

17 The Legislature of this State will commence its annual sitting at Columbia, on Monday next, the 22nd inst.

BIBLE CONVENTION

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Camden Bible Society, held on Thursday, the 6th inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed Delegates to attend the Bible Convention to meet at Columbia on the 26th inst.

Rev. Mr. KIMLAND, Rev. Mr. CASTELL, Rev. Mr. BRACKER, Rev. Mr. PHILLIPS, Rev. Mr. DOKSARDY, Hon. W. McWILLIE, Col. J. K. CHAMBERS, Jr. E. J. PATTERSON, A. D. JONES, John C. WATKINS, D. L. DE SAUSSURE, JOSHUA REYNOLDS, J. M. DE SAUSSURE, THOMAS LANG, and J. K. DOUGLAS BAKER.

STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

We are requested to state that the following named gentlemen have been appointed to represent the Kershaw District Temperance Society at the approaching meeting of the State Temperance Society, Rev. C. M. BRACKER, Rev. W. CARLISLE, Col. W. McWILLIE and Maj. JOHN SMART.

18 We have been placed in possession of Col. TAYLOR'S Oration delivered before the Waterloo Agricultural Society on the 4th inst. We regret that our arrangements for the present paper have prevented us from laying it before our readers to-day. It shall appear next week.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.—The Hon. Jos. Johnston and the Rev. BASH MANN, President of the University of Alabama, have been suggested as suitable persons to fill the Presidency of the S. Carolina College. Hopes are entertained, we are told, to perceive, that the health of Mr. BASSWELL will be so improved, as to enable him to resume the duties of that station.

19 The Regular Annual Races over the Camden Course commenced on Tuesday. The result of the first day's race was not known when our paper went to press.

A Colt Stake was run for on Monday, and won by Col. HAMPTON. We will give a full report in our next.

MAINTAINING TURBIE.—Mr. HENRY R. BRADY, of Beaver creek, in this District, has lost, out of a specimen of his crop of Turnips, which exceed any thing we have seen recorded in that bye. The one left with us has the top closely cut off, and after all the earth had been thoroughly washed from it, measured 25 1/4 inches in circumference and weighed five pounds.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—In our notice of the productions upon which reports were made at the Agricultural Fair, we remarked that we did not consider the yield of corn as reported by the Committee, as extraordinary. In this remark we have since thought we were mistaken, particularly when we consider that the society did not distribute on the distribution of premiums till its meeting in May last, when it was too late to make any efficient exertions to improve a crop already planted and advanced. Under these circumstances we now think that 72 1/2 bushels for a single acre rather extraordinary than otherwise. At all events we doubt if many planters have been more successful in the cultivation of corn the past season than the gentleman, Maj. J. M. DeSaussure, to whom the top was awarded for the best acre. We learn that from a field of fifty acres he gathered *Three Thousand Bushels*, being an average of *Sixty Bushels* to the acre. Can this be beaten in South Carolina?

FOREIGN NEWS.—Since our last, we have had two Steamers from Great Britain; the *Britannia* at Boston, and the *Great Western* at New York. The latter bringing dates up to the 23d ult.

The political news is of very little interest, unless the rabid effusions of the newspaper press in England may be so accounted—but from all accounts, there is so little sympathy between that portion of the press and the people, that their violence has ceased to be interesting.

Parliament was prorogued from the 7th October to the 11th November.

In commercial matters great uncertainty exists; a small advance was quoted on cotton, but without, as we can perceive, any good reason; indeed, we do not, upon the whole, look upon the accounts as all favorable. The slight advance noticed was predicated upon the probability of a rupture between Great Britain and this country, in relation to the *McLain* affair; and it was supposed by those most conversant with the cotton market, that if this question was amicably adjusted prices must recede. If this opinion is well founded, we may, on the next arrival, expect unfavorable advices. Not can we expect any change for the better until some estimate of the amount of the present crop can be made with some degree of accuracy. From all our sources of information, we are inclined to the opinion that the crop will be found much less than has been anticipated.

CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.—We invite the attention of our readers to the Prospectus of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which will be found in our columns to-day. Those of them who wish a full and fair history of the approaching Session of Congress, will not find it in any other shape so complete, so compact and for so little money. This publication has been continued for several years, and has made for itself a character for accuracy and ability which no similar attempt has ever attained. The publishers and editors are unconnected with the public printing and have consequently neither hope or fear in relation to the ruling powers, to exercise any influence over them unfavorable to truth and perfect independence, and we therefore, with confidence, recommend the work to our readers.

LADIES COMPANION.—We have on our table, the November number of this beautiful Magazine. With this number commences the 18th volume of the COMPANION, and the progressive improvements which have been made in the work, brings it nearly, we should think, to the perfection of periodical literature.

The proposal for a Convention, as intimated above, is urged by the leading presses in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri. It will be favorably regarded throughout the whole region of the West and South West.

MORE KASCALITY.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURES!

When the celebrated Boling, *alias* Smith was discovered to be playing the gay Lathario, on a rather extensive scale, it was rumoured that he was only one of a gang, who had leagued together for speculating on an entirely new plan. Bank robberies, defalcations, frauds, forgeries, were becoming too common, and the profits of these professions were dwindling on account of competition. But as the inventive genius of man is never at a loss, a new and quite extraordinary method has been adopted to raise the wind, one bold as it is infamous, and fraught with the most direful consequences to the happiness of the domestic circle, and with shame, misery, and degradation to the fairest, the gentlest portion of creation. It was rumoured that there was a regular band of ruffians, organized for the purpose of deceiving and marrying innocent and simple young girls, and then, after gratifying their beastly and unholy passions, and reducing innocence and virtue to irreparable ruin, to make off to 'unknown parts' with the estates of those whom their wicked arts had deluded. This was the rumor, and another extraordinary case of bigamy which has just come to our knowledge seems to confirm the report.—Many of our readers will recollect that they were visited a short time since by a Mr. Wellington, who came with a long string of recommendations from Judges, Senators and dignitaries of various classes, to instruct in the mysteries of writing, and who, after levying a heavy contribution on their purses, and teaching them to make a few flourishes with the pen, left, as he said, to exercise his art in other regions. Now, we have just heard that this Mr. Wellington had a young wife in Warrenton whom he had brought from Philadelphia. A short time since this lady was visited by another Mrs. Wellington, from Richmond, Va., who having heard rumors of her husband having another wife, came to investigate the fact. Her worst fears were confirmed by finding another victim of the accomplished scoundrel. Officers are now on the track of the villain and soon no doubt will lay him by the heels. This report we have just heard, and have not time for comment. We will be better able next week to give full particulars.—*Oxford (N. C.) Mercury.*

An Engagement with a Slave.—The Boston Democrat learns by the arrival at that port of the *sch. Herald*, Capt. Goldsmith, from Princess Island, (Africa) 5th Sept, "that H. M. sloop of war *Iris*, Capt. Fucker, touched about 1st September for water, &c. and sailed again on a cruise.—A short time previous, she had had an engagement with a large slave, in the Bite of Beuin, and was beat off with the loss of several men killed and wounded—among the latter was the commander.

The Boston Patriot of Saturday gives the following additional particulars: "Captain T. and his crew, however, were so much mortified at their failure, that although immediately after they were in port with the *Herald*, no information respecting it transpired. A few days after, however, the Portuguese Governor of a small post in the island applied to the American Captain for aid in reading a letter which he had received from the English commander, which proved to be an account of the action. The Governor had not been able to understand the letter, which had probably been written to give him official intelligence of the proximity of such a powerful force. It will be recollected that a slave carried into St. Helena not long since, had exchanged several shots with the British man of war which captured her.

NEWBERN, N. C., Nov. 1.

The fall term of Craven Superior Court closed on Saturday last, his Honor, Judge Settle, presiding.

There were several cases of interest and importance, both on the civil and state dockets. On the latter there was one of a capital nature, the enormity of which, together with the sex of the criminal, excited a deep and awful sensation in the breast of the community: it was the case of the State vs. Katharine Hill, indicted for the murder of Henry Hill, jr.

It appeared, from the evidence adduced, that sometime during the present month, the deceased, a youth of seventeen or eighteen years, in company with a younger brother, had gone to the house of the husband of the prisoner, (Henry Hill, sr., their cousin) that there, under the excitement of strong drink, a charge was made by Henry Hill, jr., against Henry, jr., of having stolen a blanket, which they had been using in gathering peas, that the charge was returned with spirit, whereupon the deceased received a blow, fled, was pursued and stabbed by his cousin, Henry Hill, sr.—that the prisoner also pursued the deceased, and, by order of her husband, inflicted heavy blows upon him with a rail and a board, of all which he died in a few days.

We have frequently witnessed the trials of criminals for capital offences, and it is with mingled feelings of astonishment and horror that we say we have never seen one who displayed such composure and indifference—nay hardihood, as was exhibited by this unfortunate wretch. She appeared at the bar with a tender infant at her

13. All letters transmitted by mail, containing Exchequer Bills, shall be placed in a separate bag, labelled, "Money (or Exchequer) Mail;" and the bills shall be endorsed payable to order of the persons to whom the letters are addressed, with the amount enclosed specified in figures above the superscription, together with the numbers on the bills, and the Office where issued; and no additional postage shall be charged for the same.

TREASURY NOTES—are filled up at Washington, and made payable one year from the date, with a rate of interest specified. Thus completed, they have been sent for disbursement to different points, and the disbursing officer has endorsed on the back the time when each note was paid out, and it has been understood that interest was only to be counted from the date of that endorsement. The time of payment has, however, not been changed, and after maturity the Government has always refused to allow interest. But a new principle has been adopted, and the Government refuse to pay until a year from the date of disbursement has expired. A Treasury note, for instance, dated Oct. 17th, 7840, by which "the United States promise to pay fifty dollars one year from date," was refused payment on the 17th of Oct. 1841, with a declaration that the year would be counted from March, 1841, when the note was paid out. We trust there is some mistake about this, and that the Treasury Department will not so break the faith of the nation. If funds are not in hand, it is not the fault of the Department, and the nation must see to it. But to refuse payment of a note obviously due, is a fault of the Department, and will add greatly to the difficulties which already prevent the Government from being able to use its credit. There would be no reasonable objection to the new course, provided due notice had been given. But the notes already out should have been met according to custom, or honorably protested for want funds. The nation is in bad credit from being in bad company; and the only way to avoid increasing mischief from this source is to prove by its conduct that it is not contaminated, but will act with a scrupulousness of rectitude proportioned to the laxness of the negligent States. Let us have no subterfuges, no shifts or evasions; under the impartial administration of Captain Tyler.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

PROTECTING LABOR.—A number of ultra tariffites, recently assembled in New York for the purpose of forming a "Home League," for the avowed purpose of "protecting" labor through a protective tariff. Now, we would not be afraid to wager a trifle that this whole body did not contain one laborer, nor a man who does not employ laborers at the lowest possible rate. But how do they propose to protect labor? Simply by raising the price of cloth and other articles of universal consumption some forty per cent. above their recent rates! Will they raise wages so much? Not at all. All experience gives the lie to the pretence. We recollect an admirable illustration of this labor protecting operation. One of the largest manufacturing establishments in New York had a store connected with their works, at which the laborers were obliged to trade, and we know for a fact that these laborers paid twenty-five cents per yard for cotton cloth which was retailed in the village stores for twelve and a half cents!

But let us look at this matter in the light furnished by countries who have long enjoyed the protection of a high tariff.—England is such a country. Have her high impositions of duty on grain protected the field laborer? If they have, we are at a loss to know where to find the evidence of it certainly not in the wages afforded under the protecting principles.—The same is true of the laborers in her manufactories. These have been protected until they, as a mass, are reduced almost to destitution. The protection of labor is not the real object, but, if it were, the scheme for accomplishing it is impracticable. Impediments thrown in the channels of trade are not calculated to promote the interests of labor by increasing its rewards. The Leagues say they are anxious to exclude the products of foreign labor. This is certainly a philanthropic effort, as it regards the almost starving millions of England's operatives!

[Rochester Advertiser.

A MOVEMENT IN THE WEST.

It is in contemplation in many of the Western States to hold a Convention this fall at Cincinnati to take into consideration the subject of the Currency and the present disordered condition of the exchanges. The following resolution, among others, was adopted not long since by a meeting of citizens at Columbus Ohio:—

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Western and South Western States to appoint delegates, equal in number to their representatives in Congress, to meet at Cincinnati, or some other central point, at such time during the present fall as shall be thought best, and take into consideration the present deranged state of the currency and of exchanges between different parts of the Union, and to devise and recommend the best means for correcting these serious evils.

It has been elsewhere proposed that the Convention meet on the 25th November next, and that it be composed of delegates from Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, and Kentucky.

From the Alexandria Index.
CURRENCY.—We copy from the Madisonian the following project for an Exchequer of the U. States, so that our readers may know how the spirit of paper money has been curbed in its wild career, since Martin Van Buren recommended a separation of Bank and State, and appealed to the people for their approval.

We call this an Exchequer in its legitimate sense. It never issues upon nominal capital, and it pays its bills in specie; it has no stockholders, and its directors are its servants instead of its masters. It is time for every man to give his views upon the currency when no system prevails in the country. The mystery of Banking is fast fading away. We shall give ours soon. Come gentlemen, we must have money! Who shall make it!

EXCHEQUER OF THE U. STATES.

For receiving, safe-keeping and dispersing the Public Revenue, and receiving private deposits to furnish a medium of Exchange.

1. To be established at Washington, D. C., with offices or agencies wherever necessary and proper, and authorized by law.

2. The capital or basis of issues to consist solely of the public Revenue, and private deposits, in gold and silver coin and bullion.

3. The Secretary of the Treasury to authorize the issue of bills of the denomination of \$5 and upwards signed, by the Treasurer and countersigned by the Register of the United States payable on demand, in gold and silver coin, at the identical place of deposit, and receivable for the public revenue and all Government dues, every where.

4. The amount of bills in circulation at any time not to exceed \$15,000,000, (or any limit under \$100,000,000,) and one per centagio, or premedium, (or any less per centage,) to be paid for all amounts issued, whether to private depositories or public creditors.

5. Three commissioners to be appointed to manage the concerns of the Exchequer, and the like number for each Office or Agency, to be severally denominated "Receiver, Disburser, and Auditor, of the Revenue and Deposits," to give separate bonds, and receive salaries.

6. Offices or Agencies of the Exchequer to be established at the following ports of entry and places, viz: Boston, Mass; New York, N. Y; Philadelphia, Pa. Charleston, S. C.; New Orleans, La. Cincinnati, Ohio; (or Louisville, Ky.) Detroit, Mich. (or Chicago, Ill.) and wherever public interest had convenience shall render offices necessary and proper, and authorized by law.

7. The Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, to direct the Treasurer to transmit a suitable amount of bills to the Commissioners of any Office or Agency, when public interest and convenience shall require it, to be exchanged for deposits in gold and silver coin and bullion, or to be disbursed to public creditors.

8. All bills transmitted to the Commissioners of any Office or Agency, to be made payable, on their face, to their order; and when exchanged or disbursed, to be severally endorsed by the mail payable to the order of the person or persons receiving the same.

9. The Commissioners to act in all cases as the General Agents of the Treasury, or receiving, safe-keeping, disbursing, transferring, and transmitting the public moneys and other securities, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

10. Separate duties to be assigned to each Commissioner, viz: to one, the duty of receiving all moneys or other securities to another, that of paying, transferring or transmitting the same; to the other, that of keeping the account books, journals, auditing the accounts, and making out weekly (or semi-monthly) returns of all the doings of the Office or Agency—which shall be signed by all the Commissioners, and published, officially, weekly, (or semi-monthly,) both at Washington, and at the place of the Office or Agency.

11. All public moneys, received from whatever sources, to be paid over to the Commissioners of any Office or Agency, where the collecting officers reside within convenient distances, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

12. For the safe-keeping of the public moneys, deposits, securities, books, accounts, and whatever else appertains thereto, a strong and secure fire proof vault or safe shall be provided for the Exchequer, and each of its Offices or Agencies, having three several and dissimilar locks, the several keys of which shall be separately kept at all times by the three Commissioners, no one of whom shall, but under penalty of dismissal from office, entrust his own proper key to either of the others, or to any other person; and for the safe-keeping of the contents of the vault, all the Commissioners shall be jointly and severally responsible.

13. Any peculation, embezzlement, or private use of any of the public moneys, deposits, securities, of property, of the Exchequer, or any of its Offices or Agencies or any forgery of its bills or securities, shall be deemed felony, and subject the offender to two-fold restitution and imprisonment and hard labor for life.

14. All bills issued by the Exchequer, or any of its Offices or Agencies, when presented for redemption, or in payment of public dues, shall be endorsed with the name of the presenter, and in his presence, be immediately cancelled and punched by the receiving Commissioner, and after being recorded, transmitted to the Treasury Department.