

The Banks of Mobile, commenced the 1st this month... The honorarium of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. Henry Ruffier, President of Washington College, Va., Rev. Wm. S. Plumer, of Richmond, Va., Rev. J. J. Merle d'Aulagnie, of Theological Seminary, Geneva, and the Rev. J. Grandpierre, Rector of the Missionary Seminary, Paris.

It is stated in the N. O. True American, that such information has been received as justifies the belief that Mexico will soon recognize the independence of Texas.

In consequence of the condemnation and censure of some of the official acts of LORD DURHAM by the British Parliament, and the passage of a bill limiting, and defining his powers, — his Lordship has expressed his determination to resign, and return forthwith to England.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER.—We have received the October number of this interesting Magazine. The first admirable article, Memoir on Slavery, by Judge Harper, is an old acquaintance; the next, "Odds and Ends," is an amusing piece, containing many good and true things. The whole contents will be found below.

CONTENTS OF THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, NO. X. ORIGINAL PAPERS. 1. Memoir on Slavery; read before the "South Carolina Society for the advancement of Learning," in Columbia; by Judge Harper—Originally published in the Southern Literary Journal—Revised and corrected by the author for the "Messenger." 2. Odds and Ends—Or contrasts of the Old and New Times—by Oliver Holbach. 3. Letter from Malta, to the Editor of the Messenger—Departure from Valletta; Citta Vecchia; Grotto; Catacombs; St. Paul's Cave; Statue of St. Paul; Hand of St. John; Anecdote of Bonaparte; Turkish history; Bajazet; Zamek; the Grand Master D'Aubuisson; & The Copy-Book, No. IV. My Cousin Bob; Warwick; Old Demore; Genealogy; Harwood; An Essay, by C. Crossland, of Petersburg, Virginia—(To be continued). 5. Remarks on the Essay entitled "Washington and the Patriot Army," published in the August No. of the S. L. Messenger; relative to the clothing of Gen. Washington with the imperial purple, by the Army—By the Biographer of Judge Chase. 6. A Review of the new work (with extracts), entitled, "Notes on the Western States; containing Descriptive Sketches of their Soil, Climate, Resources, and Scenery;" by James Hall, author of "Barber Tolls," &c. 7. Biographical Sketches of Living American Poets and Novelists: No. 1. George P. Morris Esq., of New York, with extracts from his prose and poetical writings, embracing The Little Frenchman; Woman; Lines after the Manner of the Olden Time; Kometel; A Southern Refrain; Anniversary Hymn; Starlight Recollections; Rhyme and Reason; The Minister; The Retort; Indian poem; Lines to a Poet; What can it Mean; Poetic's address, &c. &c. 8. The World—An extract from the Columbus (Ohio) Hospital.

ORIGINAL POETRY. Lines to the Memory of Mrs. Anne G. Davis, of Nashville, Mississippi—By Miss E. A. Dupuy. 10. The Turner Centenary—By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney. 11. Lines to the Tensat of the Spring—A Legend of the White Sulphur—Written by a gentleman at the White Sulphur Springs, during the last season, at the request of a Lady, who wondered why so celebrated a region had not produced a romance. 12. To a Bachelor of Arts on his Marriage—By A. Broder A. B. Camden S. C. 13. The Widower's Soliloquy—By S. 14. The Evening Primrose—By C. P. C. 15. The Dying Child—By C. M. P. Deems. 16. Lines to the Memory of Mrs. Margaret Ann White, who died in Richmond, Va., December 11, 1837, aged forty-three years—By Eliza, of Maine.

THE FARMERS REGISTER.—The October number of this Journal has reached us with its accustomed punctuality,—containing, as usual, a variety of valuable, and interesting agricultural matter,—the Table of Contents is subjoined.

CONTENTS OF FARMERS' REGISTER, NO. 7. ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS. Desultory remarks on the silk culture of the United States; Wolves in Fauquier; Proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Nottingham and Amelia; Large leaves of the native mulberry (morus rubra); On the sugar and other regions of the U. S.; Memoranda of liming—Proposed "regulative premium;" Seedling Canton mulberry trees; Silk culture and mulberry population; Treatise on the Culture of silk, No. 1. On the morus multicaulis; Strictures and remarks upon former articles; Profit from silkworms—The drought—Sea-cure; Cultivation of middle South Carolina; Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston rail-road and bank; The drought—The Green Springs lands of Louisa county; Season and state of crops in August, republished from supplement to last No.; Private correspondence—Season and state of crops in September; Latest report of the mulberry trade and mania; On the seedling of Chinese and other mulberries; Monthly Commercial report; Editorial notices.

MARRIED. In Davie County, on the 23rd ult., by Samuel Foster, Esq., Mr. JULIUS BULLBAUGH to Miss BETSY POTTS—all in favor of a Rail-road from Fayetteville, to some point on the Yadkin river above the Narrows. [Communicated.]

DIED. In La Grange, Tenn., Col. EDWARD CRESS, formerly of this Town—he was a gentleman highly esteemed by all who knew him, and has left a family, and a large circle of friends to mourn his untimely death.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

The annual Commencement of Princeton College, N. J., was celebrated on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Graduates 75. This is the largest class that ever graduated at Princeton. The degree of A. M. was conferred on 34 alumni, and honorary on the Rev. John McMillen, Kirkcubright, Scotland, Roderick Allen, Newark, N. J., and on Samuel M. Whann, Maryland.

Turks Island.—We learn from Capt. Hagato, of the brig Only Son, arrived yesterday from Turks Island, that on the evening of the 5th and morning of the 6th ultimo, Run Key was visited by a most severe hurricane, which blew down a number of houses, drove two sloops bound to Nassau to sea, which had not again been heard of—killed three people on shore, and injured a number of others. Upwards of 100,000 bushels of salt were destroyed. There are still upwards of 30,000 or 40,000 bushels remaining.

The Mormons.—The citizens of Daviess and Howard counties, Missouri, had raised a force with which they intended to make an attack on the Mormons on the 16th ult. The Mormons are said to number 1500 to 2000 fighting men, and were daily expecting reinforcements from their friends in Canada. Their depredations are so outrageous as to be no longer bearable, and the inhabitants had made preparations deemed sufficient to exterminate them entirely.

THE MARKETS.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Brandy, apples, peaches, butter, cotton, coffee, corn, flour, and wheat. Prices are listed in dollars and cents.

Attention! OFFICERS OF THE 64th REGIMENT. PARADE at the Court House in the Town of Salisbury, on Tuesday the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., with side arms for Drill, and Wednesday the 24th instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M., with your respective companies, equipped as the Law directs, for inspection and review by the Brigadier General—Captains will make their returns on the day of Drill.

Strayed or Stolen. FROM the Subscriber, in Salisbury, on Saturday the 6th instant, a sorrel horse, with saddle and bridle, the horse was one year old last Spring, his name inclining to lie on the left side, marks not recollected, he is nearly or about 15 hands high. Any person delivering him, or giving information that may lead to his recovery, shall be liberally rewarded by the Subscriber, living 3 miles North-west of Salisbury.

Notice. WILL be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 24th day of November next, under decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan County, a TRACT OF LAND, belonging to the Heirs at Law of John Walton, dec'd., containing 200 acres, adjoining the lands of William E. Powe and others, on Crane Creek; subject to the widows Dower. A credit of twelve months will be allowed, and bond with good security for the purchase money, required on the day of sale.

List of Letters REMAINING in the Post-Office at Lexington, N. Carolina. Absolona Cameron, Alexander R. Craver, Lewis Craver, John Carrick, Robert Cox, Christian Disher, Henry Fludder, Joseph Gordon, Lewis Graves, Thomas Hearty, John Hage, Sen., Miss Sarah Hunt, William Jarrat, Daniel Lacey, John Leman, Noah Livingood, William McGuire, William McCoy or Mrs. Diney Kelly, N. B. Pratt, David Panter, Tignal Pleasant, Adam Rider, W. N. Spears, Jacob Shoaf, James Sullivan, Philip Sneider, Thomas Tomlinson, James Tompkins, Daniel Wood, Cyrus J. Wheeler, Miss Sarah Williams, Frederick Yountz. M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M. October 1, 1838.

Boot & Shoe Making. THE Subscribers have recommenced the above business at their Tan Yard, immediately opposite the old Jail, having employed good workmen, with materials of the first quality, hereby inform their friends and the public in general, that they are enabled to furnish the best kind of work at the shortest notice. They have on hand a quantity of ready made Boots and Shoes. Negro Shoes of a superior quality, cheap by the quantity. They have also for sale, leather of every description. BROWN & CHAMBERS. October 11, 1838.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE A. MONROE, deceased, either by Note or book account, are requested to call and pay the same without delay, and all those to whom the said George Monroe, dec'd., was indebted, are requested to present their account within the time prescribed by Law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar against their recovery. JAMES OWENS, Adm'r. Sept. 20, 1838.

BLANKS! BLANKS!! WE would inform our friends in public business, that we have just completed the Printing of a large and splendid Stock of Blanks, of almost every description. [See hand-bill.]

Public Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell at public Sale, at his residence, on the main road leading from Brown's Ferry, to Belmont, on Monday the 15th October next, four or five hundred bushels Corn, sixty head Hogs, Cows, and Calves, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen furniture, together with many other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of Sale. JOHN SMITH. September 20, 1838.

SALISBURY RACES.

THE Yorkin and Catawba Association Races, will begin at Salisbury, N. C., on Tuesday, the 6th of November next, when the following races will be run for. First day.—A Post Stake 2 years old, one mile out, subscriptions: \$50.00. To close the day previous to the Race. On the same day 3 year olds, —mile heats, subscription: \$100.00. To close the day previous to the Race. Second day.—Two mile heats. Purse: \$200.00. Third day.—Mile heats. Purse: \$150.00. Fourth day.—Best 3, in 5 mile heats. Purse: \$100.00. And the entrance money of the previous days added. BY THE PROPRIETORS. Salisbury, Sept. 13th, 1838.

Notice. THE Subscriber has been engaged for upwards of ten years in the improved plan of BUSHING MILLS, and other Machinery when worn, or heated. By his method, iron of either upright, or horizontal Gudgeons, as also the bush for the Spindle and Ink, run much lighter and steadier than those on the old plan. The great trouble of wedging and repairing the Spindle, Cranks, and Gudgeons are saved when run on, or in these Buses and Inks. Any person wishing to procure machinery of this kind can be supplied by making application to the Subscriber by letter, at Mocksville, Davie county, N. C. L. M. GILBERT. September 20, 1838.

Circular. The Subscriber would refer any wish ing information on the subject, to Dr. Swartz, one of the Editors of the "Carolinian."

CIRCULAR.

The article published below, concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goelcke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

GOELCKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE, a medicine of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe,—a medicine, which is obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE-FOLD power,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the INEVITABLE GRAVE.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop. PRICE—Three and one-third six dollars* (\$2.50) per HALF OUNCE.

NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY AND OUTLERY. JOHN C. PALMER has just returned from Philadelphia, with a very Fine Assortment of the above articles, of an entirely new fashion. A large assortment of Superior RAZORS and KNIVES. He can safely say that his assortment is superior to any in the western part of the State.—Call and see.

Land for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for Sale, one hundred acres of LAND, lying East of the Yadkin river, between Stokes' ferry and Burage's Mills, in the County of Montgomery. Attached to it is one of the finest mill seats in the State. During the late dry spell and low water, there was a sufficient quantity of water to drive two or three sets of mills, or 1,000 Spindles. ELI HARRIS. Wind Hill, N. C., Oct. 4, 1838.

TO RENT. THE House and Lot situated on Main street, between the residences of Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Fisher, will be rented until the 1st January next. For terms apply at this office.

Goelcke's Matchless Sanative. The above medicine is for sale at the Post-Office, Cotton Grove, Davidson County, By JAS. WISEMAN, Agent.

OLD CASTINGS WANTED. WE will purchase, any amount of old Castings that may be brought to us; such as old cotton screws, old mill-gearing, old pots, ovens, mortars, &c., and will pay one cent per pound. CRESS & BOGER. Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1838.

NOTICE. I will make application to the next Legislature for an Act to incorporate a manufacturing company by the name of the Yorkin Manufacturing Company, or by some other name. CHARLES FISHER. September 6, 1838.

NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given, that I will apply to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for an Act to charter a Bridge over the South Yadkin river, near Hall's mill. JOSEPH HALL. Sept. 20, 1838.

NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made at the next General Assembly, to abolish Juries of the County Court of Rowan. JACOB HOLDSHOUSER, J. GOODMAN, DAVID FRALEY. September 20, 1838.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THERE came into this neighborhood some four or five years since, a colored man, who calls himself WALKER GUADELOUPEAN, says he is free man, a Spaniard by birth, and that he was born and raised in (Manila); that he left Manila while young; that he went on board an American Merchantman, the Isabella, from Boston, commanded by Capt. Charles Taylor, as a cabin boy, that he made several voyages in the Isabella, in which he came to America. That he was afterwards employed in different vessels engaged in the coasting trade; that at length he left that employment and made his way through the country, from Philadelphia, to Tennessee, and from Tennessee to this place. Such is his narrative as well as I can understand him. He speaks or pronounces the English language badly, particularly names with which he is not familiar. He is an uncommonly small man, being barely four feet, 10 inches high. He is of a very dark copper colour, with fine dark hair, except that which has become grey. He appears to be between 40 and 50 years of age. His cheek-bones are wide and his face rather short, his teeth are somewhat long, large, and sound. He is uncommonly peaceable, quiet, and orderly in his disposition. For the last two years, he has been most of his time, in my employment as a common laborer. He is destitute of education, but appears to be possessed of good natural sense. It may be, that he is a slave. It is therefore, that I make this publication. [The Richmond Enquirer, Nashville Banner, and Milledgeville Journal, will please insert this three times one week, and forward their respective accounts to the subscriber, for payment, together with a copy of the paper containing the advertisement.] WM. ANDERSON, P. M. Silver Glade, Anderson Dist. S. C., June 17, 1838.

PROPOSALS.

For publishing in the town of Columbia, S. C., a new Semi-Weekly and Weekly Newspaper, to be entitled THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN. BY A. H. FEMBERTON.

Encouraged and stimulated by the kind and flattering solicitations of political friends and an all-absorbing interest in the great question of the day, the undersigned (formerly editor of the Augusta Chronicle,) proposes to publish a new paper, in Columbia, and respectfully submits to the consideration of the public, the principles and opinions by which it will be governed. Firmly convinced that the future liberty, happiness, independence and prosperity of the Southern States, and indeed of the whole Confederacy, are vitally involved in the momentous question now pending, between a gigantic National Bank, and the constitutional currency of the country, the main object of the South Carolinian will be to discuss that question freely and thoroughly; throw all its lights fairly and fully before the people; and show thereon, that a National Bank is utterly unconstitutional and expedient, and violently inimical to free trade and industry, the liberties of the country, and especially the trade, commerce, and prosperity of the Southern States—that their direct import and export trade, once so flourishing, and conducive to their general wealth and prosperity, was destroyed by the overwhelming power and influence of its capital, aided by the immense credit and resources of the Government, and a kindred system of partial and unconstitutional legislation—that an employment of the State Banks, as fiscal agents of the Government, in any shape, must be even more dangerous and corrupting than a National one, and necessarily productive of the same effects on our Southern commerce, since the great credit and resources of the Government would necessarily be absorbed and monopolized by the Northern Banks, and defy all chance of fair competition on the part of the Southern ones, or Southern merchants—and that the only effectual and permanent remedy for these evils, and the commercial embarrassments and distresses of the country, is an entire divorce of the Government from all BANKS, State or Federal, and return to the true constitutional currency and system, now termed "the Sub-Treasury System," as evidently designed by the framers of the Constitution, and first in operation after its adoption, till the combined power of the Federal party, and Bank wealth and aristocracy of the country, triumphed over the wise and salutary provisions of that sacred instrument, and the great rights and interests of the people it was framed to protect—that this system is not an "experiment," but an old and safe method, successfully practised for centuries, by the most enlightened and civilized nations of the earth, till the rapidly growing power of the Banks, (then as "experiment") enabled them to draw within their control, and wield to their own individual profits, the immense credit and finances of Government—that, so far from increasing the power and patronage of the President, it cannot fail, under any rational or probable organization of the details, to decrease them, to a very great extent; and while the future interest and character of its advocates in Congress are deeply involved in rendering these details as perfect as practicable, and the whole system as safe, efficient, and salutary as human wisdom and foresight can devise, the continual and entire power over it on the part of Congress, and the people, (so wholly unlike an arbitrarily independent National Bank,) would always afford the opportunity of rectifying whatever might be found erroneous, and improving upon all that should be beneficial—yes, even of abolishing the whole, if it should disappoint the expectations of the country; thus happily and properly keeping the great money-power of the Government, in the hands of the people and their representatives, instead of madly and unnecessarily surrendering it into the hands of a few irresponsible private individuals, to be directed, wholly beyond all popular or legislative control, according to their own selfish money-making and power-seeking interests—that instead of deranging the currency, it will of all things render it settled and stable, and secure from future "experiments," since it will separate it and its commercial relations from politics, and deprive future Presidents of all power of interference with it; while, from that deeply-rooted hostility to a National Bank, which is co-extensive with the Republican party of the Confederacy, and commencing with the existence of the present Government, must continue, in all probability, to its end, there can be no hope of any organization of the currency, by such a Bank, but what must be greatly deranged and broken up, as at present, whenever the period of its dissolution arrives; to say nothing of its being always necessarily dependent on the fortunes and speculations of private individuals—that the Sub-Treasury system does not aim at the establishment of "an exclusive metallic currency," but one of only about ten millions of gold and silver, to about four hundred millions of Bank paper, since the receipts and disbursements of the Government will require only about the former sum, while the Bank paper in circulation amounts fully to the latter, and probably near one-fourth more—that it will effectually restrain the alarming and ruinous tendency of the Banks to over-issue; constrain them to keep their paper up to the standard value of the specie currency; insure their immense influence everywhere, in behalf of low Tariff duties, a limited revenue, and economy in the expenses of the Government; and thereby completely settle the Tariff and other distracting sectional questions, and promote the harmony and perpetuity of the Union—that the principles of this system have formed an essential portion of those of the Republican or State Rights Party, from the adoption of the Constitution, to the present time—and that the present Northern "Whig" party, which is now laboring for the establishment of a gigantic and overshadowing National Bank, is nothing more than the old Federal party, under a new name; that party which has always struggled against the rights, welfare, and principles of the South, and is now a plain and odious combination of Bankiers, Tariffites, National Internal Improvement

Bankers, Colonizationists, and Abolitionists—every thing most obnoxious to the feelings, interests, and safety of the Southern people.

Considering this measure of an Independent Treasury, or Divorce of Bank and State, as decidedly a test question, the South Carolinian will cordially set, in its support, with all who advocate it, and oppose all who oppose it—wholly forgetful of all past differences on settled questions, and ready to extend the warm right hand of fellowship to all who accord with it—conscientiously believing "This great measure of deliverance and liberty," in all its immensity wide and vitally important political and social relations, to be the commencement of one of the greatest and noblest, and ultimately most triumphant, powerful struggles for the great principles of human liberty and happiness, that the world has ever known. Carols, with her accustomed chivalrous devotion to liberty, has thrown herself into the front rank of the contest; and here, principally, must it first be waged. The eyes of all her sister States will be fixed upon her with the deepest interest. Much, very much—almost everything—must depend upon the inflexible courage and virtue, disinterestedness and patriotism, of her gallant people; for no efforts or means are spared, or will be, to distract and divide them, and allure them from their true and tried faith. But recently a resident of this State, though uniformly a sound and enthusiastic confidant, in her struggles for Southern interests and principles, the undersigned brings with him the highest regard for, and confidence in her chivalric people, but none of the personal feelings and hostilities which have unhappily marked the present differences between our old political friends; and his dearest object, next to the success of the great cause in which he is engaged, will be to soothe those asperities, and encourage forgetfulness of all personal feelings or considerations, in ardent devotion to the great principles involved—trusting that our respected friends of the past, will again become associated at some early period of the future, and earnestly striving to guard against those disgusting and degenerating personal contentions and parties, from the deep disgrace and odium of which, this State has, heretofore, been so peculiarly, happily, and honorably exempt.

Fully accouring and co-operating with the Carnian people, heretofore, in the noble, dignified, and self-respectful aversion they have manifested toward engaging in any partisan contest for the Presidency, the editor will spare no pains to incite the propriety of presenting a similar course heretofore. Duty to his principles, however, will constrain him to determinately and uncompromisingly oppose the pretensions of one of the present candidates, however he may be disposed to avoid all advocacy of the other. He cannot but look upon Mr. Clay, in his principles and practice, now, and ever since his abandonment of the Republican party in 1818, as the most deadly, dangerous, and successful enemy of the South, and the true interests of the whole Confederacy. Let either have ever known. At the head of the old Federal party—an open and avowed Bankite, Tariffite, Colonizationist, and advocate of the Proclamation and Force-bill—and now too plainly associated with the infamous opinions and principles of the Abolitionists—his elevation, as a slave-holder, and from a slave State, to the Executive chair of the Confederacy, would be one of the most deadly and destructive blows to the South, and the stability of the Union, that could possibly be inflicted upon them from any quarter. Between him and his present opponent, or almost any other, the South Carolinian could not hesitate to choose for a moment; and if the latter, and his principles and measures to which they are equally and thoroughly pledged, in the late extraordinary and admirable "Address" of their Congressional Representatives, it will be very far from desiring that he should have an other opponent, even if the present one were to withdraw. Be it remembered, however, that all this is qualified by important 'ifs' and the true, and only true course of the Southern States and people—a matter who may be a candidate—is to deal with all men according to their measures—keep the control of their own interests, principles, and destinies, in their own hands—stand aloof from all personal contentions, or entangling alliances—and become the partisans of no man.

In other respects, it will zealously and unequivocally advocate, the doctrines of the Republican and State Rights school, as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions—General Education, public order, virtue, and morality—the Union of the States, as established by the Constitution, for the strengthening and securing, not destroying or working of the institutions, liberties, rights, interests, and independence, of the several States—and our inextinguishable domestic institutions, as decidedly a blessing, both to the master and the slave, and forming, in connexion with our political ones, a combination, the wisest and best, for the promotion of public liberty, order, virtue, and morality, that the world has ever manifested.

It will determinately oppose all intrigue, deception, or indirection in politics, and advocate and encourage rigid honesty, as always the best policy—it will fearlessly uphold the right, even though in opponents or enemies, and oppose the wrong, though in political or personal friends—will be governed by "principles not men"—principles being always the object, and not the means—and zealously advocate and support all who support its principles, and oppose all who oppose them, no matter who—will desire and encourage the friendly advice of all, but submit to the distasteful of none, and hold its course always open, freely and cordially, to those who differ from it—and, relying on a just appreciation of its motives and intentions, will fearlessly and unhesitatingly declare its honest opinions, however unpopular, on all proper subjects of discussion, and fairly lay before its readers the arguments urged against them—holding no preference or regard for its own opinions, beyond the honest conviction that they are correct, and being always ready to submit them to the fullest scrutiny, and abandon and oppose them as freely as those of others, when proved to be erroneous. In short, it will be, shall be, a Free Press, thoroughly and unequivocally, but yet rationally and temperately; and (in all that an earnest and sincere desire and effort may be allowed to triumph over human weakness), as far removed from licentiousness, on the one hand, as a timid or selfish time-serving subserviency on the other.

If this be promising much, it is not without a deliberate and conscientious determination to perform it, come what may; nor is it more than heretofore performed, as he feels assured his former readers will readily admit; and as he has had every reason to be satisfied with the results of such a course, heretofore, he will scarcely be likely to deviate from it heretofore. Fully conscious of his humble capacity, and making no pretensions to literary or literary acquirements, he will spare no efforts, heretofore, or heretofore, to make amends, as far as possible, in his own plain, blunt way, by uniting industry, application, zeal, and perseverance, and unflinching faith in God and a good cause, for the want of abilities more enlarged and powerful, and talents of a higher and brighter order. His undivided attention will be devoted to the paper, and nothing will be wanting, that his utmost capacity, mental, physical, or pecuniary, may effect, to make it all that he may humbly hope for if himself, or that may reasonably be expected from it by its friends.

TERMS. THE SOUTH CAROLINIAN will be published Semi-weekly and Weekly, on such days as may be found most suitable to the Mail—with entire new type, and on paper of large Imperial size (very nearly as large as the Charleston Mercury or Courier) and of the best quality—at Three Dollars per annum, Weekly, in advance, or Four Dollars at the expiration of the year—and Five Dollars per annum, Semi-weekly, in advance, or Six Dollars at the end of the year.

The publication will commence as early as the new materials can be procured from the North. Persons disposed to subscribe, who do not meet with subscription papers in the neighborhood, will please forward their names by mail to Columbia; and those kindly disposed to aid in procuring subscribers, will please write him to that effect, and he will send the Subscription papers. A. H. FEMBERTON. Columbia, S. C. August 1, 1838.