

Miscellaneous.

From the Southern Chronicle.

ELECTION OF ELECTORS BY THE PEOPLE.—We insert, to-day, the skeleton of a bill giving the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, to the People of South Carolina.

To give the Elections of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, to the People.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, That the citizens of this Commonwealth, qualified to vote at the general election of electors, on the second Monday in November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and on the same Monday in every fourth year thereafter, elect a sufficient number of persons to be Electors of a President and Vice President of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the respective Districts, to give like notice of such election, as is required in cases of election of members of the Legislature of this State.

SEC. 3. At every such election every qualified citizen shall be entitled to vote, by delivering to the proper officer, a written or printed ticket, containing the names of a number of persons equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives, to which the State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, on receiving the returns of the election for Electors, as hereinafter directed, to lay them before the Governor, who shall examine and ascertain the number of votes given for each person so voted for, and shall cause a notification of his election to be delivered to each person so chosen, on or before the last Wednesday in the month of November, next, after such election.

SEC. 5. The Electors chosen as aforesaid, shall assemble at the seat of Government of this Commonwealth, at 12 o'clock of the day which is, or may be, directed by the Congress of the United States, and shall then and there perform the duties enjoined upon them in the Constitution and laws of the United States.

SEC. 6. If any such Elector shall die, or from any cause fail to attend at the seat of Government, at the time appointed by law, the Electors present, shall proceed to choose vice versa, a person to fill the vacancy occasioned thereby; and immediately after such choice, the name of the person so chosen shall be transmitted by the presiding officer of the College, to the Governor, whose duty it shall be forthwith to cause notice in writing to be given to such person of his election, and the person so elected (and not the person in whose place he shall have been chosen) shall be an Elector, and shall, with the other Electors, perform the duties enjoined on them, as aforesaid.

SEC. 7. Every Elector aforesaid shall receive from the Treasury of the Upper Division, the sum of three dollars for every day spent in travelling to or remaining at, and returning from, the place of meeting aforesaid. And the contingent expenses of the Electoral college, not exceeding fifty dollars in amount, shall likewise be paid by the said Treasurer in both cases, upon warrants drawn by the presiding officer of the college.

SEC. 8. That all acts heretofore enacted, repugnant to this act, are hereby repealed.

From the Charleston Mercury.

OUR SENATOR.

The subjoined correspondence will be read with interest, and at the same time with regret by the citizens of Charleston, that Mr. CALHOUN found it necessary to decline the invitation. A word of explanation is necessary in publishing. Mr. CALHOUN had so uniformly declined invitations of this kind, that it was deemed proper to consult him before the formal action of a public meeting was had. The possibility of inducing him to accept a public dinner in Charleston, had been the subject of general conversation, and the delight with which his political friends here would unite in renewing to him such evidence of their confidence and esteem, was well known. Accordingly soon after election, a number of gentlemen addressed to Mr. CALHOUN the letter which will be found below—his reply, which follows, breathes a spirit that will find a response in the hearts of all true State Rights Republicans.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 31, 1840.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, Esq., Fort Hill. There is an anxious desire with many of your fellow citizens of Charleston, to make some public testimonial of the grateful sense entertained by them of your distinguished public services, and to manifest their continued confidence in your political principles, and the unbending firmness and integrity with which they are maintained.

The changed aspect of the political horizon has cast no shade over the democratic party of the city of Charleston, for whatever the combination by which a party gets into power, that party cannot long continue to rule the people of the United States, unless their principles be those of the great republican or democratic party. Still it is the desire of all men entertaining the same political opinions to take council of each other—that those living at

a distance should meet together, and by a better knowledge of each other, give to each other a stronger and more united support.

Your presence among us at this time would therefore be highly gratifying to the Democratic party of this city, and with the warmest desire that you will accept it, we have to extend to you in their behalf, the hospitalities of our city on your way to Washington, and to request that you will accept from them a dinner, to be given at such time as will best suit your convenience during your sojourn among us. We have the honor to be Very respectfully, Your obedient servants.

FORT HILL, Nov. 7.

Gentlemen—It is with reluctance, that I decline the invitation to partake of a public dinner on my way to Washington, which you have so kindly tendered, on behalf of yourselves and my other personal and political friends of Charleston. If circumstances had permitted, I would certainly have made it an exception to a rule to decline invitations of the kind, on which I have so long acted, and from which I have so seldom departed.—Such, however, is not the case. My long absence from home of nearly nine months, in the discharge of my public duties, has rendered my presence necessary to my private and domestic concerns; so much so, that I cannot venture to fix, in advance, the time of my departure for Washington. It is my intention to be at my post at the opening of the session, but I may be unavoidably detained some time longer.

In saying, that the Republican party of Charleston has not been discouraged by the changed aspect of the political horizon, you have stated no more than what I had anticipated. Those who look to personal or party considerations, may change with the tide of popularity; but the reverse is the case with those who chiefly regard principles and country. It is when the tide is adverse—when the loose and weak are floating away with the current, that they hold most steadfastly to their cause. It is thus this State has ever acted. It is her pride and glory not to be governed by private or selfish considerations, where the interest of the country is involved, but to take her stand immovably on principles, above all personal or party feeling, and without regard to the course that may be taken by others. As she has always acted, so I doubt not, she will on the present occasion. If she should be alone, as on another memorable occasion, she will, I feel confident, cast her weight into the scale that her principles may point to, as resolutely, and if possible more so, than if backed by the rest of the Union.

Principles honestly and firmly maintained, are almost certain in the end to triumph, but, if in our case, such should not be the fact, we may be assured, that with the failure of our principles, the whole scheme of our admirable system of government must fail. It is utterly impossible for the superstructure to stand on any other foundation, except the old Republican State Rights principles in their fullest extent, as understood in the purest days of the party. And, let me not, that if the party holding adverse principles and policy should succeed in the present contest, the cause must be sought in a departure from them by the Government; and the defeat, should there be one, can only be reversed by returning to them promptly and honestly. They are the only means, under Heaven, of our political salvation.

In attributing to me firmness and integrity in maintaining those principles you bestow on me a most acceptable, and I trust, not an undeserved compliment. If, with the deep conviction of their truth and vital importance to the liberty and prosperity of the Union, and the safety of our section, we were capable of betraying them for any consideration, I should regard myself not only the most base, but ungrateful of public servants. It would be to return the vilest treachery on my part, for the most unwavering confidence on the part of the State, of thirty years, through an eventful and trying political life—a confidence the more honorable on all sides, because acquired and continued without art, patronage, flattery, simply by an honest, firm and fearless discharge of duty, according to the best ability, it has pleased Providence to bestow on me.

With great respect,

I am, &c. &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

H. Deas, John S. Ashe, Ker Boyce, Jas. Linah, Esqrs. and others of the Committee.

From the Charleston Courier.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

This great contest has been so decisively settled that the Washington Globe, the organ of the administration at the National Capital, makes the following announcement of Mr. Van Buren's defeat.—"It becomes our duty to announce to the public that we have received returns of the elections in a sufficient number of States to render the final result no longer doubtful." Pennsylvania.—The Harrison majority in the Key Stone State, is stated by the National Gazette, of Monday evening last, at 218, by the North American, of Tuesday at 186, and the Inquirer, of same date, at 183 or 175, at the lowest calculation.—Upwards of 285,000 votes were polled at the election; whereas at the late October election the number of votes was but 256,137. The Whig head quarters were illuminated on the evening of the 9th, in celebration of the event.

New York.—In the Cataract State the Harrison majority, according to the Commercial Advertiser, of the 9th, will be swelled to 12,000. New-York has spoken with the voice of Niagara against the Administration. Gov. Seward's majority will be about 10,000. We make the following extract from the Advertiser:—"Governor Seward's majority will be about the same as it was in 1838, perhaps a few hundred less, in consequence of the opposition of a portion of the bar, to the new and reduced fee bill of last session, for which the Governor was unjustly censured; also in consequence of the school-fund question, which, strangely enough, has been worked up in such a manner as to drive the whole body of Irish Roman Catholics, in a compact phalanx, into the arms of their worst enemies.

The Northern section of the state has done nobly. The Van Buren men were chucking much last week, over the defeat of Senator Tallmadge in Dutches. But this defeat is only partial, as it is believed the Whig electoral ticket has a majority in that county, while Silas Wright's own county, St. Lawrence, has gone dead against him, and elected a Whig member of Congress—Henry Van Rensselaer, Esq., a son of the late Patriot of Albany.

We have not room for a table of members of Congress elect to day. It appears to be pretty well settled that the Van Buren party have gained six members, while the Whigs have gained four—having a net Van Buren gain of two. The Whigs will probably have a majority of eight in the House of Assembly, and of about thirty on joint ballot.

Virginia.—The Old Dominion, says the Richmond Whig of Tuesday last "is yet in a fog." The Globe, of Monday evening, gives returns from 105 counties, making the V. B. majority, thus far, 331.—To this statement it appends the following:—"Note.—We deem it proper to state that the Baltimore American, of this morning, claims to have heard from 104 counties, in which the Federal majority is upwards of 1700; and the Intelligencer, of this morning, claims 899 majority. Notwithstanding this, we feel confident that the Democratic party has carried Virginia. Many of our returns are copied from Federal papers.

The Baltimore American, of Tuesday morning, gives returns from 106 counties and cities, showing a Van Buren majority of 164. It adds the following remarks:—"There are 16 counties yet to be heard from which in 1836 gave a Van Buren majority of 2141 votes. In various papers from which the above table is compiled, there is a discrepancy in the returns from several counties, which can only be rectified when the official returns are received." The Madisonian, of the 10th says, "There were returns in the Baltimore papers, yesterday, from Southern Virginia, which if accurate, would give the State to Harrison. But we have no confidence in those returns, and scarcely a hope of the State. Washington county gives 251 majority for Van Buren."

The Richmond Whig, in another article says:—"The Old Dominion has cast her vote for Martin Van Buren, in all human probability, by a few hundreds."

From the Charleston Courier, Nov. 13.

FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

The schr. Stephen & Francis, Capt. Magee, arrived here yesterday from the above port.

We are indebted to Capt. Magee for the Herald of the 7th, and to our attentive correspondent for the following:

Office of the News, St. Augustine, Nov. 8.

Information has been received in this city from Fort Reid, on St. Johns, that Col. W. S. Harney, 2d Dragoons, had captured twelve Indians, consisting of women and children, last week, in that neighborhood. He took from them about 50 blankets some perfumery, and a number of pieces of calico, homespun, &c. This plunder is no doubt some that was taken when Indian Key was destroyed by the wretches. Wild Cat, and his party, are still in this neighborhood, and committing depredations daily.

Fort Hanson, about fifteen miles from this city, was burnt about three days ago. The troops that were garrisoning it (volunteers) had not left it but a few hours, before it was burnt. There were eight distinct tracks discovered around the Fort by the sentry who discovered that the place was burnt. One of the tracks was that of a negro, and very large. It is the same party that are daily murdering our people about here, headed by Wild Cat, alias Coo-hoo-hee!

The Steamer Columbia, Capt. Windle, from Havana, bound to Charleston, put in here on the 6th inst in a leaky condition, being unable to proceed any further. She has put her cargo on board of the schr. Stephen & Francis, Capt. Magee, consisting of 65 bbls. of sugar, fruit, &c. The steamer is obliged to keep her fore pumps going. She leaks very fast. She will be caulked, and proceed in a day or two for your port.

The steamer Wm. Gaston, Capt. Bardeen, arrived here yesterday from Southern Ports, having been detained there for some time, on account of severe gales. No news. There has been a very severe gale along our coast, injuring a good many vessels.

St. Augustine, Nov. 7.

Indian Murders Lieut. Judd, with Mr. Fernando Falany, and 3 Dragoons, on Sunday morning last left Fort Searle for this city. Near the 8 mile post they were fired upon by a party of Indians who were concealed in the bushes alongside the road.—The Sergeant and one private were killed, and Mr. Falany and one private severely wounded. Lt. Judd escaped miraculously. He rode with the wounded man a short distance, when the soldier fell exhausted, and Lt. J. dismounted, dragged him off the road and concealed him among some bushes. Mr. Falany was wounded in the shoulder—the ball lodging in the arm. The bodies were much disfigured, and that of the Sergeant decapitated and the head carried off.

The wounded man it is thought will recover. Lieuts. Brown, Ridgely, and Hardee, with detachments of Dragoons, went out immediately to scour the country in all directions.

Lt. Col. Dancy, with detachments of Captains Miekler's and Pellicer's companies, went out to search for the murderers, but they have as yet been unable to meet them.—Herald.

The place of the Indian talk is transferred from Tampa to Fort King, Macanopy and several chiefs, with Abram, the interpreter, it is said, will be present.—Ibid. The schr. United States, from Charleston, for Jacksonville, put into this port in distress—having sprung a leak in a gale. Her cargo has in part been discharged.—Ib.

The United States Bank has concluded to resume the payment of its notes, provided it can borrow money enough in the Eastern cities.—Patrick, sure, and I have come to pay you the bit of three dollars that I am owing you—if you will lend me the five."

From the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.

FLORIDA WAR.

It will be seen by the subjoined extract of a letter received by a gentleman in this city from an officer in Florida, that there is some prospect of this war terminating at least for a season.

GARY'S FERRY, Nov. 5, 1840.

Gen. Armstrong has had a talk with Tiger Tail and Tus-tene-ga. A delegation is to go to Washington, accompanied by Major Hitchcock, 8th Infantry, Capt. Benjamin Beall, 2d Dragoons, and Lieut. Armstrong, 6th Infantry.

Gen. A. thinks the war over; God grant it may be. Orders for all active operations to cease till further orders.

Lieut. Judd, 3d Artillery, three or four days since was fired on; he had two soldiers and two citizens with him, on the road between Picolata and St. Augustine, both soldiers killed, both citizens wounded, Lieut. Judd not touched. "This don't look like peace. Tiger Tail says he will bring in Wild Cat and Sam Jones by force. He (Tiger Tail) was at Tampa when 1600 regulars paraded, he said their were not men enough to prevent his taking the post.

The above came to me by report, but it is true. The Seminoles think of Texas for a home. Yours, truly,

Mr. Calhoun's term as Senator in Congress expires on the 4th of march next.—Of course an election will be held this winter to fill the vacancy. We have never understood whether Mr. Calhoun will consent to continue longer in public life, though we hope he will not retire. If a candidate for re-election, there can be no doubt that he will receive the support of nine tenths of the members of the Legislature, notwithstanding the information which Mr. Clay said last winter he had received to the contrary.

Mr. Preston's term does not expire till March 1843, but we have been informed that he has expressed a determination to resign. If he does, there will be two Senators to elect at the ensuing session.—Piedmont Messenger.

If Mr. CALHOUN intended to decline a re-election, he would of course have made it known before this; and his not doing so, leaves no doubt that the State may, (as she undoubtedly will,) again avail herself of his inestimable services, without any declaration of a candidacy on his part. He, of course, as usual, leaves the matter entirely to the State, and may do so very safely, for she has far more at stake in the matter than he.

As to Col. Preston, we sincerely hope that the information of the Messenger, as to his "determination, to resign," may prove correct. Be this as it may, however, it is certain that the people have come to the determination no longer to tolerate his monstrous, unprecedented misrepresentation of their feelings and principles, and abuse of their delegated power and trust. And we have every reason to believe that their voice will be found as unanimous, in the choice of his successor, as in the re-election of his colleague. The pure & incorruptible patriot against whom the "Preston Faction" have directed their bitterest hostility, is the very one to mark his exit with that striking contrast of public character, alike encouraging to disinterested and exalted fidelity, and commendatory of selflessness and trenchery. There is every reason to believe, however, that so far from desiring the office on his own account, he would decline to be a candidate, if consulted. But he could not but appreciate highly, an unsolicited offer, at such a time, and cheerfully manifest that appreciation, by determining to serve, at least for the remainder of the present term. We therefore earnestly hope, in common with all we have heard speak on the subject, that a choice of him may be made—a choice as honorable to the State, as to him.—South Carolinian.

From the South Carolinian.

THE COTTON CROP.

The following interesting and important circular letter, explains itself, and we earnestly recommend it to the attention of the planters of this State. We have no doubt the crop of this year will be a short one; and if this were made manifest to the world, by such an investigation in each State, as that adopted in Alabama, the interests of the Planters would be greatly promoted by it. Why cannot some of them, in this State, appoint a committee, as in Alabama, to make similar enquiries, as to the crop in South Carolina; and such District Agricultural Societies as exist, make the best reports they can, on the subject, to the next meeting of the State Society in this place? We shall also be gratified to publish, and send to the Committee in Alabama, any information that may be communicated to us for that purpose.

We would cheerfully notice, a requested, the proceedings of the meetings of 21st and 28th September, but that we did not observe them, when the papers containing them were received, and could not find those papers, when the letter was received.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 1, 1840.

Col. A. H. PEMBERTON.

Dear Sir:—In pursuance of Resolutions, passed by a meeting of Planters, held in this city, on the 21st and 28th September last, we take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of the probable deficit of the Crop of Cotton, in the United States, of 1840, as compared with the Crop of 1836. At the meeting held on the 28th, we ascertained that the Crop of Cotton, grown on some of the most fertile land in this State, this season, will fall short of the production of the same land, in 1836, nearly one half. There were present, at this meeting, forty planters, from the counties of Montgomery, Lowndes, and Autauga, of whose crops an estimate was made, and it was ascertained, that they planted in Cotton, 1830, 10,801 acres of land, which yielded a crop of 6,162 bales; and that they had planted, this year, 11,535 acres of land in cotton, from which they stated that the production could not exceed 3,535 bales.

This being the condition of the crop in our immediate section of South Alabama, we desire, if possible, to ascertain the extent of injury sustained by the crop throughout the Cotton making country, but particularly of this State.

As a Corresponding Committee, we address you for this purpose, and will be obliged if you will give us such information as you can procure, as to the probable average yield in your neighborhood and county.

If we succeed in procuring general information from the various parts of the State, to warrant a conclusion as to the total product of the State, we will, with pleasure, communicate the result of our labors. Please address your reply to William H. Taylor, Chairman.

William H. Taylor, Charles T. Pollard, Isaac W. Hayne, Thomas S. Mays, Frederick Jordan, William R. Pickett, A. G. Goodwin, S. C. Oliver, Henry Lucas, C. Bellingier, Thomas M. Barnett, Robert I. Ware, James Gilmer, Jesse P. Taylor, B. S. Bibb, E. A. Polk, Abner M'Ghee, Green Wood, A. J. Pickett, Alexander Carter.

From the Greenville Mountaineer.

The Court of Sessions and Common Pleas continued the whole week out at Spartanburgh. C. H. A great deal of unfinished business remains on docket, notwithstanding the assiduity of the presiding Judge. It is supposed that extra Court will be ordered for Greenville and Spartanburgh, to hold some time during the next summer.

An unusual case of homicide was tried at Spartanburgh. A man by the name of Mayberry Mitchell was arraigned for the murder of Henry Stone. It appeared by evidence that these men had been friends uniformly up to the fatal hour in which the latter received his death blow. Stone was intoxicated, and by abusive language provoked Mitchell to strike him a blow with his fist, which fell him to the earth, and after he fell two more blows were inflicted on his head. Mitchell was dragged off by a bystander, and Stone was found to be quite dead, as soon as approached by the crowd. His skull was fractured between the eyes, and his neck dislocated. The occurrence took place at a muster, where, of course, whiskey was plenty. The prosecution was conducted by General Whitner, Solicitor, and the defence by Henry & Babo, and E. C. Leitcher, Esqrs. The Jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter. Mitchell was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

St. Joseph, Oct. 31.

Melancholly Disaster.—The Mill steam boat Leroy, plying between Chattanooga and Iola, collapsed her flue on Sunday last near Bloomstown on her passage down the river, killing the Captain, Engineer, two white firemen, the steward, (a free man of color) and a passenger supposed to be Mr. Daniel Rowlett, of Apalachee, and badly burning the 2d Pilot, and a negro woman.

By a passenger, Mr. Willis Alston, learn that the explosion was most terrific, blowing large fragments of the boat two hundred yards from the river. The Pilot at the wheel, was thrown nearly one hundred yards up the river, with the chimneys and parts of the wheel house; he swam out, however without sustaining any injury.—The berth occupied by Mr. Alston, was torn to atoms and he was thrown on his feet into the middle of the cabin. Captain Tupper, a passenger, in an opposite berth, was knocked out and came too, with his head on the floor and his feet upon the opposite side of the boat. Mr. Rowlett, the passenger in the berth under him, has never been seen. The mail and one trunk all that was saved, as the boat was immediately wrapped in flames and consumed in 10 or 15 minutes. The boilers of the boat were in an unsafe condition, though the accident occurred through the carelessness of the engineer, who is said to have been drunk—there was no water in the boilers.

The Orange crop of this year, raised in this Territory, will be worth \$200,000.—Hitherto that amount, and a much greater, has been paid to Havana for that one article of consumption. The profits arising from the produce of tropical fruits have been very great, and as they become acclimated in this Territory, they will not only afford an article of luxury, but a valuable addition to our income. Ample encouragement, in the price which fruits at ways command, is afforded to the horticulturist. One gentleman residing on the St. John's River, a few years ago purchased a few orange trees, which by skillful management has become so productive that his income from oranges alone now amounts to several thousands of dollars.—As our population increases, we hope to see many of the fruits peculiar to tropical climates introduced on the plantations on this river. The prize of wealth is to the most enterprising; and no source of a wealth promises a competency to an industrious man, with more chances of success, than the acclimation of tropical fruits. We trust some of our readers will devote their attention to this branch of agriculture. It is an experiment well worth trying. Try it, and a few years hence bananas, plantains, and figs, with be as common articles of export from Florida, as oranges now are, or as sweet potatoes are from Virginia and the Carolinas.—Apalachicola Advertiser.

The official returns of the census, give a population of 46,382 to Cincinnati—44,127 whites, and 1,255 colored. That city contains 5,315 boys and girls in schools; and 2,941 white adults who cannot read or write.

Hard Times.—It is said that three thousand visitors at the Saratoga Springs eclosed back Mr. Webster's lamentations of hard times. Only fancy how hard must be the times for the three thousand visitors at Saratoga Springs.—Globe.

The Charleston Courier of the 12th inst. says:—We take pleasure in stating that the Bank of the State of South Carolina, South Western Rail Road Bank, and Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, will hereafter receive on deposit, the Bills of all the Banks in the State.

A new religious sect has sprung up in the western parts of America, particularly in Marietta. They style themselves Halcyons, and the most novel feature of their creed is, that "Aaron's breast plate, called by the Jews Urim and Thummim, must be retrieved before the resurrection of the dead.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The Highlands.—The Gardiner, (Mr.) Spectator, contains the following extract from a letter to a gentleman in Gardiner, from Professor Renwick, one of the engineers engaged in the boundary survey.—"I am happy to be able to communicate to you that the result of my operations will probably leave no other basis for the British claim than the quibble whether the Bay of Fundy be the Atlantic Ocean. I have discovered and explored a range of mountains extending from the Bay of Chaleurs, around the heads of the branches of the St. John's to the Temiscouata portage, so that on the British ground that the Highlands are necessarily mountains they can be met to adantage. The height of these mountains, I can only guess at, until I make up the calculations."

The North-Eastern Boundary.—A Correspondent of the Boston Mercantile Journal, writing from Bangor on Wednesday last, says:—"Two of the young men who accompanied the Boundary Commissioners, have arrived in this city. I am informed that

the whole ground has been carefully examined, and that the Commissioners are on their return. Their report will probably come to us by the way of Washington; and until we get it, we must put up with such information as may casually fall from those connected with the expedition.

I am informed that there is not a doubt upon the minds of the Commissioners, that the line claimed by the Americans is the true line; and that no person who makes the examination with the intention of ascertaining the truth, can arrive at any other conclusion. This, I have no doubt is correct; and all we want to bring this irritating question to a close, is energetic and determined action on the part of the government.

A Discovery.—Some three or four weeks since a party of farmers assembled together at a mound on the premises of Mr. Hughes, for the purposes of digging into the same, and ascertaining what it contained. They accordingly commenced operations, and after digging some three feet below the surface of the mound, they came to a layer of hard earth, similar to brick through this layer, they were not only a little surprised to find a large lot of old "Continental Bills," neatly enveloped in an untanned Buffalo Skin. On further search a number of ancient coins were found, composed chiefly of zinc, brass, copper and pewter.

But what is most remarkable an iron time piece was found nearly at the bottom of the mound. This watch or time-piece was marked on the inside by "Pela Foruche, Patre 1300!" and on the back of it was engraved "bon vivant." The watch weighs twenty eight ounces, and is somewhat rusted. The works are composed of brass and steel, and it is similar in style and make to the English hunter's watch of this day. Several other articles were found, the names of which our informant did not recollect.—Cincinnati Ledger.

CURIOUS CALCULATION.—An account was taken on the 19th of August of the number of carriages of various descriptions, which passed King William street, London bridge, from eight in the morning, till eight in the evening: From eight to nine o'clock 603; from nine to ten 597; from ten to eleven 955; from eleven to twelve 1,015; from twelve to one 984; from one to two 806; from two to the 905; from three to four 973; from four to five 1,053; from five to six 812; from six to seven 771; from seven to eight 894; total 11,010.—This averages 927 an hour, or 15 in every minute; and it is fair to presume that there is no street in the world where so many carriages pass in one day.

On September 1st, several persons were engaged in order to ascertain the number of foot passengers which passed the same place from eight in the morning till eight in the evening, and the result was as follows:—from eight to nine o'clock, 3,600; from nine to ten, 4,460; from ten to eleven, 4,380; from eleven to twelve, 4,620; from twelve to one, 3,900; from one to two, 3,840; from two to three, 4,200; from three to four, 4,480; from four to five, 5,280; from five to six, 4,480; from six to seven, 3,945; from seven to eight, 6,720, total, 53,505. This statement will be found equal in number to 4,454 per hour, or 74 every minute. The number of persons supposed to pass in and with carriages (averaging two to each) amounts to 22,020, which, added to the above, makes a total of 75,505 passenger in twelve hours.

Population and Property.—The books of the several marsh is employed to take the late census in New York, present an aggregate of 313,629, of whom 144,324 are white males, and 153,530 are white females. The colored population amounts to 15,696, of whom 6,637 are males, and 9,059 females. The increase since 1835, has been about 43,000. The value of real and personal property in the city assessed this year, is \$187,121,464 real, and \$95,721,699 personal;—total, \$282,843,163; being a decrease of \$14,028,257 from last year's valuation.—American Sentinel.

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SILK CULTURE.

The importance of the manufacture of silk as shown by the annual official statement of the commerce of the United States. From that document it appears the value of silks imported during the year ending the 30th of September last.

This is nearly double the amount of any other article imported into the U. States, and clearly indicates the great extent of its use. This is certainly an enormous sum to pay for a single article in one year.

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