

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor. Sir—I have read in your paper of the 20th 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 ebullition, which I am inclined to think has proceeded from the ardour of conviction. I feel it due to myself to state positively the motives 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, to be in favor of that 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.

JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH. Sir—I have perusing your valuable paper the other day, I was forcibly struck with a lengthy and laborious article over the signature of "Dan," in which the writer expresses himself gratified to hear that "Edgewood," his favorite and patriotic district intends, at the election, to elect those who are most capable of representing her.

"would you employ a Physician to manage your matters in law, or a clever fellow and a pander center 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."

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.

DOMESTIC NEWS. From the St. Augustine. By the ship Oscar. Capt. Southwick, arrived yesterday in 2 days from St. Augustine, we have received the Herald of Saturday last.

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Fort, when the affair occurred with Lieutenant May. This is but the history of a day in East Florida, and may give an idea of the daring and audacity of the Seminole, as well as the eagerness with which he is sometimes met, and the difficulties of pursuit.

From the Boston Post. VALUABLE TABLE.—The following table, exhibiting a single view of 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, was cut from one of our exchange papers and presumed a will be found correct.

TIME OF HOLDING ELECTIONS. States. Time of holding Elections. Maine, 2d Monday in September.

Seats of Government. Time of holding of Legislature. Maine, Augusta, 1st Wed. 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 Stanger's Fever—a greater amount of mortality than ever before reported in this city.

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NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 10. THE MURDER.—All the parties who are supposed to have participated in the murder and robbery of the poor sailor in Girod street, on Friday night, were remanded to the calaboose on Saturday, by Recorder Baldwin, for trial at the Criminal Court.

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wise, and often unjust mandates of Judge Lynch will cease to be known. To us, the composure of the prisoners seemed passing strange. Davis is the oldest—about forty years of age—he appeared the incarnation of depravity.

POWER OF CONSCIENCE.—When Smith, the bar-keeper and accomplice of Mrs. Doyle, in the murder of the unfortunate sailor in Girod street, surrendered himself to the police, he confessed that he had been forced to give himself up by the terrors of a guilty conscience.

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 17. HORRIBLE CATACLYSM.—On Friday evening last whilst the public hands were engaged at work upon the sewer near the Old Market House, the banks caved in and buried six of their number—three white men and three negroes.

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REMARKABLE GROWTH OF COTTON.—We have received the following authenticated statement of the growth of the Cotton Plant, which we have been told by old Planters is so wonderful, that they would not have believed it, but from the personal knowledge of the subscribers to the statement given below.

THE GRAVE OF JEFFERSON.—At the recent Harvest Home celebration in Delaware county, Mr. George Lopez stated that he lately visited the grave of Mr. Jefferson, and found it in a barren condition.

A WAY-BILL FROM HUNTSVILLE, Ala. Filed the 15th inst., received by the Post Master in this city, gives the following melancholy intelligence: Died in this place, this morning, at 9 o'clock, of Bilious Fever, after an illness of two weeks, Col. Wm. Lindsay, of the U. S. Army.

AT GINEAMON, on the 5th instant, Flom was from \$5.50. Whiskey, 40 cents; Bacon, canned, 12 cents; Lard, 11 cents; Corn, 13 cents; Flour, 12 cents.

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THE GREAT REGULATOR.

The Federal Bank for a "regulator," and they say they must have been fully tested. They say the country never prospered so well as 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.

In the year 1830, the United States Bank regulated fifty members of Congress, by loaning them \$322,195.

In 1831, it regulated fifty-four members, by a loan of \$478,766.

In 1832, it regulated fifty-two members, by a loan of \$238,856.

In 1833, it regulated fifty-three members, by a loan of \$317,666.

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In 1835, it regulated fifty-two members, by a loan of \$238,856.

In 1836, it regulated fifty-three members, by a loan of \$317,666.

In 1837, it regulated fifty-four members, by a loan of \$478,766.

In 1838, it regulated fifty-two members, by a loan of \$238,856.

In 1839, it regulated fifty-three members, by a loan of \$317,666.

In 1840, it regulated fifty-four members, by a loan of \$478,766.

In 1841, it regulated fifty-two members, by a loan of \$238,856.

In 1842, it regulated fifty-three members, by a loan of \$317,666.

In 1843, it regulated fifty-four members, by a loan of \$478,766.

In 1844, it regulated fifty-two members, by a loan of \$238,856.

In 1845, it regulated fifty-three members, by a loan of \$317,666.

In 1846, it regulated fifty-four members, by a loan of \$478,766.

Foreign.

LATER FROM FRANCE. New York, Sept. 10. By the Emerald Capt. Ormeau from Havre the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have files of the Paris Papers to the 1st of August inclusive.

The Constitutionnel complains that the ministers have given orders for frequent dutiful visits to the printing establishments of the departments.

The same paper says that several persons of distinction have adduced themselves lately, and with great success to the study of music. The Prince of Moskwa, son of Marshal Ney, has just finished an opera, and the Duke Eugene of Wirtemberg another. The Prince-royal of Hanover, too, is seeking fame as a composer.

Marshal Soult arrived at Havre on the 30th of July, in the evening, and set off the next morning for Paris. The steambath in which he came from England fired a salute, but it was not returned from on shore, nor did the authorities of the city wait upon the marshal. It is said that he was hurt at this cold reception, contrasting it with the warmth of that accorded to him in England.

The Duchesse of Wirtemberg (Princess Marie of Orleans, daughter of King Louis Philippe) gave birth to a son, July 30th, who is to be named Philippe-Alexandre-Marine-Ernest.

There is nothing especially new from Hanover. The opposition to the King's projects seems to have increased. The Grand Duke of Russia was at the city of Hanover in feeble health.

The Memorial Bordaia of the 29th states that, on the preceding day, the substitutes of the Procureur du Roi and the examining judges went on board the Alexander, and took down additional informations from the cook of the vessel relative to fearful crimes believed to have been committed on board that vessel, and which we alluded to some days back.

The accounts from Spain are still vague and uncertain. The Baron de Meer is said to have defeated the Carlites and entered Solsona. The forces of Espartero were in motion, and also those of Cana, and a general engagement was supposed to be at hand. Don Carlos was still shut up in Estella. His general-in-chief, Morato, it is said, commits most sanguinary atrocities, in attempting to prevent desertion and put down conspiracies.

The Carlites are reported to be well supplied with money and munitions of war, but to be in a horrible state as regards discipline. He had ordered his recruits to assemble at Raigori. He intends, it is said, to fight Don Carlos on his own hook, thinking it time that the civil war was ended. It is said that numerous deserters joined him from the ranks of Don Carlos.

NEW-ORLEANS, SEPT. 13. FROM TEXAS.—The steamer packet Columbia, from Galveston, arrived last night, bringing us the Houston Telegraph to the 5th inst.

The elections had taken place. The Telegraph states that in Houston they were conducted in a highly creditable manner. The following is the result in that county.—For President—Lamar, 670; Wilson, 79.—For Vice President—Barrett, 62; Horton, 32; Row, 10. Whole number of votes polled in the county, 754; of these were polled in the city of Houston, 555.

Mr. Brainerd, Hon. H. Wharton was elected Senator, and Col. John A. Wharton and Capt. Lewis P. Cook, Representatives to Congress. Col. Lamar and Judge Barrett received overwhelming majorities in that county.

Mosley Baker was selected to Congress from Galveston county, by a majority of 65 votes over Col. Lynch.

Col. Morris had returned from the West. He states that the Mexicans who had visited the bay of Corpus Christi, returned in a very precipitate manner, leaving great quantities of powder, sugar and flour, and tobacco and various articles of merchandise. Ammunition and fire arms of every description were freely exchanged with the Mexican traders by the citizens of Brazoria. The Mexicans had again broken the treaty recently made with the Mexicans, and within a few weeks past committed many depredations in the vicinity of President's Rio Grande.

A geologist, recently arrived at Houston from the East, stated that the trifling utilities of the handful of Mexicans, at New Orleans, had entirely ceased, and complete tranquillity was restored in that section.

The Comanches, according to the Telegraph of the 1st, had made several attacks upon the frontier settlements, but had been defeated in every skirmish that had taken place, and it was supposed they would soon be forced to retire.

A company of young men had recently returned from an exploring expedition to the region near the mouth of the San Baba. They followed the course of that stream to the distance of 40 miles above its junction with the Colorado. They represent the country as among the finest they had ever seen. They found some specimens of gold and silver in the mountains, and state that the section in the neighborhood of Sandy closely resembles the gold region of Georgia.

We learn from the captain of the Columbia that there had been a severe storm at Galveston, which had raised the water to a greater height than it has been since the storm of October last. The wind still prevailed in the same quarter when he left, and it was feared that the island would again be flooded.