, which was carried

tion was then put on the second roposition as divided, viz : "On y of recommending to the Legt carried by a vote of 39 ayes, 32 noes.
The question then recurred on the secondinal proposition, as reported by committee, as follows:

as appropriation, by the Legislature, of most money to defray the assets.

of money to defray the expenses of logical and Agricultural survey of the ate, and that the same be recommended to the Legislature - which was agreed to.

The third, fourth, and fifth propositions, were put and rejected.

The report of the committee, as amended, was then submitted to the meeting, and ad. opted : and, on mo ion of Dr. A. B. Arnold, the President requested to transmit a copy

to both branches of the Legislature. At the request of J. M. Felder, Esqr. the Hon. A. P. Butler, who had voted in the affirmative, moved a reconsideration of the Report, in order that he might propose an amendment thereto, which was agreed to He then proposed the following am indiment

to the Report.

Resolved. That it be recommended to the Legislature to take measures to secure a sound and stable currency to this State. Maj. Felder spoke at length in favor o s motion. Hon. A. P. Butler said a few

ords in opposition, and proposed to lay it on the table, which was carried. Dr. James B. Davis then in roduced the

ollowing resolutions : 1. Resolved That a Store Agricultural Society be formed forthwith to meet in Columbi

2. Resolved, That the society be rec oumended to establish an annual Fair and Stock Show in the town of Columbia, with suitable premiums for the finest animals exhibited, &. The exhibition to be held on the first week of the session.

3. Resolved, That the Society be also recommended to offer suitable premiums for the best lots of co ton, best variety of corn. small grain, &c.

4. Resolved, That the society be also re commended to offer suitable premiums for the best Essay on the cultivation of rice. corn, small grain, cotton and the grasses. embracing in each Essay a complete madund in the whole operations of a plantation, of each of these products, of suitable size comprehending management of negroes and stock, improving lands, &c.

6. Resolved, That said society be divided into committees to each and every distinct branch of Agriculture, embracing Geology, 6. Resolved, That the Society provide the menns of peying these premiums by an

ennual tax on the members. 7. Resolved, That the Convention reccommend to each disrict to form Agricul-

tural Societies. W. Brooks, Esqr. proposed the following

amendment, which was adopted. Resolved. That as an efficient auxiliary towards the accomplishment of this high and honorable purposes, it is expedient to aid in the establishment of a cheap Agricultural paper to be issued weekly at the Seat of Government, and that the same be recommended to the patroonge of the public.

Dr. Davis proposed the following amendmit to his resolutions, which was adopted. Resolved. That this Convention recom. mend to public patronago, as a means of diffusing Agricultural information, such papapers as may be published in the State. having for their object, the diffusion of all matters to Agriculture.

J. E. Calhoun, Esq., moved to lay on the table the last two resolutions relating to Ag-Gen. J. H. Adams called for a division of the question on Dr. Davis's resolutions. and that the first resolution be considered separately, which was agreed to, and the

resolution adopted, viz : Resolved, Thes a State Agricultural Socie y be formed forthwith, to meet in Colum-

Dr. Davis then moved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the chair, to report to this Convent on. to-morrow evening, a proper plan for the organization of a State Society, and that the remaining six resolutions of Dr. Davis, be referred to them -agreed to.

B. B. Cook, Fsq., moved. That this Convention recommand to the Legislature to require the several Tax Collectors of this State, to take a return annually of the sums paid by each person in their respective districts and parishes, for western produce, viz : for hogs, horses, and mules, and make 'a return thereof to such officer as they may direct. This resolution was adopted, and, on motion of Major Felder, his resolution was taken up, and referred to the committee of nine.

The President announced the following flon. Geo. McDuffle, of Abheville, Dr. James B. Davis of Fairfield.

Hop. J. P. Richardson, of Sumter, Hon. B. F. Dunkin, of all Saints, Hon, James Grogg, of Richland. Hon, R. F. W. Allston, of Prince George

Winyaw, Col. Thomas Pinckeny, of Pendleton, W. Brooks, Esq., of Edgefield,

W. Gilmore Simms, Esq., of Barnwell. The President read a communication from Dr. S. Blanding, presenting two cop-ies of the New England Farmer, from Mr. J. Breck, of Boson, which was referred to the committee of nine.

Mr. W. Gilmore Simms introduced preamble and resolutions recommending to the Legislature to procure a tract of land in each District, and establish a farm and free school on it in the room of the present free chool system.

On motion of J. E. Calhoun the pream. ble and resolutions were laid upon the table.

THURSDAY EVENING, 28. Jour A. CALHOUN, Esq., introduced the wing Resolution;

Carolina College, be requested to have de-livered, by the Professor of Chemistry, in addition to his other duties, a course of Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, provided that they do not interfere with his regular

Dr. Gisses, moved as an amendment to the Resolution, to insert, after the words "Agricultural Chemistry," the words " and also on the principles of Geology;" which was agreed to, and the Resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Dr. W. S. REYNOLDS, moved that c Committee of three, be appointed by the President to communicate the Resolution to which was agreed to, and Dr. W. S. Rey-NOLDS, Hon. A. P. BUTLER, and Hon. J. S. RICHARDSON, were appointed.

The President laid before the Convention, a communication from Mr. R. E. Rus-SELL. proprietor of the Botanic Garden acmanufactured in France, from the Beet, and several specimens of Native Silk : with a request that they be laid before the Couvention.

On motion of Mr. Quash.

Resolved, That the Convention return thanks to Mr. Russell, for the specimens of Sugar and Salk, presented by him; and Also, to Mr. J. BRECK, of Boston, for the

pamphlets on Agriculture. On motion the specimens, of Sugar and Silk, before the Convention, were presented to the Secretary.

W. GILNORE SIMMS, Esq., introduced the following Resolutions, with a request that they should be laid on the table; which was agreed to.

Resolved, That no people can be capable of self-government, who require to be decoived, as to the amount of their government exponses; and that no man can be held a freeman, who does not look the cost of his berties in the face.

Resolved, Therefore, that Direct Taxa tion, while it saves the citizens from the constant impositions of the cunning, is the only honest, cheap, safe medium for raising supplies, in a country such as ours.
Resolved, That it is a fraud upon the pub-

lie, whenever a Bank, or other chartered corporation, declares a dividend upon borrowed money, or upon any basis, other than ts clear receipts, and good faith profi s.

Resolved, That if it be not an unsurpation, it is at an abuse of power, on the part of the Legislature, to tax the citizen for any but the unquestionable exigencies and expenses of the country, and that most allian... ces, between the State and one class of its citizens, in trade or speculation, result unfavorably to that wholesome competition of the people derive many of their chief secur-

On motion of Hon. J. P. RICHARDSON, o'clock to-morrow.

## SILK CULTURE.

From the Germantown Telegraph. IMPORTANT SILK MEETING.

A special meeting of the Philadelphia County Silk Society, convened in the hall of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, on the meeting, only a small attendadce was ial gentlemen, not connected with the sociey, who mainly constituted the numerous aulience on the occasion, was not only agreecommunity in relation to the caltiva ion and lef without the least procession, and the remust essentially ameliorate the condition of ly satisfactory and encouraging a certain class of their own tax.

After the meeting was organ zed and the minutes of the proceeding one were read and ted members of the society : Joseph Ripka, George W. Ash, John Wilbank, Dr. D. P. Gebhard, H ram Ayres, Benjamin M. Hinch oan and Thomas Estleck.

On request Mr. Welbank, of Philadelphia, went into a brief history of his experience in he manufacture of silk goods, and at the same time exhibited beautiful specimens of sewing s lk of every quality and colour; handkerchiefs of many different patterns ; hose, goves, &r. &c. Mr. W. stated that the sewing silk was principally manufactured from American raw silk, and the other articles from the imported, simply because it was impossible to obtain the necessary supply yet from our own raising; that he greatly preferred our own article to the imported, on accounts of its superior which it is made up, and the triffing waste he paid an advance of fifty cents in the pound for the American over the imported consequently an increased value would be given to the cocoons, as by this discovery a considerable expense was avoided. Mr. W. also spoke of the injurious policy of the general government, in discriminating in the hoped that measures would be taken to remedy the evil. He concluded by saying factory visited by the public, and gave a general invitation to that effect.

Mr. Gill, of Mount Pleasant, Ohio, being called on, exhibited a number of splendid samples of silk goods, now in the course thing, that does not know the immense value of manufacture in his establishment, all from of the introduction of mermo sheep .nto this and the convention adjourned till half after raw silk of his own raising, among which country. Nothing, save cotton itself, has were beautiful figured satins, ribands, belts, velvets, &c. Mr. Gill stated, that although States than merino and Saxony sheep, so also of establishing a filature.

Resolved. That the Trustees of the South | ordinary mechanics of the neighbourhood, of their ridicule and comparison. Who of employing a person to deliver a course | nearly red hot, with the horny boofs of case yet he was prepared to manufacture any article of silk made any where in any coun. iry, and could afford them at prices to compete with the imported article, notwithstanding they are now admitted free of duty. Mr. G. fed his worms from almost every variety of the mulberry tree, and although his morus multicaulis was only of this season's growth, yet he gave it his decided and unqualified preference over all others. He further stated, that notwithstanding the extra ar, ount of expenditure he was at the present season, yet, after allowing most liberally for every thing, he could have cleared. had he sold his cocoons at three dollars a the President of the Board of Trustees; bushel, (they now readily bring five,) more than \$50 for every acre of trees; and he firmly believed, that with proper care and industry, double that amount could be made per acre on cocoons alone.

Mr. M'Carty, of Padadelphia, also exhibi ted to the society some of the most splendid companied by a specimen of Loaf Sugar, samples of silk goods, manufectured at Economy, in Benver county, Pennsylvania. and which had just been forwarded to him. that perhaps were ever seen in this country, not excepting any of the imported. They embraced satins, velvets, riba ids, &c. &c., of various qualities and pat eras, all made from cocoons of their own p oduction, prin cipally from the foliage of the merus mul i caulis. They afforded a surprising evid ence of the great progress this i dant business has already made in the country.

Mr. George W. Ash, of Philadelphia. ikewise exhibited some unusually fine spemens of silk recled in his family, the produce of worms fed in his family, without fix. leaves through the winter, perfectly fresh, tures or any of the ordinary conveniences at trifling expense, and that he concemplain feeding. He also produced before the ted continuing the operations the while of Society a beautiful pair of stockings, made the ensuing winter! He said be had entire from cocoons which had been performed success in feeding thus far, and had gone to by the woth or miller; they were, speaking very little expense for a cocoonery-none within terms, an extraordinary production, of the usual conveniences having been reand Mr. Ash deserves the thanks of the silk sorted to. He fed them pretty much any growing community, for the discovery her has made in the conversion of this almost beauthy and yielded well. worthless article (hitherto bringing only 25 cents a bushel) into he most valuable pur-

Mr. Ruber, of Manayunk, also address d than any other leaf. 3d. One man could behalf, a large notion of the energies, ingefour could from the other varieties, walle the that it would operate as a powerful lever other classes of he community, from which that of any other. 4th. The rapidity and the the present, from its de rading dependease by which the morus multicaults could ence on the smiles and frowns, the which the Convention adjourned to meet at 6 In Mr. Wilbank's remarks, he advised sak count of the fineness of its fibre, and conse. quen ly was not less valuable for that reas. Eight hun tred thousand bales were the an. Toursday afternoon, 24 to October. From fact relative to the preservation of the morus priory, communiding a yearly income of the very brief and imperfect notice given of multicaulis through the winter; he said that about on how had fifty million of fol-

although it was the first year rather a tender | Lirs ! - And he said that he was fully sais calculated on; but the intelligent substant- tree, yet it was only so the first- year, and fiel that sak to an equal amount, could be even then would, in a majority of cases produced within the same lames, without stand the winter better than if protected, reducing the callivation of cotion to the ex Last winter be ried the following experiment of a single dollar. He said he was agably susprising, but, from the subsequent ment; a certain persion of his crees he care- receably surprised to see from the beautiful proceedings, afforded a striking evidence of fully bound up with straw as the ygrew; samples of silk goods before in, the prothe absorbing interest that pervales the world another por ion, in the same patch, be gress which the busin so had already mode; tract, about \$90,000. manufacture of silk. A number of lade s sult was, that those he took so much care in meeting heard so well authenticated, conwere also present, who, from he attention projecting against the weather, were dest vine difficulty that the projecting against the weather, were dest vine difficulty that the projection is also present, who, from he attention projecting against the weather, were dest vine difficulty that the projection is also present. paid to the proceedings and the surprise ex- troyed down to the very root, while those and profit ableness. If alluded to the nepressed at the beautiful samples of Ameri- unprotected were not injured in the slight sticessity of opening an exhibition of American can manufactured silks exhibited on the oc- degree, not even the tender extremnoes of silk goods in Padadelpana; that cay casion, showed how deep an interest they the branches perceptibly suffered. The was considered the head quarters of the felt in the success of a business which whole tenor of Mr. R.'s remarks were high-solk business, and persons coming there

Dr. Mease, of Philadelphia, offered some interesting facts in relation to the silk basiadopted, the fellow gentlemen were a lmit tion; that a company was formed, which veterate opposition existing against the

influence on the cultivation of silk. Mr. Comfort, of Byberry, also gave his experience and convictions on the subject He stated, that from a trial the present season as to the number of worms a single hand was capable of feeding, he was confident that the estimated expenses of this part of the operation was greatly overrated, if his mole of feeding was adopted. Instead of gathering the leaves singly according to the common practice, he recommended he strength and lustre, the great ease with mowing of the tops of the trees off with a scythe, and throwing the branches and allto in its manufacture. For these advantages the worms, he said they were for I of craw- erence or lakew amount to a went of knowling on the branches, the tender part of which they vorac ously consumed in preferarticle. He also stated a very important ence to the leaf, and thinks that the air has fact, which was, that they could entirely dis- ing freer circulation through the leaves and pense with the operation of reeling, and that among the worms, in consequence of the slight elevation or looseness of the food, his A beneficial influence on the heal hoof the

Mr. Comfort alluded to the cry of hunbug! numbug! humbug! raised by the ene. duty on manufactured and raw silk, and mies of the silk cause, who have talen every means to decry it, and discourage that he should be happy to have his manu- to engage in it. "They call it." said Mr those whose convictions had induced them C., another merino sheep speculation. Tin it; for where is the person who knows any ufactured silk goods may be restored. tended more to the prosperity of the United he only commenced operations a few months sneeringly held up by the opponents of the

does not recollect," con inued Mr. C., " the of lectures on the cultivation and manufactile, which are previously dipped in a small price we had to pay for our cloths and woodlen goods generally, prior to the introduction of the merino sheep? What is the difference in the price of these goods now and before that period? Cloths of our own manufacture, that can now be purchased for one dollar a yard, cost five then; and for Engl sh cloths that can now be bought from four to five dollars, we were then compelled to pay from nine to twelve ! The same reduction has taken place in all other woolen fabries. This is known to all who have lived long enough to see it. The meriao sheep, indeed! why, in 1838 the wool produced in the United States was valued at thirty millions of dollars; and in Washington county alone, in this state the esumated amount of wool raised last year was six hundred thousand dollars ! I want toe silk business,' continued Mr. C., " to be a mer no sheep business, the country wants n, and I trust that we shall make it one, in the course of a few years, by producing thirty millions of dollars' worth of raw silk."

Mr. Atkinson, of Columbus, New Jersey, xlubiled a beau iful gift frame, about two by three feet, in which he had inserted slats one inch a part and about an inch in depth and which were literally filled with worms, winding their cocoons, of five diff rent specaes .- h was a very incresting sight, and crediable to the ingenuity of Mrs. A. He also stated that during the summer be fed a million and a half of worms, and had now fee ling half a million more; that he had discovered a method for preserving the where-gave them plenty to cat-they were

A gentlemen from M ssissippi next spoke. and made an eloquent add ess. He stated that he was a st anger among them, unknown p rhaps to every one present; but he meeting, and spoke generally of his ex having he rel of the meeting, and feeling a perience in the silk business, and of its und deep interest in the success of the silk course portunee to the country. . . e had been en- in this country, he had attended, and we gaged in feeding worms on the white Ital- permission would say a word or two on an mulberry for nine years, but since he the subject. 11 wishe the audience to had tri-d the morus multicants, he gave it understand that he was in nowise, directly h's decided preference for various reasons; or indirectly, engaged in the business, nor 1st. The leaf was much larger. 24. The layer expected to be; but he believed it deworm consumed a greater proportion of it stined, at a very early day, to enlist in its feed as many worms from it in a day, as multy and skill of he American p ople, and silk it produced was equal if not superior o in projecting the county against revulsions be propagated, and the extraordinary short and captices of foreign countries. He bespice of time required to bring it in o use, level firmly, that the sak business would socially exercise as great an influence, on growers to raise the mammoch sulphur co. the incrests of the country as cotton itself coons, for as that species produce I the coar. He will remembered when the whole Sau h sest fibre, it was best adapted to the selk western country raised only eight bulls of manufacture in its present state. In these co ion; -it was, comparatively speaking, views Mr. Ripka differed, and thought that but a f w years since, and great were the the cocoon was not objectonable on ac- discouragements of many; but what was the state of the cotton culture, there now ! on. Mr R also state (another interesting and produce of that very same extent of terfrom other places were susious to see, and would see for themselves, what had been done and what could be done. He sad he ness in Ph ladelphia, prior to the Revolutivas really aston shed at the singularly insent to England 741 lbs. of cocoons more cause in the very place where, before ad year, and upwards of 600 lbs. another, others, opposition was unjustifiable. Not which being manufac used there, was re a horel, steamboat, stage, or ral road car turned to the Philadelphia market for sale, did be enter, but the everlasting word The Doctor spok decidedly in favour of "humbug" met his ears in relation to this establishing a filature in Padadelphia, and business. No arguments were used, or thought that it would exercise a very strong facts addiced to prove it one—it appeared obe sufficient for hear purpo es that they denounced it as such. Had these acced from patriotic views, and had they read the history of the rise and progress of he cot. ton business in the United States, they could never have come to the untenable and uncharrable conclusion which they evince such a readmess and satisfaction in promulgaing on every occasion. He also alludded to the indefference with which the news paper press too generally treated the subect, especially the daily of Philadelphia and other large caties. He attributed this in lift. e ge of the is as they existed; as he contende ! that no unprejudiced mind, no on na rio to say devot d to the prosperity of his giving a lis worment support and hist wishes. He bade the friends of the cause God speed, and assured them that they should not want his poor assistance in carrying t triumphan'ly through. [The gen leman in seanding in Mississippi, but d sired that his

name might not a pear in orint.] On motion of Alterman Scott, Resolve I, is precisely what I want : I am desirous of prepare for signature a memorial to Conmaking another merino sheep business of gress, praying that the former duty on man-

Resolved, that the executive committee be instructed to inquire in a the expediency of opening in Palladelphia an exhibition of American manufactured silk goods, and

ture of silk.

On behalf of the society, KENDERTON SMITH, Pres't P. R. FREAS, Secretary.

SECRET WORTH KNOWING. How to make three pair of boots last as ing as six, and longer:

SEASONABLE HINTS-The following ex. ract from Col. Macerone's "Seasonable Hints," which appeared in the Mechanics' Magazine, dated Feberuary 3, 1838. After stating the utility of sheep skin clothing, for persons whose employment renders it necessary that they should be much out of doors. &c. he says :-"I will not conclude without inviting the attention of your readers to a cheap and easy method of preserv. ing their feet from wet, and their boots from wear. I have only had three pair of boots for the las six years, (no sho s) and I think that I shall not require any others for the next six years to come! The reason is that I treat them in the following manner: -I put a pound of tallow and a half a pound rosin into a pot on the fire; when melted and mixed I warm the boots and apply the hot stuff with a painter's brush, until neither the sole nor the upper leathers will suck in any more. It it is desired that the boots should immediately take a polish, dissolve an ounce of bees' way, in an ounce of spirits of turpentine, to which aid a teaspeout of tame black. A which aid a to day or two after ed with the tall the wax in treatthem in them cork

Messrs. Editors ! Chave tried the experiment, and I am saisted that all stated in he above extract a true. Deeming it sel-fish to keep this valence receipt to myself I send it to you, that all may benefi by it nese hard times

ductor of hear, that the

STATE LANDS.

It is well known to most of our readers, that the Legislature of '37 & '38 placed about 1.000,000 of acres of the Sare Lands under the control of the Board of the Li erary Fund. As the proceeds arising from the sales of these lands, are to be devo ed to the cause of education, we feel that any information on the subject, will be particularly acceptable to the people at warn unprofessional individuals from group; barge. It is with pleasure, therefore, that as a serious lasing injury may be done to we lay before our read art the following so delicate ac organ before they are aware facts, which have been policely furnished us, of it. by one whose situation affords him an oppor unity of speaking confidently.

The lands placed under the Control of h Li r ry Board lie chiefly in the east-ru sector of the Sac, and are mostly Swamp means of of a small pair of forceps. Beyon! Londs, which it will be necessary to drain, that, all free ion is dangerous, and will When drained, however, they are sufficient ly of vote I, to present overflow in the wet. lest seison. There are about 80,000 acres millyde and Tyrrel, which are now being drained by means of two canals. The one from Pungo Lake, to Pungo river; the other, from Aligaior Lake, to Pungo river, --The first is about 6 1.2 miles long, and will be no had finished in January. cond s about 6 miles long, and but little progr ss has been made on it. The cost

cult valon, it will be necessary to cur canals, and several times open and close the fields. at convenient distances tr burary to the main e u.ls. and this will swell be cost of draining to \$ 10,000 more, or \$150,000 for the 80 000 acres.

A part of this tract is heavily timbered with Cypress, Poplar and other growth common to the rich swamp lands in the east-ra counties-but a larger proportion of a consists of provious land with a vegetable soil ranging from 6 to 8 feet deep, reposing on a clay sub-so I and has been pronounce d by in Iges equal to the rich lands of the Val lev of Mississippi. It is believed that these lands, when thoroughly reclaimed, will sell readly at \$5 per acre-as lands of the same quality, when fir for cultivation, sell around Madamuskeet for from \$10 to \$50 per acre and in some cases, \$100 per acre has been obtained.

In Carteret and Craven, between Neuse River and Core Sound, there is a tract of of from 60 to 75000 acres, which may be readily drained into the waters on either sele, nearly equal in quality to the lands of Hyde an ! Tyrell. In other counties examinations have not yet bee ma e, but it is believed that most of the lands are sus ceptible of being reclaimed and brought into

Wilmington (N. C.) Advertiser. "Another abuse injurious to Agriculture, is the contempt cast upon the hosbandman by the inhabitants of cities. Even the most servile artists, and the most lazy citizens, consider him that cultivates the earth with councy, after a full and cannot investigation | a distributelye; they humble and disc urof the subject, could hesitate a moment in age him. They dare to despise a profession that feeds the human race? the natural employment of man? A bitle insignificant stay maker or beer seller, places tarbeneath him the beloved employment of the first consuls and dictators of Romo. China has question is a person of wealth and high wisely prevented this abuse; agriculture is there held in honor; and to preserve this hoppy manner of thinking, every year, on a soluten day, the Emperor time of, followthat the executive committee be requested to led by his whole court, sets his hand to the plough, and sows a small piece of land,-Hence China is the best cultivated country in the world. It nourishes an innumerable multi ude of people, that at first appears to the traveder too great for the space tory Vatter's Law of Na ions possess."

Varnish for iron or steel. T e Nau-

portion of oil; this process is asserted to afford the best defence from the destructive influence of air and humidity."

MIXTURES TO RENDER LEATHER WATER PROOF .-- The puntshooters in Cambridgeshire, and the fenny parts of England, use the following mixture, with very good effect. Melt together, in an earthen pipkin, half a pound of tallow, 4 oz. of bogslard, 2 oz. of turpentine, and as much bees-wax : make the boots thoroughly dry and warm, and rab in this mixture well, with a little tow, as ho: as the hand can bear; or else held the boots over a very gentle fire, till the leather has thoroughly imbibed it. Another mix. ture for the same purpose, and used by fishermen, is beeswax, Burgundy pitch, and turpentine, of each 2 oz ; tallow, 4 oz. ; or, half a pound of beeswax, a quarter of a pound of rosin, and a quarter of a pound of best suct. In all cases, the boots must be quite dry, and the mixture applied very

USEFUL DIRECTIONS.

Curis, in his Treatise on the Eye, in regard to foreign bodies being forced into the eye by various causes, such us a gust of wind, mending a pen, &c. &c. ; observes that the method taken to remove them is generally unsuited to the end. The eve lids are first rubbed with the hand, which always produces unpleasant sensations, and not unfrequently inflamation, there being danger of forcing the offending substance into the eye, whence it cannot, without considerable difficulty be removed. The proper mode of placeding in such cases is is follows:

"Let the head be leant forward, and the upper eyelid raised by the person suffering. vho will be more gentle than another can be; by this means he will commonly suc-ceed in expelling it. The natural conse-quence of raising the cyclid, and retaining it in that position, is a flow of tears, which bring with them the introduce body, or carry it towards the canthus of the ever text the nose whence it may easily be removed. Should this, however, prove ineffectual, the finger may be gently passed over the eyelid, towards the nose, a few times, which seldom fails to cause the substance to descend to the larrythmid glands, and this be disloged. But should be be still unsuccessful, then

it will be advisable to let ano her person introduce, between the eyelid and the ball a small hier pencil dipped in cream, bear, ning at the outer corner, and proceeding towards the nose, which usually effects the desired object. Further from this I would When the eye has been sturn by by

such us wasps, bees, guars, &c. the firs thing to be done is to ascertain if the sting is left behind, and if so, to expect it by before the years be grought into calavation. | produce unflammation. The following is a simple mode of dissipating any mappent swell caused by such accidents. Mx small quantay of viorgar with water, and apply it to the part affected."

A clean soft sik handkerchief is beter for applying to the ball of the eye than the finger. It will generally remove the foreign substance with little or no rubbing. An easy, and often effectual means of removing grains of sand or other foreign substances from the eye, is to put the face in a bas : En FAR. GAZ.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The following are the only parts of the proceedings of this body which we find an the published Journals that we consider interesting to our readers generally.

SLNATE.

Tuesday, Nav. 26. Mr. Huger moved a esolution in relation to the number of stand. ng committees, which, on motion of Mr. Aliston was referred to the committee on the Rules. The committee next day toported the following substitute.

Resolved, That the following be the Standing Committees of the Secrete, to wit : 1. A Committee on Privileges and Flee.

2. A Committee on Federal Relations.

3. A Committee on Finance and Banks. 4. A Committee on the Judiciary. 5. A Committee on Accounts and Val.

ant Offices. 6. A Committee on Claims and Grievan-

7. A Committee on the Military and

8. A Committee on Education and Reli-

9 A Committee on Incorporations and Engrossed Acta.

10. A Committee on Agriculture and Inrnal Improvements. 11. A Committee on Roads and Ruild.

12. A Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts.

13. A Committee on the Legislative Li-

Resolved, That no member of the Senate shall be placed on more than one of the above Comm trees, except on Privileges and Elections, o Federal Relations, and on the Legislat ve L biary.

Which were coasi lered and agreed to. Nov. 27. Mr. Higgins presented three veral Menorals of sundry citizens of Newberry D.strict, in relation to the licence aw, praying the repeal thereof :

Also, the Presentments of the Grand Jo. ry for Newberry District, Fall Term, 1839; Reterred to Jud coary Communities.

On motion of Mr. Gregg, ordered, that the foregoin, Memorials, with all others relating to the same subject : be referred to a since, and his machinery was made by the present noble enterprise, as a peculiar object to inquire into the expediency varnish is obtained by rubbing iron in a state and that a Message be sent to the House,