

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 14, 1843.

To the President and Managers of the several Bible Societies in South Carolina.

GENTLEMEN:—The Executive Committee of the Bible Convention, addressed a circular under date of 1st May last, to the several Bible Societies of our State, referring to the journals of the Convention of December last, (packages of which were sent to each Society,) and requesting their adoption or prosecution of the measures recommended in the Resolutions of that body.

The year being now far advanced, the Committee beg leave to remind the several Societies, that the day fixed by the sixth resolution for the next meeting of the Bible Convention, is Tuesday the 25th day of November next, and in reference to that meeting, respectfully ask their attention to the following matters, viz:

First. That in order to enable the Executive Committee to submit a Report of the operations of the year, each Society will favour the Chairman, in conformity with the 7th Resolution, with a few lines, giving their proceedings and distributions during that period; and the Committee will be gratified, if these communications should be received before, or by the 1st day of November.

Secondly. That each Society appoint Delegates to attend the Convention to be held at the time above stated, at Columbia; and

Thirdly. That the Societies which have not contributed during the present year, to the expenses incurred by the Executive Committee, will do so as early as practicable. The idea having been relinquished of sending an agent to travel through the State, in promotion of the general object, the sum necessary is much less than the estimate mentioned in the circular of 1st May last, and if the contributions be general, the sum of from eight to ten dollars from each Society, would make up the amount that will be required.

To avoid the expense of addressing copies by mail, the Committee adopt the public press as the medium of extending this circular, a mode which the kindness of its conductors permits them to employ, and which they trust, will prove equally acceptable.

We are, with christian regard, Your obedient servants, D. RAVENEL, Chairman, W. H. BARNWELL, THOMAS SMYTH, W. M. WIGHTMAN, J. B. WHITRIDGE, WM. RILEY, H. W. PERONNEAU, Treas.

Exec. Comtee.

From the Baptist Advocate

Roman Catholic Baptists.—Roman Catholic Baptists may sound rather paradoxical, for Roman Catholics bind their votaries to tradition while Baptists point to the Bible; nevertheless there is a certain falling with some of us Baptists, which savors very strongly of Roman Catholicism.

Let me give you an extract from "A Treatise on Baptism," by the Roman Catholic Bishop Kenrick, of Philadelphia, and you will understand what I mean:

"The Baptist Confession of Faith says: 'Immersion, or dipping the person in water, is necessary to the due administration of this ordinance.' It may be doubted whether this excludes the validity of other modes of baptizing; but the prevailing sentiment is adverse to it; although from the two great divisions of the sect into close communion Baptists and open communion Baptists, the other opinion seems not without advocates. The close communion Baptists admit none to the communion table who have not been immersed; whilst the open communion Baptists invite all, without regard to the manner in which they have been baptized, to come forward and partake of the Lord's Supper. These may be supposed to admit the validity of baptism administered in any way, since they cannot be thought to invite unbaptized persons to the other sacrament."

What is it keeps the Baptists together as a denomination? Is it their adhering to the ordinances as set forth in the Bible; and not in administering them 'IN ANY WAY.' But do the so called open communionists "admit the validity of baptism in any way?" Certainly not!

Then why do they invite all to come to the Lord's table? We should answer, for the information of Bishop Kenrick: Because their brotherly affection is so great for other Christian denominations that the cannot refuse them. Just like a kind indulgent father, who gives something injurious to his child because he cries for it.

Though there are some of us Baptists, who betray weakness before principle, through being clothed with mortality, yet we trust the bishop will observe that the proportion of such is very small, and not possessing the preponderance, as he would seem to infer.

Brother Baptist how do you view it? Do you think it unimportant? Do you think that Zion is eventually benefited by a general invitation to the communion table? Is not Bishop Kenrick's conclusion a just one? May not the whole community draw the very same conclusion, "It will do any way?" Shall we thus be reflecting glory on that figurative, expressly figurative, ordinance of our Redeemer?

Why has the Roman Catholic Church become so fallen and superstitious? She did not reject tradition. What now keeps the church together so well? We unhesitatingly say, "Infant Baptism."

"The true other respected Christian denominations have had the temerity to tread in this dangerous path of tradition, but it is that reason that Baptists should encourage it, when our Pædo-baptist brethren do so certainly, though perhaps unwillingly, bid Godspeed to the progress of them."

If we imitate the Roman Catholics in one thing how can we expect to convince them they are wrong in other thing, or with what spirit could we pray for their conversion.

It may appear a trifling matter; so does a little acorn, but look at the tall, wide

spreading, sturdy oak; look at the gentle stream which swells into the mighty river. "Despise not the day of small things," either of righteousness or error. A little firmness in the cause of Jesus, will eventually be crowned with peace and joy.

Read the concluding remarks of the bishop again and ask yourself if you should like that doctrine disseminated as belonging to Christian Baptists.

And may God give us grace to glorify him in his ordinances. A GLEANER.

Mormonism.—Mormon is a Greek word.—Donnegan and other authors of Greek dictionaries define it, "A hughar, a hobgoblin, a raw head and bloody bones, a hideous spectre, a frightful mask, something to frighten children." It is thus used by the Greek author Theocritus and Aristophanes, the comic poet. The Newark Advertiser says, that Solomon Spaulding, having tried to preach three or four years and failed, being a classic Greek scholar, and out of all business, wrote for his amusement what he called the "Book of Mormon," i. e., as he understood it, the book of Spectacles. After his death, the ignorant Joe Smith and J. Rigdon, coming into possession of the book and ignorantly pretending that Mormon was a sacred Jewish name, have used the book for deceptive purpose, as all the world know, and have attempted to clothe the word Mormon with a sacred meaning. Above is the true definition and origin of the word, as well as of the book. Mormons, then, the anglicised word, or the derivative as comprehending the people, may be defined, "Devotees to hughars, hobgoblins and spectres." Seventeen thousand of such devotees, it is said, are now residents at Nauvoo.—Lancet Advertiser.

Carrying Deadly Weapons.—The Albany Argus, commenting upon the frequency of the crime of, or attempt at homicide, and upon the censures lavished by the press upon Courts and juries, as lending too ready ears to the plea of insanity, or any other mitigating plea, thinks the measure not well directed, and would rather look to the abominable and murderous practice of carrying deadly weapons as that which public opinion and law should put down.—N. Y. American.

He says justly: "The true remedy lies in a prohibition of the practice of carrying concealed and deadly weapons. No man arms himself with a dirk knife, for instance without meditating violence, or without reference to some occasion when he may put it to fatal uses. The fact of a person's having such weapons about him, ought to be by law prima facie evidence of an indiscriminate design upon human life, either in self-defence or in aggression and he ought to be punished criminally, and as severely in proportion to the crime of which they may be instrumental, as the having in one's possession counterfeit bills. The deadly intent ought to be presumed from the fact of possession, as the having counterfeit bills is prima facie proof of an intention to utter them. The law should make no distinction, in point of guilt, between him who carries about his person that which, if used, must result in loss of life or severe bodily injury, and him who has in his pocket that which, if uttered, results in the loss of property. Besides, the mere possession of the instrument of death or robbery may and no doubt not infrequently does, lead to crime which otherwise would never have been perpetrated. The prevention of crime is of course preferable to punishment, and we take the liberty to suggest, that the press would do infinitely better service to society, if, instead of flings at courts and juries for not visiting violence and crime with indiscriminate vengeance, they would turn their attention to the practice to which we have alluded, and urge upon legislators the duty of prohibitory and highly penal enactments against it."

Independence of the Farmer.—Of all the conditions of men—and I have mingled with every variety—I believe, in truth, that none is so independent as that of an industrious, frugal, and sober farmer; none affords more the means of contentment and substantial enjoyment; none, where the education has not been neglected, presents better opportunities for moral and intellectual improvement; none calls more loudly for religious gratitude; none is suited to give a more lively and deeper impression of the goodness of God. Some years since, in the most rugged parts of New Hampshire, among its craggy cliffs and rude and bold mountains, I was travelling on horseback, and came suddenly upon a plain and moss covered cottage, in the very bosom of a valley, where the brave settler had planted himself on a few acres of land which alone seemed capable of cultivation. Every thing about the residence bespoke industry and care. Being fatigued, I stopped to ask refreshments for my horse. A hale young girl of about fifteen, bare headed and barefooted but perfectly modest and courteous with all the ruddiness of Hebe, and all the nimbleness and vigor of Diana, went immediately for an armful of hay and a measure of oats for my horse; and then kindly spread a table with a cloth as white as the snow-drip, and a bowl of pure milk and brown bread for his rider. I never enjoyed a meal more. I offered the family pay for their hospitality; but they steadily refused, saying that I was welcome. I was not willing thus to tax their kindness, and therefore took out a piece of money to give to one of the children that stood near.—"No," said the parents, "he must not take it; we have no use for money."—"Heaven be praised," said I, "that I have found a people without avarice. I will not corrupt you;" and giving them God's blessing, and took my leave. Now, here were these humble people, with a home which, if it were burnt down to-day, their neighbors would re-build for them to-morrow—with clothing made from their own stocks by their own hands; with bread enough, and beef, pork, butter, cheese, milk, poultry, eggs, &c., in abundance; a good school for six months in the year, where their children probably learn more, because they know the value of time, than those who were driven to school every day in the week, and every week in the year; with a plain religious meeting on Sunday, where, without ostentation or parade they

meet their neighbors to exchange friendly salutations, to hear words of good moral counsel, and to worship God in the most simple but not the less acceptable form; and above all, here were hearts at peace with the world and each other, full of hospitality to the passing stranger, un-cranked by avarice, and undisturbed by ambition. Where upon earth, in an humble condition, or in any condition, shall we look for a more beautiful example of true independence, for a brighter picture of the philosophy of life.

Ancient Relics.—We have before noticed several relics dug up in excavating the track of the Central Rail Road, near this City, in the vicinity of the large Mound, all of which were evidently of Spanish or Indian origin. Since our notice, a brass basin was found about five feet below the surface, and a bowl of common Indian Earthen Ware, in which it was placed.—Also, a huge Iron Spur of rough workmanship, the rowels of which, from opposite points, although somewhat shortened by the rust measured nearly three inches.—Such spurs according to our conception, must have been intended more for ornament, than use, as they would create very uneasy sensations, and dangerous evolutions to the rider, if applied to the sides of the high mettled steeds of the present time. These things may create speculations in the minds of many as to their origin, the date and manner in which they were deposited. But one was revealed from the bosom of the earth last week, which we think will puzzle the most bold and ingenious speculation on antiquities. At thirty-four feet below the surface of the earth, the trunk of a tree, believed to be the wild Poplar, or Tulip tree, about a foot in diameter, was discovered, extending entirely across the track. It was completely incrustated with a coating of coarse rock, from one to two inches in thickness. The wood mostly had the appearance of being charred, or converted into coal, was quite black and very heavy. Some pieces of pure bark were found perfectly sound, and bearing distinct marks of the axe.—Also, a large chip of Poplar was found, bearing distinct evidence of the edge of the axe with which it was cut. The end of the log also showed that it had been cut down by an axe.

The place where they were deposited, is a level plain about 200 yards wide, with the ground some fifty feet lower on each side, which would seem to forbid the idea, that they had been gradually covered by an accumulation on the surface of the earth. But we will merely state the facts, and leave it to others to explain the why and wherefore, how they came into their present situations.—Macon Messenger.

Anecdote of John Randolph.—An Irishman, in the N. Y. Mirror of this week, relates the following anecdote, illustrating the marvellous geographical knowledge of John Randolph:

"My knowledge of Ireland" said he to me "seems to astonish you as much as it did a servant of Mr. Canning's at Washington, the other day. He brought me a note from his master—who, by the by, is a very superior man, sir—and the moment he spoke I at once detected the Munster man—for he had a fine rich brogue; so thinks I, I'll have some fun."

"So, John, you're from Munster, are you not?" said I.

"I am, please your honor," replied he surprised at my question.

"From the county Clare, I presume?" (This was a guess on my part as to the county.)

"Yes, sir," said he, still more astounded.

"What town did you live in?" continued I.

"The town of Ennis, sir."

"Oh," said I, laughing, "I know Ennis ever well. Pray does Sir Edward O'Brien still live at Dromoland?"

"He does, indeed, sir."

"And Mr. Stackpool at Evandale?"

"Yes, surely sir."

"And the Knight of Glin at Shanoveel?"

"Yes sir," and then, after a pause and a low bow, he added, "might I make bold to ask, sir, how long your honor lived in Clare?"

"I never was there at all," replied I, "but hope to be there very soon."

"Oh, sir," said he, "don't be after fooling me, for you must be a bit of an Irishman, you have the brogue, and you know as much of the country as I do myself, and more too, I'm thinking!"

"It was in vain that I assured him I had never been in Ireland; he went away still insisting that I lived there; which fact he told to Mr. Canning who was very much amused at the way in which I had puzzled poor John, as he told me himself, next day."

The Logic on Facts.—It is a fact well worthy of the American people's attention, and should be particularly borne in mind by farmers, that our exports to Great Britain have steadily increased under a low tariff. From the year 1832 to 1842, in the first of which the odious tariff of '28 was repealed—this increase in our exports was remarkable. The salt beef exported increased from 809 cwt. per annum, to 7024 cwt.; butter from one cwt. to 3709 cwt.; cheese from only nine cwt. to 14,097 cwt.; hams from 72 cwt. to 1133 cwt.; lard from nothing to 26,555 cwt.; clover seed from 350 cwt. to 22,632 cwt.; sheep's wool from 334,678 lbs. to 561,028 pounds; pork from 1352 cwt. to 13,408 cwt.; wheat from nothing to 16,111 English quarters; flour from 35,656 cwt. to 132,066 cwt.; tobacco from 20,743,317 lbs. to 32,915,012 lbs. These facts show that the assertion which is sometimes made, that foreigners buy nothing of us, has no foundation in truth. They also prove that low duties on foreign merchandise is our true policy, as exportation is thereby encouraged. A liberal commercial system on our part is what the agricultural interest, the members of which, after all that can be said, are but the agents of the agriculturists. The farmers should look deeply into this matter, and not permit their interests to be sacrificed for the benefit of a small manufacturing class, who are rich enough already, and who need no 'protection.'

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1843.



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, Subject to the decision of the Democratic Republican Convention, to assemble in May, 1844, as recommended by the States of Maryland, Michigan, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Alabama and Mississippi.

Religious Intelligence.—The Edgefield Baptist Association, convened at Salem Church, on Saturday the 9th inst., when the following gentlemen were re-elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year: J. M. Childs, Moderator; John Huiet, Clerk; and R. G. Mays, Treasurer.

The Association adjourned on Tuesday the 12th inst., to meet on the 2d Lord's Day in September next, at the Baptist Church in the village of Edgefield.

There are at present attached to the Churches forming this Association, twenty ordained and eight licensed Preachers, and about five thousand communicants. Four hundred and thirty nine were added the Churches during the present year by Baptism.

The Minutes of the Association will be published, and ready for delivery during Court week.

¶ Silas Hall, and James C. Vaughn, were Ordained on the 16th inst., by the Reedy River Baptist Association, at the call of the Cross Roads Baptist Church, in Abbeville District.

¶ A correspondent in the Augusta Chronicle, states that there has been a great revival at the Bushy Creek Baptist Church, Burke Co. (Geo.) of which the Rev. Wm. L. Tucker is Pastor. The correspondent says he has witnessed many revivals of religion and can say he has never seen the power of God more fully displayed than at that Church during the last month.

He had understood that upwards of sixty had joined the church since the revival commenced. Of this number are found the old and the young the rich and the poor.

The Editor of the Religious Herald, gives the number of Baptists in the State of Virginia at over 73,000.

New Post Offices.—A Post Office has been established at the house of Col. John Huiet, in this District, of which he is Post Master, called Oakland; it lies between Mount Wilking and Coleman's Roads, on the route leading from Lexington C. H. to Waterloo, Laurens.

A new Office has also been established, at Hickory Hill, in Lancaster District, of which John Tate, Esq., is appointed Post Master.

¶ The Island of Jamaica has been visited with an extensive fire.—The amount of loss by which is estimated at \$2,500,000.—The fire no doubt was the act of an incendiary.

For the Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR.—The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof, and no mistake.

Mr. James S. Pope, very kindly presented me with a choice sample of his Cornstalk Molasses, and I assure you, the way it makes Pen-cakes and Fritters eat good, is enough to "make a man strike his daddy,"—but to consider the proposition more seriously, Mr. Editor, from the experiment made by Mr. Pope, every farmer has within his reach, every facility for making Syrup from the Cornstalk, equal to any Sugar House or New Orleans Molasses we have ever seen; at least a sufficiency for his own consumption, without interfering in the smallest degree with the cultivation of his crop, these hard times, every thing should be made to count, which a man can raise or make within himself for his own use, this course of things every one would at once recommend. One acre of land lightly manured, or bottom land planted thick enough, say in rows three feet wide, thick in the drill, would yield at least seventy-five gallons of Molasses. If a farmer does not wish to go to the expense of a boiler and mill, which would only cost him about thirty-five or forty dollars, he can cut the stalks up in very short pieces, bruise them in a trough, as you would do in beating apples for cider, and press the juice in the same way, and for your boiler use the common size wood pot, by this means a man can make as much Molasses as he can consume for his own family, and the thing is no longer an experiment; these are facts, and every farmer can engage in business with entire confidence of success.

The plan that I would propose, Mr. Editor, would be for some three or four neighbors to join and put up a mill and boiler, and besides making Syrup they could carry the process still further and make Sugar to supply, not only themselves, but their neighbors. Well, now if we can do all this, where is the necessity of procuring these articles from a foreign market. I can see none, and I feel well assured, in my own mind, that the time is not far distant, when the citizens of this district, say State, and I might go further, and say the whole United States, will engage in the manufacturing of these necessities of life, from the Cornstalk, at least for their own consumption. It is not my design to enter fully upon this subject at present, but only awake public opinion, and to solicit an earnest enquiry upon a subject which tends so much to promote their own interest and the prosperity of our beloved country. Yours, truly, R.

For the Advertiser.

MR. EDITOR.—Having been fond of a military life in my young days, I conceived an idea, that a visit to a "Muster," as it is termed in our "diggings," would drive away the "blue devils," which had lain fast hold on me, for some time past, on account of a failure in my Cotton crop. By times in the morning I mounted my Charger, and shaped my course towards the field, designed in the "General Orders" as the spot where the yeomanry of the Seventh Regt., S. C. M., were to be drilled in the art of war, and on my way, came in my imagination, numerous bygone marchings, counter-marchings, wheelings, squares, crosses, caecions, &c., that I had assisted in performing until my military spirit, by the time I reached the ground, had raised so high that I had almost forgotten I had passed my forties. Not having been at a parade of the kind, for the last twenty years, perhaps my newness of man arose from the change which I expected to see between this and the past generation. When I saw around me, the "bone and sinew" of our land, gathering in crowds around the field, apparently ready and willing for the fatigues of a hard drill, on a warm day, I could not help saying to myself, "these are sons of sires who, either raised the standard of liberty in '76, or watered and nourished it, with their sweat and blood in 1812." After waiting until about half past ten o'clock the drums sounded the signal for the troops to muster previous to their marching into Regiment, which was attended to with unusual precision by the men, who appeared anxious to get through with the toils of the day. The Regiment was formed about half past eleven o'clock, by its Adjutant, who although young in the field, appeared to have an extraordinary degree of quickness in his action, whilst forming the companies into line, and whom, I think, will, with a little more practice, make an efficient officer. The Colonel, an officer of remarkable expertise in the art of war, arrived in a few moments and took the command of his Regiment in a soldierlike manner, putting it through the manoeuvres requisite previous to receiving reviewing officers, with the precision of an experienced veteran. All being ready, Governor Hammond, Adjutant General Cantey, and Brigadier General Bonham, attended by their aids Col. P. S. Brooks, and Maj. George Addison, made their appearance upon the field, where they were received by the regiment, in a military style, not generally surpassed by the militia regiments of our State. The Governor and suite after reviewing the regiment in line, received a passing salute by the regiment, while marching in open column of companies, and remained upon the ground until the regiment performed a number of evolutions, in all of which the Edgefield Hussars, took a conspicuous part, which proved that the Colonel was in no wise at a loss in the mode of giving his orders, had those under his command been as well acquainted with the mode of executing them; but all, according to my judgment, done as well as could have been expected, from the chance they have under the present militia system. The Governor, after the regiment had gone through their manoeuvres, addressed them in a spirited and patriotic manner, pointing out the actual necessity of a well disciplined militia, as they were the main stay of a republican government, and that under such an officer as the present commander of the seventh regiment, he had naught to fear but that the regiment in the hour of peril would acquit themselves gallantly; but the lack of attention, on the part of the platoon officers, with regard to their not appearing on the field equipped according to law, appeared to draw reluctantly from him, a few sentences of well deserved censure. He justly spoke in the highest terms of the discipline and appearance of the Edgefield Hussars, and in conclusion returned his sincere thanks to Brigadier General Bonham, for the attention he had paid to his duty as commanding officer, of the First Division S. C. M., through the arduous tour they had just past reviewing the several regiments of the Division.

The Field and Staff Officers of the Regiment appeared to great advantage on parade, being all fully equipped and well mounted, but not being well acquainted with the present mode of designating their different ranks, I was at a loss to find out who were the officers filling the stations of Paymaster, Quartermaster, or Surgeon, offices so absolutely necessary on the march, or in the battle field, but they were all at their posts, and will, no doubt, when called upon, do the State a service.

With such officers to command our Divisions and Regiments as Brigadier General Bonham, and Col. Wigfall our State may well be proud, for in case of danger, at home or abroad, they would be found always at their posts, as ready and willing to take the tented field, as they are these "piping times of peace," to spend their time in teaching their fellow officers and soldiers the art of "preparing for war."

A SOLDIER OF 1812.

From the Georgia Constitutionalist. EASTON, 14th Sept. 1843.

We transmit to you for publication, the subject correspondence with the Hon. John C. Calhoun, on the subject of the protective policy.

An astonishing boldness and insincerity with which some of the more unscrupulous of his opponents had asserted Mr. Calhoun to be the advocate of a high and protective tariff, that it was believed to be proper to obtain from him, the most direct and unqualified expression of his opinions on the subject. You will perceive by referring to his letter, that his views are given promptly and unequivocally, and should forever put to silence, the shameless, unblushing, and truly reckless imputation which has been so unjustly attempted to be cast upon the purity of the principles of this renowned southerner.

It is proper also to say, that we entered at the same time, into a correspondence with the Hon. Henry Clay, on the same subject; stating to him that efforts had been made and were still making to induce the people of Georgia to believe, that he had abandoned his long cherished principle of protection to northern manufactures. We received from him a prompt reply. That reply, however, contained a wish that his letter might not be published. We therefore refrain from its publication; but, at the same time, have the pleasure of sending you an epitome of his principles, taken from the Harrisburg Intelligence, by his own hand, and enclosed to us in his letter, in which you

will see that he avows the principle of protection. It is not believed to be a breach of obligation to state that his letter reiterates the same principle, stating that he voted for the tariff of 1816, 1824, and 1832.

We are your ob'dt. servants, ROBT. BLEDSOE, JOEL BRANHAM.

(CORRESPONDENCE.) EASTON, July 12th, 1843.

Dear Sir:—It is alleged by some of your political opponents in this section of our state, that you are the advocate of the protective tariff system.

Your political friends, on the contrary, represent you to be the advocate of the free trade policy. Will you favor us with explicit answers to the following questions: Are you the advocate of a tariff for the protection of manufactures? Does the party which favors your election to the Presidency support that policy? Your answer to these questions will oblige many of your friends here.

We are your ob'dt. servants, JOEL BRANHAM, ROBT. BLEDSOE.

To the Hon. John C. Calhoun.

(THE REPLY.) FORT HILL, July 17th, 1843.

Gentlemen:—I had supposed, that I would be the last man, to whom the questions you put to me, would be proposed. I had supposed, that my opinions on the subject were known to all; but as you desire an answer I will give it. I am decidedly opposed to a tariff for the protection of manufactures, both on the grounds of expediency and constitutionality; and as far as I know, the party which supports my election are opposed to it also.

With great respect, I am &c. &c. J. C. CALHOUN.

(MR. CLAY'S PRINCIPLES.) DEMOCRATIC WHIG PRINCIPLES.

1. A sound currency, regulated by the will and authority of the nation.

2. An adequate Revenue, with fair protection to American industry.

3. Just restraints on the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto.

4. A faithful administration of the public domain with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sales of it among all the States.

5. An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.

6. An amendment to the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.

These objects attained I think that we should cease to be afflicted with bad administration of the government. HENRY CLAY.

Weather.—Yesterday was delightful, and it was the first day of the last month that deserves the praise. A fresh air, with a touch of the North and a sprinkling of the salt sea, and a bright sun. September has been so excessive wet, it has left a legacy of caterpillars which are as bad as the rains, and how much of the cotton they may, in their discretion, see fit to leave for the planters, is at present, rather dubious.—Charleston Mercury.

Spurious Coins.—We were shown yesterday a counterfeit purporting to be a Mexican dollar—a we presume of the same spurious issue exposed some time since in New Orleans. It is light in weight and somewhat more dead in color than the true coin and is probably worth about 50 cents to the dollar. The counterfeit is admirably executed and might easily pass undetected even by business men. The date of the coin shown, was 1832, and its appearance almost new.—Ibid.

New process of Counterfeiting.—The Cincinnati Sun says, "We have heard it asserted that a process of counterfeiting bills has been discovered in this city by the daguerrotypy, which will become a subject for legislation, or the whole country will be flooded with notes that cannot be detected, so perfectly are they drawn from the originals."

Hot Weather.—We have experienced unusually warm weather for the season of year during the past week—more like July than September, and no prospect of a change. The last Spring was considered to be about a month more backward than common, and it appears that Summer intends to linger a month later. This state of things is very favorable to the crops, especially Cotton, which we understand, is better in the upper country than for many years. In fact, the earth has yielded a more bountiful supply of every product, than we ever before witnessed. How grateful ought we to be to the "Giver of every good and perfect gift" for His manifold blessings!—Greenville Mountaineer.

AN ACT to fix the value of certain foreign moneys of account, in computation at the Custom House.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all computation of the value of foreign moneys of account at the custom-houses of the United States, the thaler of Prussia shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of sixty-eight and one half cents; the milries of Portugal shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of hundred and twelve cents; the six dollars of Bremen shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of seventy-eight and three-quarter cents; the thaler of Bremen, of seventy two grotes, shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of seventy-one cents; that the mil-ries of Madera shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of one hundred cents; the mil-ries of the Azores shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of eighty-three and one third cents; the mare-banco of Hamburg shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of thirty-five cents, the rouble of Russia shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of seventy-five cents, the rupee of British India shall be deemed and taken to be of the value of forty-four and one half cents; and all former laws inconsistent therewith are hereby repealed. Approved, March 3d, 1843.

Gerrit Smith, the rich abolitionist, has taken to preaching politics, and devoted each Sunday to this purpose, saying that he has so much to do during the week that he cannot spare the time.