

Correspondence of the Lancaster Ledger, New York, November 28, 1857.

Dear Ledger:—In this City our only news at present consists of murders, robbery, suicides, and so on through the black catalogue of crime; and great excitement about the Mayor's election. The former, no doubt would not be very interesting to the majority of your readers; and as that view agrees with my own tastes, I will leave the details of the numerous crimes that disgrace our city, to the columns of the city press, devoted to local and police intelligence.

In the latter subject (the mayoralty) your readers may feel some interest, because it involves a matter of moment to the whole country; to wit: the triumph or defeat of the black republican party. Of its triumph you need have no doubt. The Democrats are up and doing. The greatest enthusiasm prevails at public meetings, and on the streets. Mayor Wood, will be re-elected by at least a majority of 15,000. Tieman, the candidate of the blacks, is, rather than a democrat, but has suffered himself to be seduced into becoming their candidate. He is a weak ambitious man, as his conduct shows. The blacks have taken him, hoping to run him as a democrat, but the steady sneaking gone with him. Fernando Wood will beat him however; and Tieman will find himself like the traitor Arnold, despised by all parties.

Speaking of mayoralty! Have you seen the official vote of this State on the 2d ult.? It was 18,331; making a net gain of something over 90,000, since the late presidential election. Will that do for this time?

The times are still easier; and money is more plenty, and seeking investment. The bread riots have ceased, and quiet, so far as clamor for bread is concerned, prevails in the streets. We are at the beginning of better times.

The funeral obsequies and inauguration of the monument of Major Gen. William J. Worth, on the 25th of November, was an imposing pageant. The day itself was an auspicious one; the anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British, and near about the last act of the Revolution. The day was fine, clear, and bright. No better day either for its associations, or state of the weather could have been selected by our citizens for this act of gratitude to the lamented Worth.

The citizens, the military and various societies turned out in procession. At the laying of the foundation of the monument the ceremonies were long, but interesting. At the close the Mayor delivered the funeral oration—an appropriate tribute to the memory of the illustrious Worth.

MANHATTAN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1857.

Dear Ledger:—I am so prophetic. Fernando Wood is not the man of the hour. I never felt surer of any thing, than that he would beat Tieman; but it turned out otherwise. Day before yesterday was the day of election, and great was the excitement. The betting ran high, and rivers of bad liquor were taken down by the free and independent voters.

The Mayor Wood that was, has fallen into had order with certain respectable voters; and some Democrats are disaffected towards him, and hence his defeat.

There is a great falling off in the receipts of the customs at this, and indeed at all the ports. Uncle Sam has had an abundance of money for several months past, but has been very liberal with it in paying his own debts before they became due. If the falling off in the receipts I have spoken of should continue, our Uncle may find himself hard up before long; and be forced to borrow a little to meet his current expenses.—It would be well enough for the country, if he were always a little hard run for change. An overflowing treasury is a curse to us, and our wisest statesmen have so far failed to find a remedy for it.

It is so short a time after the all-absorbing election, that there is no news about—People think of nothing else—talk of nothing else, but the defeat of Wood for the Mayoralty. I may mention here though that the Democrats were successful in every other particular.

MANHATTAN.

For the Ledger.

The Codification of the Statute Laws of South Carolina. Mr. Editor:—It is a matter of regret that our statute law is in such a confused condition as it now presents itself to the student and practitioner. His Excellency, Gov. Allison, in his remarks before our regiment, while here on a military visit, spoke of the burden imposed upon our magistrates and other officers, in consequence of their being no regular code of law. And Judge O'Neal, in his charge to the Grand Jury at the last term, suggested that to body the necessity of a revision of the law, and exhibited to them the perplexity and labor which accompanies a search for any disputed point.

He further said that the lawyers scarcely knew what was law, because it was a task to pore over volume after volume to find some principle or other, which one regards as valid while the other believes it to be obsolete, or that it is "ought to be." The Grand Jury, in their report, touched this matter, and we hope that the Legislature, at the present session, will act promptly in remedying the evil, by passing a law to reduce the countless number of books to one not larger than a common Bible. Two volumes at most, as large as Sumner's History of South Carolina will contain every principle of law requisite to form a complete system of jurisprudence. Why not let us, in the days of Aeschylus, when pedants and pedagogues made mystery the palladium of their oracles, are gone. No longer do we desire the "benefit of clergy," as understood by the originators of the term; nor do we, in this country, wish to be honored with the privilege of kissing

the marble toe of St. Peter because we can read an d write, while our neighbors, less fortunate than ourselves, are forbidden to touch the Holy Scriptures.

All we ask for is a total expunging of the repealed Statutes, or rather, a consolidation of the existing laws. The Legislature has partly removed a great deal of trouble, by issuing the patrol, militia, free school, and a few other laws, in pamphlet form, but much yet remains to be done. Were a member of that honorable body to witness some of our elections he would conclude that something ought to be done.

In the question of being eligible to a vote, no one can say positively what the law is, unless he is a member of the Bar, or otherwise experienced in the "glorious uncertainty of the law." Our common citizens cannot answer the plainest enquiry respecting the law while in North Carolina every man is a lawyer and politician, yet the practice is as good there as it is here, and the gentlemen of the bar are as highly respected as anywhere else. In that State, five or six months close application prepares a young man for the practice, while fifteen or eighteen are required here, and oftentimes then he is only confused.

The revised code of North Carolina, (which I have read) is contained in one book, with marginal references in the reported cases, decided in pursuance of the laws where such responses are found. If our laws were in two or three volumes, we might hope to obtain a tolerable knowledge of the rules of conduct presented for our observance. We do not live in the bloody days of Caligula; we claim to be enlightened, and on what do we base the claim? on having the gold, but is in the ore; that we have the grain, but it is mingled with the chaff. It is an easy matter for our Legislature to work the gold or blow off the chaff. Then let us have the law in its purity; we may be bettered by having a condensed form; a great many cases of foolish litigation might be avoided, the peace of our citizens might be less often molested, and the mass of the people better informed.

The present session, we sincerely hope, will carry out the suggestions of the Executive and Judiciary, and appoint an able and efficient committee to discharge this duty at the next term.

Mr. Editor, with pleasure I see that "a son of Lancaster" has established himself in Wadesboro' where he will administer the veritable staff of life, in addition to his pills and plaster. I am deeply indebted to him for his notice of my fugitive scribbling and hope to cherish a brotherly feeling towards him as long as he hails "a son of Lancaster," where I also claim parentage and a domicile.

CASTON.

Lancaster, S. C., Dec 1st, 1857.

[Continued from the South Carolinian.]

Legislature of South Carolina.

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hands. The State had passed laws, and now calls for the execution of those laws. The first resolution, which was as follows: That the issue of notes as currency is a privilege granted to the banks upon the implied condition that they will redeem such notes with coin, at the pleasure of the holder; that the failure to perform this condition justly forfeits the privilege, and should deprive the banks of the profits arising from such issues; that the Act in relation to suspension of specie payments simply contemplates such privation in the form of a penalty of five per cent per annum upon the circulation of each suspended bank, and the State should insist upon payment of the same, so long as the banks shall continue to refuse payment in specie; states that the issue of bank notes as a currency was a privilege granted to banks by the Legislature, upon certain implied conditions; that they should redeem such notes with coin at the pleasure of the holder, and in case of failure to do this they incurred a prescribed penalty.

The banks had refused to redeem their issues with coin, and now the State insisted that the penalty should be paid. Could it be said that there were no evils arising from a suspension? Aside from the political evils, there were moral evils, which cause us to shudder when we thought of them. The banks had issued promises to pay, which they refused afterwards to redeem, and should they not be made to suffer for not fulfilling their obligations? Should we say to the banks that they were justifiable in such proceedings, we might with the same consistency say the same to our mechanics and other tradesmen, that they were justifiable in refusing to fulfill their obligations. These suspensions produced great evils upon the people of the South. The prices of cotton and rice were fixed in foreign countries. Before the suspensions, these articles brought fair prices, but after, by a sort of machinery, the prices were depressed in Europe, and the South would lose nearly \$30,000,000 by these suspensions. Who had to blame for all this mighty injury? It was done by the banks in New York, but there is more gold at present in New York than had been for several years. He would not say that the banks of this State had been concerned with these New York banks in bringing about this state of things, but they were so connected with them in business transactions, that when the former fell, ours went with them. Did any one wish to see the banks of this State to be dependent upon the New York banks for so, he wished to restrict and limit them so as to ensure a secure and stable currency.

Before the act of 1840 was passed, the banks when they suspended forfeited their charters, but the Legislature considered this an inadequate remedy, and therefore the act of 1840 was passed. That act gave the banks a right to suspend, but it was intended to limit and restrict the banks so as to prevent them from profiting by a suspension. Mr. Menninger then proceeded to give a history of the banks generally. A company of men by subscription get up a capital of a million of dollars, procure a charter, and issue notes. They had a perfect right to issue their capital, but so soon as all the capital was loaned out, and they issued "promises to pay," these notes were not "capital" but "credits." The banks are allowed to charge six per cent for those exchanges of credits, so long as they would redeem them, but if they refused to do that, they should not profit by such suspension, and to secure this end the act of 1840 was passed. The just method would be to make the banks pay five per cent to the holder, but the difficulty would be to find them, as money was continually in circulation; the State, therefore required them to pay the five per cent into the treasury. The act was just and proper, and should be enforced.

Mr. Menninger then proceeded to notice the second resolution, which held that the paying out by the other banks of the suspended banks instead of their own notes, was a violation of the law, as the effort was the issue of a depreciated currency. Mr. Menninger's speech (which was a long one) was listened to with deep interest, and we regret our inability to lay it in full before our readers. He advocated a reduction of the banks, and that they should not be permitted to issue notes for more than one fourth their capital, and that four to be secured by State or city bonds; if they wished to expand, they should be compelled to deposit in bullion dollar for dollar, for every one they wished to send out.

Mr. Gregg commenced his reply in opposition to the resolution, but had not concluded when the committee rose.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 m., pursuant to adjournment. Mr. McCaw gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the law in relation to grants for Catawba Indian lands.

The unfavorable report of the Committee on Finance and Banks, on a bill to repeal the laws against usury, and for other purposes, was ordered to lie on the table, and the bill was ordered for a second reading, and the reading having been concluded, the bill was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives.

The unfavorable report of the Committee on Roads and Buildings, on a bill to provide compensation for Commissioners of Roads, Bridges and Ferries, and for other purposes; and the bill was ordered for a second reading, and the reading having been concluded, on the question of agreeing to the bill, it passed in the negative, and the bill was, therefore, rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 m. The Clerk read the minutes of yesterday.

The morning hour was consumed in

the presentation of petitions, accounts, &c.

The Speaker called for reports of standing Committees, when Mr. Yendon, from the Committee on privileges and Elections, reported a bill to provide for the election of State officers by the General Assembly, *ly viva voce*; read the first time. Also a bill to provide for the election of clerks and ordinaries in this State; read the first time.

Mr. DeSavasso, from the Judiciary Committee, reported on so much of the message of his Excellency, the Governor, as referred to the report of the usury laws and also upon the memorial of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, praying legislation upon the same laws. Also, reported a bill to punish professional gaming by whipping.

Mr. Hampton, from the Special Joint Committee on the new State Capitol, reported a bill to authorize the issue of bonds on stocks to provide means for the construction of the new State Capitol. Mr. Menninger, from the Ways and Means, among other papers, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a commission to devise a new scheme for the classification of taxation of real estate.

The Special Order was called up, when Mr. Gregg completed his argument. Messrs. Whaley, Gadberry and McCarter followed, but we are compelled to do for the publication of them. The debate will be resumed to-day.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 m., pursuant to adjournment.

The following bills were passed over and ordered to be printed: The House bill, exempting Managers of Elections from the performance of ordinary militia duty; a bill to make owners of hogs liable for damages done by them to cultivated crops; a bill to make owners of dogs liable for killing sheep; a bill to encourage the raising of sheep, goats and hogs in this State.

A bill to protect the owners of neat cattle, and a bill to increase the penalty of setting fire to the woods, received the third reading; and it was resolved that the bills do pass; that the titles thereof be changed; that they be called Aets.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 m.

Mr. A. R. Johnson presented the following resolution; which was agreed to. Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this body to nominate a President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, and that a message be sent to the House of Representatives, asking that body to appoint a similar committee.

Messrs A R Johnson, J S Preston, G McO Waterspon, G Cannon, A C Garlington, and W D Porter were appointed the committee.

The following bills received the second reading, were agreed to, and were ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives; a bill to exempt Managers of Election from the performance of ordinary militia duty; a bill to amend the law in relation to trading with slaves. The favorable report of the Committee on Military Pensions on the petition of the thirteenth Regiment, was agreed to.

A resolution for the adjournment of the General Assembly sine die, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 2 p.m. precisely, having been first amended by striking out Friday, the 18th inst., and inserting Thursday, 17th inst., was agreed to, and ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 m.

Mr. Sylvania, from the Committee on Education, made an unfavorable report on a bill to reorganize the South Carolina College.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the General Orders, when the bill to equitize the commissions of Tax Collectors was taken up; when, on motion of Mr. Menninger, the bill and proposed amendments were recommitted to the Ways and Means.

The bill to repeal an Act, entitled an Act to increase the amount of property exempt from levy and sale, passed the second reading and was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The following bills were ordered to lie upon the table: A bill to regulate the fence laws. Bill to regulate the distribution of the Free School fund.

The debate on the banks was resumed. Mr. T. Y. Simmons, Jr., argued at some length in favour of the policy of relieving the banks; as it was no fault of theirs that the crisis came on. He also argued in favour of allowing the banks the privilege of paying out the bills of suspended banks.

Mr. S. J. Pope followed. He was in favour of calling upon the banks for the 5 per cent, due the State for suspension. The main features of the bill offered by the Chairman of the Ways and Means, he endorsed.

Why Call you Marry?

You may tell us you are too sufficient in good looking, that the family of the young lady won't consent, that your father or your mother or grandmother, or some other relative objects. It's all fulgure! and you know it as well as we do. The truth is you hav'n't the cash you want; the means to begin life with—and if by a lucky hit you could get it, you would jump at the chance. The chance is within your reach by sending ten, five or two and a half dollars to S. Swan & Co., Atlanta Georgia, for a whole, half, or quarter of a ticket, and gain a prize in one of their lotteries which are drawn every Saturday through the year. Do this—and get married as soon as you choose.—N. Y. Sex. Co.

South Carolina Conference.

The South Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church, South, adjourned Thursday evening, December 3d, after a session of nine days. The following is a list of the appointments for the ensuing year. CHARLESTON DISTRICT—W. P. Mouson, P. E.

Charleston—Cumberlund—James Stacy, Trinity—J. T. Wightman, Bethel—W. H. Fleming, St. James—W. A. Hemmingway. Cooper River Circuit—W. W. Jones, W. J. E. Rippe. Cooper River Mission—G. W. Moore, one to be sup.

Cooper Circuit—Daniel May. St. Andrew's Mission—To be supplied. St. George's and St. Paul's Mission—A Nestles. St. George's Circuit—J. T. Kilgo. Bamberg Circuit—H. A. C. Walker. Walterboro Circuit—D. W. Scarle, one to be sup.

Pan. Tim Mission—W. A. Clarke. Akeley Mission—F. Rosh. Cambatch Missions—M. L. Banks, E. G. Gage. Allendale Circuit—W. A. Crox. Black Swamp Circuit—L. M. Framer, W. C. Power. Bluffton Mission—S. Leard. Sarcenok River Mission—J. D. W. Crook, Richard Dugan. Prince William's Mission—W. Hutto. Beaufort Mission—J. R. Doburn. Edisto and Jhoscove Mission—C. Wilson.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT—A. M. Cumberger, P. E. Georgetown Station—D. J. Simmons. Smit Mission—T. Mitchell. Santee Mission—A. H. Harmon, C. E. Wiggins. Black River and Pee Dee Missions—J. W. Miller, A. J. Evans, Conwaysburg Circuit—O. A. Chreitberg, W. B. Currie. Waccamaw Mission—J. A. Minnick. Upper Waccamaw Mission—G. K. Andrews.

Morion Station—A. G. Stacy. Morion Circuit—S. Jones, F. M. Morgan. Black River Mission—W. L. Pegues, to be sup. Black Mingo Mission—William Carson. Lynchburg Circuit—J. H. Robinson. Bennettsville Circuit—P. F. Kistler, J. M. Cline. Society Hill Mission—A. M. Corquodale. Darlington Circuit—G. W. McCreighton, J. W. Morris.

Liberty Chapel Mission—COLUMBIA DISTRICT, W. E. GAMEWELL, P. E. Columbia—Washington Street—C. H. Pritchard. Columbia—Congaree Mission—Nicholas Talley. Columbia—Marion Street—A. H. Lester. Columbia Circuit—D. D. Bvans. Richland Fork Mission—A. L. Smith. Fairfield Circuit—J. M. Brodley. Winnsboro Circuit—Manning Brown. Chesterfield Circuit—Miles Puckett. Santee Station—J. A. Porter. Santee Circuit—Bond English. Santee Circuit—J. T. Duboss. Upper Santee Mission—A. P. Avant. Orangeburg Circuit—P. A. M. Williams, D. A. O'burn.

Blackville Circuit—A. B. Stephens. Barnwell Circuit—E. W. Price. Graniteville Mission—W. W. Wood. Lexington Circuit—Marin Eaddy, one to be sup. Wm. Martin, Agent for Columbia Female College. S. Townsend, Agent for the Tract Society.

CHARLESBURY DISTRICT—R. J. Boye, P. E. Chesbury Circuit—J. W. North. Abbeville Circuit—Colin Marchison, A. N. Wells. Anderson Circuit—R. P. Franks, W. S. Black. Ninety Six Circuit—W. H. Lawson. Walter Circuit—Thomas S. Daniel. Edgefield Circuit—J. R. Pickett. Aikens Circuit—T. Kayser, W. W. Graham.

Newberry Station—C. McLeod. Union Circuit—W. A. McSwain, H. D. Moore. Tiger and Enoree Mission—J. Finger. Laurens Circuit—F. A. Mood, V. A. Sharpe. Greenville Station—F. A. Mood. Greenville Circuit—J. S. Connor. Laurens Mission—A. W. Walker. Jesses Mission—To be supplied. Pickens Circuit—J. H. Gleason. Walhalla Mission—J. A. Zimmerman. Coblesburg School—S. B. Jones, J. W. Wightman.

CHARLOTTE DISTRICT—S. H. Browne, P. E. Charlotte Station—E. J. Meynreder. Charlotte Circuit—L. M. Little, J. L. McGreggor. Concord Circuit—John Watts. Abbeville Circuit—J. W. Puck. Wadesboro Station—F. M. Kennedy. Wadesboro Circuit—M. A. McKibben, R. R. Pegues. Cheraw Station—L. A. Johnson. Chesterfield Circuit—E. J. Pennington. Camden Station—H. C. Parsons. Wateree Mission—J. I. Shuford, E. A. Leonard.

Lancaster Circuit—J. W. Crider. Catawba Mission—J. C. Cauthen. Monroe Circuit—L. Scarborough, J. W. Abernathy. T. R. Walsh, President Carolina Female College. SHELBY DISTRICT—J. W. KELLY, P. E. Spartanburg Station—W. C. Kirkland. Spartanburg Circuit—B. G. Jones, A. W. Walker, Superintendent. Paoli Circuit—S. J. Hill. Broad River Mission—To be supplied. Yorkville Circuit—O. A. Darby. Yorkville Circuit—L. Wood. Shelby Circuit—E. W. Thompson. Lincoln Circuit—J. S. Ervin, one to be supplied.

Catawba Circuit—J. Parks. South Mountain Mission—To be supplied. Levoir Circuit—F. Smith. Morganton Circuit—G. W. Ivey. York River Mission—To be supplied. McDowell Circuit—J. S. Felson. Rutherford Circuit—A. Eran, A. R. Bennick. Columbus Circuit—M. A. Connelly. W. M. Wightman, President Wofford College. Whitford Smith, Professor Wofford College. Charles Taylor, President Spartanburg Female College. Joseph Cross, Professor Spartanburg Female College. H. H. Hood, President Davenport Female College. H. H. Durant, Agent Spartanburg Female College.

Albert M. Shipp, Professor University of North Carolina. Next Conference to be held in Charleston, S. C.

The Ledger.



LANCASTERVILLE, S. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 9th, 1857.

Franklin Academy.

We direct our readers to a notice of this Institution. Good Schools is what our District needs, and all efforts to build them up should be encouraged and sustained.—Mr. McCormick is known here to be an excellent teacher, and he is thoroughly qualified to carry out all that is promised in the notice from the Trustees.

Hogs.

A drove of hogs are expected at this place to-day, (Tuesday) and will be offered, we understand, at 8 cents. The indications are that not many will be sold at that figure. We learn from our up-country exchanges that they have been offering in the Districts about from 7 1/2 to 9 cents; passing through, however, in great instance, the people not being willing to buy to any extent at such high figures. They rightly conclude that hog meat should come down to a level with everything else.

Sales day.

A good number of persons were in attendance on Monday, and pleasant intercourse and good humor seemed to be indulged in, notwithstanding the tightness of the times, and the well grounded apprehensions prevalent that we have not yet seen the worst. The Commissioner's sales were the only ones of consequence. The Waxhaw tract of the estate of the late Dr. G. L. Massey was not sold, no bid having been offered. The balance of the lands were sold and at what seemed to be fair prices. The house and lot in the Village brought \$700; purchased by Francis K. Brammette.

Crowded Out.

A communication received at a late hour, in reference to the small pox in Wadesboro, has been crowded out. Our informant states that it is only in one family and the proper measures have been taken to confine it there. No case had yet proven fatal, and it was presumed that the worst had passed. The head of the family caught the disease whilst on a trip North. Our correspondent believes that persons, by taking proper precautions, may visit or pass through Wadesboro with perfect impunity.

Execution of Carter.

Woody T. Carter, says the Chester Standard, suffered the extreme penalty of the law, for the killing of Jas. Gibson, on last Friday. Never have we seen half so many people here as were drawn together that day. Nearly one half of them was negroes, and there were a few of the fair sex who turned out to witness the execution. We cannot approve the prompting which causes woman, lovely angelic woman, to be a witness of such horrid spectacles.

Russell's Magazine.

Panetel to the first of the month, appears this Magazine for December. This number deserves all the praise that we may have bestowed upon the previous ones. Russell presents less flourish and show than the Northern Periodicals, but at the same time it is more purely intellectual and select, and as it is a part of its design to build up Southern Literature, for this reason, especially, should it be encouraged. We are frequently engaged by our subscribers to order Northern Magazines. Will not some of these try Russell? We venture that no one of ordinary capacities can read Russell for a year without feeling benefitted to a degree, in comparison with which, the price of subscription is utterly insignificant.

New State House.

We have been favored with the report of Gen. Jones, the Commissioner, and that of Mr. Niernsee, the Architect of the new State House, now in progress of construction. Gen. Jones speaks in high terms of Mr. Niernsee's abilities as an Architect, alludes to his high reputation gained elsewhere, by other works of a substantial nature, quite sufficient, he conceives, to do away with any distrust which may have been felt in respect to his professional abilities. Mr. Niernsee, in his report, sums up the total amount of disbursements, chargeable to the new State House, up to 31st September, 1857, which makes in round figures \$451,391.49.

Of the hands employed, there were, on the 1st October, one hundred and one stone cutters, sixty-seven black laborers on the yards, and ninety at the quarry. Whole number of hands, at that date, black and white, were three hundred and seven. Some idea may be had of the progress of the work, by the concluding remarks of the Architect, as follows: "I would observe that we shall not be able to complete the whole of the basement story during the present year, on account of the inadequacy of the amount of funds appropriated and the consequent shortness of hands in various departments, making it impossible to work up to our full capacity of progress in the execution of the building.

We require an appropriation of at least \$300,000 for the next year, to enable us to employ thirty more stone-cutters and more bricklayers on the yard, and particularly we require, at least twenty more good drillers at the Granby quarry. The wrought iron joists for the arch ribbed floors will also have to be obtained during the next year."

Cadet Appointments for 1857.

We learn from our Columbia exchanges that 138 appointments have been made to the State Military Academies, and that a considerable number, both of pay and State applicants, failed to receive appointments in consequence of the want of additional quarters at the Arsenal. The Board of Visitors, in their report, suggest to the Legislature the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of making this addition. These schools are rising in popular favor, being admirably adapted to the wants of the people at large, and to obviate the necessity of making distinctions, the Legislature must furnish the relief recommended by the Board. We give below the appointments from this and the surrounding Districts:

Lancaster.—A. M. Perry, Benj. Clyburne, Chester.—W. P.