

The premium to B. F. Taylor, Esq., for the best pair of Lambs, a cross of Merino and Tunisian.

JAMES M. TAYLOR, Chairman.

The Committee on Mules beg leave to report, that they examined carefully all the Mules exhibited, and have awarded the premium for the best two year old Mule to Dr. Thos. T. Stark, of Richland; and the premium for the best three year old Mule to Dr. James B. Davis, of Fairfield.

JOHN J. MYERS, Chairman.

The Committee on Hogs respectfully report, that they considered the merits of all submitted to their inspection, and award the premiums.

For the best Boar, to Col. Hampton, for his Berkshire Boar.
For the second best Boar, to Dr. J. W. Parker, for his Berkshire Boar.
For the best Sow, to Col. Hampton, for his Berkshire Sow.
For the second best Sow, to Dr. T. T. Stark, for a Woburn Sow.
For the best Pigs, under a year old, to Col. Hampton's Berkshire.
For the best Pigs, under six months old, to Dr. Parker's Pigs, Berkshire, and no boar.

J. W. PARKER, Chairman.

The Committee appointed to nominate Officers for the Society for the ensuing year, beg leave to report the following:

- Hon. W. B. Seabrook, President.
W. Brooks, Esq., Chan. Harper, Chan. Dukin, Maj. J. M. Felder, Gen. J. Gillespie, A. H. Boykin, Correspondg Sec'y, Dr. J. B. Davis, Recording Sec'y, Hon. J. B. O'Neal, Ann. Orator.
- Vice Pres.
The Chairman also would state that Dr. R. W. Gibbes, the present Secretary, desires to withdraw from a third office.

J. J. MYERS, Chairman.

The question being put on the adoption of this report, it was unanimously agreed to.

The President, in an eloquent and feeling manner, acknowledged his reelection to the Presidency.

W. Brooks, Esq. suggested to the President the propriety in appointing the committee on Cotton, to arrange it so as to have two sub-committees to report on Long Staple and on Short Staple Cottons.

On motion of Dr. Davis, the following resolution was referred to a committee of three—Dr. Davis, B. F. Taylor, and S. Fair.

That in the opinion of this Society, no stock which has been exhibited and obtained premium, at the present anniversary meeting, shall compete for premiums hereafter.

On motion of Dr. Myers, the following resolution was referred to the same committee.

Resolved, That the Committee on Mules shall hereafter award two premiums to mules; the first, to the best mule; and the second, to the second best mule; and that mules of any age be exhibited for premiums.

On motion of E. G. Palmer, Esq.

Resolved, That this Society recommend to its members, and the members of the District Societies, to patronize the Temperance Advocate, the Southern Agriculturist, the Ploughboy, and the Farmer's Gazette, by subscribing to them.

On motion of Dr. Davis, it was

Resolved, That the Constitution be so amended that instead of one dollar to be paid for each District Society five be received. Dr. J. W. Parker offered the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. R. E. Russell, for his exhibition of flowers, and that he derives the commendation of the Society for his Agricultural and Horticultural Repository.

On motion of Mr. Brooks.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to Mr. Gibbes, the late Secretary, for the fidelity and courtesy with which he has discharged, for the last two years, the duties of his office.

The Society then adjourned until tomorrow evening, at half past 6 o'clock.

ROBERT W. GIBBES, Recording Sec'y.

NOVEMBER 25, 1841.

The Society met at the appointed hour.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read, and the Secretary, Dr. Gibbes, turned over his books to the newly elected Secretary, J. B. Davis.

The President announced the following Committees, under the Constitution.

Committee on Cotton.—Gen. George McDuffie, Abbeville; Wm. S. Lyles, Fairfield; Wm. K. Cloway, Union; Simon Fair, Newberry; J. Douglas, Chester; A. H. Boykin, Kershaw; Dr. J. Fickling, St. Lukes; Wm. M. Murray, St. John's; Colleton, Wm. Washington, St. Paul's.

Committee on Corn.—Col. Jonathan Davis, Sen., Fairfield; Col. William Brooks, Edgefield; L. Booser, Lexington; W. R. Poole, Spartanburg; J. M. Felder, Orangeburg; B. F. Taylor, Richland; C. R. Carroll, Barnwell.

Committee on Rice.—R. F. W. Alston, All Saints; Daniel E. Huger, St. Philip and St. Michael; P. Quash, St. Thomas and St. Dennis; J. B. Grimball, St. Paul's; T. Ferguson, St. John's Berkeley; B. F. Dunkin, All Saints.

Committee on Small Grain.—Hon. J. B. O'Neal, Newberry; Colonel R. J. Gage, Union; Col. J. A. Alston, York; J. A. Calhoun, Anderson; Gen. J. Gillespie, Marlborough; Col. B. F. Perry, Greenville; Wm. J. Ellerbe, Marlborough.

The following report was then read: The Committee to whom was referred the two motions of the last meeting, relative to Stock, report that they have duly considered the same, and recommend that no animal of mature age that has taken a premium at this Society shall a second time be presented for exhibition and award, and in reference to the latter motion, that an additional premium be offered hereafter for mules under two years of age.

Jas. B. Davis, Chairman.

On motion of Col. Brooks, it was now

decided by the Society, what should be regarded as mature age, viz:—For Hogs two years of age; Cattle, four do.; Horses, five do.; Sheep, three do.; and with this amendment, the report was agreed upon.

The hour appointed for the delivery of the Anniversary Oration having now come, the President's seat was now given to General James H. Hammond, who delivered his Address, very much to the satisfaction of the Society and audience.

On motion of B. R. Carroll.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to Gen. James H. Hammond for his very able and instructive Address before this Society, and that a Committee of three be appointed to wait upon him and request a copy for publication, and the following were appointed:—B. R. Carroll, Dr. Myers, and Mr. Murray.

On motion of Dr. Gibbes, it was then Resolved, That the minutes of the present session be published, together with the constitution and names of the members, and under the same cover with the oration.

The following resolutions were then presented by Dr. Davis.

Whereas American Cotton growers have been remiss in using means to obviate the effects of high duties upon Hemp, Bagging, and other articles, prejudicially affecting the cotton grower; and believing it not only in our power, but our duty to ourselves and our country, to counteract such innovations by a just and laudable policy:—

Therefore Resolved, That from comparative cheapness it is practicable, and for the purpose of encouraging American manufactures, as well as most materially increasing the consumption of Cotton itself—it is desirable to substitute, and we recommend to all growers to substitute cotton for haling instead of hemp, and hoop iron or cotton roping instead of hemp roping.

That we further recommend the use of cotton for shirring, and for any other apparel for which it is equally suitable, as well as any other use in domestic or national economy.

Resolved, That we will strenuously encourage all manufacturing establishments in America, which will co-operate with us in carrying out this policy.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary of this Society be, and he is hereby directed to remit printed copies of the above resolutions to the agent of each and every cotton manufactory in the United States, as well as the President of each and every Agricultural Society in the cotton growing region.

These resolutions were at some length sustained by the mover and carried.

On motion, the Society then adjourned, sine die.

JAMES B. DAVIS Recording Secretary.

Murder.—A Coroner's Inquest was held on Tuesday night at the Guard House, and continued yesterday morning, to enquire the cause of the death of one—Johnson, who was found dead, about 10 o'clock on Tuesday Evening, in Exchange street. Verdict, that the deceased came to his death by being stabbed by a person or persons unknown to the Jury.

Since then, we have learned the following particulars of this tragical affair:—Johnson was a native of England or Ireland, an aged seaman, and arrived here some weeks ago in the ship Troy, from New York. He boarded at the time of his decease at Mr. McGinness' boarding house in Exchange street. On Tuesday evening after supper, he went out and visited a Sailors' boarding house in Elliott street. At the time above mentioned, he was found by his Landlord, near his house, lying in the street, supposed to be drunk, and being carried home it was found that he entered the heart about one-third of an inch. From the testimony given, suspicion led to the arrest of Wm. Barrett Jones, a seaman, lately discharged from the packet brig Ashley from New York, who was accordingly committed. We understand, that Jones has since confessed having committed the act without assigning any particular reason.—Charleston.

The Grand Jury of this county, at their present session, have made a terrible rattle among the dry bones of rascality.—They have found about forty indictments against bank directors for usury, and we know not how many against others.—Go ahead!—Indiana Sentinel.

Indictment.—We learn that the Grand Jury of La Salle county have found a bill against the president and directors of the Rock River Railroad Company for swindling, in the emission of bills which they cannot and never intend to pay.—Chicago Democrat.

Charles F. Mitchell, who has been on trial in New York for forgery, was found guilty by the jury on Tuesday. His counsel, however, having excepted to the Recorder's decision in the course of the trial, the sentence is necessarily suspended until the Supreme Court can decide on the exceptions.

In France "all the rail road companies have failed more or less, and thrown themselves on the public treasury in order to maintain or complete their enterprises.—Last session as you know, considerable appropriations were voted by the Chambers, in aid of such associations of capitalists as have as might be formed for a line of steamers between that port and New York. The measure is barren. What promised so much benefit to the port has not been secured there at all, and must be carried on by the Government alone."

Illinois bonds.—A letter from Lewis-ton, Fulton county, Illinois, says:—"All parties concur in the necessity of paying the public debt, and sustaining the credit of the State. If no other certain and political plan is devised, a direct tax will be resorted to, and this the people are prepared for."—Constitutionalist.

Resignation of the Hon. S. H. Butler. We understand says the Charleston Courier of the 3rd inst. that this gentleman intends resigning his seat as Representative in Congress, from this State, in consequence of a determination to remove to the Western country. Messrs Charles R. Carroll, and S. W. Trotti, of Barnwell district, will be candidates for the vacancy.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1841.

The State Agricultural Society.—We call the attention of our readers to the proceedings of The State Agricultural Society, in this day's paper, which we are sure will be read with interest.

The Message.—From the press of dinner, we omitted in our last, to express our admiration of the Executive's Message, which is an able document, thoroughly democratic, and while it reflects honor to the head and heart of its author, it maintains South Carolina in her lofty and elevated position, and gives her sons the proud title of Carolinians.

The chief topics are, the National Bank question, the revision of duties on imports, the distribution of public lands, revival of the Encampment system judiciously modified, a geological survey of the State and repairing the State House, together with other no less interesting and important measures well worthy of the wise consideration of the Legislature.

On the Bank question, the Executive is democratic to the core, and rejoices in the exercise of the conservative power in the Federal Executive, to dissolve the co-partnership of the *Perse and Seward*. The revision of duties on imports, he regards, and very justly, as a non-compliance in the spirit of equity, with the principles of the Compromise Act of '33, and thereby exhibits the correct principles of the State Rights policy, and urges South Carolina to seek "a mode, a remedy, a measure of redress."

The Distribution of Bribery Bill has been repudiated by His Excellency as reducing the States to dependency on the bounty of government, and seducing them to bribery and corruption, that they may thereby be easily duped into consolidation, to the extinction of States Rights and the liberties of the people. The revival of a judiciously modified system of Military Drill, the Encampment system is loudly called for, and we hope will meet with the approval of our Legislature.

The vast and increasing interest taken in agricultural pursuits and improvements will justify the recommendation of His Excellency, as to the Geological survey of the State. The Agricultural and Mineral resources of our State should be developed as soon as possible, and the only efficient way of doing it is by the surveys of scientific Geologists and Engineers.

The State House as it is at present, is almost a disgrace to the State, and should be by all means repaired in a style worthy of South Carolina, and worthy of the mementoes of the past.

The Distribution Bill.—We are happy to learn that the almost unanimous voice of the Senate was for rejecting this Federal Bribe. The Senate has shown that the dignity and honor of South Carolina is dearer to them than money.

We congratulate the Senate to thus preserving the sanctity of our State, from the polluting grasp of bribery, and from the tyrannical domination of a few men, who were but three votes removed from receiving the bribe, but they were from men whose cloven feet stuck out in such bold relief, that it was evident to all that they were not the Simeons pure.

It will be seen by the letter of our Columbia Correspondent, that the Hon. D. L. Wardlaw, Speaker of the House of Representatives of this State, was on the 1st inst. elected a Law Judge, in the place of Judge Gantt, resigned. We notice this appointment with much pleasure and gratification, as we have every assurance that Mr. W. is well qualified for this honorable station, and that he will be an honor to the Judiciary department of our State.

Hon. W. J. Colcock, has been elected Speaker of the House, in the place of Judge Wardlaw, who immediately vacated his seat upon the announcement of his appointment. Mr. Colcock is a man of talent and ability and we doubt not, faithfully and satisfactorily discharge the duties of his office.

Upon retiring from the Speaker's chair the Hon. D. L. Wardlaw, addressed the House as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives. I will not attempt to find words to express my feelings in receiving this strong proof of the confidence of the Legislature, rendered peculiarly grateful by the unbecomingly flattering manner in which it has been bestowed.

I accept the office to which I have been elected, and will immediately retire to prepare for assuming its grave and responsible duties. I thus become disqualified, at the same time, for the trust which my constituents conferred to me, and for this high station to which your kindness raised me. In leaving you, gentlemen, permit me to return my thanks for the courtesy which you have all uniformly exhibited towards me and for the generous support which has sustained me in my public performance of the delicate and difficult duties of the Chair. Wherever I may hereafter be, my memory will revert with pleasure to the favors which I have received in this Hall—the friendships here formed, and the interesting scenes here witnessed.

My earnest prayer to God is that your deliberations may be so guided as to redound to the prosperity of the State, which in true devotion we all call our beloved State.

The State Temperance Society.—We have been favored, through the columns of the S. C. Temperance Advocate, with the proceedings of this Society, which was held in Columbia, at the Baptist Lecture Room, Nov. 21st 1841. Hon. Jno. B. O'Neal in the Chair. Delegates from the Columbia, Camden, Union, Anderson, Mt. Tabor, St. Matthews, Newberry, Lexington, Orangeburg, and Charleston, represented their respective Societies, and we regret that there were no delegates to represent a large and respectable portion of our district which is not behind the spirit of the age in endeavoring to suppress the ruinous, demoralizing and corrupting national vice of habitual indulgence in strong drink. According to the presentments of her Grand Jury, old Edgefield

has opened her eyes, earnestly, to look for a remedy for so serious an evil as one which reached by its baneful fangs to the ballot box itself, which she would ever preserve inviolate from the taint of bribery and corruption.

We hail with joy the report of said Society on the advancing progress of a cause so noble and benevolent as the Temperance Reform.

We trust that the recommendations of the State Temperance Society to the District or Auxiliary Temperance Societies will be observed, viz:

1st. Total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

2nd. Recommending Societies to be formed in every district where they do not now exist.

3rd. That all Societies, make quarterly or semi-annual reports, to the Executive Committee of the State Temperance Society, resident in Columbia, of the progress of the cause in their respective districts.

From our Correspondent. COLUMBIA, S. C. Dec. 1, 1841.

Dear Sir.—Since I wrote you there has been nothing of very great importance, except the resignation of Judge Gantt. In consequence of his resignation, both Houses proceeded to ballot for a Law Judge, to-day at 2 o'clock, which resulted in the almost unanimous choice of the Hon. D. L. Wardlaw, he is therefore a Law Judge. Mr. Wardlaw after a few very appropriate remarks threw off his royal robe, the House immediately went into an election for Speaker. Colcock was elected over Major Ferry, the former received 74, the latter 34 votes. Mr. Adams offered a resolution to give Judge Gantt one year's salary. The Yeas and Nays were taken on the resolution, which was decided in the affirmative. There is a great deal of interesting matter before, but not much disposed of as yet. The Legislature will adjourn about the 15th inst.

From our Correspondent. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. DECEMBER 2, 1841.

The House met pursuant to adjournment, and the Clerk called the roll, and read the Journal of yesterday.

Mr. Gourdin, a member elect from Charleston appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Singleton, a message was sent to the Senate, informing them the House had elected the Hon. W. F. Colcock Speaker, in the place of the Hon. D. L. Wardlaw elected Judge. After receiving reports from several committees, Mr. Roper submitted a resolution proposing to adjourn this Legislature on the 15th inst.; ordered for consideration to-morrow.

The following bills were read the first time, and ordered for the second reading to-morrow. By Mr. Massey, to alter and amend an act to establish Free Schools in this State. By Mr. Anderson to amend an act to provide for the erection of Court Houses and Jails in this State. By Mr. R. C. Griffin, to provide for the election of Masters, Commissioners and Registers in Equity by the people. By Mr. Fuller to establish a new Judicial District, in the present Judicial District of Beaufort. By Mr. Dudley, to change the time of holding the Courts in the third Equity Circuit. By Mr. Myers, to amend an act to regulate the practice of the Courts in Columbia. Notices were also given of several other bills of very great importance.

A Bill came up for the second reading, repeating the first, second, and third sections of an act, to alter and amend the Militia Laws of this State, or in other words, to repeal the Brigade Encampments; the Bill created some considerable discussion, a motion was made by Mr. Middleton to strike out all after the enacting clause for the purpose of offering an amendment. On that motion we had several speeches.

On motion of Mr. Perry, the Bill was laid on the table, to accompany the mammoth Military Bill, introduced by Mr. Quantlebum, which I think myself the proper course.

A Bill to alter the law in Criminal cases was taken up for a second reading, the Judiciary Committee reported that the Bill do not pass. Mr. Reinhart made a very handsome maiden effort in support of the Bill, and against the report of the committee, he was followed by Mr. Frost, chairman of the Judiciary Committee in support of the report; the debate was postponed as it was getting late, until to-morrow. The House on motion of Mr. Menninger adjourned.

December 3.

The House met pursuant to adjournment—the Clerk called the roll, and read the Journals of yesterday; the committee on the Military reported the Bill to convert the Arsenal into a Military School, without amendment.

A Bill to amend the 10th section of the first article of the Constitution was read the first time to-day.

A Bill to exempt real estate from levy and sale, and for other purposes, was taken up for the consideration of the House. Mr. Sims having the floor, made a lengthy and very able speech in support of the Bill. Mr. Adams moved the Bill be postponed to the first day of January next; after a few remarks from several members, Mr. Adams withdrew his motion, for the purpose of allowing Mr. Frost to reply to Mr. Sims. On motion, however, the Bill was lost. The Bill provides, that from and after the 1st day of March next, as much as one hundred acres of land immediately surrounding the homestead of every family, provided the said tract of one hundred acres, shall in no instance exceed five hundred dollars, according to the valuation of lands in this State, shall be exempt from levy and sale. Mr. Roper called up his resolution of adjournment, which brought about some discussion, Messrs. Fair, Middleton, Rhett, Henry, and Hunt, opposed the resolution, and Messrs. Roper, Frost, and Davis, spoke in its favour. On motion, however, the resolution was lost; so you will perceive there is no fixed day for this Legislature to adjourn its present session.

A Bill to alter the law in Criminal cases was taken up for a second reading. You will recollect, this is the Bill upon which the debate was postponed on yesterday. Messrs. Hunt, Frost, Carroll, Rhett, and Perry, took part in the discussion of the merits of the bill, on the question of agreeing to the report of the committee. Mr. Perry moved the Yeas and Nays, which were taken and decided in the negative. The House proceeded to consider the merits of the

Bill section by section; after some little discussion, on motion of Mr. Perry the Bill was committed to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Perry, Hunt, and Rhett. Mr. Henry introduced a set of resolutions, of instruction, which will create a good deal of interest. No doubt we will have a goodly number of fine speeches, whenever the House considers them. The committee most of them are up with their business; there are however a great deal of matter before us; there are no less than ninety-six propositions to be considered by this House, and I am inclined to think, we will probably, will have the pleasure of taking our Christmas dinner in Columbia, this winter, from the number of speeches that has been made I should say, and a disposition which seems to pervade most of the members, we will have a multitude to come; the hour being late, Mr. Carroll rose, and informed the House that an important crisis had arrived (dinner time), in which no doubt every member of this House feels deep interest, he therefore moved, that when this House adjourns it stand adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The House adjourned.

For the Advertiser.

THE MILITIA LAWS.

It is now no longer a debatable proposition, as to the expediency and even necessity of revising the Militia Laws of South Carolina; the only obstacle in its accomplishment, is what shall be the details of such an act that shall prescribe the whole Law on the subject, make the Militia an efficient police in peace, and an impregnable defence in war, and secure the stability of the system. The embarrassments in its execution are not to be compared with the difficulties encountered and overcome on the Organization; our ancestors had to create a code; we have merely to reform it; they had to invent; we have to improve it; they had neither lights from the ancients, nor models from the moderns; we have all the advantages of their reflection and experience, added to the experiments that have been made in our time. Once, this subject involved almost innumerable questions, from the construction of constitutions, down to mere points of policy; the prescribing of the respective duties of the officers from the highest to the lowest, or that each might know his proper powers, exercise his privileges, and at the same time be subject to suitable restraints and responsibilities, presented a Herculean task in the first organization of our Militia; and when all circumstances are considered, we must more admire the excellencies, than we can criticize and condemn the defects of that Act which established an important era in our Military history.

In such a Republic as ours, it was a work of great delicacy and difficulty to draw a line of demarcation between the safety and security of the private citizen and their strength and firmness that ought to be possessed, and fearlessly and faithfully exercised by the Militia officer; it was immense labor to analyze the details of such a subject, and scarcely a less effort to generalize them into a system, the combined powers of the microscope and telescope were to be exerted, so that the nearest and least object might not elude attention, nor the most distant and the greatest might be beyond grasp.

Most, almost of necessity, be the growth of time; they must be made and moulded to suit the peculiarities of our position, and the models of Europe would no more suit us than their monarchies; it could not be expected that a Militia system should spring Minerva-like fully matured from a first and single act of legislation; but certainly half a century is sufficient for experiments, and experience can now furnish us with abundant materials for the establishment of a permanent system for the future, until this country shall undergo some great revolution in its institutions or inhabitants.

The condensation of all the Militia laws into one Act has, by some, been supposed a task too arduous for the Legislature to accomplish in so short a space as intervenes between the constitutional time of assembling and Christmas, beyond which a session has never been (nor probably ever will be) protracted. A long bill is almost always sure to be rejected, as it requires no ordinary stock of patience to sit "sad civility," and attentively listen to all that may be said, as well as read, in addition to the research and reflection that ought to be bestowed upon it. Much time and labor may be saved by having a bill properly prepared, so as to exhibit, either by being printed part in italics and the other in plain print, as that the former may contain what is new and proposed for adoption, and the latter such acts or parts of acts as are now of force, whether substantially or verbatim, (as it is self-evident the phraseology in many clauses ought to be amended.)

This object may be effected by the mode of marginal references to the different acts (from which the proposed bill may be extracted) or to the sections that it proposes to alter, amend or repeal; with this facility of finding the existing law, each member can make the reference for himself, and can soon receive the necessary information that will qualify him to vote understandingly upon the subject.

It is not to be expected that any one, from mere memory, without memoranda, indexes, or references, would be able to give all the explanations, and make the prompt and accurate reference to all the Acts connected with the Militia, which the dispatch of Legislative business requires. Others raise a more general objection, that a code of Militia Laws will take many years before a correct construction can be given by judicial decisions as to the intention of the Legislature; and that therefore it will only tend to make "confusion worse confounded." If this obstacle be permitted to overcome our efforts it will soon become a barrier to all legislation, as it has for ages been a standing stumbling block to the revision of Statute and Common Law, but it is far from being as solid as it is specious.

It will be admitted that there is no Common Law, strictly so called, contained in the Militia Laws, they are all statutory, and whatever prejudices may be entertained against codification in general, they ought certainly not to induce the Legislature to surrender the subject in despair, as impracticable or impossible to be reduced

to system, symmetry, and stability: experience would be of little benefit unless it led to improvement, and the present deplorable condition of the Militia Laws demands that they should be revised, collected together and made intelligible to those who are bound to obey them. The Act proposed should contain all the Militia Law, including the patrol act and the laws relative to instructions and invasions; if these be not embraced another digest must be made, and again the opinion of a compiler may be substituted for the authority of the Legislature, and in the interim we are to be left groping our way in doubt and darkness, where certainty and light should guide our footsteps.

Reported Death of the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis.—There is part of our official duty, in the performance of which, we experience more sincere satisfaction, than in the correction of any error we may have fallen into, through inadvertence, or been led into by false information. And this duty was never discharged with more cordial feelings of pleasure and alacrity, than in the present instance.

From the silence of the Alabama press on the subject, we are happy to believe the eminent patriot and statesman, whose demise was recently announced in the Telegraph, still lives, enjoying unimpaired health. Reserved we hope for a long and honorable career, in the service of his country, as the pride and ornament of Alabama, and to gladden the heart of his aged and fond mother, and a wide circle of ardently attached friends and relatives.

These wishes we are sure, will be heartily responded to by all who know Dixon H. Lewis—love private worth and honor public virtue.

The erroneous statement was derived from a stage passenger from Mobile.—Macon Telegraph.

Circular Letter to the Special Agents of the Post Office Department. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. November 4th, 1841.

SIR:—The duties assigned you by former instructions, as Special and Confidential Agent of this Department, I desire to add, that of strictly observing the manner in which the Post Offices are kept in the section and along the lines of route you may be called to inspect and travel.

The Postmaster General expects that every Post Office, whatever may be its importance, shall be attended and supervised by the Deputy Postmaster. The practice which I regret to learn has obtained in many portions of the United States of one man holding the commission of Postmaster, whilst another discharges its duties, must be stopped; and when such cases fall within your knowledge, I desire that they shall be made the subject of special reports.

Great carelessness in the opening and keeping the mail in insecure places, and permitting persons other than the Postmaster, or his sworn assistants, to have access to the same when opening, or after it is opened, has been charged, in general terms, upon many of the Postmasters in the small towns and villages. This evil must be corrected, and when you have evidence of the fact, it is expected that you will make it known to the Department that the only efficient remedy can be applied.

I will not continue in office those who will not themselves give their time and attention to the discharge of its duties, or who violate or suffer violations of the rules of the Department in opening and distributing the mail.

It is also desirable that you observe the department of all carriers and drivers of mails, and report any misconduct arising from wilful negligence or carelessness and inattention to their employers and to the Department.

Many complaints have been made against the agents or travelling Postmasters on rail road routes, you are expected to observe the conduct of such as may fall within the range of your supervision.

Information has been communicated to this Department, that drivers and carriers of the mail, on the more distant and more unimportant routes, are in the habit of carrying letters in violation of law, thereby lessening the income of the Department. As this may be done in ignorance of the law, you will inform and instruct the contractors to charge the carriers and drivers not to violate the law in this particular. The act of 1825, section 20, directs that all carriers shall deliver such letters, whether sealed or unsealed, to the first Post Office, at which they arrive after receiving them, and the Postmaster is directed to rate and charge the postage.

If you become satisfied that any Post Office is not of public utility, and not required for the public accommodation, you will report that fact and the reasons for the opinion.

Upon the active exertion and vigilant supervision of the special Agents of this Department, mainly depend the regularity, security and efficiency of mail transportation, and I cannot too strongly impress upon you the importance and high responsibility of your stations. It is to you the Postmaster General must look for accurate information upon all subjects pertaining to the out door operations of the Department. Give me your efficient aid, and I do not despair of making the Post Office Department eminently useful and popular.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. A. WICKLIFFE.

From the Hamburg Journal.

JUSTICE WILL PREVAIL OVER THE DEPRAVITY OF MEN AND THE INFLUENCE OF MONEY.

I have read in the Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel of date, Nov. 29th, the following Legislature proceeds: "To alter the several acts in relation to the City of Augusta, the Court of Common Pleas to be reformed, and the Bridge across the Savannah River."

This is the third attempt by the City Council of Augusta to gull the Legislature of Georgia in aiding them to swindle me out of my Bridge across the Savannah River. But the Legislature wisely passed an act at its last session respecting my right together with others in said property.

I will hereafter make the world acquainted with their most extraordinary proceedings in this case, and will content myself at present with saying that the Bank of the State of Georgia, actually took this property from me in broad day light by