rame nuwise doctrine. He was called to ac- ? Charleston Rail Road, and at the same time rount in the severest manner. . The Irishman | to extend a branch from that Road to Corose to explain, "Mister Speaker, by postherity I d'd not mane our ancisters, but the gineration that immediately soccaded thim, -and gentleman's reasons for not legislating for posterity are equally lucid with those of the Irishman. [Here the tangater became so loud, and continued so long, that Mr. John-son caught the infection and laughed too.]

This same gentleman tells us, sir, of his. voting for the bill bronght in in 1834 by Gen. Gordon. Isat, Mr. Chairman, when the ayes our distinguished Senator now sits. [Mr.] Webster was sitting on the platform on the left of the Chairman. All eyes were turned towards him. He blushed to the eyes-pretty good for a lawyer!] I was philosophizing. Some members turned pale-some red-some fidgeted-some were silent, and some walked out of the House, when their names were called But the old hardened sinners, the regular green bag politicians, never blenched or blushed. They voted with all the sang froid of the Indian. Among the latter, I noticed my able friend, the member from Vir-Mr. R. blushed this time.]

He talks, Mr. Chairman of divorce, Why, measure in 1834: It was a skeleton, then, he says. Now, I have no love for skeletons .--How is it that this love has cooled down when the Chairman of the Committee of Waysand Means has given his skeleton flesh, blood, fair property and beauty 1. He is now opposed to the Sub-Treasury means-then, he was for it. Was it because the gentleman, being scarce of flesh and blood himself, felt a sympathy towards Gen. Gordon's bony skeleton ! such nuptials !- [Poor Robertson looked as if he could shoot Johnson. Laughter louder to go steadily forward with the work comthan ever.

Mr. Johnson continued for one hour and a half in this felicitous strain, exposing the vanity, folly, ignorance and rascality of the poliicians on the floor of the House. I have given you the marrow of his discourse. He wound up by showing the disastrous effects of Mr. Calhoan's amendment upon the productive labor of the country.

#### LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND CHARLES-TON RAIL ROAD.

In consequence of the extensive circulation of a report, that it is the intention of this Company to abandon the route through this State, and to substitute a route through Georgia, we have been requested to publish the following extract from a recent Address of the President to the Stockholders-from which it will be seen, that this report is entirely without foundation. The views of the Stockholders, as indicated by the late proceedings at Flat Rock, are here fully explained.

der the

lumbia, as a first step. On the Georgia route, one link in the great chain has been already made. The Athens Rail Road Company, hence I say that as postherity can do no good | with whom it is clearly our duty to cultivate. to us, let posthering take care of itself." The the most friendly relations, will meet us at Augusta, from whence they will construct a Road extending to Alabama and Tennessee. All the advantages to be derived from these connections, will, therefore, be secured to us through the Charleston and Hamburg Road, which is already made to our hands. But why stop here ? Can any one doubt the immense advantages that mast grow out of the and noes on that bill were taken, just where extension of a branch to Columbia, and from thence as far as our means may permit, towards the mountains and beyond them, even as far as Lexington ? It may be said that Tennessee, North Carolina and Kentucky, will not aid us in the enterprize ... If so, then our Road will, of course, not be extended beyond the fimits of our own State. But we must wait for their decision, on the application now about to be made to them, before we can come to such a conclusion .--At all events, let us not abandon them-ubder the apprehension that they may abandon us. Our true policy under the existing cirginia, Mr. Robertson. [Convulsed laughter: cumstances seems to be very obvious. It is to secure banking privileges to the Company, to be used hereafter, when credit shall be sir, be tried to marry the people to this same restored; to obtain aid from the Western States, if practicable, and if not, to ascertain their views with regard to the execution of the original project; to obtain the Charleston Rail Road, and make- arrangement, for extending a branch to Columbia. These are the measures recommended by the stockholders at their late meeting, and in which it is hoped all will condially concur. Nothing, I am aware, is easier than to excite distrust : while confidence is not only "a plant of slow -[Mr. R. is very thin.] Forfend me from growth," but it may be blighted almost with a breath. It is our determination, however,

mitted to our hands, in full reliance that we shall be sustained by the Stockholders and Country, Should we be disappointed in this, and a failure shall be the consequence-the fault shall not be ours.

ROBERT Y: HAYNE, President.

From the New York American, Oct. 14. The second grand result then of the Whig triumph in this State will be the early and sure resumption of specie payments.

We do not hazard this assertion lightly. Our city banks have by a steady and constant system of curtailments, brought down their loans very much. Their circulation has at the same time been diminishing, while the domestic exchanges are all in favor of the city. As it was here upon the seaboard that the disastrous suspension first fack place, and spread hence throughout the country, it is here it should first be terminated. Character and interest are alike concerned in bringing it about speedily. The tendency of all things is en-couraging. With confidence revived, and The measures which it is proposed at this experimental quackery at an end, commerce will revive too: the crops going forward, without any thing like the ordinary orders for im- the same. The Compiler has come out for ports from abroad, will tend to redace the premium upon foreign exchanges, and rather turn to than from our shores the current of specie. All these elements examined and deliberately weighed by the practical men who will assembled here on the 27th, will enable them, we cannot doubt, to designate the period when--without some unlooked for interrupever that may prove to be,) thro' the centre tion or catastrophe-the banks of New York may and will resume specie payments; and when the banks of New York do so, others must follow. Some inconvenience and some loss well---while things are in a state of transition --- be doubtless experienced; but no loss or inconvenience that can or should, be weighed an instant against the high obligation, moral and political, of all parties, to co-operate in restoring, at the earliest practicable moment, the only true standard of value, hard money. It would or course be idle in us, with our limited knowledge and means of judging, to pretend to say when precisely this period will be ; but we hazard little, we apprehend, in stating, that before the 1st of May, 1838--and within less than a year, therefore, from the period of suspension --- the banks of this city will resume specte maments.

Columbia Telescore. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25. 1937. The 2nd volume of "THE STATUTES AT

ARGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA," is published, and to be had at Cunningham's Bookstore. It is a royal Octavo, of 800 pages, handsomely bound, price \$3.

The 3d volume is about half printed, and vill soon be finished.

We are gratified in giving to our readers another essay from the correct and, spirited pen of "Agricola," and in being able to promise a third one in our next.

The Legislature assembles on Monday next. We know of no business of importance to come before it, and expect the session to be somewhat shorter than usual.

The Charleston Courier is publishing a letter from Mr. LEGARE to a Constituent," in which that gentleman defends and enforces his course against the sub-treasury system. If we can find room, we shall publish former bills of credit may be called to and cancelled it in our next.

had leisure to look through it. It may be missioners thereunto a pointed, who are hereby rehad at the Bookstores.

The New York papers state that the late election has already produced a most beneficial effect on the business and prosperity of that great city-that property of every description has risen in value, and real estate is enhanced twenty-five per cent. U. S. Bank stock in Philadelphia is at 125.

A duel took place a few days since, near the Roanoke, in North Carolina, between Gen. Dromgoole, Representative in Congress from Virginia, and Mr. Dugger, of Brunswick county, Va. Mr. Dugger was shot through the body and expired a day or two afterwards.

It seems to be expected that two new U. States Senators are to be elected by the Legislature of Georgia, Mr. King having declared his intention to resign and Mr. Cuthbert being expected to do so also. Mr. Forsyth is spoken of as one of them.

The Richmond Whig, a paper conducted with much talent and industry, and of great iufluence, has declared in favor of the Special Deposite plan. The Enquirer has done a National Bank. These are the three papers published at the Metropolis of Virginia. As far as we have seen, every paper of note in that State is opposed to the sub-treasury system.

by the said Receiver be given in payment unto such persons unto whom the country is indented.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That the Receiver for the time being shall receive and take in payment of dues, duties or taxes coming to the public, the said bills.

And to make the said bill valuable amongst the people, Beit enacted, That twelve pounds per cent. terest per annum shall be allowed on the said bills And be it further enacted. That the said bills shall e reckoned and taken from the day of the ratification of this Act to be agood payment and tenderin law, and f any person of persons shall refuse to take and receive the same in payment, he or they so refusing shall forfeit double the value of such bills so refused. In 1706 an act was passed which provides

that "the publick" being unable at that time to pay all its debts, "those persons whom this present Assembly shall judge and nominate to be most in need of their money," shall be first paid, and the order in which the other creditors are to be paid to be determined by lottery. The penalties against those who refuse the "bills of credit" are re-enacted.

In 1707 an act was passed to the following ourpose.

"Whereas, it highly concerns us, the representatives of the people of this Province, to keep up the publick faith and credit and knowing it to be our duty, in bonour and justice, to satisfy the publick debts, as also to finish the fortifications about Charlestown in order, therefore, to perform the same, and that all and others made and established in their rooms for he payment of the said debts.

We are indebted to the politeness of the author for a copy of "Lorenzo and Oonalas-ka, by JOSEPH ROCCHIETTI," but have not william Smith and Richard Bersford. Esqua. Concause to be made, a certain number of new bills of credit, to the value of eight thousands pounds, which said bills shall by the Receiver hereinafter named, and by the Receiver for the time being, be given in payment, to such person and persons to whom the untry is indebted.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person or persons in this Province now possess-ed of any of the former bills of credit, shall bring the same to the public Receiver in Charlestown, who is hereby required to take the same at d exchange and give to such persons such and so many new bills in the room thereof, as will amount to the like sum and valne of the old bills delivered up,

And moreover, if any person or persons shall refuse to take and receive the same in payment, he or they so refusing, shall forfeit double the value of such bills so refused.

The next act is in 1712, but it is not now extant. The title is,

An act for Raising the Sum of Fifty-two Thousand Pounds, by stamping and establishing new Bills of Cref it and putting the same out to interest, in order to call in and sink the former Bills of Credit, and thereby give a further encouragement to Trade and Com-

The consequence of this mode of "encouraging trade and commerce" is, that in 1715 we find a direct tax of thirty thousand pounds imposed, for the purpose of redeeming a part of the bills of credit.

In 1716 fifty thousand pounds more of bills of credit are issued, and to provide for their redemption and that of the preceding ones, atax of ninety five thousands pounds is laid on the citizens of the Coloney. The act has

sum of Six Thousand Pounds; which said bills shall | say, for every Deer Skin not stamped or tanned, three pence, for every pound averdupois of Beaver, seavenpence halfe penny, for every Otter Skin, three pence, for every Fox or Catt Skin, one penny, for every Boare Skin, sixpence, and for every Racoone Skin, one halfe-

Denny.

THE LATE WHIG VICTORIES. At length the efforts and constancy of the Whigs are beginning to be rewarded with success. We are, we confess, fully as much surprised as gratified at the result of the late elections in New York. So deeply did the people seem to be suuk in degradation and folly, that we scarcely hoped to see, for many a day to come, the altar of liberty in this country kindled with a new flame. Certainly we could not expect that the fire would first burst forth in New York, a State heretofore the chief support of the dominant party, and which had just put Mr. Van Buren into the presidency, by a majority of 28,000

votes. The Assembly of New York now consists of 101 Whigs, and 27 Vanites-the

Senate 11 Whigs and 2I Van Buren. Last year there were 34 Whigs and 94 Vanites, and 5 Whigs and 27 Vanites. Whig gain - it : 50 or 60.000 votes.

In Massachusetts, "there is not enough Van Burenism left to make a remark upon." These are death blows to the tyrsany now power. The results we think, will be, A speedy change in the composition of oth Houses of Congress. 1 1 1 1 1

The destruction of the hard money humbug.

The abandonment of the sub-treasury cheme.

The turning out of Mr. Van Baren from he Presidency, at the end of his four years. A reform in the administration of public affairs.

## COLUMBIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES. Monday Nov. 20, 1837.

A sweepstake, 2 mile heats, for colts and fillies, 3 years old, entrance \$100, h. f. 14 subscribers, 2 started.

Col. Singleton's ch. c. by Luzborough dam Phenomenon, 90lbs. -Col. J. H. Hammond's br. c. by Eclypse dam Arcadia, 90lbs. - - - 2 2

Time-4, 3, and 4, 9.

Tuesday, 4 mile heats. Mr. M. L. Hammond's ch. h. Hickory John, by John Richards, dam by Hickory, 6 years old, 120lbs.: - 1 1 Mr. R. C. Richardson's b. c. Delville, by Bertrand, jr. dam Coquette, 3 years old, 90lbs. -

winner on this occasion, is worthy to be in the same stable with Charlotte Russe.

Gabriella had a very bad start, which lost ner 70 or 80 yards.

Friday. Delville, in the second heat, happened to get a start so bad as to lose him more than a distance.

Saturday, The Hampton plate was open for entries to-day, but the b. c. Monarch (imp.) entered by Col. Hampton, finding no competitor, will walk round the course and take it.

# COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR :- I now propose to consider the Sub-treasury plan, and the proposition to demand the dues of the government in specie. Before entering upon the subject of the Sub-treasuries, it may be well to disencumber it of all influence from the assertion so often made, that in 1834 this measure seceived the undivided support of the opposition. This has been so often asserted by the new converts, that if they do not believe it themselves, they may have persuaded others. of its truth. I meet the assertion with a flat and round denial. Out of Congress the proposition never was discussed or considered by individuals or by the press, and in Congress it received no such sanction as their benated of. The proposition to refer the subject to a committee, with instructions to report the best plan of dispensing with banks; did receive nearly the whole opposition votes Every one knows that a vote upon a question of this sort is no committal whatever in favor of the measure. It is a matter of courtesy to the mover, as much as to say, Ge to the committee with your proposition; make it as perfect as you can, and when it comes before the House we will consider of it. Such wasthe real truth of the matter, as every one acquainted with legislative proceedings knows, and as was declared by Mr. Wise to have: been the case from his seat on the floor, and without contradiction, and as is proved beyond all doubt or cavil by the fact that when this measure itself was voted on in the House, it only received thirty-three votes, and only three of the seven State Rights votes from this State. It will not do to say that the smallness of this vote was on account of the details of the bill; they were within the control of the House; and if the principles had been approved and adopted, those details could have been perfected. Gen. Gordon, the mover of the measure, expressly said-"It is true the amendment is elementary only; it proposes the germ, the distinguishing feature only of the plan I propose ; but, were 2 dis this agreed upon, how easy would it be to on and perfect the details." Here is the great principle nakedly pro-3 2 posed, with ample power to perfect the details, and only thirty-three votes are found in its favor, whilst the vote of ninety-one, on the mere courtesy of a reference, is vaunted as a decisive expression of the views of the opposition. Such a trick may serve its turn with. those ignorant of legislation, and, I may add, of every thing else + but if I am not mistaken it can deceive but few. The measure was not even proposed in the Senate; where were then the State Rights sentinels of that body? When this great conservative measure was proposed, a measure which was not only to cut down the then terribly increasing although now harmless patronage of the executive, (that patronage which is now precisely what it was then,) but was to produce 2.2 that separation of the government from banks which is said to be the sovereign panacea which is to give health and vigor to the trade and resources of the South-most strange that they not only did not rally in support of a measure of such inappreciable benefit to the whole country, and especially to the South, but that they were found advocating 2 dis a recharter of the United States Bank, an institution now said to be unconstitutional, hostile, if not fatal, to the public liberty, de-3 2 structive of the rights of the States, and of. the peculiar interests of the South. It will be remembered that this was in the session of 1833-4, just at the close of that unequal, dangerous, and gallant conflict which our State had been for ten long years waging dis. against consolidation and Northern influence, when the cockades were not yet taken off our hats, when, almost without a figure, I may say, our beacon fires were yet blazingwas it at such a time that the most trusted and trustworthy of our statesmen proposed to give to the federal government, as prone to consolidation and to anti-Southern tendencies as the sparks to fly upwards, this most dangerous and irresistible anti-Southern and consolidating ongine ? I say in all sincerity that I am sure they did not then think so. have too much respect for them to think otherwise. But I confess that if they are right now in all the terrors which they express of a United States Bank, it is a very great subtraction from my confidence in them as leaders, that they were then so very, very much in error. A United States Bank is no more dangerous now than then, however it may seem so to those who viewed it through the different media of party influences. It no excuse to say that it was only proposed to. recharter for twelve years. If that institution has half the power now attributed to it, twelve. years is the same as twelve hundred; it would have spread its cancerous roots all over the land, and any future renewal of its charter would hardly have been disputed. But it is said that it was necessary to recharter that bank that it might "un-hank the meaning that the country had gone so far in the banking system that it would cause the much suffering to check it all at once. No it so happens that the country has gone twice as far since in the banking system; that the disease of banking is twice as high as it was then; and therefore the danger of a shock twice as great, and the wisdom as much greater in the gradual process of "unbenk-

time to .pursue, may be following heads, viz :-

1st. The purchase of the Charleston Rail Road, and pushing our connexions through that Road into Georgia, Alabama, and the whole of the South West.

2d. The extension of a branch from Branchville, or some other convenient point, to Columbia, and from thence as far as our means may permit, by the best route, (whichof the State, towards the mountains.

31. An application to the Legislatures of Tennessee and Kentucky, through the Presideat. (who has been appointed by the Stockholders a Commissioner to these States,) for their concurrence in the act granting banking privileges, and also for pecuniary aid, with a pledge that any amount which may be contributed by these States shall be applied to the construction of the Road within their respective limits.

It will be seen from this statement, that no ifica exists at this time, either of abandoning the enterprize, or changing the direction sf:the road, not is it believed that a single vote could have been obtained in the Convention for either of these propositions. In relation to what has been called the Georgia route, concerning which much has of late been written and published,-the present views of the Company, so far as I understand them, are that a route through Georrin canil not be substituted for one running through the centre of South Carolina, without producing the following results, viz :--

1st. The immediate forfeiture of our Charters, both for the Boad and the Bank. and the consequent dissolution of the Compuny. Our Charters have been granted by the States of North . and South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, and not by Georcia, and they do not embrace a Road passing through fest State, but through the other States abose mentioned.

2d. But if this were not so, the adoption of a route through Georgia, in the place of that proposed across our own State, would immediately alienate from us North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, and we should be regarded as having deserted them on selfish considerations, after making a solemn compact for the execution of a joint enterprize for common objects, equally beneficial to all. 34. There is every reason to apprehend. that a large majority of the people of our own State would be alienated from the enterprize, should the present plan be abanmaking a Roal within our own limits.

To whatever extent our Boad may he carried, it is indispensable, if we mean to secure the support either of the Legislature, or the that the route through the centre of the State should not be abandoned. In conjunction with such a Road, they may consent to the purchase of the Charleston and Hamthur ball Boad, thus enabling us to push our connections through that Boad into Georgia, Alabaina, and the South West-but they never will consent that she resources of the State shall be spplied to a Read running on the Souther a bereer of the State, to Augusta, and at that point leaving our State antirely, be considered a forfeiture of the smount already The people of two or three districts might poid in, to the use of this Company. WM. H. GIST, President. t with this, but what would the for January, 1833, on the 16th of the month, at the people of the other portions of the State say or do, with regard to such a proposition ? A Chorokes Iron Works. JAMES A. BLACK, Agent. Foad carried through Columbia, and from Kings Mount Iron Company. 48 11J thence by the best route, whichever that may Nov. 25 wove to be. to the mountains, will interest the whole State; and running nearly through NOTICE is hereby given that my wife PAMELA LEGEAND is from this day a Free Dealer, and as the ceptre, will be within striking distance to the people of every part of the State, who such to be known and treated. may connect themselves with it by short. tranches, or by good turnpike roads. A Nov. 25 Road on the Southern boundary of the State BOOM & HOB PRINTING could not possess these advantages. Our sisc judicy, therefore, would seem to be this to seaf purselves of all the advantages to be datred from the possestion of the

#### From the Missouri Argus. Nov. 9.

MOB AT ALTON, ILLINOIS --- THE REV. B P. LOVEJOY KILLED, AND HIS ABOLITION PRESS DESTROXED .--- The infatuated Editor of the Alton Observer has at length fallen a victim to his obstinacy in the cause of the Abolitionists. Disregarding the known and expressed sentiments of a large portion of the citizens of Alton, in relation to his incendiary publications, and, as it would seem, bent upon his own destruction, he formed the determination, to establish another press for the propagation of the odious and disorganizing principles of Tappan and his eastern confederates. But his temerity has received an awful retribution from the hands of an infuriated and lawless mob. The following particulars of the tragical outrage, is contained in a postcript to the Alton Telegraph of the 9th instant : LAMENTABLE OCCURENCE .--- It is with the deepest regreat that we stop the press in order to state that, at a late hour last night, an attack was made, by a large number of persons on the ware-house of Messrs. Godfrey, Gilman & Co., for the purpose of destroying a press, intended for the Alton Observer ; which shocking to relate, resulted in the death of two individuals --- the Rev. E. P. LOVEJOY, doned and a route through Georgia be sub- late editor of the Observer, and a man named stituted in its place, and that the State itself BISHOP. Seven others were wounded; would with fraw the subscription of a million two severely, and the others slightly. We of dollars, if it was not to be applied to can add no more at this time than that the making a Roal within our own limits.

### To t'e Stockholders in the SO.CA IRON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

T a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held at the Cherokee Iron Works, 12th September, 1836, the following Resolutions were parsed, of which all concerned will please take notice. "Whetras, the second, third, and fourth instal-

ments on the Stock in the South Carolina Iron Manutacturing the mount hereane due as follows, viz: 25 per cent. on the Sist of January next. 25 per cent. on the lat of January 1839 and 25 per cent. on the first of January 1839. Be it therefore Resolved, That a failure to meet the above payments at the time required. or within thirty days thereafter, with interest. (from the time for payment until paid) will

ng of the above Company will take place

We are gratified to perceive that the "hard money humbug" is fast becoming abandoned, Even the Charleston Patriot now says

"We are not the advocates of a circulation exclusively metallic. We have never contended for such insane doctrine. In regard to paper money, we are for regulation not exclusion.'

The general tone of the press shews, we think, that the discussion of this subject is inducing such a preference of the Special Deposite plan as to render it most probable that it will be adopted at the next meeting tion. It will be quite as legal, as most of his of Congress.

GOVERNMENT I SUES OF PAPER MONEY. The measure just adopted by Congress, of supplying the wants, (or rather, the prodigality) of the Federal government, by giving it power to issue Treasury notes, we regard as exceedingly dangerous. It is in effect establishing a government Bank, under the controul of the President. If it is, allowed to strengthen into a system, it will prove very disastrous to the currency, the commerce, and the liberties of the country.

.Give any government the power of making money, and it will never quit making it. The process of turning Paper into gold is too pleasant not to be largely exercised. Abundance of money occasions extravagance in its use. What need to care about getting into debt, when you can pay it off with the product of the paper-mill ?

As the work goes on, the quantity of money causes it to depreciate in value. To make up for the depreciation, an additional quantity is issued. This occasions a still greater depreciation, which is again remedied in the same way, and again produces the reaction, And thus it goes on, in geometrical progression.

The credit system follow by the old Colonies, ought to be a warning to us. We have lately seen North Carolina and Massachusetts brought forward as examples. The experience of South Carolina, being more ample, is more instructive. Let us look somewhat into its history.

The first Act on this subject was passed in 703; the title is.

An Act for Easing the Sum of Four Thousand Pounds on the Real and Personal Estates, and of and from the Profits and Revenues of the Inhabitants of this Province, and establishing of Hills of Credit for satisfying the Debts due by the Public on account. of the late Expedition against St. Augustin." After imposing a direct tax of four thousand

ounds, the Act proceeds,

"And whereas the said tax of four thousand pounds, terein mentioned, is raised to defray and satisfy such persons from whom any goods, provisions, ammunitions or vessells were taken up for the late experimon against St. Augustin, and to satisfy the debts now owing by the publick, which would not be sently without pressing too hand upon the inhabitants of this Collony, and that it would also be hard upon the persons who have trusted the country to be so long without a due payment of their debts. For rem-edy thereof, and following the examples of many great and rich countries who have helpt themselves NOVENBER 25th, 1837. in their exigences with funds of credit, which have fully answered the ends of money, and given the peo-ple besides a quick pirculation of their trade and cash. Be it engeled by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawfull to and for the publick Receiver, together with the assistance of Colonel James Moore, Alexander Parris For and lamos Service all JOHN J. LEGRAND. ·. 47 31 Alexander Parris, Esq., and James Moore, Smith, Commissioners thereunto appointed, to make or cause to be made a certain number of Bills of Créd. is the lawest beginning at fifty shillings and the high-according to such rates and in such manner is the lawest beginning at fifty shillings and the high-and forme as hereinafter followeth; that is to Office.

the following provision.

"And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That in case any merchant or planter, or other person having any goods, wares, merchandizes, corn, rice, pease, pitch, tarr, turpintine, or any other commodity whatsoever, and being willing to sell and dispose of the same, and shall refuse to sell the same for the abreast hills of credit of Thirty thousand Pounds, Five Thousand Pounds or Fifteen Thousand Pounds. stamped as aforesaid, being duly tendered in payment for the same, he, she or they refusing shall and may be prosecuted by indictment at the next General Seshs of the Peace to be holden for this Province, and being thereof convicted, shall for every such of fence or refusal, have a fine set on him by the Chief Justice for the time being, of tre le the value of the money so tendered in payment.

[We wonder that this plan of keeping up the credit of government paper by indicting those who refuse to take it, has not yet occurred to that profound financier, Mr. Woodbuyy. We recommend it to his considerameasure, and more efficacious.

The next act is in 1722.

"Whereas, it is very uncertain what quantity of Bills of Credit are now current in this Province, many of them being counterfeited, and they being now so old that it is absolutely necessary that they should be called in and reprinted; and whereas, by reason of the late great floo is, many of the inhabitants have lost their crops, and most have suffered so much by the same that they are rendered uncapable to pay the yearly tax necessary to be raised for the support of the Government of this Province; therefore in order for the reprinting of the Bills of Credit now in this Province, and paying off the publick debts and providing for the contingent charges af the Government,

"Be it nacted, That there be printed the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds, in Bills of Credit.

And be it further enacted, That all and every the afort said bills of credit, to te printed and isued out by virtue of this Act, shall be current in all payments for the sum of money therein mentioned, and shall be taken and deemed a good tender in law; and in case any person shall refuse to accept any of the said bills, ig tendered in payment, that the person who shall have tendered the same may on any action brought for the sum so tendered, give such tender, refusal and this Act, in evidence, on the general issue pleaded, which shall be taken and deeme las an absolute discharge of the said debt, and shall perpetually bar the plaintiff from recovering such sum so tendered as a-

This is as far as we have yet traced the subject. In twenty years, the quantity of bills issued was increased from six thousand to a hundred and twenty thousand pounds, and became so much depreciated as to be worth only 15 or 16 cents to the dollar!

Specimen of the early legislation of South Carolina --- extracted from the 2d vol. of the Statutes at Large, just published.

An act for laying a Tax or Duty on Skins Furrs; for the publick use of this Province, and Regulating the Indian Trade .- A. D. 1691.

Whereas, in the former several invasions of this Colony, the want of a publick treasure REMARKS. . ...... hath occasioned such delays in the prepara-The course very sandy and heavy. tions, and in providing and setting forth such necessary provisions, men, arms, boats and ammunition, as might easily (by God's blessing,) have repelled and utterly defeated the enemy, which for want thereof, have inflicted and doue great depredations on the persons of yards further to run. theire Majesties subjects and estates in this Collony; And whereas, the severall persons which imploy themselves in trading with the Indians, by reason of the distance the most convenient place for that tradeing lyes from Wednesday's race excited special interest, the seitled part of this Colloney, cannot posupon the like occasion, if any such hapassistance in defence of this Collony, Be it therefore enacted by the Pallatine and the rest of the Lords and absolute Proprietors of this Province, by and with the advise and consent of the Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and it is enacted by the authority of the same, That a tax or duty be laid and leavyed on all Skins and Furrs exported from any part of this Province, from and after the ratification of this present Act, betting was 9 to 1 on Georgia. according to such rates and in such manner

Col. Hampton's b. f. Milwaukie, by Bertrand, dam Rowena, by Sumter, 4 years old, 99lbs. Col. J. H. Adams's g. c. Leiber, by Monsieur Tonson, dam by Oscar, 4 years old, 102lbs. - + + - 4 dr

Time-8, 8, and 8 13. Wednesday, 3 mile heats.

Col. Hampton's ch. f. Charlotte Russe; own sister of Triffe, 4 years old, 29lbs 1 Mr. M. L. Hammond's bl.g. Blue Black, by Van Tromp, dam, by Sir Archie, 6 years old, 117lbs. 2 2

Time-6, 2; and 6, 15, A Colts' Stake, for 3 years old colts and fillies, 6 subscribers, 2 started. Col. Hampton's b.f. Emily, by Emilius, dam Elizabeth, by Raipbow, 87lbs. Mr. M. L. Hammond's ch. c. Gerow

by Henry, dam by Fclypse, 90lbs. Time-3, 56: and 3, 58.

Thursday, 2 mile heats. Col. Hampton's b. c. (imp) Menarch, by Priam, out of Delphina by Whisker, 3 years old, 90lbs. -Dr. J. G. Guignard's b. m. Gabriella, by Sir Charles, dam by Shylock, 5 years old, 109lbs. -

Mr. R. C. Richardson's ch. m. Betsey Baxter, by Crusader, dam by Little Billy, 5 years old, 109lbs. Mr. M. R. Smith's ch. c. Short Robbin, by Marcellus, dam by Darling Dove, 3 years old, 90lbs. 4 dr. Col. J. H. Adams's g. c. Leiber, by Monsieur Tonson, dam by Oscar 4 years old, 102lbs.

Mr. P. McBa's ch. f. Ellen Percy, by Godolphin, dam by Bedford, 3 years old, 87lbs.

Time-3, 55 and 3, 58.

Friday, mile heats, best 3 in 5. Mr. M. L. Hammond's ch. m. Igara Harrison, by Eclypse, dam by Galatin, 4 years old, 99lbs. Mr. R. C. Richardson's b. c. Delville,

by Bertrand, jr. 3 years old, 901ba. 2 dis Capt. Colclough's ch. h. Wilcox, by Sir Charles, out of Wilcox mare, 5

years old, 112bs. # 3 2 Mr. P. McRa's ch. g. Eclat, by Godelphin, dam by Kosinske, 4 years and, . . . 102lbs.

Time-1, 57; 1, 54; 1, 57.4;

Tuesday's race. Hickory John, certainly very fine horse, finished the 2d heat with a hoof split, and the race would have been won by Milwaukie had there been thirty

Delville was distanced by the mistake of his rider, who pulled up after the 3d round.

Blue Black being regarded at present as the crack horse of Georgia, He was, however, pens, (which God forbid) personally give their beaten with perfect ease by Trifle's splendid sister. Near the Judges's stand, there was more than a distance between them, when Col. Hampton, with characteristic magnanimity, directed the mare to be pulled in and not to cross the line until her antagonist had gained the distance post. The colt race was pretty, but was handsomely won by Emily, although st starting Thursday's rate. The Priam colt; the