

Miscellaneous.

New York, Nov. 16. Very important from the Pacific.—We received the annexed very important piece by the Panama, which arrived yesterday from Canton.

In lat. 25, long. 60 N. he spoke the whale ship Ontario, of Nantucket, on a cruise—the Captain of which reported that a French squadron had taken possession of the Marquesas group of islands, landed troops on them and fortified two of the largest.—The commander of the fleet had sealed orders, which he did not open till he arrived off the islands.

Our whale ships made the Marquesas their halfway house in the Pacific. They stop there for water and provisions. They are important for that purpose. This is an extraordinary movement on the part of the French. What does it mean? This group is composed of five islands, which are named Christina, St. Pedro, Hood, Magdalena, and St. Dominica. They are in about lat. 9 50 S. and long. 130 W. The inhabitants are of large size, tawny, tattooed from head to foot. The men go naked and the women nearly so. They cook and eat all persons killed in battle, and also all their prisoners. What will the French do with such a people? They will do something, however, with the islands.—Herald.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

Late From Florida.—The U. S. steamer Col. Harney, Capt. Pearson, arrived today from Palatka. From a passenger we learn that Gen. Worth had arrived at Tampa Bay, and all remained quiet there. A party of Creeks had come in at Tampa, believed to be about one half of all that portion of the Creeks now remaining out. The remainder of the Creeks had also promised to come in soon and were daily expected. Though many people here doubted whether the Florida war would ever end, we think the gallant General now in command will have the honor of finally closing this war.

Interesting to Masons.—We find the following published in a late Galveston Times, as advertisements. They will be read with interest by all free and accepted Masons.

TO THE FRATERNITY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Whereas, William P. Lewis, a Royal Arch Mason formerly a resident of this place, has been guilty of the grossest unmasonic conduct, in basely playing the traitor to his adopted country, and, by pledging his masonic word as to the truth of his false statement, beguiling his brethren and companions in arms, into a mock convention with the enemy, delivering them into Mexican captivity; he receiving from the enemy as the price of his treason a large portion of the Texian merchandise;—

Therefore, this is to notify all companions, Brethren and Lodges, that said William P. Lewis has been and is forever expelled from all the privileges and benefits of masonry by Lone Star Royal Arch Chapter, No. 4, held at the city of Austin, and working under a charter from the Grand Chapter of the Republic of Texas. William P. Lewis is a native of Philadelphia: State of Pennsylvania, U. S.; he is probably 30 or 31 years of age, florid complexion, black eyes, and about 5 feet 10 inches high.

Given under my hand and seal of said [L. S.] Chapter, at the city of Austin, this 4th day of October, 1842. GEORGE K. TEULON, King, High Priest, p. t. of Lone Star Chap. No. 3. Walter Winn, Secretary.

All Editors throughout the world friendly to the institution of masonry, or to Texas, are respectfully requested to give the above publicity.

TO THE HONORABLE FRATERNITY OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Notice is hereby given, that Wm. P. Lewis, a Master Mason, and in this Lodge formerly a resident of the city of Austin, and a Captain in the unfortunate Santa Fe Expedition, has for the grossest unmasonic conduct and treason to his country, been forever expelled from all the immunities, and benefits of masonry, by Austin Lodge No. 12, held in the city of Austin under a charter from the Grand Lodge of the Republic of Texas.

Given under my hand and the seal of [L. S.] said Lodge this day of October, A. D. 1842. A. L. 5842. EDWARD BURLESON, W. Master of Austin Lodge No. 12. Walter Winn, Secretary pro. tem.

Progress of the Cause.—Extract of a Letter dated, Woodville, (Miss.) Nov. 7, 1842.

"We have now in favor of Calhoun for the Presidency of the United States, the Senator of this, Poindexter's old County, and the two Representatives, who were all Harrison men in the last Presidential election, when he received a majority of 514 votes over Van Buren. Now we are all sanguine in this county of giving Calhoun a decisive majority. The fact is Calhoun is the decided favorite in this State for the Presidency."—Char. Mer.

Developing the Resources of our Country.—To Buncombe County, North Carolina, is the whole South and West indebted, for introducing a new staple into the market. The opinion has been boldly and repeatedly advanced that the South would soon be compelled to abandon the culture of Cotton, and substitute something else as the staple commodity of the country. Some of our patriots have been for substituting grass, some Morus Multicaulis, some Berkshire pigs, and some ten cent seven-pences; but standing on the heights of Buncombe, some patriot hunter has discovered that the true wealth of the country, consists in—Passumps. Accordingly, on Tuesday last, a wagon load (thirty-five) of live passumps, were brought into the Columbia Market, from Buncombe, and offered at the low price of 37 1-2 cts. per passump.—Temperance Advocate.

An Abolition Kidnapper Caught.—A man named Palmer, in Huron county, Ohio, was overtaken on Wednesday last, near Norwalk, by several Kentuckians, whose slaves he had secreted, and was conveying them to the mouth of the Huron, and from thence to be taken to Canada. He had thirteen under his charge, twelve of whom belonged to the Kentuckians, and after an impartial examination before a justice in Norwalk, was committed to await his trial at the Supreme Court in Columbus.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1842.



"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will perish amidst the ruins."

FOR PRESIDENT: JOHN C. CALHOUN. Not subject to the action of any Convention.

FOR GOVERNOR: Gen. JAMES H. HAMMOND. FOR U. S. SENATOR: Gen. GEORGE McDUFFIE. FOR CONGRESS: Col. WHITFIELD BROOKS.

On Monday last the Legislature of this State convened at Columbia. We request our correspondent, and those of our friends in that body, who conveniently can, to forward us such accounts of the proceedings as they may think interesting to this section of country.

On the 19th inst., Mr. Magee, was elected Ordinary of Anderson District.

An Ohio paper states, that Governor Shannon, of that State, has declared himself in favor of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, for the next Presidency.

Maj. E. C. Leitner, was on the 11th inst. elected Colonel of the 36th Regiment, U. S. M., in Spartanburg District.

Hogs.—We assure Drivers, that they will find ready sale of from 5 to 600 head of Hogs in this village and its vicinity, at the present market prices, as there has been but few of our citizens supplied.

North Carolina.—On Monday the 21st inst., the Legislature of this State was organized by electing the following officers:—In the Senate, Louis D. Wilson, as Speaker; Thomas G. Stone, Principal Clerk; and William Stringer, as Principal Clerk. In the House of Commons, Calvin Graves, as Speaker; L. M. Sturtevant, as Principal Clerk.

At a meeting of the Directors of the South Western Rail Road Bank, held on the 25th inst., in Charleston, James Rose, Esq., was unanimously elected President; and at a meeting of the Directors of Lou. Cin. and Charleston Rail Road Company, Col. James Gadsden, was unanimously elected President.

Massachusetts.—By the latest returns received from this State, it appears that the Democrats have succeeded in electing a majority of their State Representatives, and that Morton, the Democratic candidate, will, in all probability be Governor of the State. What will the "Old Coon" of Ashland, say to this?

The Governor of Georgia has offered a reward of one hundred and fifty dollars, for the arrest of a man by the name of Bennet Weaver, who is charged with the murder of Shepherd W. Riley. Weaver is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, quick spoken, dark hair, fair skin, and yellow or grey eyes; between 30 and 35 years of age.

Col. James Watson Webb, editor of the N. York Courier & Enquirer, has been arraigned a second time, on the charge of "leaving the State with the intent to give or receive a challenge to fight a duel," to which he pleaded guilty. The Court ordered the Colonel into close confinement until sentence day. The lowest term of imprisonment that the Court can inflict, is two years in the State prison, at Sing Sing.

India Cotton.—We refer our readers to our first page, for a letter, said to have been received by the editors of the Cincinnati Gazette, from a correspondent in Liverpool, on the subject of India Cotton: we publish it, not that we believe the statement, but to show the manner in which the Tariffites have played their hands in order to carry their point in Ohio, and to induce the Southern Planters to advocate a Protective Tariff. They have been beaten badly in their own State, in spite of all their cunning, and their letter writers, we assure them, cannot alter the course of Southern Planters, by spinning out such tough yarns.

The Weather.—For the last few days we have had the coldest weather ever experienced in this section of country, at this time of year, by our oldest inhabitants; and, by the following, we find our friends in the mountains have had cause to blow their fingers.

Cold Weather.—On Sunday morning last, the weather was colder than we recollect ever to have experienced at the same time of year. At sun-rise the Thermometer stood at only 12 degrees above zero—or 20° below freezing. On Wednesday morning, at the same hour, the mercury was 15° above zero, and yesterday morning 18°. It will thus be seen that winter is upon us in good earnest, even in November.

The coldest day we had last winter, was the 17th of February, at which time the Thermometer stood at 12° above zero or 20° below the freezing point.—Greenville Mountaineer.

Toll.—The Constitutionalist of the 22d inst., states that the City Council of Augusta have passed an Ordinance, by which wagons and carts, carrying Cotton to market, pass the Bridge free of toll. This may, perhaps be a benefit to a few, but we feel assured that our Planters generally, prefer to deal in the thriving town of Hamburg, where their Cotton (which appears to be the only article wanted by this liberal body,) brings as good a price, and the merchandise wanted by them can be obtained on as good terms, as in Augusta, and what is still more enticing, our correspondent informs us, that the paper affords in Hamburg, is at par with "Benton's Drops."

Mr. Editor.—I request the favor of you to publish in your paper, the following list of Appointments for the Rev. C. F. Felt, a converted Jew of the Baptist denomination, And oblige yours, &c.

- W. B. JOHNSON. Abbeville C. H., Tuesday night, 13th Decr. Mt. Moriah, Wednesday 12 o'clock, 14th Greenwood, at night, " Fellowship, Thursday 12 o'clock, 15th Sister Spring, Friday do. 16th L. Stephen's Creek, Saturday do. 17th Edgefield Court House, Lord's Day 18th Antioch, Monday 12 o'clock, 19th B. Stephens' Creek, Tuesday do. 20th Mt. Zion, Wednesday do. 21st Mt. Lebanon, Thursday do. 22nd Hamburg, Friday night, 23rd

From the Greenville Mountaineer. Mr. Felt carries with him credentials, signed by twenty-one ministers of the gospel, of different denominations in New York. He has also, with him for sale, a number of the following books, written by himself, viz: "Joseph and Benjamin," "Judah and Israel," or a "narrative of his life," and "Scripture Types." The following is an extract from among the numerous certificates and recommendations, which Mr. Felt has in his possession:

"Mr. Felt is at present without pastoral charge, and at his advanced age of three score years and ten, it is not probable that the peculiar duties of an under shepherd will again devolve upon him. Having devoted a considerable portion of his time to the preparation of several valuable religious works, he is advised to make a tour to the South and West, for the purpose of disposing of them, and preaching the glorious gospel of the blessed God, as opportunity may be afforded him. We have read the works entitled "Joseph and Benjamin," "Judah and Israel," or "A Narrative of his life," and "Scripture Types," with both pleasure and profit, and can, therefore, cordially recommend them to Christians of every evangelical denomination. As our brother Felt is not travelling as a Missionary or Agent of any society, but at his own expense, and as he has a large family entirely dependent on him for support, we hope that the brethren will help him on his way, by such pecuniary aid as his circumstances so pressing demand. We are glad to find that the Churches where he preaches are generally making converts for him."

From the Charleston Mercury. Massachusetts Election.—The following from the Boston Times of Thursday, is the latest and also the best news on this subject. It affords strong hopes that the Legislature of the "Old Bay State" will be, for the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, DEMOCRATIC. For Congress, it is said there are but four members chosen—one Democrat and three Whigs—in the other six Districts no choice.

Returns of votes from every town in the State give the following result: Whole number of votes 117,579; for Norton, 56,234; Davis, 54,545; all others 6200; Morton's majority over Davis, 1689. Increase of the Democratic vote since 1841, 5117. Decrease in the Federal vote, 1200. Increase in the scattering vote 2879. Morton's net gain over Davis, since 1841, 6317. Davis's loss last year, compared with Morton's vote and scattering, is over 9000.

The Democrats have 16 Senators, the Whigs 10. In Worcester, Essex, Franklin and Plymouth, no Senators are chosen. 132 Democrats, 129 Whigs, and 1 Abolitionist, have been chosen Representatives. Whatever be the political character of the government for the ensuing year, it must be conceded that the Democrats have achieved a victory.

The Examination of the Senior Class of South Carolina College, closed last week. The following is a list of those who received the honors. W. P. Starke, Edgefield. J. M. Landrum, " Saml. Jones, Wilkes Co., Georgia. Wm. A. Paul, Abbeville. W. Adams, Edgefield. A. K. Calhoun, Fairfield. W. L. Anderson, Laurens. F. J. Schaffer, Charleston. R. H. Goodwin, Columbia. J. W. Red, Mississippi. C. C. Pegues, Alabama.

Mexico and Texas.—It is stated with confidence in the Courier des Etats Unis, upon the faith of recent private letters from Paris, that the French and English Governments have determined to unite in offering their mediation between Mexico and Texas to the end of inducing the recognition by Mexico of the independence of Texas, and of consolidating a peace between them.

Salt.—Those salt manufacturers of New York, who not long ago sent Henry Clay twenty-three barrels of that article, where witty fellows in thus practically joking him upon the spoiled state of his prospects. The joke—not the prospects—has been becoming better and better ever since.—He has been beaten in almost as many states as there were barrels of salt.—Pennsylvania.

Jack's Liberty.—The sailors of the U. S. ship St. Louis, which recently arrived at Norfolk from the Pacific, assigned, by written agreement, their "slush money," the net amount of which was upwards of eighty-eight dollars, to the Orphan Asylum in that city.—No class of people are more liberal than sailors, and none earn their money harder.

From the Advertiser.

The Cambridge Agricultural Society held its first Fair on Friday the 4th Novr. 1842, at which there was a large concourse of the citizens of Abbeville, Edgefield, and the adjoining districts, who partook of an excellent barbecue prepared for the occasion.

After the Society had met, and the President having taken his seat, Col. Whitfield Brooks asked leave of the Society, to introduce the Rev. Mr. Dubose, of Columbia, which was granted, after introduction Mr. Dubose rose, and in a very few remarks stated to the Society his object in visiting us, to be in regard to establishing an Agricultural Paper in Columbia, after Mr. Dubose concluded, the President asked what course the Society would adopt in regard to said enterprise.

When Mr. P. S. Brooks moved that the President appoint a committee of five to procure subscribers to said paper, which was adopted. The Society then proceeded to regulate business, when several gentlemen were proposed as members of the Society and unanimously elected.

On motion of Col. Brooks, it was resolved, That the Committee to award Premiums, be authorized to appoint a proxy in all cases where one of them was interested.

On motion of Dr. Griffin, it was resolved, That there be a Premium awarded to 2nd best for Pigs, and a Diploma to the third best.

The resolution offering Premiums on foreign stock was taken up, and after considerable discussion lost.

Col. Brooks moved that the committees do examine the foreign stock shown to day, and award degrees of merit to the same, which was agreed to.

The Society then took a recess to enable the several committees to examine the stock, &c., and after the examination of said stock the Society again assembled.

Dr. Griffin from the committee on Horses, submitted the following report:

That we award to G. W. Holloway the premium for the best 2 year old; to Maj. W. Eddins for the 2d best; and to Harcy Clarke for the 3d best.

To Col. John D. Williams for the best 1 year old Colt; to Maj. W. Eddins for the 2d best; and to Maj. Carville for the 3d best.

To James F. Watson for the best sucking Colt. Favorable mention was also made of 1 year old Colts shown by Genl. Gilliam and Col. Brooks.

Col. Brooks from the committee on Cattle, submitted the following report: That the committee had examined all the Cattle brought before them, and that they were of the opinion, that a young Bull and Heifer, owned by Colonel Whitfield Brooks, were the two best produced for examination, and entitled to rank as first and second choice, but excluded from a premium by a rule of the Society, that we take great pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Society, the specimens of native Cattle, exhibited by Genl. Gilliam, and P. S. Brooks, particularly a young Heifer of Mr. Brooks', which might have challenged comparison with the best on the ground, but was excluded from competition by being over age. G. W. Holloway, R. A. Griffin, R. M. White, and Maj. Eddins exhibited respectively, some fine specimens of Cattle the produce of Kentucky.

The committee are unanimous in the opinion, that R. M. White shewed the best Calf, the produce of his own plantation, and therefore entitled to receive the highest premium.

That Maj. Eddins produced the second and third best, and therefore entitled to receive premium and diploma. The committee cannot close this report, without taking the most favorable notice of a lot of young heifers, belonging to Maj. Eddins, the produce of his plantation of good blood, form and size, and greatly superior to the common of the country.

Capt. Griffin from the committee on Hogs, submitted the following report: That we award to Thomas C. Griffin the premium for the best Pig under six months old; to Dr. S. V. Cain for the 2d best; and to Maj. Eddins for the 3d best.

To Thomas C. Griffin for the best pair Pigs under twelve months old; to Dr. Cain for the 2d best; and to Col. Brooks for the 3d best. The committee do further award the following distinctions for foreign stock exhibited, to Dr. John A. Stuart, for the best Pig from six to twelve months old; to Col. R. Griffin for 2d best; and to Capt. Griffin for the 3d best; to J. W. Child for the best Pig under six months old; to W. W. Griffin for the 2nd and 3d best; to Col. R. Griffin for the best pair Pigs under twelve months old; to W. W. Griffin for the 2nd best; and J. W. Child for the 3d best.

Dr. Griffin from the committee, reported, that they had awarded the premium for the best Ram to Maj. Eddins, and for the best Ewe to the same.

The President then brought to the notice of the Society, a Circular from the South Carolina Agricultural Society, addressed to this Society, in regard to an Agricultural survey.

Col. Brooks, after some remarks, moved, that we do join in with said Society, in petitioning the Legislature for said survey, which was lost.

The propriety of appointing Delegates to the State Agricultural Society was brought to the notice of the Society, and, on motion it was resolved, that we send delegates to said meeting, and that the President appoint them.

The President appointed Dr. R. C. Griffin, N. L. Griffin, Esqr., Maj. Eddins, Joel Smith, Esqr., and Col. Whitfield Brooks.

The Society then adjourned. ZACH. W. CARVILLE, Sec. Secretary.

The Cabinet.—The Madisonian says: "Many rumors being abroad of expected changes in the President's Cabinet, we feel it to be our duty to state, as we are able to do that no changes in the offices of Heads of Departments are likely to take place before or during the approaching session of Congress; and whatever changes may after that time occur (if any) will be in the spirit of most friendly relation between the President and all the present Heads of Departments."

For the Advertiser.

Mr. Editor.—A writer, in your paper of the 16th inst., over the signature of "A Parent," says, in referring to Professor Wayland, who is spoken of as a candidate for the Presidency of the South Carolina College: "That he has indirectly connected himself with the cause of the Abolitionists, none can deny, who will give themselves the trouble of examining his work, entitled, Moral Science, as much as any Professor I have read of in the union, and for this alone, he ought to be discountenanced by all Southerners."

Permit me, Mr. Editor, to state, in your columns, for the information of "A Parent," and others, what I understand and believe to be the nature of the connexion, existing between Professor Wayland and the cause of the Abolitionists.

When the Professor's "Moral Science" first appeared, the Abolitionists raised the shout of triumph, and hailed the author as their champion. The Professor soon published another work, entitled, "Limitations of Human Responsibility." In this work, he gave them to understand very clearly, that he had no sympathies with their cause, and therefore declined the honor which they had conferred upon him. They, then, denounced him with severity. And his conduct since has not conciliated them, for he wields the extensive influence, which he possesses, in imposing a salutary check upon their mischievous plans, and unwholesome associations. When the Professor visited Europe, a year or two since, the prominent Abolitionists of England stood aloof from him, or received him coldly. Mr. Sturge, the Abolitionist of famous memory, who crossed "the wide Atlantic," to present to President Tyler, a memorial on the subject of Abolition, though requested to meet the Professor at the house of a common friend in London, refused to do so. It thus appears, not only that the Abolitionists themselves do not regard the Professor, as connected even indirectly with their cause, but that he is their opponent.

But "A Parent" refers to the Moral Science of the Professor, for proof of his indirect connexion with the cause of the Abolitionists, and I therefore, now turn to that authority. But, before I examine it, I shall take the liberty of exhibiting the true cause of the Abolitionists. And this will appear in the following quotations from their published documents, some of which are now before me.

"Resolved, That the sectarian organizations, called Churches, which fellowship the slave holder or his apologists, as a Christian, and refuse to bear a faithful public testimony against slavery and its abettors, ought not to be recognized as Christian Churches, but universally reprobated; as a great fraternity of man stealers."

"Resolved, That the great body of the American people by their horrid practice of slavery, have shown themselves behind all known heathen nations in humanity, and are by false professions fast bringing Christianity and Republicanism into disgrace and contempt in the earth."

"The American Clergy, as a body, with individual exceptions are denounced—as a GREAT BROTHERHOOD OF THIEVES."

In their petitions to Congress, the Abolitionists "pray that slavery may be abolished in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories." They also require the immediate abolition of slavery without regard to consequences, and refuse to the Christian master, who will not comply with this requirement, the recognition of a Christian brother, a seat at their communion table, and, if a Minister, the use of their pulpit. They also encourage the slave to abscond from his master, and to use violence if necessary, in effecting his liberation.

Let us now hear the Professor in his "Moral Science." "The Gospel neither commands masters to manumit slaves, nor authorizes slaves to free themselves from their masters; and also it goes further, and prescribes the duties suited to both parties in their present condition." "The duty of slaves is also explicitly made known in the Bible. They are bound to obedience, fidelity, submission, and respect to their masters, not only to the good and kind, but also to the unkind and froward." "Thus we see that the Christian religion—provides the only method in which, after it (slavery) has once been established, it may be abolished, and that with entire safety and benefit to both parties. By instilling the right moral dispositions into the bosom of the master and the slave, it teaches the one the duty of reciprocity, & the other the duty of submission; & thus without tumult, without disorder, without revenge, but by the real improvement of both parties restores both to the relation towards each other intended by their creator." The above is taken from the Professor's larger work. The following is from the abridgement for the use of Schools and Academies. "The duty of the slave is submission and obedience, in all cases, in which this obedience is not at variance with the command of God. The fact that the master exercises an unlawful authority, in no manner gives to the slave the liberty of retaliation." "And yet more. It is our duty to make known to all men, who are willing to hear us, what we consider to be their duty to God; having done this, our responsibility, in respect to their actions, ceases. If they will not listen to us, the responsibility of their conduct rests with themselves. We are not, however, at liberty, to use offensive language respecting them, or to excite men to war and bloodshed. The principles of the Gospel always teach us to do good to one party, by doing good to both. And if we attempt to do good in any other way, I think we cannot plead for our practice the sanction of the Gospel."

Professor Wayland recognizes the relation of a Christian brother in a believer, tho' a slave holder, sits down with him at the same communion board, and, if he be a preacher, occupies with him the same pulpit.

It is now evident, I think, that the Professor has no sympathies with the cause of the Abolitionists. For their cause is the cause of abuse, insubordination, violence, bloodshed, and evil. Whilst the Professor is for civility, subordination, quietness, good order and peace.

It is true, that the Professor teaches that I think this is the title, but not having the work by me, I may mistake the exact words.

slavery is wrong, and he is thus an Anti-slavery man, but not an Abolitionist. He reaches his point, not by hard words and abusive epithets, but by a course of reasoning on general principles, such as are recognized in the Declaration of Independence and the Bible; as for example: "All men are born free and equal." "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." "Do unto all men as you would they should do unto you." It seems, that our government recognizes the same general principles in the laws enacted to repress the African slave trade. These laws consider that trade as piracy, punish those who engage in it, if taken, as pirates, and liberate the slaves. Whilst in accordance with the principles of these laws, the Professor thinks that slavery is opposed to the spirit of the Bible and the genius of our government; yet considering our system of slavery as sustained by the laws, he nowhere denounces the slave holder as a thief. He does not urge the emancipation of the slave regardless of consequences. He discountenances disobedience on the part of the slave, and insists on the high motives, which the Gospel enforces, to secure his quiet submission and faithful regards in the service of the master. And in support of these views he wields his great influence against the Abolitionists.

After closing the argument, by which he endeavors to show that the system of slavery is wrong, and should be abandoned, the Professor adds, "But it may be said, immediate abolition would be the greatest possible injury to the slaves themselves. They are not competent to self government. This is a question of fact, which it is not in the province of moral philosophy to decide. It very likely may be so. So far as I know, the facts are not sufficiently known to warrant a full opinion on the subject." He then points out the manner in which he thinks the preparation for their ultimate liberation should be made. But nothing of the spirit of the Abolitionist appears in this mode of preparation. It consists in a course of moral training, which is "without tumult, without disorder, without revenge, and in the real moral improvement of both parties," as quoted above.

"A Parent" expresses his regret, that Wayland's Moral Science has been introduced into some of the first Schools of this District, because of the strong tint of Abolitionism, which he supposes the work contains. This objection proceeds upon the principle, that a work which is exceptionable in one point, though otherwise good and desirable, should be banished from the course of instruction to be adopted for youth. Let us apply this principle to the books used in our Academies and Colleges.

In the Classical Department, the heathen writers of Greece and Rome are used. Of these I select one.—The Iliad of Homer. The Heathen Mythology holds a prominent place throughout this poem. Its chief Goddess is Revenge, and her High Priest, Achilles. He becomes affronted, for a slight cause, at the commencement of the Trojan war, and withdraws himself from all participation in the contest for nine long years. At length Patroclus, his friend, attired in the hero's armor, goes forth to battle, and is slain by Hector, Achilles, influenced by the spirit of revenge, then buckles on his armor, and prepares for the fight. He slays the destroyer of his friend, the noble Hector, and binding the lifeless body to his triumphant car, he drags him, in conformity with the usages of that day, three times around the walls of Troy. Thus, after merging the patriot in the blind devotee, he sinks the man to the level of the brute. This book is put into the hands of the rising generation of a Protestant Christian country, after youth must glow with the fire of the Grecian hero, and breathe the spirit of his hero. Thus are they taught to drink in the spirit of revenge in a country, whose system of religion teaches the forgiveness of injuries, whose founder, the Prince of Peace, died an ignominious death to procure forgiveness to a rebellious Jew, and to teach its inhabitants the exercise of this Godlike virtue, without which, they cannot hope for eternal life. Now here is a book, defective not in one chapter only, or the section of a chapter, which may be cut out and destroyed, but defective in its very frame work, which is used in our course of instruction for the youth of this land. The same is generally true of the Greek and Latin Classics.

In the Historical Department, I select the elegant work of Gibbon. The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. In the 15th and 16th chapters of this work, the author makes the most insidious attack upon the credibility of the Christian Religion. And yet this history is put into the hands of our youth, as an important link in the chain of historical writings. How does this accord with the course of reading, which should fortify our youth in the belief of the Bible.

It may be replied however, "that these works are necessary, any essential to the thorough education of our youth; for they contain "half our learning." The philosophical treasures, which they possess, are indispensable to our highest improvement. A critical knowledge of the Greek is necessary for rightly understanding and translating the New Testament. A like acquaintance with the Latin is necessary for acquiring a knowledge of the history of the Church for many centuries. Be it so, But if the principle, on which the objection proceeds be correct, viz: That a work, which contains one exceptionable point, though otherwise desirable and good, must be banished from our Schools; then must these works be proscribed from our Seminaries of learning.

(To be continued.)

South Carolina College.—It astounds us to learn that Dr. Wayland, of Brown University, R. I. (we suppose him to be the man referred to,) is the most prominent candidate for the Presidency of S. C. College.—We are somewhat familiar with the writings and opinions of Dr. Wayland, having always lived in the vicinity of his location; and in our judgment a more injudicious selection could not be made. He is a warm and bigoted sectarian, and as a politician is the champion and defender of doctrines, diametrically opposed in almost every point to the cherished principles of the South. He