

Domestic News.

From the Tallahassee Floridian, May 5. We learn that the remains of the Creek Indians who, for some months past, have been collected at Walker's Town on the Apalachicola, preparatory to their removal to the west, have again taken to the woods.

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From the Correspondent of Char. Mercury.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1838. In the House, to-day, a message was received from the President of the United States, on the subject of the condition of the Treasury.

Mr. Cambreleng made an attempt to pass over the report on the debt and take up the public business but it was ineffectual.

Before Gen. Scott left Washington, he had an interview with John Ross, and urged him to accompany him to the Cherokee country and unite with him there in effecting a peaceable removal, on terms mutually satisfactory.

The House, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes.

Mr. Cambreleng made a statement of the condition of the Treasury, and advised the passage of the bill as a proper means for supplying it.

Mr. Cushing opposed the bill, and, in reply to Mr. Cambreleng, remarked that the returning prosperity of the country was no more to be attributed to the course of the Government, than the rise of the tides was to the influence of the sun.

Mr. Thompson of S. C., followed in a very long and earnest speech in opposition to the bill.

The Senate was chiefly engaged to-day, in the dispatch of business, with closed doors.

In the House Mr. Hopkins attempted but in vain, to introduce a Resolution providing for the issue of two millions of Treasury Notes, instead of the Bill before the House.

Mr. Bell asked leave to offer the following: Resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report to this House, forthwith, a Bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to raise by loan the sum of ——— dollars, to supply any immediate demands upon the Treasury to meet which, there are no available means on hand.

Mr. Rhet followed in a very correct, and truly eloquent and effective speech, in support of the measure and in reply to all the objections made against it.

Mr. Cambreleng moved the suspension of the rules in order to enable him to offer a resolution to rescind the Specie Circular, after the first of June next, and to prohibit any discrimination hereafter between the different kinds of funds taken in payment of Government dues.

Mr. Cambreleng moved the suspension of the rules, in order to enable the House to take up the Bill to issue Treasury Notes.

Mr. Harper, of Ohio, spoke to-day against the Bill, and Mr. Hawes followed on the same side.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Webster presented some remonstrances against the proposed measure.

Mr. Williams of Me., introduced, agreeably to previous notice, a bill to authorize the survey of the North-eastern Boundary, according to the treaty of 1783.

There are only sixty-five applicants as yet, for the vacant office of Charge of Affairs in Peru, and not more than half of them are present and past members of Congress.

Death of the Honorable James B. Thornton, U. S. Charge d'Affaires to Peru.—The Washington Globe of Saturday last contains the following letter, received at the Department of State:

CONSULATE OF THE U. STATES. Lima, January 26, 1838.

Sir:—The painful duty devolves upon me of communicating to you the death of Jas. B. Thornton, United States Charge d'Affaires to Peru.

Death of a Venerable Editor.—We learn from the Baltimore Sun, that Mr. Thomas Bradford died in Philadelphia, on Tuesday afternoon, 8th inst., at the advanced age of ninety-four years.

In the House Mr. Hopkins attempted but in vain, to introduce a Resolution providing for the issue of two millions of Treasury Notes, instead of the Bill before the House.

A Baltimore paper says, a Human Skeleton has been brought to that city from the Rocky Mountains, near the head waters of the Missouri, in height eight feet nine inches, and weighing one hundred and eighty pounds.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The owners of the Georgia Steam Packet have greatly mistaken their own interest in ordering that boat to start, as advertised, on the same day and hour with the Paluski.

The contest between the two boats has not been, and is not sought, by the owners of the Paluski. As appears by their publication in the Courier, were they to change the day for the departure of their boat, the orders are for the Georgia to alter her day accordingly, TO ENSURE THE RACE.

Several persons who were to have gone in the Georgia, have, in consequence of the race advertisement, taken passage in the Neptune, & much of the travelling, will, no doubt, be transferred to the New York Line.

Labor of Love.—'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good. In one sense of the phrase, we trust that our fellow citizens of Charleston will find the truth of its application.

The Charleston Hotel.—The advertisement for contracts for the reconstruction of this noble edifice is worthy the attention of master builders.

NE OULEANS, ME. 12. Fire.—Last night at eight o'clock, a fire broke out in a two-story brick building on Notre Dame-street, a few doors from the corner of Magazine.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out in New York on the 11th inst., in the centre of a block bounded by Pitt, Willet, Revington and Stanton streets, which before it was arrested destroyed over twenty buildings.

A Monster.—On Saturday, of the 31st of March last, a male child was born unto Mr. John Salisbury, of Weymouth, in this State, who had four ears, four eyes, four arms, and four legs!

Professor Twiss, of the S. C. College, has tendered his resignation, which the Trustees have accepted, to take place in December next.—Telescope.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1838.

We have received Capt. Parker's communication. It shall appear in a future number.

STEAM BOATS.

Is it not astonishing that the many awful disasters which are crowding upon us, will not open the eyes of the public! So kindly does the people take these things, that steam boat captains and proprietors show but little concern.

The Cincinnati Post says, that our country is rapidly acquiring a bloodshed reputation throughout the world. It is with sorrow and shame we confess the fact, that there is too much reason for it.

LOOK ON THAT PICTURE, THEN ON THIS.—The London bills of mortality for 1837, give the number of deaths at twenty six thousand.

There are States in this great valley, with not a sixth part of the population of London, whose murders will average one a week the year round!

Murders are not bailed out there, and these account for it. Have we not an everlasting clatter about the "march of mind" and "the schoolmaster being abroad" in our land, and an everlasting excitement kept up on some theme, or rather preventing those who would mind their own business, from doing it?

If ignorance is bliss, 'Tis folly to be wise.

Mr. Webster has presented to the Senate, the memorial of certain officers of the Army, praying Congress to repeal a part of the law which allows whiskey to soldiers on fatigue duty.

Now let us examine what are the probabilities of its having been a comet, the centre of whose revolution was the nebula of Heracles; and first let us consider the probable distance of that nebula from this earth.

for we know the fact that the Roman soldier walked under a weight of about 60 lbs., and drunk but vinegar and water, and the historian of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow, declares that the temperate lono were enabled to meet the fatigues and sufferings of that most destructive campaign.

To the Honorable Senators and Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The undersigned, officers of the United States Army, beg leave respectfully to represent, that in their opinion, the substitution of sugar and coffee for the whiskey part of the ration allowed to soldiers has been productive of great good to the service, and also the means of preserving the health, efficiency, and happiness, and frequently effecting the moral reformation of that part of our army.

L. A. BIRDSALL, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army. A. G. BLANCHARD, 1st Lieut, 3d Regiment U. S. Infantry. I. H. EATON, 2d Lieut, 3d Infantry U. S. A. Camp on Sabine Lake La, Feb. 28 1838.

[FOR THE ADVERTISER.]

Mr. Editor.—There appeared in your paper of May the 3d, a scientific communication, signed Phantasmagoria, which I was at first rather inclined to regard as a hoax, but the neat, elegant and sober language in which the communication was couched, as well as the effect it has had upon the community, both go to teach me that I was mistaken, and that the author intended the opinions there advanced as legitimate deductions from sound scientific principles.

Mr. Webster has presented to the Senate, the memorial of certain officers of the Army, praying Congress to repeal a part of the law which allows whiskey to soldiers on fatigue duty. The testimony of these petitioners to the value of temperance, is of the strongest character, and let it sink deep into the heart of the reader. It is no new discovery, that soldiers can discharge their laborious duties without the help of alcohol;

Now let us examine what are the probabilities of its having been a comet, the centre of whose revolution was the nebula of Heracles; and first let us consider the probable distance of that nebula from this earth.

Sirius, which is thought by Philosophers to be the nearest fixed star, is, according to a mean of the calculations of Dr. Herschel, Biot and Dr. Brewster, at least twenty million of millions of miles from this earth; a distance so great, that if it were to fall towards us at the rate of a million of miles per day, it would take it 43,300 years to reach us. A ray of light, travelling at the rate of 200,000 miles a second, would not reach us from the nearest fixed star in three