

From the Columbia Telegraph, 13th inst.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

THE STEAMER CALEDONIA has arrived at Boston, beyond which place the wires are down, which occasioned our delay in the reception of her news.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20.

Baring's Circular of Friday 28th Sept. states that Colonial Market has been heavy during the week previous, at lower prices accepted for Coffee and Sugar.

The Corn trade was also dull. Cotton sales for the week amount to 32,000 bales. Surat is 4 to 4 1/4.

The Cotton market has been quiet. Consumers and Speculators both displaying great caution, although a fair amount of business has been done. Prices have experienced a decline.

American Stocks no marked increase—demand for investments in several instances one hundred and six for United States Sixes.

The Cholera is on the decrease in the city of London.

A perfect quiet prevails in the political affairs of France and there are no indications of any agitation.

The Hon. W. C. Rives, who succeeds Mr. Rush as Minister, is announced as having arrived at his destination.

It is reported that the Hungarians made a sally on the 13th ult. and obtained some advantages upon the Imperial troops.

Nothing has been definitely arranged as to Hungary, there appears however, to be no insurmountable difficulty in the way of a final ratification on the basis of complete union with Austria. The Czar has returned to his Capital, and is gradually withdrawing his troops into his own territory.

A Russian officer of high rank has arrived at Constantinople to demand the extradition of the Hungarian refugees. Nothing has been heard on the subject since the determination of the Sultan, which has been announced previously; but it is deemed probable that all requisite assistance will be furnished for their escape in safety.

We have Vienna dates to the 23d; Comorn had not surrendered, and there is nothing of importance from that quarter.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The following statement of the relative strength of parties in Congress, is copied from the New York Journal of Commerce. Though still imperfect it is not without interest.

CONGRESS.—The gain of a Democratic member of Congress in Maryland, leaves it entirely uncertain which of the two parties will have a majority in the House of Representatives. If the eleven members yet to be elected should be of the same politics as those representing the same districts in the last Congress, there would be, in a full House, a Whig of one. Thus:—

| New Congress. | | Old Con's. | |
|----------------|------|------------|------|
| Whig | Dem. | Whig | Dem. |
| Illinois | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Missouri | 1 | 5 | 5 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Iowa | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Vermont | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Maine | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Georgia | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Pennsylvania | 15 | 9 | 17 |
| Florida | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| South Carolina | 1 | 7 | 7 |
| Ohio | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| New York | 32 | 2 | 21 |
| New Jersey | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Massachusetts | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| Michigan | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Delaware | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Wisconsin | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| New Hampshire | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Connecticut | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Rhode Island | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Virginia | 1 | 13 | 6 |
| North Carolina | 6 | 3 | 6 |
| Tennessee | 4 | 7 | 5 |
| Kentucky | 6 | 4 | 6 |
| Indiana | 1 | 9 | 4 |
| Alabama | 2 | 5 | 2 |
| Texas | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Maryland | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| | 113 | 167 | 116 |
| | | 103 | |

* One vacancy by the death of Rodolphus Dickerson, Dem.
 † One vacancy.
 ‡ The Act of Congress admitting Wisconsin into the Union, authorizes her to send three members, from and after the 4th of March, 1838, until the next apportionment.
 § One vacancy by the death of Mr. Newman, Dem.

YET TO BE ELECTED.

| | Last Congress. | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------|
| | Whole Number. | W. D. |
| Mississippi | 4 | 1 3 |
| Louisiana | 4 | 1 3 |
| Vacancy in Ohio | 1 | 1 |
| Do in Massachusetts | 1 | 1 |
| Do in Virginia | 1 | 1 |
| | 11 | 3 8 |
| Elected as above | 220 | 113 107 |
| Total | 231 | 116 115 |

Whig majority, 1

Such will be the political complexion of the House if the remaining 11 members should be politically the same as before.

The election in Louisiana and Mississippi takes place on the 5th of next month. The vacancies in Ohio and Virginia will be filled before the meeting of Congress. Also the vacancy in Massachusetts, if a choice can be effected, which is very doubtful. Three or four trials have already been made, without success.

SENATE.—The election of a Whig Legislature in Maryland, secures the election of a Whig Senator for the unexpired term of Reverdy Johnson, now Attorney General, ending 4th March, 1831. The place has been temporarily supplied by the appointment, by the Governor, of Benjamin C. Howard, Democrat. As the new Legislature will not convene until the 31st of December, Mr. Howard will be able to hold his seat for about a month after the meeting of Congress. When he shall have been superseded by a Whig, and when the two vacancies in Alabama and Illinois shall have been filled, as they will be, by Democrats, the full Senate will comprise 34 Democrats, and 26 Whigs. Democratic majority 8.



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.
 WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1830.

We call attention to the Report of the commissioners of Roads and Bridges found on the first page of our paper.

Extra Court.
 The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions closed at this place on Saturday last, after a term of two weeks. Owing to the heavy criminal docket, little business was done on the civil side of the Court. An extra Term has, therefore, been ordered to begin on the second Monday in January next, and to continue for two weeks.

State Trials.
 On Tuesday and Wednesday last Martin Posey was again put upon his trial for the murder of his slave App, with his father Francis Posey and his brother Albert Posey, as accessories before the fact. The trial continued for two days. The Prosecution was conducted by the Solicitor, and N. L. Griffin, Esq.; the defence by Messrs Wardlaw, Batskett, and Carroll.

Martin Posey was found guilty of the murder. Francis Posey and Albert Posey were acquitted.

On Thursday the two young Greens, John and Julius, underwent trial for the murder of Joshua Hammond. Both were convicted, but recommended by the Jury to mercy, in consequence of their youth. For the prosecution M. L. Bonham, Solicitor. For the defence Messrs Gray, Morgagne, and Abney.

Sugar Loaf Cotton.

Capt. Wiley Harrison of this District, has exhibited to us specimens of this new species of cotton, which may be seen at the Post Office, and at the Store of Messrs Christie & Williams, of this place. The yield of this cotton is certainly more than that of the ordinary cotton of the country. On one branch, containing two little prongs, we counted a dozen bolls. The staple is said, also, to be superior.

Capt. Harrison planted this year largely of this cotton, and will have a large quantity of seed to sell. Any one wishing to make purchase of seed for another year's crop, would do well to make application in time. Address Capt. Harrison, Longmire's, P. O. Edgefield District.

Life Insurance.

Mr. Youso, Agent for the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, is at present in our Village on the business entrusted to him. The company have proposed to a mutual company, in which all life insurers are equally entitled to the profits of the company, in proportion to the amount of premiums they pay. For instance, a man at 25 years of age insures at \$5,000; his premium at 2 1/2 per cent would be \$120. Allow the policy to continue for 31 years, and compound the annual payment of \$120 at 4 per cent, this will make \$8,382.—Add the profits of the institution, and according to the data given, the insurance will amount to \$11,250, which, added to the sum insured viz. \$5,000, produce the amount of \$16,250, payable at the death of the insured—exceeding the cost of insurance \$7,250.

The general utility and benevolence of Insurance companies cannot at this enlightened day be brought into question. In all the enlightened parts of Europe, and in the most advanced portions of our own country, they are in general use. Their utility is manifest. Men by saving from their yearly incomes a small pittance, have it in their power, in case of death, to leave their families in a comfortable situation, beyond the reach of penury and want.

Maryland Legislature.

There has been in the Maryland House of Delegates a gain of eleven Democrats. The House will now stand, Democrats 36, Whigs 46.

South Carolina Institute.

It will be seen in another column, that the time for holding this Institute is postponed till 3d week in November, on Tuesday night the 20th, and that the address will be delivered by James H. Hammond, Esq.

Georgia Elections.

The Democratic party of Georgia has prevailed in the recent elections. Towns majority over Hill, will, it is thought, reach about three thousand five hundred.

Mayorality of Charleston.

An election has recently been held in Charleston to take the vote on a proposed extension of the term of Office of the Mayor and Alderman, to two years instead of one. A strong majority has decided against change.

Men with Tails.

A new race of men has been discovered in the interior of Africa, with a prolongation of the vertebrae, forming a tail three or four inches in length. They are said to speak a dialect of the African language, but are in the lowest stage of barbarism. They delight in raw flesh, and especially in the flesh of human beings. Can Physiologists not give some clue to the genealogy of this singular race?

J. M. Barrett.

The trial of this notorious individual has been postponed till next March Term, in order to obtain certain important evidence. He has been let to Bail in the sum of \$1000, paid down. If we judge aright, he will never re-appear to take his trial. Perhaps, it will be better for him, and the country, if he do not. We learn of no violence or rudeness towards him by the citizens of Spartaburg. He has been treated from the beginning with forbearance, and has been let to depart in peace, contrary, doubtless, to the expectations of his Northern sympathizers.

A New State.

The Normans of Salt Lake have organized a State Government, adopted a Constitution, and will apply at the next Session of Congress for admission into the Union. It is said, they have left the question of slavery untouched.

Mississippi.

The Delegates to the State Convention met at Jackson on 1st inst., and among them leading citizens from every section of the State.—Laying aside all party feeling, the convention nobly resolved upon the questions now deeply agitating the South.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

Mr. Editor.—You stated in an Editorial in the last number of your paper, that a young planter has made 60 bushels of Corn on one acre of land and 1000 bushels on 28 acres. I would be glad that, that young planter would inform us as to the particulars; in order that other planters may go and do likewise—what kind of land does he plant? How did he plant it, and how did he cultivate it? And lastly, how did he measure the corn—and was the land accurately measured. Information on these points is respectfully asked for by
 An Old Planter.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

No. XV.

Reform.

We have endeavored to show, that innovation, is of most dangerous tendency, and conservation of the last importance, in every government. We are, however, not so ultra as to deny the frequent necessity of the former, or to urge a blind-adherence to the latter. This would be to hinder progressive improvement. The just doctrine is, to advance the one without prejudice to the other: to innovate, yet, as far as practicable, to conserve. This is the true idea of Reform. The word, in its very signification, implies improvement—a change from bad to good, or from good, to better. Any change, then, which effects the reverse of this cannot be styled Reform.

With this general notion of the term, let us consider first the nature, and secondly, the objects of Reform. First, its nature. To amend, to correct, is, as we have stated, its fundamental idea. It does not, as commonly thought, always accompany change. Reform supposes the existence of an actual evil. The first effort, is then, to determine that evil: the next, to discover a proper remedy; and afterwards, to give that remedy practical efficacy. Three important inquiries, arise, therefore, for consideration. First, What, in the laws, customs and institutions of a country, may be regarded evils, that need correction? 2nd. What, is the best possible remedy for these evils? And 3rdly, what results are likely to ensue by the change?

These are questions of no ordinary concern. They demand, often, the first abilities, and the weightiest reflection. To deem that an evil demanding reform, which may be inherent in government, or necessarily attendant on free society, might lead to the most alarming consequences. It might give rise to a most pernicious innovation, which in its headstrong fervor, may destroy every thing valuable in the body politic. Great wisdom is necessary to comprehend the true policy of important laws and institutions, and to foresee the sometimes terrible effects resulting from their change. It is a subject fit only for the statesman and Philosopher!

It is, likewise, a matter for discerning sagacity to devise the best remedies for political evils. To make the remedy fully encompass the evil; to foresee, that it will be a permanent corrective; and that it will give birth to no dangerous incidents, are subjects for statesman—like ability and wisdom. These are matters in which uninformed and unreflecting politicians are almost sure to err.

The usual style of reform among the sciolists of our country, is to pull down entirely, and to build up anew; to get rid of one of the evils of an institution by destroying the institution itself, and to rely upon the hazardous efforts of rash experiment, to remedy the inconveniences of the effected change—as, if on heir, to improve his estate, should remove the magnificent, though irregular mansion, improved by a long line of ancestors, in order to erect some showy edifice to gratify the vitiated taste of his fancy and times. This would be too pernicious to excite contempt: yet the folly would not equal that of him, who would demolish the costly and time-honored edifice of state, reared upon the wisdom of ages at the expense of millions of treasure and oceans of blood, to erect in its stead, a flimsy and tottering fabric, to suit the genius and compass of new fangled theories. Yet how often is this folly exemplified in the daily conduct of affairs! How often are wise institutions and salutary laws made to yield to the rude vandalism of infatuated innovators!

The impolicy of such procedure need scarcely be dwelt upon. The disorder, riot, confusion and anarchy which follow, furnish sufficient commentary. Let us appeal to history for illustration. How disastrous has been the policy of nations on the subject of political improvement? One nation has pursued a determined course of Reform, by removing and amending abuses and inconveniences, but clinging to the solid base-work of her ancient polity; while, another, despising the wisdom of the past and infatuated by the charms of novel theories, has utterly destroyed her old political organization and trusted to the genius of invention for new and temporary governments. Contrast England and France. The former, like the latter, has experienced many sudden political changes, and popular outbreaks for reform. Yet how different the style of procedure! England, moving on, in her repeated efforts at improvement, with sturdy manliness of character, has lopped off from her political system, many abuses and inconveniences, and secured important additions to her charter liberties without shaking the foundations of the state Edifice. She struggled resolutely with arbitrary power, till she obtained her Magna Carta, her Carta de Foresta, her Habeas Corpus Act, and her famous Bill of Rights, which, with great practical wisdom, she attached to her old polity, thereby adding largely to the liberty and happiness of her people.

France has acted differently. In her struggles for political reform, she has, with

a rabid spirit for change, twice utterly demolished her once magnificent building of state, roof, pillars, and substructure. She has twice laid low all her time-honored institutions, indiscriminately the good and the bad. She has twice abolished, by a sudden convulsion, royalty, nobility and all the strong safeguards of her once well-ordered government. And all this was done, to give place to anarchy, confusion, and all their bloody consequences, and to mock governments, as whimsical as they were utterly worthless and farcical. It was the folly of the spendthrift or the Parvenu, who would destroy a splendid mansion of commodious parts, to erect a new and slender structure only to exhibit a deceitful and showy exterior.

We do not deny that France had many real grievances of which to rid herself; but how much more wisdom would she have displayed, had she effected a reform in these, without breaking in so violently upon the sound parts of her Constitution, and the well-ordered institutions of the country! But she has already paid the penalty of her headlong experiments. How does she stand at present by the side of England in point of social happiness and political liberty? The English, in a state of superior political and social privileges, are living quietly in the mansion of state, inhabited by their earliest ancestry, improved, it is true, to suit the gradual developments of national prosperity, and having yet some rude appurtenances to be lopped off by future reform, but still bearing distinct traces of the admirable masonry of its early founders.

The French, on the contrary, after rearing on the ruins of their ancestral dwelling, in quick succession, various costly structures, all fanciful and queer, have again recently demolished their palace of state, and are actually living out of doors, unprotected against the storms of lawless confusion and riotous disorder.

Nor are they likely, we fear, soon to be in a much better condition. In establishing a new state organization, as many different tastes are to be consulted, as there are contending factions in the land; and, if we are to judge of the future, by what we know of the past history of that chivalrous but incautious people, we greatly fear, that the new establishment will have no durable basis on which to rest. Government has but two sure guarantees of permanency, even when it is practically conducive to liberty. One, is when it rests on a religious, and the other, on an historical or ancestral principle.

There must be either a firm religious feeling among a people to cause them to render respect and obedience to government, or this respect and obedience must be inspired by the successful operation of government for centuries, during which time the virtues and wisdom of a long line of ancestors, have been happily displayed. There are no other hopes for a free government. Now, there will be none of the latter feeling in the new Republic of the French, and candor compels us to acknowledge, that, among the ruling population—the educated and the wealthy—there is very little of the former. Where, then, are the flattering prospects of the Republic of France? We fear, there is little chance of stable government if that unhappy land except under the strong rule of rigid Monarchy!

An important lesson may be drawn from these historical facts. They teach us, that to reform, we must preserve; that it is proper, if practicable, to lopp off that, which is useless and injurious, but, that it is a paramount duty, to save that, which is wise and beneficial.

We lay it down, therefore, as an axiomatic truth, that it is the very nature of Reform, to improve and to preserve. In his efforts to get rid of abuses, the true reformer, should diligently search out all that experience has proven to be valuable, and boldly labor to preserve it against all the shocks of innovation.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

OREGON.—We gather the following facts from a letter in the Galena (Ill.) Advertiser, dated Oregon City, May 2:

The products of Oregon average, in value, \$500 for every adult individual.—The quantity of sawing timber is immense. The great export, however is lumber; the forests are exhaustible, the water-power immense, the market extensive and increasing. It is now worth from \$10 to \$100 per thousand, owing to the gold discoveries in California, and will always be worth \$20 for exportation to the Islands. They are 3,000,000 of acres of fine timber land unoccupied, some immediately on ship navigation. The water power is stated to be abundant for manufacturing purposes. Astoria, near the mouth of the river, is destined to be the New-York of Oregon, while Portland, on the Willamette, is to be the Albany—the head of ship navigation. Thirty feet water from this place to the ocean can always be obtained—except in two places, one at the mouth of the Willamette, and the other a little up, where at low water and low tide, there is only nine feet. The tide affects it four or five feet, so that every day a vessel may come in drawing 12 feet water.

Oregon City, by Nature, is equal in water power to what Rochester, N. York has been made by Art. A river twice the size of Regk River, Ill. pours down three different channels, cut in solid rock, thirty or forty feet. Islands are formed between those channels, on which machinery may be erected. Above the falls the valley widens out into extensive plains, the most productive in wheat, the writer thinks of any on earth.

The steamship Massachusetts has just arrived with 170 troops.

Our Government had purchased two large saw-mills, at an expense of \$35,000, the object being the manufacture of lumber for building a fort, arsenal and light-house.

FOR THE GIRLS.—How many foolish girls have ruined themselves by marrying young men who had nothing to recommend them but riches. "Is he rich?" has been the inquiry, when a suitor has presented himself. Foolish girls! Rather ask—Is he intelligent? Is he industrious? Is he virtuous? Let these questions be answered in the affirmative, and if he had not a second shirt to his back we will answer for his course. Wealth may be lost, but the good qualities of the heart will always remain, like the sunshine to warm and to bless. Remember this.

From the South Carolinian.
THE BANK—A PROFITABLE CONCERN
 [By Request.]

Another ground taken by the friends of a recharter is, that the Bank being very profitable, it would be bad policy in the State to forego the pecuniary advantages thence enjoyed. We have already stated our conviction of the cardinal principles of republicanism which demands the entire dependence of the Government upon the people, and shown how the Bank conflicts with this principle. But even was it otherwise—even was it granted that there was nothing out of harmony with the rest of our system, in the control exercised by our Government over large amounts of money not the immediate proceeds of taxation—yet we maintain that the pecuniary interest of the people at large, so far from requiring the extension of the bank charter, demands that its affairs be gradually brought to a close. In order to reason fairly on this point of our case, let us regard the Bank as a mere piece of public property—as a fund to be administered on with all the hazards usually attendant upon banking operations, and those superadded which necessarily attach to such operations when subjected to irregular popular or legislative interference. Taking this view, we presume it will be readily conceded that profits ought to be very large to justify the investment of a very great amount of public property in a business so hazardous. They ought certainly to be very considerably beyond the ordinary rate. Is it a fact that the profits of this institution have been very considerably beyond the ordinary rate? We apprehend that they have not been. It would appear that the most successful years were the first eight which elapsed from the period at which the Bank began its operations. The aggregate profits paid into the State Treasury (which was the course pursued up to October, 1821,) were for those years \$392,101 34, which is within a small fraction of nine per cent. per annum on the average capital for those years of \$822,514 73. No doubt some allowance must be made for difficulties attendant at the outset of the enterprise, and accordingly we find that for the first three years the profits amounted to a mere trifle. After October, 1821, the sinking fund was created, and the Bank required to carry all of its net profits to the credit of that account. And that fund has ever since been the recipient of those profits, and been charged with the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt. In the meantime, all of the unexpended balances of that fund have been used as capital; and to the capital, thus increased, has been added the surplus revenue from the United States, amounting to \$1,551,422 00, and also the fire loan, amounting to \$1,210,253 37. Owing to the varying amount of the sinking fund, sometimes running up to \$918,000, and then reduced to three or four hundred thousand dollars by payments on account of the public debt, it is difficult, without entering into an elaborate calculation, to speak with entire and minute accuracy. But we have drawn from the reports of the Bank itself enough to satisfy us that, without taking into consideration the sinking fund at all, the Bank has never made seven per cent. on the capital of \$1,017,933 94, made up of the three items above stated, viz: capital, fire loan, and surplus revenue. For seven per cent. on that amount would be \$251,250 57; and we find the largest amount of net profits of any one year to be \$226,632 17. And, indeed, it is not pretended, even by those most devoted to the Bank, that for the last twenty-seven years nine and a half per cent. has been reached in any one year on the actual capital employed. The average net profits of those years too does not reach seven per cent. per annum. As we have nothing in view but the development and establishment of facts in connection with this institution, we trust that we shall be set right if we err in our statements. Our design is not to impugn motives or to impeach the fidelity to their trust of those who have managed the institution. We deem their fidelity and integrity most remarkable, and every way worthy of the community which have reposed confidence in them. It is with the institution that we have to deal, and that we deem unsound in principle. That it is not so profitable as a cause to wince at the vices of its constitution, we think we have proved; for surely few will be found to contend that any piece of property is very valuable which cannot be made to yield seven per cent.; and still fewer, we opine, will hold that opinion where the property consists of funds employed in banking, where the profits should at least reach the usual rate, and something over and above for insurance against the attendant hazards. And more particularly should those profits be large in the case of a Bank like this, whose operations must ever be liable to be trammelled by popular or legislative interference, or, perchance, caprice, and whose management may afford exemplifications of the old saw delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.

We know that the attempt has been made by the friends of a recharter to prove that the Bank has already re-fundred to the State the whole amount of the original capital invested in it, and that the clear gain of the Bank in thirty-seven years have been upwards of \$1,600,000. But we think they have failed in their proof. Instead of the Bank having earned a surplus of this amount, it appears to us that it still owed the State ten months ago \$1,353,336 74; and we make out the account thus:—

| | |
|---|----------------|
| We debit the Bank with— | |
| 1. Capital paid in | \$1,372,250 00 |
| 2. Interest on do. for thirty-five years, throwing in 1814, '15, '16, and '17 as two years only, and putting Capital at \$1,150,318 45* | 2,892,050 15 |
| 3. Interest on Surplus Revenue for eleven years, | 735,995 43 |
| 4. Surplus Revenue, | 1,051,422 00 |
| 5. Railroad Bank Dividends and Interest, | 37,340 00 |
| | \$6,029,988 30 |

We credit the Bank with—

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Moneys paid into State Treasury and interest, | \$643,106 64 |
| 2. Subscription to Railroad | 200,000 00 |
| 3. Revolutionary C's and | |

From the South Carolinian.

3rd paid 246,892 57
 4. Interest on State Debt 1,810,750 45
 5. Six per cents, paid, 890,378 06
 6. Five per cents, paid, 744,523 54
 Balance due State, 1,353,336 74

\$6,029,988 30

This we believe to be a near approximation to the truth as matters stood ten or twelve months ago. If it be so, the Bank cannot stand securely on its merits with the people as a most profitable speculation; for if we have omitted no credit to which it is entitled, it would appear that after the operation of thirty-seven years, so far from having realized surplus profits, it owes the State a sum nearly equal to the original capital invested.

* And this is most liberal to the Bank, for during the eight years the actual stated capital was \$1,190,220 65; to wit: from 1820 to 1827 inclusive; and in 1828 it was \$1,176,269 56.

And a statement highly favorable to the Bank, as we have omitted to charge it with a dollar on account of interest on the sinking fund, which has been in its hands as capital for twenty-seven years, in amounts varying from \$120,000 to \$945,000; and, as an offset to this, surely we cannot set, up the advances to the State Treasury which are annually made for a few months. The true effect to the latter is the enjoyment of the proceeds of the taxes, when they do come in; it is only nothing of the enforced deposit of moneys by public officers.

THE M. E. CHURCH.—The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writing from Alexandria, under date of the 1st inst says:—

The quarterly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was to have been held here yesterday, has been postponed until next Sabbath. Quite a disappointment was occasioned thereby to a number of persons who attended their place of worship on yesterday morning, to hear their presiding elder preach.

The revival in the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) is still in progress. One of the members of that church gave me the following memorandum, which shows the commencement and progress of the work:—

Meetings commenced Sabbath day, July 29th, and have continued ever since every night (except Sundays) to the present time, a period of nine weeks. Up to yesterday there have been added to the church, as the fruit of this revival, 148 persons, embracing individuals from 60 years of age down to youth 14 and of 15 years; and still the work is progressing, without any sign of declension. This is certainly the most extraordinary revival of religion that has ever been witnessed here. The season of the Virginia Annual Conference, which is to be held in Petersburg, is close at hand, to which this station is to be attached.

MEN WITH TAILS.—A French scientific commission has discovered a race of men in Africa, with tails and no mistake. A report was recently made to the Academy of Sciences thereon. They are one remove from the baboon, scarcely so handsome or human as the orang-outang, but can talk like negroes. They are terrible savages, one of their peculiarities is a fondness for raw flesh. When they are kept as slaves, they are not stuffed with raw meat occasionally, they are as dangerous as a host of prey. The slave-traders, on this account, refuse to buy them, as they do not want their stock to eat each other up.

The descriptions of them say that the prolongation of the vertebral column gives to each individual—male or female—a tail of two or three inches long. They are called Ghillanacs, and are rarely more than five feet high; bodies lean and seem weak; arms long, and slim; forehead low and receding; ears long and deformed; mouth wide, and furnished with teeth very sharp.

GRAND LODGE OF GEORGIA.—The M. W. Grand Master, (Wm. C. Dawson), has set apart Friday, the 26th day of October inst., for the erection of a Monument, in the town of Oxford, to the memory of our deceased Brother, the Rev. Ignatius A. Few. The several Lodges are required, as far as their convenience will permit, to be present on the occasion. All other Institutions of Ancient Free Masons, and sejourning Brothers, are cordially invited to attend. An address in behalf of Emory College, on the life and character of the deceased, will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Means. The several Rail Roads have agreed to pass Brothers over them to attend the erection of the Monument at one fourth the usual rates.