

far less than it would be, should the present system be continued. But there may be some who may admit this to be true, and yet object that the advantages which I anticipate from the measure would be purchased, on the part of the old States, at too great a sacrifice. It would be premature to undertake to answer this objection before it is ascertained what portion of the proceeds should be left to the States, and what paid over to the Government; and this cannot be done till after a laborious investigation, as has been stated. All I maintain at present is, that the portion allotted to the States should be not only just and liberal, but such as would interest them in preserving the arrangement.— Thus far it would be obviously the interests of both parties, as has been shown. In the meantime, I have suggested an equal division of the proceeds, under the belief that it would be satisfactory to the new States, and probably not far from the division which a rigid investigation would establish.

But of one thing I feel assured, that, when the subject is fully examined, it will be ascertained that an apportionment of the proceeds may be fixed on, which will give to the Government, a sum per acre as large, or not much less, on all the lands which might thereafter be disposed of, as it has received for what has been disposed of since the present price was fixed, and which would leave, at the same time, to the States a liberal and satisfactory allowance. If this should prove to be the fact, the interest of all parties, even in a pecuniary point of view, would be reconciled. But that would be taking too narrow a view of this important subject. To determine correctly the true interest of the parties in this arrangement, we must raise our eyes above pecuniary considerations to the far more interesting view—the political bearing of the measure. Thus viewed, the gain to both, and to the whole Union, would be incalculable. The new States would gain the ownership and administration of their whole domain—a gain not more essential to their own independence than to the convenience of their citizens, who would thereby have their claims, connected with the public lands, adjudged by their own Legislature, instead of being dragged to a great distance from home to await the tardy and uncertain action of Congress. But their greatest gain would be, elevated to an equality with the other States in all respects, and exempted from the controlling influence of the Government, arising from a widely expanded system of land offices.

To the Union the gain would not be less important. Congress would be relieved from an immense and increasing mass of business, which now consumes at least one third of its time, and be left free to turn its attention to other subjects of deep interest, which it is now compelled to neglect. The sessions would be greatly shortened—a matter of importance, not only in a pecuniary, but still more in a political point of view. But these, though important, are but minor advantages. There are others immeasurably greater. It would close our land offices in the new States, and, with them, the door to the vast patronage and influence which they place in the hands of the Executive. Who can estimate this advantage? Who is there, that has a particle of patriotism or love of Republican institutions, who would not rejoice at the reduction of such immense patronage, made not only without injury, but with advantage to the public? When we add to this that, it would remove all causes of conflict between the new and old States, that it would withdraw from the Presidential contest the public lands, that prolific source of corruption in the hands of the profligate; and finally, that it would save our vast and noble domain itself from being squandered in the struggle, it is hardly in the power of calculation to estimate the advantages that would result.

Having now suggested what I believe to be the proper policy, to be pursued in relation to the public lands within the new States, and hastily traced the advantages of the measure I have suggested for consideration, the next question is, have we the right to dispose of the public lands in the manner proposed? I would not have supposed that there could have been a doubt on this point, had not the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Webster) raised it on this, as well as on a former occasion. The constitution gives to Congress, expressly, the right to public lands; and why may they not dispose of them to the States as well as to individuals? I can see no reason, and never have heard one assigned. We are in the daily habit of making grants to the States for public purposes, and if we may grant, may not we also sell or dispose of them, as I have proposed? The lands belong to the States, in their confederate character, as has been stated; and Congress is the trustee to dispose of them for the common benefit. They are bound, in the fulfillment of their trust, to dispose of them to the best advantage; and if the disposition proposed be the best for all concerned, Congress has not only the right to make it, but would be bound by the trust so to do.

Entertaining these views, it may be asked why I have not brought forward the measure this session? My answer is, there is not time, at the present short session, to digest and carry through a measure of so much importance, and involving so many and such conflicting interests. But I pledge myself, if present at the next session, to introduce it at an early day, and to use my best efforts to press it to a decision. If I can prevent it, no other measure relating to public lands shall take precedence of it.

I have now presented my views as to the policy which ought to be adopted in reference to the public lands within the new States; and it now remains, in conclusion, to assign my reason for voting against the engrossment of this bill.

Believing that nothing short of a radical change of policy, such as that proposed, can arrest the evils apprehended from the present system, I am of the opinion, that till some permanent remedy can be applied, that the proper course is to vote against all partial and temporary expedients like the present; and I shall, in conformity to that opinion, give my vote against this bill. I believe it to be the course, not only the best calculated to insure, in the end, the application of a permanent and efficient remedy, but also to prevent, in the intermediate period, the mischiefs naturally re-

sulting from the present system. But in addition to these general reasons, there are others against this particular measure, sufficient to induce me to vote against it.— Passing others by, I shall only notice one.

This bill is pressed on the Senate, on the ground among other reasons, that it is a financial measure. It is stated that the Treasury is deficient, and that one of the effects of the reduction of the price of the public lands, would be a present increase of the revenue from that source. I am not prepared to say whether such would be the fact, not having examined the point sufficiently to form an opinion; but if it should be so, it would to me constitute an objection instead of a recommendation. It is admitted that the increase of the revenue would be temporary, and he followed in a short time by a corresponding reduction. Now, if I am not mistaken, the income of this and the ensuing year, will without further addition to the revenue, be sufficient to meet the expenditures, with due economy, and timely and judicious retrenchment. The pinch will be in the two subsequent years—'41 and '42—when six-tenths of the entire reduction under the compromise act will take place. The difficulty will be in passing through those two years; and this bill, considered as a measure of revenue, instead of passing now, ought to be postponed until then. Its passage at this time, would but increase the difficulty two years hence. Whatever it might add to the income of this and the next year, would serve but to increase their expenditures to the same extent.— Experience has taught us that our expenditures increase with our income; and that if there be money in the Treasury, it will be spent, regardless of consequences.— The result would be that, instead of aiding the Government to meet the fiscal crisis of '41 and '42 by increasing its income then, it would compel it to meet it under the great disadvantages of the increased expenditures with diminished means.— Under this belief, if there were no other objections; I would feel myself compelled to vote against the bill.

Domestic News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

From the Correspondence of the Charleston Cour.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

Both Houses are engaged, to day, upon private bills. The House of Representatives has cleared off every unadvised private bill from the calendar—a thing which has not occurred here for years before.— This week has, upon the whole, been one of business. The Senate have passed the bill, allowing a drawback upon foreign hemp, manufactured into cordage, by a large majority. This measure has been pending for seventeen years and, at last, has received the sanction of one body.— It was formerly opposed by agricultural interests, but that opposition has been withdrawn. Mr. Clay, himself an extensive hemp grower, advocated the bill, and argued that, while it benefited our navigation, it would be of no disservice to our agriculture—for American hemp would not make good cordage. Mr. Calhoun expressed his satisfaction at finding these protection principles giving way before experience. They were all burdensome upon some branch of home industry or other, and the cotton-growers had to bear the brunt of the whole. All the loss, he said, fell on them.

In the House, to-day, there was a debate, during the morning hour, upon the subject of the late report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the "state of the finances and the expenditures of the government." Some strong interests have become combined in opposition to the principles and recommendations of this report. On the other hand, the report is warmly supported by those who are in favor of carrying out the principle laid down in the 4th clause of the 3d section of the compromise act, viz:—that, after the 30th June, 1842, "duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the government." The reduction of expenditures must begin somewhere, and begin soon, or some means must be resorted to for supplying the Treasury.

Mr. Rhett spoke, to-day, in support of the views of the report, and, in the course of his remarks, touched upon the now much mooted topic of the obligation of the compromise act. He avowed his own determination and that of his constituents to adhere to the provisions of that act, in good faith; but, if the opponents of the act intended to annul it, the sooner they did it the better. Col. Benton had declared an uncompromising war upon the compromise. In every debate he gives it a hit.— More than once he has made contemptuous allusions to the "dumvirate or triumvirate" by which it was framed; and declared that it was of no force or obligation.

February 5.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Pierce, of N. H., presented a memorial from a number of officers of the line of the army on the subject of the invidious and unjust distinction made by existing laws in favor of the officers of the staff, as to the rate of pay, &c. The memorialists complain, and with much reason, that, under the present arrangement, officers of the staff, stationed at this city, receive more pay than officers of the same grade in the line, who are exposed to all the dangers and hardships of actual service, and to the great expenses incident to frequent changes of station and service. A Captain in the staff receives four hundred and twenty dollars a year more than a Captain in the line; and yet we have among the Captains of the line some veterans who have served as officers, even since the year 1808. One of these gentlemen was said, in the debate on the army bill last year, to be the oldest Captain in any military service in the world.— There is no doubt that promotion is more rapid in the staff than in the line, while, at the same time, the rate of pay is higher, which is altogether wrong.

The Senate spent some time in the consideration of Mr. Benton's bill for the armed occupation of Florida. Mr. Preston made a speech in opposition to the bill.— Some time was spent in executive business.

In the House, the discussion of the merits of the late report from the Committee on Finance, as to the state of the Treasury, was resumed for a short time during the morning hour. The House went into

Committee on the bill making appropriations for the support of the army, for the year 1839. Mr. Thompson, of S. C. made some animated remarks in opposition to the general policy of the administration, and in reply to some previous remarks from Mr. Pickens, and Mr. Murray, of Ky. Mr. T. said, *inter alia*, that it was the design of the administration to gull the South into the belief, that it would support Southern principles. But if the South fell into this trap, it would be against light and knowledge, and he proceeded to argue that the course of the administration had not been such as ought to recommend it to the South.

The bill was finally reported, with some amendments, to the House. The Investigating Committee will, it is said, return early next week.

February, 6.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Morris, of Ohio, made an extraordinary abolition movement. He said, some time ago, in debate, that the time would soon come when the people of Ohio would understand and support his views on every subject.— Verily, he must be pretty well understood by this time. Mr. Morris offered a long resolution, declaring, among other things, that the people of any of the States have as good a right to petition Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or for the prohibition of the admission of any new slave States into the Union, as they have to petition it on any other subject. Another of the resolutions instructs the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report as to the power of Congress, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Some objection was made to the reception of the resolution, but the Vice President decided that the resolution was offered by the gentleman on his own responsibility, as a Senator, and that it was now regularly before the Senate. The resolution lies on the table, liable to be called up for consideration at any time.

The bill providing for the armed occupation of Florida was indefinitely postponed, 23 to 19, but a motion to reconsider his vote was entered.

In the House, the military appropriation bill was discussed—the question being on a motion from Mr. Mercer to insert an item of \$30,000 for surveys, Mr. Mason, of Ohio, made a long speech in support of this motion, and it was opposed by Dr. Taylor, of N. Y. and others. The old industrial improvement policy was fully discussed in this debate.

February 7.

The question of abolition was incidentally the theme of discussion in the Senate, again this morning. A petition was presented by Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, from the cities of this District, asking that Congress would not interfere in their domestic relations. On this subject Mr. Clay came out in a bold and manly manner, and was highly complimented by Mr. Calhoun, for the avowal he had made. Mr. Calhoun said he might now consider abolition as *done*, fairly at an end! Mr. Clay placed the abolitionists in three different classes in this country. First, those who, from feelings of philanthropy and humanity, were opposed to the existence of slavery. Second, those who were apparently abolitionists and sought to ingratiate themselves with the first class for sinister purposes, endeavoring to make them believe that liberty of speech, the right of petition and freedom of the press, were attempted to be infringed by the South. Third, those who were *ultra abolitionists*, and sought to attain their ends, reckless of all consequences, of the rights of property, of honor, of patriotism, of all those feelings that should bind the people of these confederated States in one firm bond of union, brotherhood and love. What was it to this class, that they should overthrow the fairest fabric ever reared by human wisdom—a government, in the success of which, were involved the best hopes of mankind. Mr. Clay took a constitutional view of the subject and denied the power of Congress to interfere with slavery in this district, without a palpable breach of faith, and submitted to the good sense of the people, whether if the power was expressed, it would be wise or politic, or safe, to interfere with the existing domestic institutions. He occupied the Senate about two hours, and the petition was ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives, to-day Mr. Johnson, from Maryland, from the Select Committee on Public Lands, on leave made the following report:

Resolved, That the committee report to the House, and ask leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject matters referred to them, and that the journal of the Committee be reported and published.

Resolved further, That the Committee deem it inexpedient to take further steps on the subject of the public lands this session.

Mr. Robertson moved to recommit the report, with instructions to report a joint resolution to the following effect, viz:— That hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause separate accounts to be kept of all money paid into the Treasury on account of sales of the public lands, to be disposed of in the manner hereinafter provided, unless by law specially directed, viz: He shall, on the first day of July after the next census, and thereafter semi-annually on the first day of July and January in every year, divide all the said money then in the Treasury, among the several States of the Union in the ratio of their federal members: *Provided nevertheless*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the appropriation of the proceeds of the public lands, or such portion thereof as may be requisite, to meet the necessary expenses of Government for any year, in which the receipt from customs and other sources of revenue shall be estimated to fall below — millions of dollars, and when it shall be deemed proper on that account to apply the said proceeds by special appropriation, to supply the deficiency and meet those expenditures.

Provided also, That in the event of a war with the U. S. and any foreign power, the said semi-annual division shall cease, and be suspended during the continuance of such war.

Provided moreover, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to impair the right and obligation of Congress whenever it shall satisfactorily appear that benefits from the use of the public lands; or the

proceeds thereof, have been heretofore, or shall be hereafter conferred on particular States, to extend as far as practicable to each and all the States in their due and just proportions, who may require, or be willing to accept them, similar benefits upon the same or equivalent terms.

After some remarks from Mr. Robertson, in support of his motion, Mr. Dunn moved to amend by adding after the first proviso, "first paying to the States in which such lands are situated, 12 1/2 per cent of the proceeds of the public lands sold within such States respectively."

The hour having expired, without taking the question, the House passed to the orders of the day.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, presented a petition signed by several thousand citizens of that State, soliciting the entire repeal of the act providing for the naturalization of foreigners, and that Government will make provision by law, for the protection of the United States from the indiscriminate influx of foreign emigrants, both of which they deem necessary for the preservation of our republic, and glorious institutions.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the petition was ordered to be printed and referred to a Committee on the Whole.

After the reference of some Executive Communications, on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the House resumed the consideration of the

Army Appropriation Bill.

The question pending was on the motion of Mr. Mercer, to amend, by inserting \$30,000 for surveys, under the act of 1824.

Messrs. Mercer and Marvin, gave their views at much length. At the conclusion of the remarks of the latter, the amendment was cut off by the previous question, and the bill read a third time and passed.

Extracts from the Speech of Mr. PRENTISS, of Miss. on the Deputations of the Government. Delivered Friday, Dec. 28, 1838.

I have no hope of reform in the party in power; my only hope is, that the People convinced of their hypocrisy and wickedness, will hurl them from the high places they have so long disgraced. I had a consolation so devoutly to be wished for, may be obtained, let us unite in exhibiting to the country their true principles; let us taste upon them, the responsibility of their actions. In this patriotic work, I trust I shall find with me my honorable friend from Carolina, who sits near me, (Mr. Pickens.) Often has he led the fierce assault against these very corruptions.— "Has his band waxed weak, or his heart waxed cold," that his war-cry has not yet tingled in our ears? Surely the "horn of Roland" will sound again; surely in this, his favorite battle, he will strike one more blow for Christendom before he renounces the cross and assumes the turban. Sir, I see by his flashing eye, his soul is with us; the spirit of the past is rising before him; he recollects that many wounds have not yet waxed and waned, since this very party, who now claim him as an ally, crouched and howled like an exercised demon beneath the magic of his burning words. Let him come out from among them—he and his friends for they are not of them; eagles mate not with kites and carrion crows.

Sir, I should rejoice to see the gallant gentleman resume his original position. I should be proud to win my spurs under so well-approved and accomplished a leader. Let me call to his mind a fable with which he is doubtless familiar; A gaunt and ravenous wolf, hastily gorging the spoils of some plundering expedition, was choked by a bone, and lay at the point of death. A stork happened to be passing that way, and moved by an ill judgment, extended her long neck down the wolf's throat, and extracted the bone. Upon modestly suggesting the propriety of some reward for so generous an act, the stork was told, with a wolfish scowl, that she ought to consider herself fortunate that her neck was not bitten off during the operation.

Now, I take it that it requires no name written beneath this picture, to enable the most obtuse to recognize in the ravenous wolf the present party in power. The picture will also call to mind how this party, some years ago, while gorging, with wolfish appetite, upon the "spoils," got a bone in its throat, and lay at the point of dissolution. I leave it to the sagacity of the gentleman from South Carolina to finish the resemblance; to say who acted towards the Administration the part of the benevolent stork, and to reflect upon the boon she is likely to receive for her kindness.

ABOLITION IN DELAWARE.—The following brief but significant report was lately made in the Legislature of Delaware by Mr. Jones, of Wilmington:

"Mr. Jones on Friday presented the following report:

"The committee to whom was referred the petition of 319 women of the city of Wilmington and county of New Castle, praying for the abolition of slavery through out this State, beg leave to report:

"That they consider the petitioning of women to our National and State Legislatures (which they regret to see is becoming so general a practice) as derogatory from that refinement and delicacy which should, under all circumstances, accompany the female character, and as an unwarranted interference in subjects that should more properly belong to their fathers, husbands, or brothers.

"Your committee are also decidedly of the opinion that the petitioners whose names are affixed to the memorial under consideration, would confer more real benefit upon society, if they hereafter confined their attention to matters of a domestic nature, and would be more solicitous to mend the garments of their husbands and children than to patch the breaches of the laws and Constitution."

Extract of a letter received in Savannah, dated St. Augustine, Feb. 9th, 1839.

An officer just arrived from Picolata reports that Capt. Lloyd Beall, with a party of 2d dragons, had just taken and sent in, from near Lake Opopka, a party of eighteen Indians—eight of them warriors. Two of the warriors are near relations of Wild Cat, and another is a cousin of Sam Jones, which last reports that Sam Jones says that he will hang any Indian who talks of coming in, or any white man who comes to him.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1839.

We are indebted to the Hon. F. W. Pickens, for sundry public documents.

It is scarcely necessary to call the attention of our readers, to the speech of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, on the graduation bill. The disposition of the public lands, has been a *questio vexata*—a vexed question for many years. How they will ultimately be disposed of, is uncertain. The whole subject will probably, at an early day, be called up again at the next session of Congress.

New Line of Stages.—A new mail line has been established, between this place and Columbia, S. C. The line is tri-weekly, and is owned by Messrs. Douglas & Ward. The mail is carried in hacks, which are new, elegant, and sufficiently large. Two of them bear the euphonious titles of Santa Rosa, and Mariana.

The New Court House.—The new Court House is now completed, and we invite the citizens of the District, and strangers, to come and see it. It is a large and noble looking building, standing on the western side of the great road leading to the upper country, and but a few yards distant from the site of the old Court House. The building is of brick, and is two stories in height. In the lower story, there are six rooms—the Sheriff's office, the Clerk's, the Commissioner's in Equity, the Ordinary's, a Jury room, and a small apartment adjacent to the Clerk's office. A long and spacious passage runs between the rooms. The front of the edifice is at the eastern end, and is painted so as to resemble granite. By a noble flight of granite steps, protected by black iron railings, the visitor ascends into the Portico, which is supported by four masonry columns. From thence, he enters the Court room, which is large and spacious, and contains a sufficient number of windows. Besides the seat for the Judge, which is neat, and those for the Jury, there are others arranged conveniently for spectators. In the Court room there is a large semi-circular table, for the gentlemen of the bar. In the western end of the upper story, there are two Jury rooms, and a small retiring room, situated immediately in the rear of the Judge's seat. As the visitor enters the village by either of the great thoroughfares, the Court House presents a commanding appearance, and immediately attracts his attention. In conclusion, it may be truly said, that the style of the building is chaste, and that it is an ornament to the village.

Publication of the Laws.—The Georgia papers are filled with the Acts, which were passed at the recent session of the Georgia Legislature. We are pleased to see this. The law which authorizes and pays for the publication of all the Acts of Assembly in that State, is most excellent. We recommend the passage of such a law, in South Carolina. Besides benefiting that most useful class of citizens, the Printers, this law would be of great advantage to the public at large. It is certainly of great concernment to every citizen, to know what has been done by the men, whom he has selected for his representatives. How is he to know, unless the acts of those representatives are published in the newspapers? According to the present system, printers generally publish only a list of the acts. It cannot be expected that they should publish the proceedings of the Legislature at full length, with out remuneration, to the exclusion of other matter, for which they are paid. It argues well for the intelligence of any country, to have the acts of its government, made known to all its citizens. In the early ages of the Roman Republic, the laws were carefully concealed from the Plebeians, by the Patricians, in order to keep the common people in ignorance, and to strengthen their own power. As the people became more enlightened, and more sensible of their own rights, the laws which were enacted, were made public. Affairs thus continued, until the overthrow of the Republic, and the commencement of Imperial power, under Augustus. The arts and polite literature, indeed flourished under the Emperors for a season, but the laws were only known to the people, in their despotic oppression. Liberty was at an end, and a night of barbarism shortly enveloped the world. In our own day, we find that it is the policy of all arbitrary governments, to keep the people in ignorance of the laws. Look at Russia! Her fifty millions know nothing of law, save from the ukases of her irresponsible Autocrat; and even these are perverted and construed, by the magistrates and petty governors, to the oppression of the people. Great Britain, and our own country, are indebted for all their high intelligence, and indomitable spirit of liberty, to the publicity which is given to the acts of their governments. In making these remarks, we intend to cast no reflection upon the legislators of South Carolina. We respectfully

request them to enact such a law as we have proposed, *pro bono publico*, for the public good.

Law Court of Appeals.—The following gentlemen were admitted, on the 12th inst. to practice Law in the Superior and Inferior Courts of Law in this State: viz:— Messrs. Thomas P. Butler, of Greenville, Charles C. Hay, Benjamin Elliott, S. A. Hurlbut, Lambert J. Jones, Samuel Lawrence, W. H. Lee, Benjamin C. Pressly, J. Harleston Read, Jr., F. Delesseigne Richardson, John J. Seibels, J. W. Wilkinson, and J. Smith Whitaker.

Parcere subjectis

—Debellare superbos.

Spare the vanquished—wage war against the haughty.

This should be the motto of every editor. So long as his opponent advocates principles which he believes to be wrong, he should resist him manfully, but when he quits the field, he should not pursue him, and attempt to destroy him. We have been pained to see the manner in which some Whig editors bitterly revile the Washington Chronicle, which has just terminated its existence. Let them take care, lest the old saying should be applied to them, that "the ass kicketh the dead lion." The practice, which has now become very common, of exulting over a fallen adversary, is unmanly and ungenerous. We eschew it. In the changes of parties, which are constantly going on, no editor knows how long his party will be in the ascendant. He should be cautious how he triumphs over a prostrate opponent.

The Georgia Journal is now under the management of a new editor, Mr. James H. R. Washington. His introductory remarks are worthy of all commendation. Being ourselves but tyros in the art editorial, we shall endeavor to follow the course laid down by our brother of the quill. We make the following extract:

"To the corps editorial, we present our acknowledgements for the friendly manner, in which they have generally heralded our approach; and sincerely desiring, that nothing may occur to mar the pleasant relations that now subsist, we tender to them all, the hand of courtesy and good fellowship.

"Aware of the perils by which we are environed, we are consoled by the reflection, that we shall be sustained by the kind indulgence of our patrons, and the leniency of those who have themselves been called to tread the thorny way. Connected with this subject, there is one thing which has often occurred to us with great force: It is this, there is too much bickering and jealousy generally manifested by the editorial fraternity in political discussions.— "To bear and forbear," is a christian maxim, and should be carried into universal practice. For ourselves, our assuming the conduct of a public Journal, we have firmly resolved, to preserve a dignified, and if possible, a respectful deportment towards all the fraternity; and from them we shall expect a return of civilities."

Sidney Rigdon, one of the leaders of the religious sect of Mormons, who it will be remembered, were driven from their settlements, in Missouri, has been for some time past confined in jail in that State. He has recently written a letter to the Editor of the St. Louis Evening Gazette, in which he describes the sufferings of his sect. He says, that they have been much injured by mobs, who have wantonly destroyed their property and provisions, in consequence of which, the women and children have suffered greatly, and many have died. He says, that the State of Missouri, has taken no measures to punish these lawless depredators. This earnest and affecting letter cannot but call forth the public sympathy. The Mormons, as a sect, we believe, exist no longer in Missouri. We hope their sufferings will soon be at an end.

From the statements annexed to the report of the Director of the Mint, of the United States, it appears that the coinage of the Mint, at Philadelphia, in the year 1838, was as follows:

Eagles,	\$72,000
Half eagles,	1,432,940
Quarter eagles,	117,575
Half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes,	2,293,000
Cents,	63,702
	\$3,979,217

The Coinage at the branch mints was as follows:

At Charlotte, 20,780 pieces of gold,	\$84,165
At Dahlonega, 20,583 do.	102,915
At N. Orleans, 102,430 silver,	40,243
	227,323

The gold deposited for coinage, at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, from the mines of the U. States, was in amount as follows:

Virginia, from 1829 to 1838, inclusive,	482,000
N. Carolina, from 1824 to 1838,	2,648,500
S. Carolina, from 1829 to 1838,	340,500
Georgia, from 1830 to 1838,	1,799,900
Tennessee, from 1831 to 1838,	13,900
Other sources,	13,400
	\$5,298,200

John S. Cogdell, Esq. is re-elected President of the Bank of South Carolina.

The Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama, at Mobile, has suspended specie payment of all sums above \$10.