

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor.

Sir—I have read in your paper of the 29th inst. a communication over the signature of T. H. Nixon, in answer to one of the 13th. This communication is so pointed and personal, as to leave me no alternative "but to appear over my proper signature,—But before I proceed to notice his inflammatory chitlin, which I am inclined to think has proceeded from the "burden of conviction." I feel it due to myself to state positively the motive which induced me to make the communication over the signature of "Many Voters." With a large majority of the intelligent and independent voters of this District I was much opposed to a National Bank, and having received information from a source that I could not doubt that Mr. T. H. Nixon had expressed himself previous to the meeting of citizens in August last, in favor of their institution, and seeing the dark and ambiguous manner in which he gave his answer to the request of that Meeting I was induced from political considerations alone to attack his exposition and draw him out. But I毫不犹豫地 deny having had any unkind feelings towards him, or private motives or malice to gratify; but on the contrary, treated him in said communication with much personal respect—When at a former period he was before the people for their suffrages I was among his warmest supporters and have seen nothing but his present position, to alter my course. I hold it an incontrovertible truth that whatever is sent forth to the public, is public property, and that any and every free man has a natural, moral and legal right to give his or her views respecting it, without any just cause of offence; provided always that it is done with decency and becoming temper. I did not impugn his motives—they are with him and his God. Neither did I say nor insinuate that he intended to "play" either on the one side or the other, but that his exposition allowed him that course.

His exposition is in the hands of intelligent readers, and no recriminating accusation on his part can alter it, and I see that on reflection he himself is not willing to risk his election on it, but in his last communication has come out plainly and comprehensively.

It would be a pleasure to me, if with the foregoing remarks, I could in justice to myself close this communication. But Sir, his ignorance of the writer over the signature of "Many Voters" shall not avail him in his low and pitiful attempts to calumniate him. He remarks "What he says of my objecting to one of the details of the Sub Treasury scheme, I consider unnecessary now; notice; not knowing who "Many Voters" is"—whether he be a citizen of the District, or some transient, or migratory wight. For ought I know, he may be one of those who in a late memorable perils crisis in the history of our affairs, left South Carolina, for what he regarded, a more congenial climate! Now if these contemptible simulations were for me, I pronounce them infamous, and can prove them also. I was in South Carolina on the evening of the 1st of February 1833, the very day on which the Ordinance of Nullification was to take effect, and reached my residence on the 2nd day, and was at the Court House on the 4th in presence of many hundreds of the worthy and independent citizens of my much esteemed District, and remained boldly and visibly in said District until Mr. Calhoun, the able defender of Southern rights had accepted the principle of Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill, and until said Bill was engrossed for a third reading by a large majority, and all apprehensions of further difficulties had entirely ceased. I do not think that it would be assuming too much to myself to say, that if the fog of war had come, I would have discharged my duty as faithfully as T. H. Nixon, and perhaps fearlessly too. I was on my way to Florida with a few negroes, to settle a tract of land which I purchased in 1829, when I first heard of the Ordinance of Nullification, and the time at which it was to take effect. I hurried on, reached the place, employed an overseer, built a few cabins and shelters, and returned home prematurely to meet this very "memorable perils crisis," of which he so emphatically speaks. My family was here, and I had at all times more at stake in this dangerous region, than had T. H. Nixon. But Sir, I have drawn him from his obscure and ambiguous position, and this is the burden of my crime. With considerations of much respect, I remain yours, &c.

JOHN BOLLINGSWORTH.

Mr. Editor.

Sir—in perusing your valuable paper the other day, I was forcibly struck with a lengthy and laborious article over the signature of "Don," in which the writer expresses himself gratified to hear that "Edgefield," his "favorite and patriotic district" intends, at the election, to elect those who are most capable of representing her! But pleased as he may be at the idea, fellow citizens, he cannot content himself without dictating to you, the intelligent voters of Edgefield, in a manner not to be borne, how you should vote on that occasion. He lays down some broad principles by which you should be governed, and says, you have an intelligent canvass before you, but asks,

"would you employ a physician to manage your matters in law, or a clever fellow and a panderer for his advice upon any great and important question, or a Farmer, or Merchant?" "No," he says in a commanding voice, "go to the Statesman, he who would make such things (law) his study," &c. Will you submit to such instruction as this? No, fellow citizens and voters of Edgefield. Look around you, and see if you have not men identified in interest with you, that will vote for such laws as will add to your prosperity and happiness. Our friend "Don" would have you to believe that the "Doctors, Lawyers, Merchants, and Farmers are all distinct characters, each being incapable to perform the duties of the other," consequently each one should follow his own avocation, lest he should have an opportunity of shewing his peculiar skill in "pander eating." We cannot permit our friend "Don" to leave the State without congratulating him for giving us the result of his very serious and candid reflections. He says, is it not reasonable to suppose that those who manage the affairs in law, are those peculiarly fitted to make them, and they should be selected in preference to others. What a reflection upon the high minded and intelligent Farmers of Edgefield. Rouse up voters, go to the polls and vote for men that you can place implicit confidence in; those whose interest are your interest; they will extricate you from the dilemma which these law-givers have brought down upon our country, our friend Don's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding. Much might be said in opposition to that uncalled for production, but we have every confidence that the independent and honest voters of Edgefield will look upon the presumption of friend Don with indignation. A VOTER,

NO. IV.

A LAW-OFFICE INCIDENT.
Said a Client to his Lawyer in —, consulting him about the liabilities he had incurred by non-attendance at Court, "I've a good mind to give — Esq. a cursing. He wanted me here at Court last time, and you think he did not send me a Sub. Ticket? Send me a Sub. Ticket, when I was the first man, in my neighborhood, who volunteered in time of Notification! I'd see him at the — before I'd come to Court with that sort of a Ticket. I'll show him that I am no Sub. And there is —, the Sheriff, he knew better than that; he had no business to bring it to me. I'll give him a cursing too, if he don't mind what he is about?" BREVITAS.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

From the St. Augustine.

By the schr. Oscar, Capt. Southwick, arrived yesterday in 2 days from St. Augustine, we have received the *Herald* of Saturday last. From it we have a more particular account of the recent visit of the Indians to the vicinity of St. Augustine, which we subjoin.

The *Herald* announces that another paper is to be established in St. Augustine, the press having already been purchased for that purpose, and alongs for the frater embasure, since it cannot surely come for the profits; there not being scarcely enough business there to support one press.

Fr. Atalasina, Sept. 15.
The Indians.—On Tuesday night last, about 11 o'clock, Lieut. May, in passing to his command at Fort Peyton, heard the driving of horses, he pushed on, and had just crossed the last bridge, when he heard the noise of a horse close following, and, running up, it passed a little ahead. To the hind, "who are you—sparks or fire?" receiving no answer, at the distance of three paces he deliberately discharged a pistol at a person who was leaning forward in the act of slipping from the horse. This occurred within thirty yards of the fort, so that the words were heard within.—The sentinel immediately hauled out, and was ordered by the Lieutenant to stand to his post. The following morning a horse entered with an Indian's sash in his mouth for a bridle, and a blanket on his back.

The pistol had been loaded with three buckshot and a ball; the ball was found to have struck the horse high in the shoulder, just behind the neck; the shot are supposed to have taken effect upon the rider, from his position at the moment of being fired upon. By judges of the different Indians' characters, Wild Cat is believed to be this bold fellow, whose object seems to have been to approach without noise, strike the passenger with a bludgeon, and take his scalp, without alarming the garrison; and that it not been for the noise necessarily made in passing the bridge, the project is likely to have succeeded. The passenger is allowed to have acted with a boldness and address equal to the impudent courage of the red skin.

In the morning, Capt. Mickler, with the volunteers, and Lieut. May, with some negroes, followed them to the sound; Capt. M. in taking a course to surround or cut them off, fell into the regular trail ahead, and with a few of the most advanced of his company, discovered the Indians in a spur of Cypress Swamp, near thirty miles from the post. They had disposed of themselves with a horse in front, with a dense and extensive swamp behind. The parties saw each other at nearly the same moment; the Indians who were seen were in number 7 or 8; they brandished their rifles in the air, shouting war whoop, and disappeared into the palmettoes. The Captain restrained his men from following and firing, as the Indians were two hundred yards off, and were apparently making ready to give battle. But no more was seen of them, and pursuit in the country in which they were would have been useless. They left behind a few articles, two skins of honey and their horses; it appears, they had deliberately driven up, penned, and taken from the King's Landing only about a mile from this city, and were driving south by the

fort, when the affair occurred with Lieut. May.

This is but the history of a day in East Florida, and may give an idea of the daring and prudence of the Seminole, as well as the calmness with which he is sometimes met, and the difficulties of pursuit.

There is no danger of course to be apprehended within the city, but we whisper a caution to the "parties of pleasure," and such who find it necessary sometimes to be upon disputed territory.

P. S. Yesterday afternoon the Indians again made their appearance at Fort Peyton.

From the Boston Post.

VALUABLE TABLE.—The following table exhibiting at a single view the time of holding elections, the seats of Government, and the stated periods for the meeting of the Legislatures, of each of the several States of the Union, we cut from one of our exchange papers, and presume it will be found correct. Those of our subscribers who do not keep files of their papers, will do well to preserve this table for future reference:

TIME OF HOLDING ELECTIONS.

State.	Time of holding Elections.
Maine.	2d Monday in September.
N. Hampshire.	2d Tuesday in March.
Vermont.	1st Tue-day in September.
Massachusetts.	2d Monday in November.
Rhode Island.	1st Governor and Senators in April Representatives in April and Aug.
Conn.	1st Monday in April.
New York.	1st Mon., Tues., and Wed. in Nov.
N. Jersey.	2d Tues-day in October.
Pennsylvania.	2d Tues-day in October.
Delaware.	2d Tues-day in November.
Maryland.	1st Wed. in October.
Virginia.	2d Tues-day in April.
N. Carolina.	22 Monday in October.
S. Carolina.	1st Monday in October.
Georgia.	1st Monday in August.
Alabama.	1st Monday in November.
Mississippi.	1st Monday in July.
Louisiana.	1st Monday in August.
Tennessee.	1st Monday in August.
Kentucky.	1st Monday in August.
Arkansas.	2d Tues-day in October.
Illinoian.	1st Mon. in August.
Iowa.	1st Tues-day in October.
Wisconsin.	1st Mon. in August.
Michigan.	1st Monday in November.
Arkansas.	1st Monday in November.

SORTS OF GOVERNMENT.

State.	Time of meeting of Legislature.
Maine.	1st Wed. in Jan.
N. Hampshire.	1st Wed. in Jan.
Vermont.	2d Thurs. in Oct.
Mass.	1st Wed. in Jan.
R. Island.	Provvidence & Lt. Wed. May, July N. Y. New York.
Conn.	1st Wednesday and 1st Wed. in May, June
N. Y.	Albany. 1st Tues. in Jan.
N. Jersey.	Trenton. 4th Tues. in Oct.
Pennsylvania.	Harrisburg. 1st Tues. in Dec.
Delaware.	Dover. 1st Thurs-Jan. <i>bien</i> .
Maryland.	Annapolis. Last Mon. in Dec.
Virginia.	Richmond. 1st Mon. in Dec.
N. Carolina.	Raleigh. 2d Mon. in Nov.
S. Carolina.	Columbia. 3d Mon. in Nov.
Georgia.	Milledgeville. 1st Mon. in Nov.
Alabama.	Tuscaloosa. 4th Mon. in Oct.
Mississippi.	Jackson. 4th Mon. Nov. <i>bien</i> .
Louisiana.	N. Orleans. 1st Mon. in Jan.
Tennessee.	Nashville. 2d Mon. Sept. <i>bien</i> .
Kentucky.	Frankfort. 1st Day Dec.
Ohio.	Columbus. 1st Mon. in Dec.
Indiana.	Indianapolis. 1st Mon. in Dec.
Illinoian.	Springfield. 1st Mon. Dec. <i>bien</i> .
Missouri.	Jefferson City. 1st Mon. Dec.
Michigan.	Detroit. 1st Mon. in Jan.
Arkansas.	Little Rock. 1st Mon. in Jan.

From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 20.

HEALTH OF CHARLESTON.—According to the Report of Health, published to-day, there have been ninety-two deaths during the week—68 of them from Stranger's Fever—greater amount of mortality than ever before reported in this city, from a similar cause during the same period of time.

We have been politely informed from an official source, with the following statement, the correctness of which may be relied on.

Statement of the number of cases of Stranger's Fever admitted into the City Hospital, at the Poor House, from Aug. 16th to Sept. 15th, 1838:

Admitted.	Deaths.	Discharged.
Two do. 20	do.	63
One do. 12	do.	37
One do. 10	do.	66
Two do. 6	do.	
One do. 2	do.	

There has been no new cases brought to the Hospital for the last three days.

Under the circumstances, the above statement is certainly favorable, as it regards the character of the disease, and creditable to the skill and care of the medical attendants.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.

The Murder.—All the parties who are supposed to have participated in the murder and butchery of the poor sailor in Girod st., on Friday night were remanded to the Calcasieu on Saturday, by Recorder Baldwin, for trial at the Criminal Court. Smithson, one of the actors in the tragedy, but who had withdrawn from the house before the police arrived there, on Friday morning, surrendered himself to justice on Saturday, and gave a minute account to the Recorder of the vile means by which the unsuspecting stranger was deprived of existence.

The substance of his evidence is, that the woman, Mrs. Doyle, was the first to suggest the hellish scheme—that all seemed to approve of it—and that poison, given in the porter which the deceased had been drinking, was the agent made use of to effect the nefarious purpose. When their victim lay a corpse before them, confusion appears to have seized upon them all, and no two could agree on a mode for disposing of the body. Smithson states that at this stage of the proceedings he fled, and he professes entire ignorance of the revolving dissection that afterwards followed.

During the close of the investigation on Saturday, the police office and all the avenues leading to it, were crowded with spectators, who maintained the most perfect order and composure; they seemed to have full confidence in the power of the law to punish the guilty, and to entertain the strongest assurance that the officers of justice would not shrink from their duty. The conduct of the Recorder and of the attorney general was well calculated to insure all present with this feeling; we were pleased to see it—for where it exists the always un-

wise, and often unjust mandates of Judge Lynch will cease to be known.

To us, the composite of the prisoners seemed passing strange. Davis is the oldest—about forty years of age—he appeared to be about 25 years old; with a salient, angular face, low forehead and small, sunken eyes. Johnson is apparently not more than 20 years old, light hair, full light blue eyes, and fair complexion—evil communication has evidently made him the abandoned villain he is; Nor is there any thing in the appearance of Mrs. Doyle that would make her out as a biter of misery—though her vicious course in this city for some time is tolerably notorious.

The three men, on leaving the office, were handcuffed together; they looked on the crowd and smiled a fiendish smile; nor was the female prisoner absent though having with her an infant child.—Ade.

THE GREAT REGULATOR.

The Fedswant a National Bank for a regulator, and they say they must have one, for its operations and effects have been fully tested. They say the country never prospered so well during the reign of the Bank of the United States, and never will again prosper until Biddle and his Bank are again placed in power. That Bank was evidently a regulator, in good earnest.

In the year 1830, the United States Bank regulated fifty members of Congress, by loaning them \$192,161.

In 1831, it regulated fifty-nine members.

In 1832, it regulated fifty-four members,

In 1833, it regulated fifty-three members,

It regulated Webb and Noah, by a loan of \$52,000.

It regulated Gales and Seaton, of the National Intelligencer, by a loan of \$32,195.

In 1834, it regulated Walsh's Gazette with the sum of \$65,541.

It regulated Henry Clay, a Kentucky lawyer, Senator, and the Federal candidate for President, with a fee of only \$40,000.

It regulated Senator Poindexter with \$10,000.

It regulated numerous others by smaller sums, showing most conclusively that it was just such an institution as the Feds declare it to have been, and just such an institution as they are laboring to re-establish—"A GREAT REGULATOR."

Savvy Hill Herald.

CHARLESTON Sept. 17.

The ship *Hebe*, Capt. Smith, arrived at this port on Saturday afternoon, fell in with the *11th instant*, 50 miles S. E. of Charleston light, with the crew of the *schooner Mary Jane*, of New Bedford, from Wilmington, for New Bedford, with cargo of timber, which founders on the 5th instant, in a gale from the N. E. They remained on the quarter deck for 7 days without food or water, the *schooner* sank, and the quarter deck left the hull on which they remained. Combs, one of the crew, was nearly exhausted when taken from the wreck, and died three hours after being taken off; all the rest, four in number, are in fair way of recovery.—*Courier*.

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