lived. As I am now 50, it must have been about 1804. On the ere of the second Tuesday in June (for I well temember, that the morrow was training day), I was at my father's house, and a man of the name of Abel Shory, a skillful horseman of the neighborhood, was there also; when David Goss, jr. my cousin. then aged about seventeen, came up from his father's, distant about three-quarters of a mile, with a message to Shorey, requesting him to go to his father's (my (uncle David's) and trim a horse that over from Randolph, distant forty miles. I accompanied them, and at Uncle David's we found Uncle John from Randolph, with a little heavy, handsome, active. trim, chiefly by pulling out and cutting the Stock Exchange. the hairs of his fail, which ap wared as if | Parliament has been prorogued-trade it had been gnawed by calves. Uncle remains in a very depressed state-John said he was a Canadian horse that while the condition of the great mass of he had got from Justice Morgan of Ran- the English operatives is distressing in the dolph, who had littaly brought him from extreme. Montreal. Infterwards frequently heard blood French horse."

him on his farm, and putting him to mares | vate individual only. when they were brought; he also kept him through the next winter and the en. London. Tavern on the 23d ult. for the suing spring, when the foals were found to be universally excellent; uncle John alarming distress existing among the took him back to Randolph where he operatives of Paisley. made his second season; the third season he was brought to St. Johnsbury, and stood at uncle David's again. After this, I went to learn my trade, I cannot give so particular an account of the horse. but remember that he was kept several seasons in St. Johnsbury.

This and more to the same purpose may be attested by David Goos, sen. Phillip Goss, jr., Clark Stearns, Abel Shorey, Abel Butler and Thomas Pierce, all of St. Johnsbury. JOHN STRARNS.

Sworn before me at Charleston village this 14th August, 1841. Ibid.

DAVID CONNELL.

AN EXCITING PICTURE. Mr. Vickers, a reformed drunkard, of therein. Baltimore, in the course of a recent speech, related the incident which we subjoin. We wish it could be read by every hard drinker in the country, for it appears to us to convey an admonition which even the must insensible must

You cannot think, said Mr Vickers. how soon a man's circumstances become changed when once he has signed the pledge. I will tell you of a man whom I knew in Baltimore. He was not worth a cent a day, and his family was supported by his hard working wife. H. had heard of the Washington Society. and he had determined to join. But how should be get his quarter of a dollar, which was required for the initiation fee? H. went to his wife, and told her he wanted a quarter of a dollar. "What for?" said she, "No matter," said he, "I want it and must have it;" she gave it to him. knowing it would be of no use to withhold it, and supposing he meant to buy rum with it. He went to the Washington Society on a Monday night and joined. The next day he went to work at his trade, which was a good one, and he could make money fast. He came home soler every night, and on Saturday received the citadet on the town, and declared that his wages, and bought a barrel of foor, a he would repeat the cannonade every ham, some grocettes seed so on; and got time his party was attacked. General them on the draw and sen them home. Ribero had collected a force of 5000 men. The drayman from up to the door, and Espartero had sent a large force to the teld his wife, that the barrel of flour and Basque provinces, as the insurrection had groceries were for her. She told the broken out in other places. It is said drayman there was some mistake about that the French Government were aware justice of the peace. it, -- it did not belong there; for she had of this general insurrection in favor of never had a barrel since they had been Christina. married-always had to buy their flour | Madrid -On the 17th ult. an attempt by the sixpence worth, or shilling's worth; was made to seize the persons of the Queen the flour certainly could not be for her. and Infanta at the palace, by some insur-While they were talkings the husband gent regiments; the attempt, however. came up, and said she, "Husband here's | was successfully resisted by the Queen's a man says this barrel of flour and these | body guard; and, after several discharges groceries are for us." "So they are, of musketry, the two generals, Leon and and I may bought them all with the 25 | Concha, were compelled to fly from Macents you gave me last Monday night. drid. It is supposed that this was a part I joined the Washington Temperance So. of the O'Donnell plot, and that the intenciety with that twenty-five cents; we tion of the conspirators was to attack at shall have flour by the barrel after this | night the house of the Regent, arrest him instead of by the sixpence worth, or the and put him to death. The whole moveeleven-penny bits's worth."

were the feelings of that wife and mother. | the energy of Espartero. She had before had to sit up all night. cometimes sewing, to earn enough to maintain herself, and children. What fered to-day, the attendance has been had had the pledge done for her? It had but very slender, and in many instances given her a husband: it had given her sales have been made in American on children a father. The pledge had saved easier terms; the market closes extremely him. We watch over one another, and gloomy. Sales scarcely amount to 4000 we know how to pity the poor drunkard. bales, mostly in American, from 5d. a 7 Ah yes! and save him too.

Phil. Sat. Chron.

On a cold frosty morning an unfortunate spalpeen was late in his attendance at school, when he was severely reprimanded by his master. "Faith sir," said voung Pat, "its no slippery, that every step I took forward was are, for American, 5d to 7 1-4d. two backward." 'Oh, you big blackguard INCREASE OF THE ROYAL NA how can that he' If you walked in that fashion, vou never could be here by any means." "No more I could, sir, and so I played the at Deptford, Woolwich, Sheerness, Chat-

FROM THE N. Y. SUN. FOREIGN.

The Great Western which sailed from Bristol on the 23d ult., arrived at about 1 o'clock this morning, with news of considerable importance.

On the afternoon of the 21st ult. the Queen held a Court and Privy Council at Buckingham Palace, at which Andrew Stevenson, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the of the United States, where they receive United States, had an audience of Her good pay and good treatment. Majesty to take leave, and presented a uncle John Goss had just then brought letter from the President. Mr. Stevenson and family came passengers in the Great Western.

The news from England shows that the greatest excitement respecting American bay horse, which he requested Shorey to affairs prevailed, causing sudden parties at

The distress among the inhabitants of the manner of his purchasing the horse many of the towns in England is dreadrelated in my father's and uncle David's ful. Public meetings continue to be held families, which was this : uncle John had | for the purpose of adopting some measlent Morgan the sum of forty dollars on ures for their relief. The deputation apoccasion of the latter's going a journey pointed by the magistrates of Renfrewto Montreal in Canada. Morgan obtain. shire and of the town of Paisley, to lay ed the horse, then four years old, at Mon- the distressed state of the inhabitants of treal, and being unable to repay the money | that part of the country before the Governon his return, disposed of him to Uncle ment, had an interview with Sir Robert John to pay the debt. Uncle John, who ! Peel at his official residence in Downingwas no horse man, now brought him to his street. Mr. Hastie, the member for Paisbrother, my uncle David, who was much lev, introduced the deputation, and Sir that the loss arose from the act of God or of a horseman, in the hope that something | Robert Peel expressed much sympathy the King's enemies. This is the common might be made by keeping him for mares. with the sufferings of the unemployed I remember Shorey's calling hun "a full people. The principal object of the deputation was to solicit the patronage of the Uncle John Goss engaged Shorey to | Government to a metropolitan subscriptake the horse next day to training at | tion : but to this proposal Sir Robert Peel Major Butler's, and there I saw him cover | declined giving his consent, though at the four mares. My uncle David Goss kept same time he expressed his readiness to the horse through the season, working | support such a subscription, but as a pri-

A public meeting was to be held at the purpose of taking into consideration the

Lord Ellenborough has been unanimously appointed Governor-General of India, in pursuance of an intimation from the Board of Control, that the noble lord had been selected by her Majesty's Government to fill that high and important of-

It is currently reported in the professional circles that Lord Lyndhurst will relingaish the seals at the commencement of January term, and that Sir W W Follett, the solicitor-general, will be his successor. In connexion with this Abinger will, at the same time vacate ing one pound and three puarters. The Sir Frederick Pollock will be his successor | deposited in the Mint for coinage, when

was so ill that Dr. Locock and Sir James from a vein on the lands of Mr. Stanhope Clarke were immediately summound to Morrison, on Clear Creek in the eastern Windsor Castle-it being an indisposition | part of this county. Mr. Morrison's land incidental to her present condition, and adjoins on one side the lands of Thos. not affecting her general health, the docfors pronounced the Queen in good health | tice of the discovery of a rich vein ef gold; on the following day. The Queen and on the other it is adjacent to the Harris Court left Windsor Castle for London on tract on which is the celebrated " Harris servant. the 19th ult., where the Queen intended to remain till after accouchement.

on the 18th ult., which destroyed an im. \$50,000. It now belongs we believe to mense amount of property in the warr the Harris family. houses on both sides of the river; suc. high tide had not been known upwards of

nell, at the head of two battalions, marched into Pampeluna and took possession of the citadel, the strongest fortress in Spain. His object is to unite Carlists and mode. rate Liberals in a crusade against Espartero, and in favor of Queen Christina, who, it is said, has supplied him largely with funds.

On the 15th ult. he opened the fire of

ment connected with this insurrection, it What, said Mr. Vickers, do you think is stated, will soon be suppressed through

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Though cotton has been plentifully of 1.2d., 300 of which are on speculation; 70 Pernams, 7 1-8d, a 8 1-4d.; 400 Egyptian, 8 3-4d, a 9 1-2.; and 400 Surat,

Ocr. 21 .-- The sales of cotton to-day amount to 4000 bales, 500 of which have fault of mine at all, at all. The road was so been taken by speculators. Present prices From the Greenshorough (N. C.) Patriot

INCREASE OF THE ROYAL NAVY. For the last 25 years the dock yards road a trick. I turned my back on the school and made it believe I was going home again; broke, have not presented such a scene on an indictment for Bigamy, at the Su-

of activity as they do at this moment, perior Court of Rockingham county, which the infamous deception was kept and sedition laws, an advocate of the war there being no less than 26 to 80 ships of before his honor Judge Nash. The rare up. different rates fitting out for active service, in consequence of the unsettled state of our relations with the United States of America and China. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining able-bodied seanen for the vessels ordered to be put in commission, there being such a demand for the merchant service, as well as that

London Globe.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS. Peter Fairwell lately obtained a verdict in the Superior Court of New York for \$3.000, against the Richmond Turnpike Company, in compensation for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, from the falling of the promenade deck of the steamboat Samson, while returning from Staten Is. land on the 4th of July, 1839, The principles settled by the charge to the jury are of some importance to travellers, common carriers, and transporters of

1. That it was no justification to prove that the boat was constructed as boats usually are, unless it was proved she was safe and secure. Owners of public vehicles are required by law, to take great care, and use all necessary precaution; and defendants were wrong in supposing that less care was required in regard to persons than goods; for goods they are by law accountable, unless they can show law, and the principles was equally applicable here. Having charge of human life, less cannot be required of the owners of public vehicles.

2. That the proprietors of public conveyances were bound to act impartially, with respect to persons applying for passage, though they could not legally take one and refuse another, capriciously yet they were bound to take no more than can be taken with safety; and of this the proprietors, or their agents, are to be the judges.

3. Passengers crowding into the boat and rushing upon the promenade neck in unusual numbers, was not admitted to be an excuse for the accident. The proprietors, or agents, were bound to caution the passengers-caution them of the danger of proceeding, and, finally, to refuse to go at all, if, in their opinion, the boat was too full for safety.

ANOTHER NEW GOLD WINE.

" MORE GOLD AND BIGGER LUMPS." A few days since, a fine specimen of arrangement, it is also said that Lord gold was brought to this place, weighthe chiefship of the Exchequer, and that piece was purchased by a gentleman and its value was ascertained by assay to be On the 10th and 17th ult. her Majesty | \$100 44. This specimen was obtained Flow, where sometime since we gave no-Mine," formerly worked by the late Maj. Jonathan Harris, and after his death, by

Mr. Morrison's vein has so far proved extremely such; yielding from one to two hundred dollars per day, with every prospect of a continuance of its precious The news from Spain is important. In treasure. We wish him in the words of the beginning of October Gen. O'Don. an old Miner's prayer, "more Gold and higger lumps."-Charlotte Journal.

> TEXAS.—RENEWED INVASION.—We have before us the Austin Centinel of September 30th, which contains an account of a Mexican invasion, or rather foray, committed in Refugio county, on the night of Sept. 18th. The invading party consisted of about fifty. Mexicans: the name of their commander was not ascertained. They made a sudden descent upon the town, and took possession of it, helping themselves to every thing they could lay their hands on, and carrying off eight prisoners, among whom were the district clerk, the late sheriff, and a

Henry Riol, one of the captives, made a desperate resistance, killing one of the Mexicans, and wounding two others, before he was overpowered. It is believed that he was afterwards killed

The Continel adds :- "The most unnatural and horrible destruction of private property followed. About \$500 in silver was taken from a widow, and also \$3000 worth of dry goods, household and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. Chief Justice Neill and two other men made their escape to a neighboring wood, and the next morning returned to see the desolation of the town. It wore a frightful appearance; women and children were in great distress, having lost every thing moveable; and their husbands and fathers abducted and carried away into foreign captivity. Every thing looked desolate; feathers, from the destruction of bedding, were flying about the streets, making desolation more desolate. Not an article moveable was left to these unfortunate beings. The only articles left in the town were three barrels of whiskey-whether they feared poison or drunkenness, is a matter of con-

A Mexican who was released the next day, represented they had 500 men four leagues behind; that they had previously taken San Patricio.

TRIAL OF EDWARD BOLING.

occurrence of the crime with which he was charged, the respectability of the parties suffering from it, and the novel character of the circumstances attending the commission of the offence, coaspired to draw together an unusually large crowd of spectators. But the trial, in detail, turned out to be comparatively uninteresting. A very fmall portion of the train of minute but strange particulars, marking the steps of the criminal towards the accomplishment of his crime, was elicited on the examination of evidence. For the conviction of the prisoner it was only necessary to prove his identity, and that he had a wife living before and at the time of his second marriage; consequently the principal developments of the trial consisted in the proof of these barren facts. The case submitted to the jury upon the charge of the Judge, and States schr. Flirt, from Coloosahatchie, a verdict of "Guilty" returned after an absence of a very few minutes.

As time will not now permit us to attempt a circumstantial narration of the facts, as we heard them from the trial and from other sources.

Edward Boling, the son of a worthy Methodist minister of Caswell county, was married to Miss Harriet Parks, of the same county, in July, 1838. He was 19 years of age in May preceding his marriage; his wife between 16 and 17.

About the last of September or first of October, 1840 a young man of genteel appearance and pretty good address arrived in Greensboro', gave his name as Sidney T. Smith, and said he was from Perry county, Alabama. He went immediately to the office of one of our lawyers and delivered a letter which purported to be from James Smith, of Ala., the writer stating that he wished his son Sidney, the bearer, to prosecute the study of the law to a certain extent, so that he might be enabled the better to manage a large property that would eventually fall to him. The letter contained some other fatherly suggestions relative to the guidance of son Sidney, just as one would Journal says it is the third which has suppose an easy old planter to write.

Young Mr. Smith secured boarding in a respectable family; paid about as much attention to Coke and Blackstone as is generally looked for in a rich young hairbrained student; and commenced "cutting the gent" in prosperous fashion. In the most natural way in the world he an Alabama fortune.

In December he left the place on a pretended visit to certain wealthy relations in Nottoway, Virginia, and did not return until February, 1841. In the mean time a letter was received by one of his creditors from a pretended uncle of young Mr. Smith, stating that his return was prevented by the illness of his

After his return from this jaunt, some time in the month of March, he received suffrage, abolishing all qualifications of There was a great rise of the Thames | Capt. Jno. Penman, who purchased it at | the astounding and grievous intelligence of the death of his father in the southwest. He exhibited a letter containing this information with marks of most sincere grief; tied crane around his hat; mourned as a dutiful son for the sad event that had thus early in life hurdened him with the care of a fortune ;-and forthwith began to "surge his credit" in the

stores, tailor shops, &c. acquaintance with the family of Mr. Brannock, of Guilford county, and an intimacy with his daughter, which, on her her hand in marriage. Mr. B. prudently will as it may change from time to time, inquired into the character and circumstances of his proposed son-in-law; the investigation turned out satisfactory; and the marriage was consummated in May, 1841 .- Mr. Smith being anxious to have it over, and go with his lady out to his bereaved mother.

During the summer he concluded to settle in Caswell, N. C., having the offer of a valuable tract of land from E. ward Boling, and induced Mr. Brannock to assist him with his name in procuring a loan of money, until he could realize some of his Alabama fortune. The land trade continued to be canvassed until Mr. B. began to suspect that all was not right. asked an explanation of Smith, who confessed that Boling, had managed to swindle him out of a large part of his money, without giving him a title to the land-Mr. B. finally had Boling arrested at Caswell courthouse, and ascertained to his astonishment and dismay that he was the same man who had married his daughter

under the name of Sidney T. Smith. The villain continued up to the time of his arrest to pass in Caswell as Edward, Boling, and in Gulford as Sidney T. Smith. His last wife, the daughter of Mr. B., at one time becoming uneasy at the protracted absence of Mr. Smith, went to the house of the elder Mr. Boling, expecting to find there her husband in Mr. Boling, on seeing her carriage, was day, and concluding as follows: taken suldenly, ill, could see no one, and wife, -- no one but himself suspecting the accept the nomination? I beg leave restrange connexion existing among the specifully to reply, YES; provided that I company then under his father's roof.

this strange affair. We have no space convictions."

Boling is now beginning to reap the bitter reward of his deception and villany He was sentenced to be branded with the letter Bon his left cheek, (which was carried into execution in presence of the Court:) to be imprisoned three years; and to receive thirty-nine-lashes at three several times before the expiration of his term of imprisonment. His abode has been assigned him in Guilford Jail.

Correspondence of the Savannah Georgian.

E. FLORIDA, Nov. 2, 1841. The Tampa mail gives us cheering hope, and every thing on that side of the Perritory, in regard to the coming in of the Indians, is favorable to the speedy termination of the war, without the necessi ty of firing another gun. On the 29th ult., the chief of the Tallahassees arrived at Tampa Bay, with 28 of his people On the same date, arrived there the U. with a chief of one of the bands of the Everglades, and 32 of his people.

A sub-chief, with 8 of his people, belonging to the Southern Indians, are at Puonta-Rosas.

Report gives the gratifying intelligence, that the league of the chiefs in the Everglades, is broken up, Sam Jones and the Prophet having quarrelled-that Sam' Jones is left with only 26 warriors, and has gone out of the Everglades to the Loca-Hatchee, where Halleck Tustenugge is with a small band.

Two of the principal chiefs in the Everglades, are willing to come in with their people, and will do so in a short time without doubt.

Lieut. Sprague, Adjutant 8th Infantry, in charge of Tiger Tail and Alligator, arrived yesterday at Fort King, on their way hunting for the Indians that are out in that neighborhood. They are expected at Pilatka in a day or two, to pursue their hunt up the St. Johns, and around

RHODE ISLAND.

the mouth of the Oclawaha.

Another convention to form a new constitution for the State of Rhode Island is now in Session at Providence. The convened for the same purpose within a session was regularly and legally called. which was not the case with the "Suffrage Convention" which adjourned not

The present constitution of Rhode Island is the charter originally granted by Charles II. The little State has prospermentioned, upon suitable occasions, the ed well under it; but the democratic vast possessions of the venerated Mr. tendency of the age demands a change James Smith, of Perry county, Ala. and in its provisions-particularly with repassed among his new acquaintances gard to the extension of the right of sufwith all the ease of "heir presumptive" to frage, which at present, we believe, is confined to freeholders. We may note that in every State which

> since the Revolution, such changes have tended to the further diffusion of the democratic principle. We use this phrare without regard to party distinctions; for it predominates in all parties to such a degree as to constitute the characteristic spirit of the times. Some of these constitutional changes have been in reference to the universal diffusion of the right of property; others altering the tenure of judicial service, and introducing a term of years instead of the old rule of good proves this. behaviour; others have brought the elections of the Executive and other officers directly before the People, and, in some cases, we believe, judges have become subject to the popular choice.

It will be well if this tendency stops with the reformation of real abuses. Our constitutions of Government, both State In the mean time he had formed an and National, are in their true nature republican; they include the representative principle, and unite with it the dea of a permanent sovereignty; they are part, ripened into affection, and he asked adapted to give expression to the popular and also to concentrate and to hold steadfast the solemn, sober, and profound sentiments of the People, as uttered calmly, in deep reflection, and under a sense of the weighty responsibility of self-government. Possessing all authority, the People established constitutions and ordained laws to restrain and regulate themselves in the administration thereof, knowing that the laws of right and justice are above them, to understand and obey which the human will and reason need humility

and self-distrust. A constitutional republic is a limited government-limited by the People themselves who divest themselves of the power of abusing power, as far as their most circumspect wisdom may enable them to do so. The authority thus constituted is above both rulers and people, because it is founded, or so intended, on principles of right and justice to which the human conscience and understanding acknow. ledge themselves subject. To change it in any way is lawful only when it becomes clearly apparent that some of its provisions are not founded, as was supposed, in right and justice. Every change, there fore, should be an improvement.

Balt. American.

GEN. SCOTT.

Major General Winfield Scott has published a long letter, in reply to many letcompany with young Mr. Boling, of whom ters he had received, avowing his opinions he was purchasing land. But young on most of the agitating questions of the tion which is suitable for President of the

"Finally, I am asked, if nominated as passed the night in a room with his true a candidate for the Presidency, would vou be not required to renounce any princi-Such are the prominent occurrences of ple professed above. My principles are

porter of the Administration of Jarranou and Madison. He avows a deep reverence for the judiciary, state and federal, as an independent department of the government; and holds the decision of the Supreme final and conclusive, on all doubtful questions, arising under the constitution or laws of the Union, unless reversed on a rehearing before the same tribunal. He favors a limitation of the executive veto and of executive patron. age. He is opposed to removals from office on political grounds. He is opposed to any pledge against a second term, because "it looks too much like a bargain tendered to other aspirants-yield to me now, I shall soon he out of your way; but he favors an amendment of the constitution denying re-eligibility to the Presidency, and extending the term to six years. As to the leading measures of the late extra session of Congress, he save:-

"If I had had the honor of a vote on the occasion, it would have been given in favor of the land distribution bill, the bankrupt bill, and the second bill for creating a fiscal corporation-having long been under a conviction that, in peace as in war, something efficient, in the nature of a bank of the United States, is not only "necessary and proper," but indispensable to the successful operations of the Treasury, as well as many of the wants of our commerce and currency."

He is rather equivocal or non-committal about anti-masonry.

Charleston Courier

CHERAW GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1841. SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.

We give place, below, to a communication nominating Mr. WARDLAW for the Presidency of this institution, and copy, from the South Carolinian, a communication to that paper, nominating Chancellor JoB Johnson for the same office. We still hope the health of President BARNWELL may be so far restored as to enable him to discharge the duties of this important office, and that he may be prevailed upon to accede to the very genefew years. We believe the one now in ral and ardent wish of the whole State. by again accepting the appointment from the trustees. Should this, however, not be the case, an election of some other person will probably be made during the approaching session of the Legislature. The great popularity and prosperity of the college for several years past are to be ascribed mainly to the decidedly religious character of President Barnwell and Pro-

fessor Elliot. We are very far from meaning any disparagement to the other respectable professors who were associated with them, or to the other qualifications has introduced changes in its constitution for which they were themselves distinguished Neither do we' mean that religious character alone would satisfy the public. What we do mean is that other qualifications, however, eminent, would not satisfy the public, as past experience most abundantly proves. If the trustees wish the prosperity and usefulness of the College to continue, they must continue at its head a man distinguished as well

For the Farmers' Gazette.

for piety as for talents and literature.

If past experience proves any thing it

MR EDITOR. I have witnessed with much pleasure the deep interest which seems to pervade the press in our state in relation to the future direction and prospec's of our college. The institution, under the auspices of wise legislation has assumed an enviable standing among her sister colleges! and pubhe money cannot be laid out more advantageously, nor produce a richer harvest in any other field, than this. It is deeply to be regretted that President Barnwell could not have been retained in the position which he filled with so much ability and success. The public confidence will not however be impaned if a proper person is selected to fill this vacancy. The time is approaching when the Board of Trustees will be called upon to make this selection. Hitherto hopes have been entertained, that Mr. Barnwell would be enabled, upon the restoration of his health, to resume his place. These hopes are fallacious, and all eyes are busy in the look out for a suitable successor; as such I have determined upon the Hen. L. D. Wardlaw. I know not what are the prospects of obtaining the services of this distingutshed individual. The station is one of high responsibility and consequently of high honor-none more so. It has occurred to me, that no one in our State answers the colls of the institution so well. He is a South Carolinian ; graduate of the college well known; a gentleman of fine literary taste and fond of literary pursuits.

The high character of this individual would give him at once the confidence of Parents and Guardians, whilst his present distinction would be the guarantee of his future success. His fine address, polite manners, and firm control would secure to him the respect and esteem of those under his government. His moral character is of that unexceptionable cast which would meet general approbation; and in fine he seems to have every qualifica-South Carolina College.

ALUMNUS.

Cheraw, November 8th, 1841.

From the South-Carolinian.

THE COLLEGE. Since the very unwelcome [announcement, that the excellent and universally Edward Boling, the story of whose for more at this time; but if not done by The General declares that, although popular President of our cherished Univillany has for some time filled the sur- a more competent hand, we shall attempt bred to arms, from early manhood, he has versity, had resigned his post, much sorounding country, was tried last Friday a full and circumstantial detail, when we always taken an interest in political af- licitude has very naturally pervaded the