FOREIGN.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. On Tuesday evening the 27th ult. the following extraordinary scene took place in the most dignified assembly in the em-

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND BENEFICES BILL. Lord Brougham said, in consequence of the noble earl (Aberdeeu.) whom he did not see in his place, being determined to proceed with this measure on Thursday. he should postpone the second reading of his Slave-trade Suppresion Bill from that day until Tuesday next. At the same time that he gave this notice, he must take the opportunity of expressing his regret satisfaction that the poble earl, aand di gainst this remonstrance and contrary to his solicitation, should have insisted on proceeding last night with a measure which could only have for its object to insult and affront the judges in their lordship's house, in order to give some sort of self-importance to certain other judges elsewhere. "So much," said the noble lord, passionately, "so much for having a relation in the Cabinet! For my part, however, I shall not let the matter rest here. 1 give the poble earl fair notice that on Thursday I will bring forward in detail the whole of the subject of this insult, and we will then see if your lordships, after my explanation, will put such an affront upon the judges as will be conveyed by your adoption of this measure."

The Earl of Haddington said, the nuble lord certainly could not have taken a more inconvenient or extraordinary opportunity of mentioning his intention.

Lord Brougham (in a wioleut tone.)-Was I here last night ?

The Earl of Haddington (not noticing the interruption)-but with respect to a portion of his address he must at once deny that it was the object of his noble friend, by this bill, either to insult or affront the judges of their lordship's house, for the purpose, as the noble lord had put it, of giving a sort of importance to judges in another place. His noble friend, the noble earl, had expressly declared last night, that he regretted the necessi'y which compelled him to differ from the judges-that his object was simply to prevent division and diminution in the Church of Scotland, and to preclude the possibility of that sad result, the total dis-establishment of the church, which he confidently expected would take place if this measure was not carried. If the only effect of the measure would be to set aside their lordships.judg ment, he thought be might safely declare that the bill would never have been thought

Lord Brougham .- What does the noble earl mean by my taking an "extraordinary opportunity ?" Extraordinary ! What care I for a public breakfast ? That's "extraordinary" if you will. It is "extraordinary" "most extraordinary"-that the noble earl (Aberdeen) should not be in his place.

The Earl of Haddington .-- His bill is not before the House to-might.

Lord Brougham .- Not before the House? Why is at he here I Tell me that_an. ower me that Doesn't he know that I was bare the carly 1 are of hast night-the indisposition, under which I have been suffering last six days-that I, the party on trial-1, whose judgment is impugned -whose decision is about to be declared wrong,-does he not know that I being so unwell that I was obliged to leave the house, I asked for a single day's respiteonly a day's delay- that that respite was refused, and that the law by which I am to be declared wrong, by which my judgment is to be set aside and declared erroneons, was carried absolutely behind my back ? Talk of "extraordinary proceedings," indeed,-that was one, if you like -but it is anything but extraordinary that I should come down here to complain thereof ! As for the law, I'm not going to condesend to discuss "law" with the noble lord! I shall discuss "law" with my noble friend on the woolsack, to whom I have written a letter giving notice of my intention, and, please God, if I live. I will enter upon that discussion with him uext Thursday; and more than that, will make good, I have no doubt, every single point that I may venture to secert. The Earl of Haddington.-1 can only say, my lords, that I sincerely rejoice that the noble lord will not "condescoud"will not "condescend," I think he saidto discuss "law" with me. Should be attempt it, he may depend that I should take the earliest possible opportunity of escaping from the infliction.

were fired upon, and three persons in advance of them wounded. Mr. Thibodo, the political friend of Messrs. Harrison and Hincks, hus been arrested, charged with having given the order to fire upon the troops. It is said that there is evidence to show that a clerk in the Surveyor General's office was seen during the riot with a musket and bayonet in his hands, and in company with another person having a drawn sword.

"The inquest was sitting upon the body of the boy Morrison when the mail left but it was said that there had been evidence given of such a nature as to send one of the prisoners taken to trial for mur-

"The greatest excitement prevails in Kingston."

NEW OBLEANS, July 18.

Latest from Mexico.-By the schooner Robert Ceuter, from Tobasco, whence she sailed on the 30th June, having stopped ou her way at Sisal and Campeachy, we learn that the Governor-General of Tobasco, Sentmonort, formerly a resident of this city, had revolted, at the head of 100 men, against the General Government. It is further stated that he succeeded in swelhing his force to 400 to 500 more, and that General Ampudia had been despatched to march against him. The steamship "City of Dublia" had left Campeachy for Vera Cruz, having on board the Commissioners charged with effecting a peace between Mexico and Yucatan. Their names are as follows :- Joaquin G. Regon, Cresemio Jose Pinelo; and as Secretary thereof, Geromio del Castillo - Courier.

[From the N. O. Bee, 18th ult.]

Important from Mexico-Revolution in Tobusco .- By the arrival of the echooner Robert Center, Capt. Sheppard, from Tobaseo via Sisal and Campeachy, we are in possession of news from the former port up to the 30th ult.

A short time previous to the sailing of the schooner, Gen. Sentmanat, Governor-General of the Province of Tobasco, had revolted against the General Government, and was at the head of 600 men. preparing to make a stand against the troops under General Ampudia, which had been despatched against him. Sentmanat's forces was daily increasing in numbers, and it is supposed he would be joined by a large number of the independent party in Yucatan, who are not altogether pleased with the late compact entered into by their own Government and Mexico.

General Sentmanat was formerly a resident of this city, and is son-in-law to one of our oldest and most respectable citizens. General Joaquin G. Rehon and Cresemio Jose Pinelo, the Commissioners appointed by the Government of Yucatan, eft Campeachy on board of the steamship Regent, together with the Secretary of the mission, Gerouimo del Castillo, for Vern Cruz, to meet the Commissioners appointed by the Government of Mexico, for the purpose of forming a permanent treaty of peace between the two countries.

New ORLEANS, July 21. LATEET DECM MEYAS Aminut of the Teran Fleet at Galveston .- By the arrival last evening of the steamship Sarah Barnes, in 3 days from Galveston, we received late papers from that port and Houston, from which we ee-

lect the following items : We learn from the Galveston Civilian that the naval vessels Austin and Wharton, under Com. Moore, and Capt. Lothrop, with Col, Morgan, arrived on the 14th just, from Yucatan. The volunteer companies and a large concourse of citizens turned out to welcome their arrival. The whole of the Mexican forces have left Yucatan-the last having gone of un-

expectedly in the night. w the arrival. that the President and the heads of the different departments intend to remove back to Austin in the course of a feer weeks. The cabinet officers, it is said, have all united in favor of this measure. and are strongly urging the President to return. Appointments by the Major General.-Memican Hunt, to be Adjutant General James S. Mayfield, Inspector General William McCraven, Surgeon General P. J. Pillans, Topographical Engineer: Hiram G. Runnels, Thomas Green and Was. C. Scurry, Aids de Camp. The Houston Telegraph states that it was currently reported that the President had appointed Col. S. Williams and Gail Borden, jun. of Galveston. Commissioners to pegotiate with Santa Anun, relative to the adjustment of the difficulties between Texas and Mexico. The Texas papers, in their discussion of the proposition of peace, appear to place little reliance on the sincerity of Santa Anna.

Although the Camanches have made peace with the Mexicans, they express the most implacable hatred to the Texans. It is said that much sickness prevailed on the Brazos, the lower part of the Colorado and Guadaloupe. The diseases prevailed are generally congestive and intermitted fevers .- Houston continues healthy A Frenchman, named Jean Joseph Jeaneau, was drowned on the 17th ult. while attempting to ford the Colorado,opposite Austin .- Picayune.

MINCELLANEOUS. Office of the Republican,

SAVANNAH, July 24-12 M. Late from Florida .- By the arrival of the steam packet St. Matthews, Captain McNelty, we are in possession of the St. Augustine News, of Saturday last.

Gen. Worth has returned to St. Augustine from Tampa Bay. The News states the Indians who met Gen. Worth at Tampa manifested all possible friendship, and little or no fears need be apprehended of hostility from the remaining band.

Two hundred and seventy-five Permits for land under the Armed Occupation Law, (says the News) have been issued from the Land Office in this city. We are not correctly informed as to the number issued from the office at Newnansville, but presume that the 260,000 are now nearly taken up.

Mr. Henry Ottestotter, one of the recent settlers in Florida from this State, we regret to learn, was accidentally drowned | on the 15th inst. while on his way from Matanzas to Smyrna. He jumped out of the boat which was about to land, when a large breaker nearly threw her ashore, and which knocked him down after which ! he was not seen. Mr. O. was from Bavaria and for the last four years has resided in Augusta Ga. He was 33 years of age.

Trouble among the Indians .- Murders. -The following is from the St. Louis New Era of the 13th inst :

We have been permitted to see a letter from the U.S. Blacksmith at Willow Creek, (Pawnee country) to his friend in this city, dated on the 29th of June, giving an account of the murders committed by the Sious Indians upon the Pawnees, and upon the wife of the Blacksmith. His wife was shot on Tuesday morning, the 27th, about 7 o'clock. The husband had endeavored to save her by shutting her up in the shop, but she had not time to bolt the door, and it was burst open. She was killed, and they fell to whipping the black smith. without doing him serious injury having their guns all the while cocked ready to fire.

The Indians had also killed Lashapel. U.S. Interpreter, who had been in that country 25 years ; Capo Blue, first Chief of the Pawnee Tappages, and father-inlaw of the Interpreter; a son-in law of the old Chief Moulin, and several other Chiefs and Braves, young men, women and childrea. It is also stated, that out of 41 Lodges, 21 of the largest were burnt and most of the horses were stolen or killed on the spot. The Pawnee Indians had left their villages to go on their Spring Hunt. Willow Creek from whence this letter is the Sioux are 250 miles above it. These Indiaus have exhibited hostile feelings on several occessions during the winter, and this attack on the Pawnees had been expected for some time. We are told that the United States are bound, by treaty from whom service was due the plaintiff. from such invasions, and are surprised that some efforts have not been made to orevent these murders. If the Indians are not entitled to protection, certainly those in the employ of the Government may claim it.

The Great Forger of 1841 .- From lettera received by the Columbia, it seems bis possession by two men named Hef-The Civilian says they were unable to that a man by the name of John S. Clinobtain any additional news of importance ton, has been arrested in London, charged with uttering forged Treasury Notes of It is runnored (says the Houston Star) the United States. We copy from the Money Article of the New York Herald, of the 19th iostant, the following explicative of the affair : "Our readers will doubtises remember the successful depredations of some ac complished rogue upon Messrs. Little & Co., about the time of the Monroe Edwards forgeries. The Bank of America received through the mail, a letter, purporting to be from its corresponding bank in New Orleans, enclosing half a certificate of deposite, \$23,000, in favor of some individual who would personally present the other half. The person presented himself and his possession of the half of the certificate corresponding to the one in grocs. The value of the negro Audrew the letter was considered sufficient identifications of the individual by Mr. Thompson, the cashier, and on the strength of it he introduced him to Jacob Little & Co., to perotiate the certificate, and that house purchased it at the market rate. The person took in part payment eight Treasury Notes of \$1,000 each. It turned out that the certificate was a forgery. The payment of the Treasury Notes was then stopped at Washington, and a description sent to most of the bankers here and in Europe. In consequence of this the forger found great difficulty in selling them. Until within a few weeks he gave five of them to the Union Bank of London, to send to this market, having altered the name of the payee on the face to evade the description. The Union Bank sent them to the Bank of America, and that Bank actually received and paid them, and the money was remitted to ing them free, gratis, for nothing,-You London through Pickersgill & Co. In had better have him watched, for we asthe mean time the rogue had offered the sure you he lets every cat out of the bag other three for sale to Peabody, Briggs & Co., in London, and was arrested for the forgery, in altering the name of the paying us pay the postage, on his honesty ee. The individual is supposed to be the famous "Jack Reade," well known in that line of business. He will now be brought to this country under the treaty. pockets! - Inder. and probably the whole amount of the forgeries committed at that time, \$74,000, will be recovered. It is singular that the original depredation should have been committed through the Bank of America. and that that institution should pay the Treasury Notes, notwithstanding that they had been so minutely described. evincing a singular carelessness. The money will, however, be stopped in Lendon, and Messrs. Little & Co., will

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Accomplished Fraud .- Three German named Valere de Roi, Jacob Meyer, (the Louise Meyer, (the latter having several aliases) were arrested yesterday ou a bench warrant, issued from the Court of Sessions, charged with forging a certificate of deposite for 6000 marcs, on the Royal Schleswig Holstein Bank at Altona in Germany, dated in February, 1841. purporting to be signed by N. D. Veilbrook and T. Brodieson, by which they defrauded Wm. Rischmiller of 109 Ce dar street, in this city, of \$500 in money, and \$693 in furniture, &c.

It appeared that Meyer, and his wife becoming acquainted with the complainant, represented themselves as wealthy and having large deposits in various Banks Hamburgh, Hova and Altona in Germamany. De Roi fully corroporated these statements, and Mr. Rischmiller gave full credence to them. After exhibiting forged certificates of deposite for various large amount placed in the hands of mer chants in Hamburgh, they then proposed to Mr. Rischmiller to become their agent. and proceed to Germany to collect their money for them, and bring it to this coun-try. Mr. R. being completely duped by their specious frauds, consented, and having first signed articles of partnership ad vanced to the accused \$500, and in April last, started for Liverpool, in the Independence, intending to proceed thence to Hamburgh and the other places where Meyer pretended to have money &c. de posited.

On reaching Altona, Mr. R. presented bis certificate at the Bank, and was not only informed that it was a forgery, but that Meyer uever had any money there, and had stolen 1700 marcs from the Bank. Thence he proceeded to Hamburgh, and called on the merchanis, whose receipts for money, &c. Meyer

had given him for the purpose of collection, but was there informed that Meyer or his wife were totally unknown to them, and that the papers were forgeries. Mr. R. then returned to Manchester, and calling upon Ald. Willard, a celebrated merchant, for assistance in the matter, he learned that Meyer had even

swindled him ont of £125 Mr. R. returned by the last steamer to Boston, and on reaching this city, he at

once charged Meyer and his wife with the deliberate and outrageous fraud they had perpetrated. Meyer made no attempt at concentment but confessed that he had forged the various certificates, receipts, &c., and had affixed the seals thereto, which give them the appearance of genuineness. In addition to the \$500 advanced by Mr. R. before he started on his luckless journey. he found on going to his own house, that Meyer and his wife had stripped it of every article of furniture, jewellery, &c., and appropria-ted them to their own use. Under these circumstances, he laid his complaint before the Grand Jury, who found a true bill against the three-Meyer and his wife and De Roi. They were arrested and fully committed for triel .- N Y. Courier & Enquirer, 21st inst.

An Interesting Slave Case .- A case of some interest was recently decided at Unconnect. The estimate of the learn from the Gazette of that city, was brought by Wartman Jones, against John Van Zant, under the fourth section of the Act of Congress of Feb. 12, 1793. for "harboring and conceasing" certain negroes

"It appeared in evidence that during the month of April, 1842, nine slaves, the property of the plaintif, left their master's residence in Kentucky, and were oa the following days found in the possession of

the defendant, near Palmyra, in Warren county, Ohio, who had them in a wagon and was conveying them Northward ferman and Hargraves, who acted without authority from the plantiff, and were

The Advertiser. EDGEFIELD C.H.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2. 1842.



our Liberties, and if it must fall, ne will Perish | raise political capital from the recent publicaamidst the Ruins."

FOR PRESIDENT : JOHN C. CALHOUN.

of Maryland, Michigan, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire. Massachusetts. Alabama and Mississippi.

TT We refer the reader to the first page of this day's paper. for the Foreign news received by the Caledonia. An account of the cotton arket will be found under the proper head.

The Weather .- On Monday night and part of yesterday, we had a very steady cold-rain, which we are fearful has injured the cotton. The corn, immediately in this vicinity, looks very well, and we hope is out of all danger, being nearly all hid bye.

Large Snake .- We understand, that during last week, a large female Mockasin snake, was killed on the farm of Wm. Youngblood, Esq. within a few miles of this village, which contained sixty living young ones, from four to six inches in length.

Drowned -The Hamburg Journal of the 25th ult., says : " Dr. John A. Cobb, residing some fow miles from town, drowned himself on Sunday morning last, in an adjacent millpond. We understand that he had been in a deranged state for two months previous."

Lime .- The Columbia Planter states that lime in considerable quantities, has been found in Fairfield, and the upper part of Richland, on Cedar Creek. It is, doubless the primative lime-stone, which may be burned, and add greatly to the fertility of the lands in that region.

Central Bank Bills -The Federal Union of the 25th ult states that two hundred and five thousand six hundred and twenty dollars more of the bills of the Central Bank was burned on the day previous, at the bank, in the presence of the Governor and a committee appointed to count and examine the bills and to witness their destruction.

The amount of these bills that were burned up to the 16th of May last, was \$479,682 To which add amount burnt 24th. 205.620

Makes total burnt. Small bills on hand not burn,

Whole amount withdrawn'from cirulation since November last, \$775,302 Who now will doubt that these bills will not Let us have no bickerings nor heart burnings only soon be at par, but will very soon be withdrawn entirely from circulation. The debtors of the bank and tax payers find it now dif' ficult to get hold of them.

IF The N Y. Albion says that all that has een reported about the Abolition of Slavery in Texas having been made a condition of England's mediation with Mexico, is " altogether armise, and unworthy of confidence."

Hon. J. B. Earle .- The Spartanburg Journal

" The affliction of this eminently distinguish

Mr. Calhoun .- The Richmond Whig, one of Mr. Clay's' strong advocates, 'says: "We have heard it very confidently stated by those who ought to know, that Mr. Calhoun is growing rapidly in popularity, and that his chances for the nomination are two to one against the field. He is certain, in Convention, of the vote of every Southern State, except Virginia; while, as between him and Mr. Van Buren, ho is certain of Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. Massachusetts, Connecticutt, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and a majority of the Western States."

IT The Clay editors, and in fact all, who are opposed to the elevation of the Hon. John We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of C. Calhoun, to the Presidency, have tried to tion of Mr. C's. speeches, which, it appears, did not include those he delivered in 1816. -By the following explanation from Messrs. Harper and Brothers, the publishers, it will be Subject to the decision of the Democratic found that the opponents of this great states-Republican Convention, to assemble in man have again fallen into their own trap, and May. 1844, as recommended by the States | that the scrip issued upon the faith of the Speech capital, is about to prove as conthless as that issued upon the faith of 'hard cider." "log cabins," and an " United States Bank."

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer :

GENTLEMEN : Our attention has been drawn to a publication under the head of " Political History," in your paper of the 8th instant, referring to a volume of Mr. Calhoun's Speeches recently published by us."

The title to the volume, we are obliged to concede, (on having our attention called to it.) is capable of being misunderstood, when yiewed apart from the two pages of Index Speeches, contained in the Life of Mr. Calhoun published by us several weeks previously; which index it was intended should also have been published in the volume of Speeches issued separate (from the Life. Our tile page hereafter will be "Speeches. &c., of the Hon John C. Calhoun. referred'to in his life." The omission of these last words was an oversight; and you do us but justice, therefore, in acquitting us of an intention to mislead the public mind. It is due also to the gentlemen who made the compilation to say, that we are responsible for the Title-page and Advertusement to the volume, the copy of the title not having been received from the compilers until

our first edition was printed. Respectfully, vours, &c. HARPERS & BROTHERS: New York, July 17, 1843.

Mr. Calhoun in Maine -- The Waldo Signal says: "We were not aware of the strength of Mr. Calhoun in this State, until its appearance in the late State Convention. He is gaining ground every day, and can count with certain-ty upon a part of the Maine delegation at the National Convention. Who would have thought

The Portland American says: "You are right in that. As the Democracy look at the Presidential question, the better satisfied are they that Mr. Calhoun is the best man that can be run. His friends are increasing fifty per cent. a week."

The Bangor Enquirer announced, in its last number, its first choice to be Mr. Calhoun. The following is an extract from the leader: "Our first choice of men to fill the exatted office of Chief Magistrate of the Union, is John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, and while stating our preference it is also proper to say, that we shall support the nominee of the National Convention. We should do this, let the nom-ination fall on either of the distinguished Republicans, whose names has been mentioned n connexion with the highest office within the \$685,302 gift of the people. In advocating the elevation 90,000 of Mr. Calboun, we shall at all times endeavor to treat his competitors with the fairness and candor, which is so necessary and proper when speaking of individuals of the same great party, and candidates for the same high -no backbiling nor unworthy management among the friends of either candidate, but let, the friends of both state their preferences and give their reasons for them, before the decision of the National Convention, and after unite our forces to elect the man on whom it shall have cast the nomination."

> Heavy Rains and Destruction of Property. -The Macon Telegraph of the 25th ult., states, that after a long spell of hot dry weather. it

Lord Campbell -- My lords, I wish-The Earl of Shaffesbury, from the woolsack .-- Really, I think it is high time to put an end to this unseemly discussion ! It is most irregular !

Riots and Loss of Life at Kingston-Troops called out-great excitement.-Monday, that a serious riot took place in Kingston on Wednesday, the 12th inst. Boyne. The members of the Orange Lodges celebrated the day by dining together at Pearson's Hotel, Wellington street ; but in conformity with the desire of the Governor General, no procession or other formal demonstration took place. We copy the following account of the emeute from the Montreal Herald, premissing however, that the Herald is a strong Tory paper :

s utmost quiet and order was preserved by the Orange party, but a differ sition was exhibited by the opent dien posite faction. Bodies of armed men assembled bafore the Lodges, thrust open the windows, hissing and hooting at those within. As the evening advanced, becoming more bold, a party of men con-cealed themselves in the foundation of the new Roman Catholic Church, while another stationed itself in a row of houses called Horsey's Cottages; from whence they fired upon all whom they suspected 10 be Orangemen. A lad about 19.uamed Robert Morrison, received two balls, one is the head and the other through the breast, and fell dead.

"The police being found insufficient to quell the rist a detachment of the 23d was ordered out, and succeeded in driving a farge party from the piles of siones around, and the foundations of the Cathedral and making ten prisoners. During the time

Indians .- The Houston Telegraph of he 12th instant, states, that the Indians have been committing depredations recently in the vicinity of Bexar. On the 28th ult. they killed a Mexican while at work a few yards from the Alamo. Capt. Havs started with thirty men, in pursuit of the Indians-believed to be Camanches.

Many Mexican traders from the Rio Grande have recently visited Bexar, and perchased goods to the amount of over \$50.000.

The traders state that there were no regular Mexican' troops east of the Rio Grande; but that Agaton and several bands of robbers were still at large, and improved every opportunity to rob the traders. Agaton has spies in every direction, and it is believed they often come into Bexar, to ascertain what traders are in the city and immediately gave notice to the companies on the Nucces, so that they may intercept them on their return. Cant Hays arrested three of these spics, about a month since, and shot them. He is enforcing martial law, agreeably to the proclamation of the President, The Mexican traders state that the

Mexicans are mustering a large army on the west bank of the Rio Grande, for what purpose they do not know.

The Mexicans have recently made peace with the Camauches-about 1500 of them were at Laredo recently, and treated the citizens in the most friendly manner.

by them conveyed to Covington, Kentucky, where they were detained until

they were reclaimed by the plantiff. The other two negroes escaped ; one of whom of an earthquake having nearly destroyed the voluntarily returned to his master in Ky after a few days; and the other one ha never been retaken. The defendant relied upon the want of proof of notice to him. that these negroes were slaves in Kentueand violent shocks. ky, and the absence of a claim by the

owner, his Agent or Attorney, as appears to be required by the Act of Congress of the 22d al., in their remarks upon the indis-The Jury in making up their verdict were governed by the value of the escanposition of this valuable Law officer savs: ing negro and the roward and expenses paid by the plaintiff, in recoverig his need judge, created a general sympathy throughout the State. It was feared that his disease being proved to be \$600, and the reward was of a character absolutely to forbid the hope and expenses being proyed also to be \$600. Verdict \$1200."

we, in common with the judge's numerous Slavery and Missions - The American friends, learn that a decided amendment has Board of Commissioners for Foreign taken place in the state of his health. His dis-Missions, (a Podo-baptist Board.) it appears from some of our Northern exchanease seems to have yielded much to medical ges, has determined not to allow any treatment-a vigorous constitution unimpaired slave bolder to act on the Board, or to by years-he still being in the prime of life. serve as a missonary under them, or to reand those tavorable circumstances which kep! ceive any funds known to be contributed hope alive in his own mind and in that of his by slaveholders. We rather 'guess' that they lay aside their Yankee inquisitivenes possible that the Judge, from late accounts, and ask but fe v questions when funds may be able to resume his judicial functions in are tendered from the South. Is it not so friend Reflector? If you will not tell time to attend the Fall Circuits and Appeal us-it matters not-we have quite a Conrts." communicative volunteer correspondent at Albany, who will answer questions unask-Southern Literary Messenger .- Benjamin B. ed and manufacture others to boot, just that he may have the pleasure of answer-

talent and industry, has become the progrietor of this heretofore valuable Southern Periodical. We hope Mr. M. will as ably maintain the lite- cravats or small square fringed handkerchiefs rary fame of the South, as the ever lamented White did, and that he may receive the support of all the friends of Southern literature.

than we now do .- By the by, do you Violent Storms .- The Greerwille Mountaincer think it the most effectual way to make of the 28th ult., says : "We are informed that us converts to your creed, to pick our a storm of hail, rain and wind, passed through the upper part of this District on the 19th inst., which nearly destroyed the growing crops on some plantations prostrated buildings, fences. and thousands of trees, but no lives were lost. It commenced near the Saluda river, 8 or 10 miles above this place, and took an eastern course. A similar storm visited a section of country a few miles nearer the mountains, one day this week, which caused great destruction. Lenden, and Messrs. Little & Co., will on the publication of the paper and the but how far it extended, we have not ascertain-recover the \$5,000 Treasury Notes, at all preaching of his doctrine, at lesst until times set better.

commenced raining on the morning of the 20th Earthquakt. - A letter from Tabriz. (says a ult., and for several hours poured down in tor-N. York paper.) brings the disastrous account rents. The streams rose rapidly. By the next morning the Ocmulgee had risen 18 feet. It whole of the town of Khoi, between the Lakes has rained every day since, and the River and of Urnia and Persia, by which upwards of a low grounds are still full, though the water is thousand people perished. The inhabitants falling.

of Tabriz has also been alarmed by frequent | Considerable damage has been done to the crops in the low grounds in this vicinity. In the up country also, we hear of more or less damage by the floods.

The same paper says that a sudden and disastrous freshet occurred at the Indian Springs, in Butts county, at the same time. The rain commenced failing about 7 o'clock, and such was its violence, that in the space of two hours the creek rose twenty feet, and carried away of his being able hereafter to discharge the du- a Grocery and Billiard room belonging to Mr. ties of his high station. It is with great pleasure Wm. G. Thomas, with its contents, which were completely destroyed. Mr Dillon, the proprietor of the Springs Hotel, has suffered the greatest loss by this catastropho. His entire crop it is said is destroyed, his fences, &c. completely demolished. The damage sustained by these worthy and enterprising gentlemen, we regret to learn is not much short of two thousand dollars. All the bridges about the immediate friends and attendants. It is very springs are gone, and no doubt much damage has been done on the course of the creek, the amount of which, we have not been informed.

American Silk .- The Charleston Courier of the 29th ult., says: "Our attention has been called to some specimens of silk goods, manu-Minor, Esq., a pentleman, who is stated to bave factured in this country, which certainly are very creditable in their appearance, and excellent in fabrie. They are in form of ladies' of different pattern and colour, and will bear a comparison with the same style of goods of foreign make. They are the first attempt to manufacture fancy silk goods in this country, and must therefore be looked upon more as an experimental production than as the results of a regular business. We learn too, that the American sewing silk is taking the place of the Italian very rapidly, being found as even and as strong, and at the same time cheaper. The agent of these goods will purchase any quantity of the raw silk which may be offered him at fair prices, thus presenting an inducement to plauters to devote a small portion or their unoccupied lands and labor to the raising

Why not take the Advice ?- The Editor of a Universalist paper, published in Alabama, calls upon the rich to contribute to support his paper, and to send out Univer-

salist missionaries. Whereupon, another Editor advises him, as the times are hard. and money is very scarce, and there is no danger of any one going to Hell. to put off the publication of his paper and the

-ay, verily, and kitten too. If he would

not rob us of our 'slave money,' by mak-