Miscellaneous.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, 24th ult.

TEXAS.

We give below extracts from Gen.—Houston's letter to the Texian agent at this place. Also the extract of a letter from one of his civil officers. These letters were received here on the 20th inst. and have just been handed us. From all we can learn through the agents of the Texian government, here, we now venture to predict that in less than forty days we shall receive news of the most important character, in reference to Texas and Mexico. Our readers may note this. We are no prophets, but still we think from all we have seen and heard, that Gen. Sam. Houston knows what he is about, and ere long we shall hear of great achievements beyond the Rio, made by the Texas army. [*Extract of a letter from the President of Texas.*]

HOUSTON, 11th May, 1842.

Col. Barry Gillispie, New-Orleans.

Dear Col.—I can offer this assurance, that advantages sufficient are disclosed in the manner of invasion to insure the most perfect success, if the army are subordinate to orders—Triumph cannot elude us unless disorder prevails in our ranks.

The arrival of emgrants, in the country and their anxiety for active employment and the want of provisions, will not allow the time desirable for complete preparation; but with the aid of our friends in the States, we can sustain our cause. Texas cannot recede. We can no longer remain subject to marauding incursions of the enemy. Our independence must be recognized by Mexico There is a substantial cause of war, which appears to every manly, chivalrous and generous heart—it is the relentless and cruel bondage of our brothers of Santa Fe, many of whom perilled their lives on the heights of San Jacinto. Their liberation is the task of Texas, and if she is unaided by her friends, and left to battle alone, she will maintain the conflict, and never yield until her star is crimsoned and her last banner shall be bathed in blood.

Your friend,

SAM. HOUSTON.

Extract of a letter from an Executive officer of Texas.

Barry Gillispie, Esq.,

General Agent of Texas, New Orleans.

Dear Col.—If any volunteers are coming send them on. The matter must shortly be brought to an issue. The period to which delay can be extended for assistence from the United States is drawing near.—If we receive none, Texas will march to the conflict like a young giant, single handed and alone. The bright beams of the single star will soon be reflected from the rushing tide of the Rio Grande. We have erected the banner of a glorious destiny, and soon it will resume its westward way, supported by strong arms and brave hearts. Let those then who would participate in the trials as well as the triumphs of a soldier's life, come and come quickly. The field is laid open to the chivalry and enterprise of our brethren of other lands as well as our own citizens. The Mexican tyrant has taunted, has challenged the prowess and power of the people of the great valley of the Mississippi. Will they not meet his champions on the sunny plains of the far South West? Will Americans linger in view of the field of strife while Americans fight for freedom and the extension of moral and intellectual light. Tell them to come and share the peril and enjoy the prize. You know the conditions. Let them be in all things complied with.—Success will greatly depend upon proper preparation.

We have just learned officially through a Texian Agent, that forty-nine emigrants arrived yesterday in this place from East Tennessee for Texas. They are headed by Capt. Coffey, and will leave in a few days for their destination. We learn that they are of the immortal Crockett "go ahead" order, and if so, who can predict their success. These emigrants will be conveyed to Texas by the steamer Tom Salmon, of Mobile, a fine sea vessel, which has been put in the Texas and Mexican trade by Commodore Moore and the patriotic citizens of Mobile.

A fellow (a gambler) aimed a pistol at Mr. De Chene, of Galveston, a few days ago, in his own house, and instead of hitting his object, severely wounded an unoffending stranger.

A new paper, called the *Sabine Advocate*, has been started in Pulaski, Harrison county, Texas.

There was a report in Galveston, on the 18th inst. that a body of hostile Mexicans recently made their appearance at Cabrillo's Rancho, thirty miles below San Antonio. Most of the citizens of that place had left, and fallen back on Gonzales.

From the Charleston Courier.

TEXAS.

My attention has been called to this subject, by observing several articles in the papers for some days past, in relation to that republic. Texas is a country of extended territory. The most fertile and productive soil in the known world is her portion, which, joined with her salubrious climate, makes her the garden spot of the Western hemisphere. In 1835 and 1836 she battled in the cause of freedom and triumphed. Now, once more, she is called on to strive, with her inveterate enemy, who she will meet with unabated ardour and unwavering fortitude, through every vicissitude of fortune, until her final triumph will crown her labors and her sacrifices with complete success in constructing for her, upon a deep and strong foundation, the solid edifice of social order and of civil and religious freedom.

Will not South Carolinians aid, by their contributions, the suffering cause of Texas—that country who is about to do battle intrinsicly in the cause of Southern rights—for who is there so dull of comprehension, not to see through the flimsey veil, that England wishes to throw over the approaching contest; does she not strike by the arm of Mexico, at the very roots of our Southern Institutions—at slavery? "I pause for a reply."

Will the chivalrous, generous Carolina, who was always first in peace and war, stand now aloof, from the cause of freedom and independence, and see the lone bright star of the West, sink into its watery grave, never to rise more in its unblemished lustre; no, that stain upon the spotless ermine of her honor would never be erased. I understand that the Texas government has sent an officer of her army, as an agent, to our city, to ask for succor and aid, in this her hour of need. I trust his call will not be in vain, fellow-citizens. I would suggest to the friends of Texas to call upon those who stand pre-eminent for elevated talent and unsullied integrity in our community, to take an active part in calling a large public meeting, in order to raise funds for a sister republic, who asks our aid; Mexico with her haughty and arrogant bearing, has once more determined to attempt to crush Texas, but all true friends of the new Republic may rest assured what ever may be the result of the approaching contest, that her snowy mantle of honor will not be stained in the conflict, and that the radiant single Star of Texas will ever stand proudly pre-eminent in the dome of the firmament untarnished.

PALMETTO.

From the Charleston Courier.

Texas, Liberty and Southern Institutions.—Who is there in the south, who does not see that the cause of the people of Texas is our cause? Who does not see, in the question now in agitation, the effort of England to destroy all slavery, but the slavery of her sixty millions of ryots in bondage to the East India Company? And who, I would ask, is so blind that he has not seen England carrying on a war in disguise ever since we became a nation? He has indeed been but a superficial observer for the last half century, who is blind to the hostility which she bears towards us, in every department of trade and commerce, as well as manufactures and the production of the raw material. She is obliged to see in our rapidly rising republic, the evidence, that in one century from the present time, she will be but a secondary power to a people, once in colonial subjection to her. When England was struggling for national existence against the gigantic strides of Napoleon, we grew into such strength, that the wisdom of her counsellors soon discovered her inability to meet us in battle on our soil, and that man to man and gun for gun, we could successfully contend with her upon the deep. From force she has desisted, but she has continued to use every political stratagem in her power to retard our onward course to the first rank among the nations of the earth. She foresees that the sceptre must pass from Judah, unless she can successfully supplant us, in the rich, valuable and varied products of our incomparable soil and climate. She sees that the greater part of our national wealth is bottomed upon the rich and valuable products of the plantation States which proceeds from slave labor. She sees in Texas our sister Republic, a vast extension of our domestic institutions and products. This she is desirous to limit, and hence her willingness to supply the Mexican tyrant with a navy, men and money, to crush this gallant nation, who copying after us, declared independence and won it by the valor of her sons.

Are we prepared to look on with a cold and listless apathy in such a contest? God forbid. Let us send to our sister republic every emigrant we can spare. Let our sons go, and inspired with the belief that in defending the liberty and national existance of Texas, they are protecting from profanation the domestic altars and hearthstones of their ancestors, they will and must be invincible. The blood of Carolina is now there, honored and beloved.—We have many jewels, and can spare many, to emblazon the escutcheon of Texas. Will we do it? Who can doubt it? '76.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.

We have received a file of late Yucatan papers, from which we learn that in consequence of the refusal on the part of President Santa Anna to ratify the treaty concluded by the Commissioners at Merida, and the hostile step of forbidding Yucatan vessels to enter any of the Mexican ports, the Governor had convened an extra session of Congress, who at the last dates, were discussing the measures necessary to be adopted to secure the State from Mexican aggression. All the proceedings appeared to be marked by harmony and cool deliberation.—*Bulletin.*

The St. Louis Reporter, speaking of the murder of Gov. Boggs, says:

"It was supposed that the assassion was one of Joe Smith's followers, and that he would be caught before he could reach Nauvoo. Letters, it was said, had been written from Jefferson city to Governor B. before his assassination, putting him on his guard against an assault threatened against his life by some Mormon fanatics. The information was sent to Jefferson city by several respectable persons, who had learned from a Mormon belonging to Nauvoo, that Joe Smith had been endeavoring to persuade some of his followers to murder Gov. Boggs for the course he took against them a few years ago. We give this rumor for what it is worth.

Royal Visiter Expected.—Extract from a letter of an officer to his brother in Cleveland, dated on board U. S. ship Vincennes, of the U. S. Exploring Expedition:—"We have on board, Vindoba, the King of the Fejee Islands, a prisoner, who killed and ate eleven of the crew of a Salem vessel, in 1825. I suppose he will be shown about like Black Hawk, and then be sent home. He says I am his best friend and wishes to live with me when we reach the United States. How would you like him for a messmate? He is a fine looking fellow, very tall, and wears his hair half a yard long. He would be worth $5000 to show about the country."—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Long and Useful Lives.—MR. EDITOR: There are two Ministers of the Gospel residing in Abbeville District, one of the Presbyterian and the other of the Baptist Church, the former of whom has been a faithful laborer in the Lord's vineyard for about 41 years, and the latter has been equally as zealous and persevering in proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation to a sinful world for 48 years. Both of these veteran heralds of the Cross of Christ always preached by example as well as precept. These are the best kind of Christians.

M.

Greenville Mountaineer.

NEW YORK, May 28.

Ten thousand lives lost—Tremendous Earthquake in the Island of St. Domingo.—By the politeness of Capt. Morris, of the brig Wm. Neilson, from Port au Prince, we have "Le Patriote" of the 11th May, published at that place, which gives an account of a shocking earthquake that occurred in that island on the 7th May, at 5 o'clock in the evening.

The principal destruction of life, of which we have an account, was at Cape Haytien, which town was entirely destroyed. It contained about 15,000 inhabitants, two thirds of whom are thought to be dead.

The approach of the earthquake was indicated in Port au Prince by great heat, and heavy clouds that covered the neighboring hills, and followed the direction of the South-West to the North-East.

The vessels at anchor, some of the sailors report, experienced the shock before they saw the houses agitated, which seemed to indicate that the shock came from the west.

There were two shocks at Port au Prince very distinctly felt, the first not so long as the second, which last endured about three minutes. Every person strove to get out of the houses, and the streets were filled with the affrighted population. A little longer, says the Patriot, and Port au Prince would have been the theatre of a disaster similar to that of 1770, of which disastrous year the remembrance was rushing into all minds.

The Patriot also says that there is hardly a house or a wall that has not suffered a little. Some have become almost uninhabited. The front of the Senate House, where the arms of the Republic are sculptured, is detached and broken. The interior was uninjured.

On Saturday night succeeding and on Sunday there were other shocks. Mass was interrupted, and the persons present ran hither and thither, while many women fainted.

On Monday morning at 12 o'clock, there was another shock. The weather all the while was changeable, now extreme heat, now rain, now fair, and now signs of a storm.

On Tuesday again there was another shock,—and since then, says the Patriot, "it seems to us that we walk upon a quaking earth."

Saint Marc.—A letter from this town says that the earthquake was felt there with violence. Many houses were seriously damaged, and some destroyed—but no loss of life is mentioned.

At Gonaives the shocks were yet more serious. The greater part of the houses were overthrown. A fire broke out at the same time, and there was not a drop of water in town. All the houses that were not burnt suffered from the earthquake.—It was in the streets that the writer of the letter giving this account was inditing it, The Church, the Prison, the Palais National, the Treasury and the Arsenal were all destroyed.

This letter concludes at 8 a. m., by saying:

"It is only half an hour that we felt a very great commotion. At present, we are ignorant of the number of persons killed or wounded. All the prisoners who are not burned in the ruins have escaped.—God grant that Port au Prince may not have experienced such a disaster."

Cape Haytien.—The town of Cape Haytien has entirely disappeared, and with it two thirds of the population. The families that could escape are fled to Fossette, where they were without an asylum, clothing or provisions.

The President of Hayti, has given orders to the physicians and officers of the hospitals to leave the city immediately in order to give succor to the distressed.—Other aid of all kinds was about to be dispatched by water to the distressed.

Later.—In addition to the above disastrous intelligence from the Cape, a courier arrived from the city a few hours previous to the departure of Capt. Morris, who stated that a fire broke out after the earthquake, which, on Monday the 9th, destroyed the powder magazine, and with it the miserable remnant of the inhabitants who had escaped the earthquake. The towns of St. Nicholas and Port Paix are also said to be destroyed. Other parts of the island had not been heard from when Capt. Morris left; but it is conjectured that all the towns of the north are a mass of ruins.—*Express.*

Disturbance at Hayti.—By the arrival of the American schr. George Henry from Port au Prince on Saturday evening, we learn that serious disturbances are threatened to the existing state of things in the Haytian Republic.

The rumor is—that the deputies from the South demanded in their places, in the House of Representatives, the production of the Budget, or Ways and Means, and a statement of the manner in which the treasure belonging to the late General Christophe, had been disposed of, but they were denied, and the Deputies expelled. They were again elected, and the demand was repeated, followed by the same results. This, it is added, fired the people of the South with indignation at the conduct, and induced them to declare themselves independent, and to place a General Boryela (we believe) at their head. No actual hostilities had as yet taken place, and we hope the Haytians will pause ere they commence the work of self-destruction.—The times have changed since General Boyer ascended the Presidential Chair, and if he would continue to rule he must give Hayti a free government. Men will not always be ruled at the point of the bayonet—they will echo their war cry of "Liberty or Death" in the ears of President Boyer himself. There are twenty-seven passengers in the George Henry, a few of whom came on shore, but were ordered back to the vessel, until the pleasure of his Excellency, the Governor shall have been obtained for their landing. Amongst the passengers we understand there is a Barrister, and one or two Editors of Newspapers. The above are the rumors, and we give them as such.—*Kingston (Jamaica) Morning Journal, May 3.*

A lot of thirty seven negroes, consisting of men, women and children, were sold a few days ago at Tuscaloosa by the Marshal for specie. The aggregate sum for which they were sold, was $11,457—averaging $310.

From the Savannah Republican.

FROM FLORIDA.

The Alachua Massacre.—We have received a letter from our attentive correspondent at Newnansville, under date of the 23d May, to whom we tender our thanks for his politeness, which gives us further particulars of the horrid barbarities committed by the gang of Indians that passed through Alachua county on the 15th instant.

After their murder of Mr. Cason's family, they attacked the house of Mr. Absalom Snowden, not Mr. W. H. Ward, as stated in our last, and killed him and three children, and Mrs. S. they wounded in seven places, and left her for dead.

After setting the house on fire they took the children about 200 yards from the flames of their dwelling and shot them, one by one with arrows, in sight of their mother, and killed them all before they molested her! A refinement of torture, this, that only finds place in this savage breast, and that no civilized being would conceive. She swooned and has no recollection of the departure of the Indians. It is believed she will recover. She is under care of Dr. J. P. Crichton.

On the morning of the 17th they killed 2 soldiers near Wacahootee, and on the same day, Lieut. Britton was in search of the party, and came upon them while in ambush. The Indians fired on his advance, and wounded three men. They fled precipitately. The citizens and troops are in search of them day and night. Capt. Kerr's company of Dragoons has been in pursuit of them, as also Capt. Sewell's company of Infantry, but all unsuccessful. On the 21st inst. the Indians were at Col. F. R. Sanchez's plantation, at St. Felasco hammock. Capt Sewell and a party of citizens had gone out on the hunt after them and had not returned when the mail left. The writer concludes by saying, and justly too, "If this is peace, we never want to hear of war."

A correspondent of the News writers (Newnansville, May 19) to its editors:

"Mrs. Snowden, after her three children were deliberately murdered before her eyes, was, although begging for her life, shot with a rifle and with arrows, and stabbed in several places, and left for dead. An arrow has been taken from her, and another from one of her children; they are both barbed with iron or steel, something in the form of a harpoon, and were shot with such force as to go through the body of Mrs. Snowden. A small party of five men were at the Mill, distant half a mile from Snowden's who heard the rifles and yells of the Indians, and the screams and cries for mercy of Mrs. Snowden, but to go to their assistance was almost certain death, with their small force: The ford at the creek was way-layed by the Indians, and had they gone to their assistance, it is altogether probable the whole would have perished. On Monday evening, a Company of Dragoons, under Captain Kerr, arrived here, (Newnansville) having trailed the Indians (probably the same party) from the direction of the Wacassa. The Dragoons, and Captain Sewell's Company of Infantry, and some citizens, in seperate parties, hunted for them on Tuesday, and discovered that they had gone from this neighborhoood. After an unsuccessful search of three days or more the scouts returned, except the Dragoons, who are now in pursuit. The Indians left more blood on their trail, having killed two soldiers somewhere between here and Wacassa."

Lieut. L. Smith, 8th Infantry, has assummed charge of the Quarter Master's Department at this post, relieving Lieut. C. Hetzel.—*St. Aug. News, 27th ult.*

From the St. Augustine Herald, 27th ult.

The store house at the foot of the wharf at Picolata, was burned to the ground on Wednesday night last. It is supposed to be the work of some evil disposed persons. Two mocasin tracks and a shoe track were discovered and traced about a mile off to the camp of Mr. Edward R. Ives, who is cutting fire wood, and which was discovered on fire, and nearly consumed. All the negroes in Mr. Ives employ had left early in the evening and slept at Picolata.

Col. Riley with his command of the 2d Reg't. of Infantry, left Picolata for the north on Wednesday.

A man named Cavenagh, formerly of Savannah, was shot last week at Black Creek, by a man named Maurice Stroll.

Here is a list of the Murrelite gang recently discovered in the Creek Country in Alabama and Georgia. It is different from that first given by John L. Scott; several names of the first list are left out. It is astonishing to think that such a regular and organized band of villains could thus remain for so long a time under cover, even when in the very tide of success in their depredations. Some men of the *first respectability*, and who have hitherto borne an unimpeachable chararter, are implicated by the confession of Scott:

"This is a list of all I know:

Dr. Wm. Sager, Henry, Ga.
George W. Growder, Henry, Ga.
John Sager, Henry, Ga.
Nelson Bullard, Coweta, Ga.
Dr. Calhoun, Floyd, Ga.
Jesse Calhoun, Floyd, Ga.
Mr. Raney, Lowndes, Miss.
Briggs Allums, Dale, Ala.
Howell Wells, Barbour, Ala.
Henry Baxter, Chambers, Ala.
Esq McLane, Dale, Ala.
Leonard Ham, do do
Elijah Wells, do do
W. W. Traywick, do do

This is a list of the principal men that is in this clan that I know.

JOHN L. SCOTT."

We understand that the two negroes who committed the horrible murder of their master, Walker R. English, of Monroe county, have been caught. They were tracked from their master's kitchen, where they had gone after the murder to get their supper. They made a full confession of their guilt, and also implicated four other negroes. The two principals, we understand, were taken out upon the next day, and summarily executed—in what way, however, we have not as yet heard.

Ingenious Defence.—A soldier on trial for habitual drunkenness was addressed by the President—"Prisoner, you have heard the prosecution for habitual drunkenness, what have you to say in your defence" "Nothing, please your honor, but *habitual thirst.*"

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1842.

☞ We would inform our friends that have occasion to forward us Notices of Estrays taken up, that the law requires said notices to be published once a month for four months, and our price for publishing is two dollars.

☞ The Court of Equity for this District, commenced its regular session on Monday last, Chancellor Harper, presiding. We understand there are a number of heavy cases on the docket

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☞ We are informed that the following gentlemen are candidates for election from this District, to the Senate and House of Representatives of this State:

For Senate,—Maj. J. S. Jeter.
T. H Hibler, Esq.

For House of Representatives.
Col John Huiet,
Maj. Tillman Watson,
Dr. J. O. Nicholson,
Maj. George Boswell,
Col. James Tompkins,
Dr. R. C. Griffin,
Wiley Harrison Esq.
Dawson Atkinson, Esq.

Early Cotton Blooms.—We have received during the past week, through the politeness of J. E. Doby, Esq., and Dr. John Lake, a number of Cotton Blooms, raised this season on their respective plantations, in this district, and which are the earliest we ever recollect having seen.

Dancing.—By reference to our advertising columns, the admirers of this accomplishment, will find the Card, of Mr. J. Whale, who is recommended as a gentleman well qualified as a teacher in that branch of polite education.

Apportionment Bill.—In the Senate on the 30th ult., Mr. Barrow's motion to fill up the blank with 71,195, having been modified to 70,680, was after considerable debate carried—yeas 28, nays 18. This will give about 217 members. The correspondent of the Charleston Courier says, "there is no idea that the House will concur."

Earthquake.—In Louisiana, on the 7th ult. a shock of an earthquake, it is said, was felt, which, no doubt, was the same which destroyed the Cape and Gonaives, in St. Domingo, and injured St. Marc and Port-au-Prince, as it took place on the same day.

Vermont.—The Democratic party of the State of Vermont have nominated Nathan Smilie, of Cambridge, for Governor; Edward D. Barea, of Middlebury, for Lieut. Governor; and Daniel Baldwin, of Montpelier, for Treasurer

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Connecticut.—The Legislature of the State of Connecticut has elected Joel Hinman, Esq., to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, in the place of Roger M. Sherman, resigned.

Maine.—The N. Y. Com. Advertiser of the 28th ult. says: "The resolutions for the appointment of commissioners, with full powers to settle the boundary question, so far as the State of Maine is concerned, according to the recommendation of Gov. Fairfield, has passed the House of Representatives, and Edward Kent, William P. Preble, John Otis, and Edward Kavanagh, were appointed the Commissioners.

Duel.—The Norfolk Beacon of the 31st ult. says: that a duel was fought on the 27th ult between Midshipmen James P. Waddell and Archibald H. Waring, of the U. S. Navy, both of whom were attached the ship Pennsylvania. Mr. Waddell was wounded, the ball from his antagonist's pistol having lodged a little below the hip joint; Mr. Waddell's pistol being stiff on the trigger, did not, we learn, go off. Great apprehension is felt as to the fate of Mr. Waddell.

The Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, under date of the 31st ult. says:

"The Secretary of the Senate read a letter from the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, resigning, on account of ill health, the office of President pro tem of the Senate.

"On motion of Mr. Berrien the Senate proceeded to the election of a President pro tem, and on the second trial Mr. Mangum was declared to be elected. The following was the result of the ballots:

	First.	Second.
Mr. Mangum	22	23
Mr. King	14	7
Mr. Bayard	4	13
Scattering	5	2

"On motion of Mr. Linn a vote of thank was passed to Mr. Southard, for the courtesy and ability with which he had presided over the deliberations of the body."

Election of Major General.—State of the Polls for Major General of the Fifth Division South Carolina Militia, on the 21st May, 1842.

	Cald	Wal.
Tenth Brigade—(Gen. Caldwell's.)		
38th Regiment Infantry,	36	0
39th do. do.	38	2
30th do. do.	50	1
41st do do.	32	11
45th do. do,	8	31
Ninth Brigade—Gen. Wallace's.)		
34th Regiment Infantry,	0	44
35th do. do.	0	57
36th do. do.	9	55
37th do. do.	2	45
46th do. do.	0	37
Cavalry.		
10th Regiment,	40	2
9th do.	10	10
Aggregate of all the votes,	225	295
Majority for Wallace,		70 votes.

[*South Carolinian.*

The Venerable Henry Southard—the father of the present distinguished President of the U. S. Senate—died at his residence in Baskenridge, Somerset Co., New Jersey, on Sunday morning, the 22d inst. at the advanced age of 95 years. He had enjoyed good health, and the full possession of his mental faculties, up to within a few days of his death, which occurred after only four or five days' illness, induced by fatigue from walking.

☞ We are at all times pleased to find that the citizens of our district are taken notice of by those of other districts, and more especially those whom our citizens select from among them, as capable of performing the arduous task of representing them in the State Legislature. We therefore, with pleasure, copy the following from the Greenville Mountaineer, and have for our own part, no hesitation in saying, that Dr. R. C. Griffin, deserves the high encomiums past upon him by "*A Friend to Merit.*"

Mr. Editor.—I am gratified to perceive, by a recent number of the Edgefield Advertiser, that Dr. R. C. Griffin is again before the people of that District as a candidate for the Legislature. His correct deportment and unremitting attention to business during the term for which he was elected, are decided indications of his future usefulness in that body. I understand that the Doctor is a farmer, and I believe him to be a patriotic, high minded man. Such members are always useful, both in our National and State Legislatures.

A FRIEND TO MERIT.

For the Advertiser.

TO THE TEACHERS OF EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.

Gentlemen.—Since my communication to you in the Advertiser of the last week, I have ascertained, that the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Furman Institution, will take place in Fairfield, on the day proposed for your meeting in Convention at this place, as I am under prior obligation to attend the meeting of that Board. I cannot be with you on the Saturday before the 3d Lord's Day in this month. I therefore request the favor of you to postpone the meeting of your Convention to the 4th Saturday of this month at 8 o'clock in the Court House

Very respectfully,

W. B. JOHNSON.

Edgefield C. H. S. C., 6th June, 1842.

For the Advertiser.

In conformity to a requisition, of the Constitution of the Cambridge Agricultural Society, providing that Standing Committees be appointed annually, for the purpose of considering and reporting on the different subjects committed to their care, the president would announce the following Standing Committees for the year 1842.

1. On Corn.—Maj. W. Eddins, H. Beard, and R. C. Gillam.

2 On Cotton.—Dr. J. Holland, John Foy, and Geo. Sheppard.

3 On Manures.—Dr J. P. Barrott, Vincent Griffin, and J. F. Watson

4. On Wheat.—Capt. R. Child, L. G. Carter, and Stanmore Brooks.

5. Oats and other small grain.—Dr. S. V. Pope, Wm. Carter, and Abram P. Pool.

6. On Horses and Mules.—Col. W. Brooks, James Creswell, and Z. W. Carwile.

7 On Hogs.—Dr R. C. Griffin, Maj. T. Nicholls, and Wm R. Smith.

8 On Cattle.—Capt. Wm. H. Griffin, J. McClennan, and Wm. Andrews.

9. On Sheep.—Capt. T. B. Byrd, L. D. Merriman, and Rev. W. P. Hill.

10. On Agricultural Implements.—Rev. J. W. Coleman, Reuben Cooper, and John Foy.

11. To make the necessary arrangements, and award premiums at the exhibition of stock in November next.—Maj. W. Eddins, James Creswell, Capt. T. B. Byrd, Dr. Thomas R. Gary, and Vincent Griffin.

12 On Horticulture.—Dr. T. T. Seibles, Dr. Thomas B. Dendy, and J. W. Child.

13. Visiting Committee.—Preston Brooks, H. W. Sutherland, Capt. Robt. Child, Rich'd. M. White, James Creswell, and Jas. Gillam.

JAMES GILLAM, *President.*

Congress.—The Correspondent of the Charleston Courier, under date of the 27th ult. says:

"In the House to-day, the committee on Military Affairs reported a bill to establish the military posts in the Oregon Territory, one at, and another near Columbia River. A report accompanies the bill. The bill proposes to build two forts, and to garrison them with fifteen hundred men; to hold out inducements to enlistments and settlements, by giving bounty lands and rations for children.

"The Senate renewed the consideration of the *Apportionment Bill.* The debate was continued on the proposition of Mr. Preston, to fill the blank with the ratio of 92,000.

"Mr. Roberts, Mr. Archer, Mr. Rives, and others, made very strong speeches against increasing the number of members in the House. Mr. Benton, Mr. Wright, and others spoke on the other side. Mr. Archer was very decided on this subject, which is rather an unusual thing for him. He expressed his regret that his friend from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden) had gone with the *demagogues* on this subject. He said that an increase of the number would destroy the balance of our institutions, and render the Government too democratical, even if it should be supported in a regular form at all. He held that the Senate had an equal right with the House to determine this matter, and were the better able to do it, because they are free from local and personal influences in regard to it. So far from yielding to the opinion of the House on this matter, if they rejected a higher ratio, offered by the Senate, he would adhere to the disagreement from the House, and take the consequences of the failure of the bill. He had no doubt that the people would support the Senate in the stand they might take against the increase of the number of members. As far as he could learn, the people, every where, and especially in his State, were extremely anxious that the number of members of the House should be diminished rather than increased.

"Mr. Rives, in the course of some remarks on the subject, expressed his willingness to go for a House of 200 members, which was the limit proposed by Mr. Madison.

"The question was taken on Mr. Preston's proposition of 92,000, and lost, 10 to 36.

"All the subsequent propositions were tried and lost, till the Senate came to the motion of Mr. Barrow, to fill the blank with 71,237. This was carried, 25 to 21.

"Mr. Walker then said that the ratio adopted cut off New Hampshire by a small number from one member. He moved to reconsider the vote just taken, with a view to offer 71,143.

"Mr. Evans protested against it, because the same reasons would apply, as he saw in looking over the tables, to this and every successive ratio proposed.

"Mr. Merrick remarked that New-Hampshire would be saved by the fractional representation, if agreed upon.

"But the vote was reconsidered. The Senate adjourned over to Monday, leaving the question in this posture.

"The House will sustain the proposition to decrease the army as they have done the navy. But it is not believed that the Senate will follow their lead.