

Domestic News.

From the Char. Mar. Feb. 6.

As, no doubt, a curiosity exists in the public mind, to know the cause which led to the death of Osceola—the distinguished Seminole Chief, and as many reports may be circulated on the subject—I have deemed it advisable to give publicity to a statement of the circumstances attending his last illness.

I am impelled, moreover, to do this from another motive—the sense of myself and those entrusted with his safe keeping. Being conscious that nothing has been omitted in the discharge of that trust, which could in any way have contributed to the health and comfort of the disease.

On the 26th January last, he was attacked in the night with a violent Quinsy, of which I was informed very soon after, and hastened to his room. He was then laboring under considerable difficulty of deglutition and respiration, accompanied with pain and inflammation of the tonsils. To prevent suffocation it was necessary to support him nearly in an erect position. His pulse was full, quick, and hard. Blood was instantly drawn, and an emetic and blister prescribed. At this moment an Indian entered the room, who as I afterwards under stood, was held in high estimation as a Prophet and Doctor. From the moment of his entrance there was a refusal to take any thing.

Finding myself debarred from the administration of suitable remedies, and feeling the responsibility devolving upon me, I requested Professor B. B. Strobel to visit the patient with me. He attended and used his best exertions to prevail on the patient to submit to treatment, such as scarification, leeching, &c., but he pertinaciously refused, not but he would have been disposed to acquiesce, had he not been over-ruled by the influence of his family.

F. WEEDON.

Assistant Surgeon.

Fort Moultrie Sullivan's Island, Feb. 3.

At the request of Dr. Weedon, I visited Osceola at Sullivan's Island, I saw him in the evening by candle-light. He was lying on his blanket before the fire, his head propped up, and two Indian women, one on each side, employed bathing his neck with warm water, in which some herbs had been steeped. He was breathing with much difficulty, his brow was contracted, and his countenance indicating great bodily pain. His pulse was full and quick, skin hot and dry. I requested permission, through the interpreter to examine his throat, to which he assented. I discovered that the tonsils were so much enlarged as greatly to impede respiration—and that the mucous membrane of the pharynx, was in a high state of inflammation. As there was some danger of suffocation unless the disease was arrested, I proposed to scarify the tonsils. The patient refused to let his conjurer, who was sitting on the floor, covered up in his blanket, with all the air and dignity of a great man—He said No! I next proposed to apply leeches to the throat and back of the cure.

The conjurer said he had some medicine and a stimulating wash to be applied internally—which he also refused—saying, that if the patient was not better in the morning he would give him up to us. I urged, entreated and persuaded him to let us do something, for although I did not doubt his ability, to cure in the woods, where he could have access to his roots and herbs, yet here he was placed under different circumstances, and as he had no means within his reach, begged him to yield up the patient to us. All was in vain, and we were finally compelled to abandon Osceola to his fate.

In conclusion, I have no hesitation in declaring, that I entirely coincide with the views and prescriptions of Dr. Weedon, and I believe that had he been permitted, to put them in practice the patient would have recovered.

B. B. STROBEL, M. D.

Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, of S. Carolina.

Charleston, Feb. 5, 1838.

New-York, Jan. 30.

Destructive Fire.—Yesterday, between 12 and 1 o'clock, a fire broke out in the stable of Mr. John Balls, in the rear of 372 Sixth-street, which spread with the most destructive and irresistible rapidity. From the stable the flames communicated to the dwelling house on Fifth street, No. 372, occupied by Holly Waterbury, Esq.

The fire spread with alarming violence, and before it was subdued, the following houses were entirely consumed, together with most of the contents.

No. 372 Fifth street, occupied by Holly Waterbury, W. Miller, and H. Williamson, and their families.

No. 374, occupied by C. Haythorn, shipwright, and Mr. Wilson and families.

No. 376, occupied by J. Williams, ship-carpenter, and two other families.

No. 378, occupied by D. Sheffield, inspector of lumber, Wm. Horton, and the widow Hunt.

No. 380, occupied by Mark Hull and Mr. Corwin.

No. 382, corner of Avenue D, occupied by C. Curtis, as a temperance grocery store, and above by the families of Mark Hull and Mr. Corwin, their building being connected with the upper part of Mr. Curtis' store. The stock of Mr. C. was very large and valuable, but was fully insured. On Avenue D, the following building were destroyed:

No. 59, on the west side, occupied by I. Westlake, J. C. Marsh, and the widow Fickett.

No. 61, occupied by John Griffith, Jos. Lyon, John Myers and Cyrus Fickett.

No. 63, occupied by Wm. Powles, Geo. Bicknor, J. Kelsay, and the widow Myers.

No. 65, occupied by Edward Thoms, C. Herrick and C. Stevens.

No. 67, occupied by James Fickett, the widows Bacon and Atwood.

No. 69, occupied by W. Smith, whose elegant garden occupying 5 lots of ground, was entirely ruined.

No. 60, same street, on the east side, corner of Avenue D, occupied by William H. Duryea and J. Peterson.

No. 62, occupied by Mr. Whaley, Mr. McPherson and the widow Hunt.

No. 61, occupied by Ellis Westlake, Alex. Spencer and W. Henry.

No. 68, occupied by Messrs. Rogers and Chase and families.

No. 68, occupied by Messrs. Hoyt, Newman, Knapp and families.

On 6th street, the stable, woodhouse and other out houses of Mr. W. Smith, were destroyed, for which he was insured in the Bowers Office for \$2800. A small frame house adjoining was also destroyed, but we could not ascertain the names of the occupants.

All the buildings destroyed on 5th and 6th street and Avenue D, were handsome two story brick dwelling houses, not one stone of which is left now standing, the flames having raged with a violence and rapidity that threatened destruction to all the surrounding buildings. In the confusion which prevailed, it was next to impossibility to ascertain the amount of loss, or the amount for which insurance had been effected; but as far as we have been able to learn, the loss amounts to over \$250,000, and the insurance to about one fourth that sum. The loss however must be most severely felt by the numerous families, whose property has been destroyed, and who were turned in the street to shift for themselves as they best could. The buildings were mostly owned by J. G. Coster, Esq. and were under the agency of James Fickett, Esq. Mr. F. also owned several of the buildings, but we have not learned whether he was insured.

FIRE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the store on the corner of West Broadway and Leonard streets was discovered to be on fire. On examining the premises, a false key was found in the door, which leads to a supposition that the premises were robbed, and set on fire by incendiaries.—The building was occupied by Wm. Green, a colored man, as a dry good store. The loss of stock is estimated at \$1800; \$1000 of which was covered by insurance. The fire did not extend beyond the store.

From the Charleston Courier, Feb. 6.

DEATH OF DR. LEITNER.—The following are extracts of letters, addressed to a gentleman of this city, received yesterday:

INDIAN RIVER, Jan. 19, 1838.

"Dear Sir—Our late excellent friend, Dr. Leitner, fell in the action on Jupiter River. He mentioned your name as the depository of his collections, papers, &c. and I therefore direct his trunks, &c. to your care, to make such disposition of them as you deem proper.

"It is superfluous to mention the abilities and accomplishments which distinguished him to his friends, for they loved him the more as they knew him better; but he has been a public loss which the world should know—for, had he lived, his labors would have been a public benefit. He lived a scholar, and died the death of a soldier."

FORT PIERCE, (on Indian River,) Jan. 16, 1838.

My Dear Sir—Knowing you to be one of the late Dr. Leitner's friends, I take the liberty of addressing you a few lines, giving an account of his death. He was attached to the expedition commanded by Lieut. Powell of the navy, destined to explore the Everglades, as surgeon and Naturalist; and was killed by a party of Indians near the banks of the San Lucie River, left his boats in the river, and advanced about five miles into the interior—here they were attacked by a larger force than they expected to find, and Dr. Leitner received two wounds, one in his right leg and the other in his spine, from which he died in a few moments. He received his second and mortal wound while examining his first. He requested Mr. McArthur, of the Navy, to say to his friends in Charleston, that he wished them to keep whatever he had left in their possession.—Dr. Leitner was left on the field with 5 or 6 others, from utter inability to bring them off—there were so many wounded that they were compelled to leave the dead. He had a box containing some specimens of natural history which was left behind. I will endeavor to recover it. Dr. Leitner was among the very first killed.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 28.

Coroner's Inquests.—The packed negroes.—The Coroner on Saturday held an inquest on the bodies of the two unknown female negroes, one apparently about 20 years of age and the other about 25, found in a cask at the store of Mr. G. Buckley, No. 88 South street.

From the testimony of Mr. Parks, who has charge of the store, it appears that the cask was deposited in front of the store during Wednesday night; he found it standing there on Thursday morning. It was marked "A. Lafitte & Brother, Charleston, S. C." He felt suspicious of it, and had it taken into the store, and unheeded by a cooper. Upon removing some straw at the top, the head of one of the negroes was discovered, and it was again headed up and replaced on the side walk for the purpose of discovering who should appear to exercise any authority over it.—In his absence from the store it was removed, and afterwards brought back again. Henry C. Polhamus, a carman, deposed that while he was standing at the adjoining corner on Thursday, a tall thin gentleman, wearing blue overcoat and having the appearance of a doctor, came to him and employed him to roll the barrel on board the Charleston brig Jones.—The gentleman paid him before doing it and went off. He rolled the cask to the Jones, and Capt. Hull asked him what was in it. He replied he didn't know, but he guessed it was Southern pork, and Capt. Hull refusing to allow it to come on board, he rolled it back and put it where he found it. It remained there till Friday morning undisturbed and unclaimed, and was then brought up to the police office and deposited in the dead house, where the bodies were examined by a Coroner's jury and by Dr. Gilmore. The doctor gave it as his decided opinion that the deceased had died naturally from disease, and that there was no appearance of violence to be found on their bodies; and the jury found a verdict accordingly.—Sun.

From the New-York Sun.

CENSURE OF INHUMANITY.—Yesterday afternoon the coroner and a respectable jury were engaged some hours in investigating the cause of the death of the infant child, aged 4 months, of a poor colored pair, named George and Eliza Holy, which died in the arms of its mother on Monday forenoon, while she was wandering through the streets in search of a room to remove to, having been turned out of doors by her landlord, or his agent. It appeared that these poor peo-

ple had for some time past lived in the cellar of the house No 53 Chatham street, for which miserable abiding place the sum of eighteen shillings per week was extorted from them.—The property is owned by James Kerrigan who keeps there a clothing store.

It appears that he has an agent, named Finn, who turned Mrs. Holly out of the place on Monday forenoon, in consequence of her inability to pay up a small arrear of rent.

Her infant, which had been sick from birth with soasis infantis, for which it had been under treatment at the dispensary, she had to take in her arms, and with it expose herself to the keen blasts that were freezing every thing they touched, and thus situated she wandered through the street till after 1 o'clock, at which time her husband had found another room to shelter them in. She then discovered that her child had died in her arms, in the street.—These facts with the exception of the previous sickness of the infant, coming to the knowledge of the police, the coroner summoned a jury for the purpose of investigating the affair, and ascertaining how far the death of the child was chargeable to the inhumanity of the landlord who turned it out in the street sick and houseless; and it appearing from the testimony of the physician who had the child under his practice, that its disease was not in a stage of immediate danger, the jury, in their opinion, rendered a verdict that its death, though produced by the disease was hastened by the exposure to which it had been subjected. A number of the jurors expressed the strongest censure upon the unfeeling being who, under the circumstances, had procured the death of the child by depriving it of the pitiful shelter of a deep cellar on one of the coldest possible days, and whilst it was in a state of severe sickness. The public will respond to their just reprehension.

INDIAN STATISTICS.

We learn from official documents that the Indians east of the Mississippi number forty nine thousand three hundred and sixty five. Of these the following are under treaty stipulations to remove west of the Mississippi.—The Winnabagoes, 4,500; Ottawas of Ohio, 100; Potawatamies of Indiana, 2,950; Chippeways, Ottawas, and Potawatamies, one thousand five hundred; Cherokee, 14,000; Creeks, 1,000; Chickasaws, 1,000; Seminoles, 5,000; Apalachicola, four hundred; Ottawas and Chippeways in the peninsula of Michigan, 6,500—total 36,950. These not under treaty stipulations to remove amount to twelve thousand four hundred and fifteen, as follows:—New York Indians, 4,176; Wyandots, 575; Miamies, 1,100; Menomones, 4,000; Ottawas and Chippeways of the Lakes, 2,564.

The number of Indians who have emigrated from the east to the west of the Mississippi is thirty one thousand three hundred and twenty seven, viz:—Chickasaws, 529; Chippeways, Ottawas, and Potawatamies, 2,191; Choctaws, 16,000; Quapaws, four hundred and seventy six; Creeks, 476; Seminoles, 457; Apalachicola, 265; Cherokee seven thousand nine hundred and eleven; Kickapoo, 588; Delaware, 826; Shawnees, 1,272; Ottawas, three hundred and seventy four; Weas, 223; Pinkeshaws, 162; Peories, and Kaskaskias of Indiana, 53; Senecas, 251; Senecas & Shawnees, 211.

The number of indigenous tribes within striking distance of the western frontier, is two hundred and thirty one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to wit:—Sioux, 21,600; Iowas, 1,500; Sacs, 4,500; Ojages, 1,600; Saes of the Missouri, 500; Ojages, 5,120; Kanzas, 16,000; Omaha, 1,600; Ottawas and Missourians, 10,000—Pawnees, 12,500; Mandanches, 19,200; Kioways, 1,800; Mandans, 3,200—Quapaws, 450—Minaretres, two thousand; Pappas, 80,000—Assiniboles, 15,000—Apaches, 20,280—Crees, 3,000—Arrephas, 3,000—Gros Ventres, 16,800—Eutawas, 19,200—Crows, 7200—Caddoes, 20,000—Poncas, 900—Arikarees, 2,750—Cheyennes, 3,200—Blackfeet 30,000.

The whole number of Indians above enumerated is 332,498. Assuming that every fifth one may be considered a warrior, the number of their fighting men is 66,499.

Resumption of Specie Payments.—The New York Journal of Commerce thus announces the result of the late mission from the New York to the Philadelphia Banks:

"Specie Payments.—We understand that the Committee of the Banks returned from Philadelphia on Saturday, not with a big fella in their ear at all, as the Philadelphia Gazette prophesied, but with a good dinner which Mr. Biddle gave them. No more. As to the resumption of specie payment the state of exchanges was not thought to warrant the fixing of a day for that purpose.

We are amazed, in the actual condition of things, that any man whose daily avocations carry him into the body of the Mercantile community, could have looked for any other result of such a mission. We do not believe that these ambassadors were disappointed, either in their expectation or in their wishes.

It appears to us, that if the Banks were to agree upon some course of action, announce it, with frankness and openness, to the world, and adhere to it with firmness, they might have succeeded, in a great measure, in establishing public confidence and in putting an end to the state of doubt and suspense in which their intentions are, at present involved. So long as the idea of a speedy resumption is held out, every kind of business must languish. If, on the contrary, it were distinctly understood, that the resumption would not take place until the community were in a condition to meet it, men engaged in business would go on, in the prosecution of their enterprise, with activity and without fear and trembling.—Balt. Chron.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph.

A SPEECH OF WAR.—The Reporter of yesterday, contained the following note from Mr. Stevenson, a Loco Foco, from Philadelphia county.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 22.

Messrs. Editors.—Having observed in your paper of the 19th inst. a printed harangue, said to have been delivered in the House of Representatives by a young Reed of Philadelphia county, and not wishing to frustrate his ambitious views in the least, but fearing the public may be misled in relation to the subscriber, I am forced, thro' the medium of your columns, to denounce the said harangue so far as relates to myself, a malignant falsehood prepared for a special purpose. Yours, with respect, SAML. STEVENSON.

In consequence of the above, rumor was rife, that a regular set too, or pitched battle, was to be fought at the State House, this morning, between the two above named members of the "Union and Harmony" party, from the county of Philadelphia; but nothing transpired until after the adjournment of the House, when as they were going out, Mr. Samuel F. Reed accosted his colleague, Mr. Stevenson, in the portico and suiting action to the word, gave him a blow. A clinch, and some blows followed, in which Mr. Reed appears to have come out the better man; but they were immediately parted by the interference of Dr. Pennington, and Mr. Hayes, of the House, and some others of the crowd, before there was a fair test of their pugilistic skill. The principal damage done was the sore rent of Mr. Reed's coat.

MORE PACKED BODIES.—Another attempt to send off human corpses, packed in barrels, was discovered and frustrated yesterday, and it resulted in something so nearly approaching to an implication on the part of a certain department connected with our city economy, as to give those disposed a fair opportunity for rumoring surmises and possibility of character not very creditable to those whose departments are concerned. The case was this. During Tuesday night, unknown to any person belonging to the vessel, a barrel marked "Small & Masters, Portland," was put on board the Portland schooner Alfred, lying at Conies slip, where it was found in the morning; besides which another barrel, similarly marked, was found standing by the side of the schooner, on the middle pier of the slip. The acting mate of the vessel who said he knew the names of every firm in Portland, told the captain that he had never heard of such a house as that to which the barrels were directed: which fact connected with the irregular manner in which the barrels had been placed there, and the recollection of the "Southern Park" cases of recent occurrence, induced the suspicion that this might be a shipment of similar character. In consequence of this suspicion the barrel was opened, and one was found to contain the bodies of two white females, one quite old and the other about thirty five, and the other contained the corpse of a white man who had attained to middle age. Information of the discovery was sent to the police office, and the coroner had the barrel and contents conveyed up to the dead house, in the almshouse yard, in which the corpses were removed from the casks and placed on the floor for exhibition.

The coroner then summoned a jury and proceeded to hold an inquest on the bodies, and from their extremely emaciated appearance, and the absence of any appearance of violence, the jury came to the conclusion that in each case death had resulted from disease, and they rendered a verdict accordingly.

Besides the coroner's jury, a number of individuals, and among them several officers attached to the United States, and police courts prompted by curiosity, visited the dead house to take a look at the bodies; and in the face of the dead female, several of them recognized the countenance of an old woman who last summer was a pauper and was in the habit of soliciting alms in the Park, and about the courts and offices of the city hall. None, however, were acquainted with her name; but the reasonable supposition that sickness or the cold weather had driven her from begging in the Park, to permanent quarters at the Bellevue almshouse, was pretty generally entertained. On the body of the man, too, was found a very peculiar shirt, such as are kept for use at the Bellevue lunatic establishment, and, in short the belief was soon current, that these bodies at least if not also those of the blacks recently found under similar circumstances had come from the city establishment at Bellevue. Whether they could have been brought from there for the purpose of shipment, without the knowledge and concurrence of those who have charge of the prison and hospital establishments, is a question which was busily mooted, but we have no knowledge of particulars relative to the government of those establishments that enables us to answer.

From the Charleston Courier.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION. We stop the press to give the following extract of a letter from the Mayor of Lexington to the Post Master at Charleston:

LEXINGTON, KY., Jan. 26.

Dear Sir,—Occupying the station I now do, I deem it my bounden duty to communicate the sad intelligence for which we at this time mourn, for I consider it but justice to our friends abroad, whose interest may be affected by our great loss, to let them know, so as to enable them to reach our city as soon as possible, and superintend their own concerns. Our invaluable loss has been occasioned by a fire in our city, which has been greater than any ever known in the western country.

It burst forth in the heart of our town, last night, about 5 o'clock; it raged with increasing fury until it has consumed more than one-half our most valuable Store-houses, and the principal portion of their contents; also, our Court House, together with the Northern Bank of Kentucky, with a few papers saved, and the Branch Bank of Kentucky, with about half of their papers saved. Scarcely is depicted in every countenance, and our city, which was yesterday the boast of the West, in point of beauty, is now laid in ashes.

The following gentlemen were, on Monday last, elected officers of the Augusta Jockey Club, for the ensuing year:

Col. Wade Hampton, President; Gen. V. Walker, 1st Vice President, G. W. Lamar, 2d do; W. G. Nimmo and W. E. Jones, Secretaries; W. J. Eve, Joseph Ware, D. L. Dickerson, Richard F. Bush, J. V. Cowling, S. M. Thompson, Stewards.

The Western Frontier.—A band of Osage Indians, about one hundred in number, have made a descent upon one of the counties of Missouri, and committed outrages upon their stock. It is expected the militia will have to be ordered out for the purpose of expelling them from the State.

Correspondence of the Charleston Cour.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6

We have no news to-day, worthy of a letter. The Senate is not in session. The House is still engaged on the Mississippi election question. Messrs. Legare and Rhett have spoke to day, in favour of sending the election back to the people; and Messrs. Bell and Pope against it.—Many members wish to speak, among them Mr. Sergeant, who has just returned from the Pennsylvania Convention. I can't tell when or how the question will be decided. A few such cases would effectually prevent Congress from doing any other business.—There must be something decidedly wrong in the system of elections and in the mode of authenticating them to the House. Party considerations may, perhaps, enter, to some extent, in the decision of this case, as they always do with every question, more or less, that is brought before Congress.—There are now present two hundred and thirty-six members. Of these, there will not vote, viz: Messrs. Gholson, Claiborne and the Speaker. Of the two hundred and thirty-three votes, one hundred and nineteen were the other day given against Claiborne and Gholson. Mr. Sergeant's vote is to be added to the same side. So, of course, it is necessary to change four votes, in order to send the election back to the people.

Mr. Rives' bill is the subject of much remark. How far the Whigs intend to carry it remains doubtful. The provision which gives the confirmation of the selection of the banks to the House of Representatives in conjunction with the Senate, is much objected to. The House is too prone to log-rolling to be charged with such a duty. But Mr. Rives remarked yesterday, that the details of the bill will certainly be altered, if its principles met with approbation.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

The repeated assertions of a probable change in the Cabinet has made me curious to know the facts.

It is true that the Secretary of the Navy was induced by continued indispositions to tender his resignation, but the President with great magnanimity decided that having lost his health in the service of his country he should have an opportunity of regaining it, and he will accordingly proceed on a tour of duty and recreation to Pensacola as soon as he shall have answered the call of Congress in regard to the delay of the Exploring Expedition, which will conclusively show that he has been in no instance the cause.

It is now about to be fully organized under Captain Gregory, an officer in all respects competent to the task.

The Vincennes, Peacock sloop of war, the store ship Relief and schooner Active, will sail in a few weeks, and a fine merchantman of six hundred tons, for the accommodation of the Scientific Corps will be added if Congress sanctions the appropriation.

Although Mr. Reynolds is the reputed author of an unpleasant correspondence in the Courier & Enquirer, he will be permitted to retain the position with a reduced salary of \$2,400 a year.

AN OBSERVER.

The Aurora Piracy Case.—In the Circuit Court yesterday, Don Francis Stoughton, Spanish consul at this port, obtained a verdict for \$4919 against Richard Sheridan, late owner and master of the schooner Aurora, which it will be remembered, he is charged with having wrecked at Ocracoke, and robbed of 261 doubloons which had been put on board by the Spanish Government at Havana, consigned to the plaintiff. Sheridan is still in prison here, and is to be removed to Carolina for trial. His counsel, Gen. Bogardus, was present, but attempted no defence of the suit; and a verdict was rendered upon the bill of lading which was produced in court and proved. After Sheridan's arrival here, he pretended to his confederates in the crime that he had been robbed of the money, but the doubloons have been found all safe in the hands of an individual to whom Sheridan transferred them in order to secure him in becoming his bail.—N. Y. Sun.

Escape.—The Montgomery Jail was broke on Saturday night last and two individuals charged with capital offences made their escape. This was effected by means of augers with which the floor of the Jail was penetrated. One of the Escapes was Gilbert, who was charged with the murder of Monroe of this county. We hope this will call the attention of those whose business it is to guard the public, to the supervision of the Jail, if indeed it can be dignified with such an appellation. Almost every prisoner who had any desire to leave the walls of this prison by night has done so, and we had indeed better have no Jail, than such a one as this of Montgomery.—Journal, 31 Jan.

New-York, Feb. 2-3, P.M.

Cold Weather.—The thermometer stood in the city on Wednesday morning at sunrise at 14° above zero; yesterday morning at the same hour, it stood at 16°. On Monday night at 10 o'clock, in an exposed situation on the western side of the city, it fell to within 6 degrees of zero. The variation of the weather during the last six days has been from 30 to 40 degrees. On Saturday last, at noon, the day following, of the same time of day, it was down to 20°. The ice dealers have, for the first time this season, commenced laying in their stock.—Express.

Courts of Appeal.—The Law and Equity Courts of Appeal both convened, in this city, yesterday, and proceeded to business. In the former were present, Judges O'Neale, Gaunt, Earle and Butler; in the latter, Chancellors D. Johnson, J. Johnston, and Dunkin.—Charleston Courier, Feb 6

Great Clay Meeting at New-Orleans.—A very large meeting was held at the New-Orleans Exchange on the 27th ult., at which Henry Clay was nominated for the Presidency. The meeting was numerously attended by citizens of other States, and was addressed, among others, by Col. Milton, of South-Carolina. This nomination of Mr. Clay, is subject, however, to the decision of a national convention.—Ibid.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1838.

This being the fast day appointed by the Edgefield Baptist Association, the services will commence with a prayer meeting at 8 o'clock in the morning, in the Baptist Meeting House, and preaching at half past 10 o'clock.

The Citizens of Charleston have memorialized Congress for the establishment of a Navy Yard.

We have come to a pretty end if every "Rhymer" is to poke his fun at us. It's well for him that he wrote the name of his painting, for we are sure that no one would have recognized it. Whatever else he may be, we are bound as impartial critics to say, that he is but a poor Rhymer. But we are not vexed; we will do him justice.—His Prose is good; excellent. That part of it, "I send you three dollars worth" is surpassingly beautiful, and we recommend him cordially to our readers, as a fine model in this species of composition.

EXECUTION OF READ AND EVANS.—In pursuance of the sentence of the Court, Jas. Read and Thos. Evans were executed on the 9th inst. for Negro-stealing. These unfortunate men were convicted at the last Fall Term upon the clearest testimony, and appealing without success for a new trial, were sentenced at Columbia in December last. They were both strangers among us, and we believe in the State. Read had resided in Philadelphia, and Pittsburg Pennsylvania, and has left a family in N. Jersey. Evans claimed to be last from N. Carolina.

In our last we published the reply of Gov. Butler to the petition of a portion of our citizens in behalf of Read; it is proper to state that a similar effort was made for Evans. No one, we think, ever expected the interposition of the Executive. The proof of guilt was conclusive, and no mitigating circumstances could be presented. But it is natural to expect that in a refined and christian community, the sympathies of individuals would be excited. This was the case in this instance, and while we doubt not that the Governor has done his duty, we know that he fully appreciates the motives which prompted the benevolent efforts of certain of our citizens.

About 1 o'clock the Sheriff, followed by a large crowd, started to the place of execution. We are informed that the prisoners manifested very deep feeling, and that their last moments under the gallows were spent in earnest prayer to God for his mercy.

CONGRUOUS.

The contested Mississippi election has occupied more time we believe, than any other matter, this Session. When the debate will end, we do not know. From the last accounts, the anxiety among the members to speak, was growing in intensity.

There is great division on the great Financial question, National Bank men, Sub Treasury men, Conservatives, Hard-money men, &c. &c. are all in the arena contending for victory. It is probable however, that no distinct move will now be made, to establish a National Bank. There is policy in war, and the friends of the measure are waiting for a more auspicious period. The patient is sick, but not sick enough for the Herculean remedy. The Doctors will wait until he gets in extremity; and then in the state of desperation which will seize upon all, they will be permitted without opposition, to resort to their favorite nostrum.

We have published a great deal of bad verse, and have more now pressing upon us. It is high time that we should turn critic, as poorly qualified as we know we are, and exercise some discretion in the matter.—Let us not be charged with a disposition to wound the feelings of any one, when we say that things are sent to us as poetry which cannot pass even for clever versification. Every body knows that Horace has said, "A Poet is born, not made." A good versifier however may be made, and while we would not be so unreasonable as to require our Correspondents to come up to the full dignity and sublimity of the Poet, we have a right to expect of them to give us at least respectable versos. Verse has been defined as that form which sounds assume by means of a regular motion and measure. This definition implies Music, Harmony. There is such a thing as Time, as Metre, and we would suggest to our Correspondents, to measure their syllables, and take care that one line is not twice as long as another. The beginner may be forced for a while to count his fingers, but let him not be discouraged, for in a short time, if there is any music in his soul, his ear will keep him straight.

The February number of the Southern Agriculturist is received, and we give its Chapter of Contents:

PART I.—Editorial and Original.

The Vine.

Agriculture, &c. in France, from Mr. J. H. Mey's Letter.

Vending Ardent Spirits, destructive of the Planting Interest; by Q.

Advantages of Reading the Southern Agriculturist; by Pine Woods.

Experiment on Slips; by Colleton.

Observations on the Moon's Multitudinal and other things, contained in Mr. Mey's Letter.

On raising Negroes; by A. S. D.

Monthly Calendar of Horticulture, &c. for February.