. Salter, G. Purveyor.
- W. Samuel Seyle, G. Tyler.

The following gentlemen were on the 27th ult., elected officers of Kershaw Lodge, No. 29, at Camden, for the ensuing year:—

- Haymon Levy, Worshipful Master.
- William Carlisle, Senior Warden.
- John Smart, Junior Warden.
- John C. West, Secretary.
- P. F. Villegue, Treasurer.
- J. S. Depass, Tyler.

American Minister.—Mr. Everett, envoy extraordinary from the United States, the London papers state, arrived in that city on the 24th of November, and had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen. He immediately after left London for Paris.

Hogs.—The Cincinnati Gazette says:—Hogs are arriving at the rate of three or four thousand a day. The demand has been confined to few packers until this week, but is now more general, as a number of other packers have commenced operations, and a good deal of activity prevails. One lot of Ohio hogs were sold at \$2.30 per hundred, the highest price given this season. Numerous other sales have been made at \$2 a \$2.25 which may be considered as the range for the qualities usual in this market.

For the Advertiser.
NEW YEAR'S PUZZLE.
My Name is composed of 13 Letters.
10, 12, & 13, is for table use.
1, 6, & 3, is the name of a street.
9, & 6, is a friend.
8, 6, 7, & 10, is beloved.
12, 6, 7, & 10, is ruinous to mankind.
13, 6, & 7, is the half of a strong man's name.
13, 2, 4, & 3, is part of a house.
9, 5, 3, & 4, runs by the aid of water.
12, 6, 4, & 13, is a nickname.
8, 10, & 12, is hard labor.
9, 2, 4, & 10, is a short distance.
12, 5, & 4, is a measure.
1, 8, & 9, are the initials of my name.