see sprood to, and Dr. W. S. REY.

much the society by re-establish an unusual Fair na the sown of Columbia, wit me for the finest unintals ex

The exhibition to be hold on

f co ton, best variety of corn

That the Convention receases district to form Agricul

colutions, which was adopted

the published in the State

Perceived, Thus a State Agricultural So

miles by the second control of the second control of the second control of Major Felder, the second control of the second control of

union B. Davis of Abbevil J. R. Richardson of Salrfield,

bedden announced the following to compare the committee:

Geo. be Danie, of Abbeville,

Plackeny, of Pendleton Esq. of Edgefield.

notion was rejected. slied for a division Davis's resolutions

mail grain, cotton and the grasses.

sponses; and that no man can be held a eman, who does not look the cost of his

sorporation, declares a dividend upon borrowed money, or upon any basis, other than its clear receipts, and good faith profits. Resolved, That if it be not an unsurpa-

pels improving lands, dec.

That said society be divided to each and every distinct to each every distinct to each every distinct to each every distinct to tion, it is at an abuse of power, on the par of the Legislature, to tax the citizen for any but the unquestionable exigencies and ex-penses of the country, and that most allian-ces, between the State and one class of its cillans, in trade or speculation, result un-favorably to that whole-some competition of other classes of the community, from which the people derive many of their chief secur-

County Silk Seciety, convened in the hall of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon, 24th October. From the very brief and imperfect notice given of the morting, only a small attendadce was calculated on; but the intelligent substantial gentlemen, not connected with the society, who mainly constituted the numerous audience on the occasion, was not only agree—

Last winter better than if protected. Last winter better the following experiments of the morting fact relative to the preservation of the morus multicaulis through the winter; he said that although it was the first year and even then would, in a majority of cases. ably sasprising, but, from the subsequent ment proceedings, afforded a striking evidence of fully the absorbing interest that pervades the community in whaten to the caltiva ion and manufacture of silk. A number of ladies sign on Dr. Davis's resolutions, in first resolution be considered were also present, who, from the attention paid to the proceedings and the surprise expressed at the beautiful samples of American manufactured silks exhibited on the occasion, showed how deep an interest they felt in the success of a business which

Gebhard, Hiram Ayres, Benjamin M. Ilia-chinan and Thomas Estleck.
On request Mr. Welbank, of Philadel-phia, went into a brief history of his ex-perience in the manufacture of silk goods, sary supply yet from our own raising; that he greatly preferred our own article to the imported, on accounts of its superior strength and lustre, the great ease with which it is made up, and the trifling waste in its manufacture. For these advantages he paid an advance of fifty cents in the nound for the American over the imported article. He also stated a very important pense with the operation of reeling, and that consequently an increased value would be given to the eccoons, 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 duty on manufactured and raw silk, and

on of the present free

firmly believed, that with proper care and industry, double that amount could be made per acre on cocoons alone.

Mr. M'Carty, of Polladelphia, also exhibi ted to the society some of the most splendid samples of silk goods, manufectured at Economy, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and which had just been forwarded to him. that perhaps were eyer seen in this country not excepting any of the imported. They embraced satins, velvets, ribands, &c. &c. of various quallies and pat erns, all made from cocoons of their own production, principally from the folinge of the merus muli-caulis. They afforded a surprising evid ence of the great progress this infant busi ness has already made in the country.

Mr. George W. Ash, of Philadelphia, likewise exhibited some unusually fine spemens of silk recled in his family, the produce of worms fed in his family, without fixtures or any of the ordinary conveniences n feeding. He also produced before the Society a beautiful pair of stockings, made from cocoons which had been perforated by the woth or miller; they were, speaking within terms, an extraordinary production and Mr. Ash deserves the thanks of the silk growing community, for the discovery he has made in the conversion of this almost worthless article (hitherto bringing only 25 cents a bushel) into the most valuable pur-Mr. Ripks, of Mannyunk, also address

the meeting, and spoke generally of his ex-periouse in the silk business, and of its imthan any other leaf. 3d. One man could silk it produced was equal if not superior o fact relative to the preservation of the moru ment ; a certain portion of his trees he caresult was, that those he took so much care in projecting against the weather, were destroyed down to the very root, while those the branches perceptibly suffered. The whole tenor of Mr. R.'s remarks were high-

interesting facts in relation to the silk basis ness in Philadelphia, prior to the Revolution; that a company was formed, which sent to England 741 lbs. of cocoons in poe year, and upwards of 600 lbs. another, which being manufactured there, was re turned to the Philadelphia market for sale. The Doctor spok · decidedly in favour of establishing a filature in Philadelphia, and thought that it would exercise a very strong

Mr. Comfort, of Byberry, also gave he 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, it his mode of feeding was adopted. Instead of gathering the leaves singly according to the common practice, he recommended he mowing of the tops of the trees off with a scythe, and throwing the branenes and all to the worms, he said they were fond of crawling on the branches, the tender part of which they vorac ously consumed in prefer ence to the leaf, and thinks that the air hav. ing freer circulation through the leaves and among the worms, in consequence of the slight elevation or looseness of the food, has beneficial influence on the health of the

woollen goods generally, prior to the intro-duction 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 dellar a yard, cost five then; and for Sugl 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 fabrics. This is known to all who have lived long enough to see it. The merino sleep, 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 estimated amount of wool raised last year was six hundred thousand dollars ! I want the silk business," continued Mr. C., " to be a merino sheep business, the country wants it, and I trust that we shall make it one, in the course of a few years, by producing thir-ty millions of dollars' worth of raw silk." Mr. Atkinson, of Columbus, New Jersey,

xhibited a beautiful gilt 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 species .- It was a very incresting sight, and credi able to the ingenuity of Mrs. A. He also stated that during the summer he fed a million and a half of worms, and had note feeding half a million more; that he had discovered a method for preserving the leaves through the winter, perfectly fresh, at trifling expense, and that he contemplated continuing the operations the while of the ensuing winter ! He said be had entire success in feeding thus far, and had gone to very little expense for a cocoonery-none of the usual conveniences having been resorted to. He fed them pretty much any where-gave them plenty to cat-they were healthy and yielded well.

A gentlemen from Mississippi 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 having heard of the meeting, and feeling a deep interest in the success of the silk cause in this country, he had attended, and wit permission would say a word or two on the subject. He wishe the audience to understand that he was in nowise, directly or indirectly, engaged in he business, nor ver expected to be; but he believed it destined, at a very early day, to enlist in its behalf, a large portion of the energies, ingenuity and skill of the American people, and that it would operate as a powerful lever in protecting the country against revulsions ke the present, from its de rading dependence on the smiles and frowns, the whichs and caprices of foreign countries. He beheved firmly, that the silk business would speedily exercise as great an influence on the in crests of the country as cotton itself He will remembered when the whole Sou h western country raised only cight bales of conon ;-it was, comparitively speaking, but a few years since, and great were the discouragements of many; but what was he state of the cotton culture there now Eight hundred thousand bales were the un. oust produce of that very same extent of territory, .commanding a yearly locome of about one hundred and fifty million of dol. ars !-- And he said that he was fully sutis fied that silk to an equal amount, could be produced within the same limits, without reducing the cultivation of cotton to the extent of a single dollar. He sail he was ngreeably surprised to see from the beautiful samples of silk goods before him, the progress which the business had already made; and the statements which he had in that meeting heard so well authenticated, convinced him sill more, if poss ble, of its value and profitableness. He alluded to the necessity of opening an exh bi ion of American silk goods in Philadelphia; that city was considered the head quarters of the silk business, and persons coming there from other places were snxious to see, and would see for themselves, what had been done and what could be done. He said he was really aston shed at the singularly inveterate opposition existing against the cause in the very place where, before all others, opposition was unjustifiable. Not horel, steamboat, stage, or rail road car tid he enter, but the everlasting word humbug" met his ears in relation to this business. No arguments were used, or facts adduced to prove it one—it appeared o be sufficient for their purpo es that they denounced it as such. Had these acted from patriotic views, nd had they read the distory of the rise and progress of the cotton business in the Uni'ed States, they could never have come to the untenable and uncharitable conclusion which they evince such a readmess and satisfaction in promulgating on every occasion. He also alludded to the indifference with which the news. onper press too generally treated the sub. ect, especially the daily of Philadelphia and other large cities. He attributed this indifference or lukewarmness to a want of knowleige of facts as they existed; as he contended that no unprejudiced mind, no on parrio ically devoted to the prosperity of his country, after a full and candid investigation of the subject, could besitate a moment in giving it his warmest support and best wishes. He bade the friends of the cause God speed, and assured them that they should not want his poor assistance in carrying t

triumphanily through. [The gen leman in question is a person of wealth and high canding in Mississippi, but desired that his name might not appear in print.]

On motion of Alderman Scott, Resolved, hat the executive committee be requested to prepare for signature a memorial to Conress, praying that the former duty on manfactured silk goods may be restored.

Resolved, that the executive committee

be instructed to inquire in o the expediency of opening in Philadelphia an exhibition of American manufactured silk goods, and also of establishing a filature.

omploying a person to deliver a course of lectures out the cultivation and manufacture of silk.

On behalf of the society,

KENDERTON SMITH, Pres't

P. R. Person, Sucretary.

PECRET WORTH ENOWING. How to make three pair of boots last

In the make three pair of boots last as long as six, and longer:

SEASONABLE HINTS—The following extract from Col. Macerone's "Seasonable Hints," which appeared in the Mechanics' Magazine, dated Feberuary 3, 1836. After stating the utility of sheep skin clothing, for persons whose employment renders it neeessary 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 preserving their feet from wet, and their boots from wear. I have only had three pair of boots for the last six years, (no shorts) 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 that I a pound of tallow and a half a pound rosin into a pot on the fire; when malled and sixed I warm the boots. 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. If it is desired that the boots should immediately take a polish, dissolve an ounce of ben which add a ack. day or two

ed with the wax fire. which should in them , the feet are al stone floor." Messrs. Edi the expe

riment, and I at all stated in he above extra Deeming it sel. fish to keep this ceip: to myself I send it to your may benefi mese hard o must of our readers. that the of '37 & '38 placed

about 1

ocres of the Sare Lands under a the proceeds arising from the voted to that and particular to the control of the contro of education, we feel on the subject, will be people at large. The stills pleasure, therefore, that

we lay helors our readears the following facts, which have been policely furnished us, by one whose situation affords him an oppor unity of speaking confidently. The lands placed under the Control

he Liter ry Board lie chiefly in the eastern section of the Sinte, and are mostly Swamp Lands, which it will be necessary to drain, before they can be brought into cultivation. When drained, however, they are sufficient ly elevated, to present overflow in the wet. est season. There are about 80,000 acres in Hyde and Tyrrel, which are now being drained by means of two canals. The one. from Pungo Lake, to Pungo river ; the other, from Aligator Lake, to Pungo river .--The first is about 6 1-2 miles long, and will be ne third finished in January. The second is about 6 miles long, and but little progr ss has been made on it. The cost o! constructing these canals will be, by con tract, about \$90,000.

To reclaim these lands for immediate cultivation, it will be necessary to cut canals, at convenient distances tributary to the main cands, and this will swell be cost of draining to \$30,000 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 eastern counties-but a larger proportion of it consists of prarie land with a vegetable soil ranging from 6 to 8 feet deep, reposing on a clay sub-soil and has been pronounced by judges equal to the rich lands of the Val ey of Mississippi. It is believed that these lands, when thoroughly reclaimed, will sell readily at \$5 per acre-as lands of the same quality, when fit for cultivation, sell around Mattamuskert 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 side, nearly equal in quality to the lands of Hyde and Tyrell. In other counties examinations have not yet bee mate, but it is believed that most of the lands are sus ceptible of being reclaimed and brought into cultivation

Wilmington (N. C.) Advertiser. "Another abuse injurious to Agriculture, is the contempt cast upon the husbandman by the inhabitants of cities. Even the most servile artists, and the most lazy citizens. consider him that cultivates the earth with a disdainful eye; they humble and discourage him. They dare to despise a profession that feeds the human race? the natural employment of man? A little insignificant stay maker or beer seller, places far beneath him the beloved employment of the first consuls and dictators of Rome. China has wisely prevented this abuse; agriculture is there held in honor; and to preserve this happy manner of thinking, every year, on a solemn day, the Emperor himself, followed 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 traveiler too great for the space they possess." Vattel's Law of Na ions.

Varnish for iron or steel. The Nan-

nearly red hot, with the horny book of out-tie, which are previously dipped in a small 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 Cambridge-shire, and the fenny parts of England, use shire, 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 begsiard, 2 oz. of turpentine, and as much bees-wax; make the boots thoroughly dry and warm, and rub in this mixture well, with a little tow, as hot as the hand can bear; or else hald the boots over a very gentle fire, till the leather has thoroughly imbibed it. Another mixture for the same purpose, and used by ture for the same purpose, and used by fishermen, is becawax, 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 beet suet. In all cases, the boots must be quite dry, and the mixture applied very warm

Curtis, in his Treatise on the Eye, in regard to foreign bodies being forced into the eye by various causes, such as a gust of wind, mending a pen, &c. &c.; observes that the method taken to remove them is generally unsuited to the end. The eyeids 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 proceeding in such cases is ns follows: "Let the head be leant forward, and the

upper eyelid raised by the person suffering, who will be more gentle than another can his means he will commonly sucit. The natural conse. the eyelid, and retaining tion, is a flow of tears, which the intruding body, or carry canthus of the eye next 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 lacryhmal glands, and thus be disloged.

But should be be still unsuccessful, then will be advisable to let ano her person introduce, between the eyelid and the ball a small hiar pencil dipped in cream, beginning at the outer corner, and proceeding owards the nose, which usually effects the desired object. Further from this I would warn unprofessional individuals from going; as a serious lasting injury may be done to so delicate ac organ before they are aware

When the eye has been stung by insects. such as wasps, bees, gnats, &c. the firs thing to be done is to ascertain if the sting is left behind, and if so, to extract it by means of of a small pair of forceps. Beyond that, all fric ion is dangerous, and will produce imflammation. The following is a simple mode of dissipating any incipent swell caused by such accidents. Mix a small quantity of vinegar with water, and apply it to the part affected."

A clean soft silk handkerchief is better 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 basin of clean water, (if a little warm the better) and several times open and close the lids.

ED. FAR. GAZ. STATE LEGISLATURE.

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

Tuesday, Nor. 26. Mr. Huger moved a esolution in relation to the number of standng committees, which, on motion of Mr. Allston was referred to the committee on the Rules. The committee next day renorted the following substitute.

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

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 Vacant Offices.

6. A Committee on Claims and Grievan-7. A Committee on the Military and

Pensions. 8. A Committee on Education and Reli-

9. A Committee on Incorporations and Engrossed Acts. 10. A Committee on Agriculture and In-

ernal Improvements. 11. A Committee on Roads and Build-

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 Committees, except on Privileges and Elections, or Federal Relations, and on the Legislative Library. Which were considered and agreed to.

Nov. 27. Mr. Higgins presented three veral Memorials of sundry citizens of Newberry District, in relation to the licence w. praying the repeal thereof; Also, the Presentments of the Grand Ju.

ry for Newberry District, Fall Term, 1839: Referred to Judiciary Commmittee. On motion of Mr. Gregg, ordered, that

the foregoing Memorials, with all others re-Resolved, that the executive committee tucket Inquirer states that "a permanent Special Joint Committee of both Houses, be instructed to inquire into the expediency varnish is obtained by rubbing iron in a state and that a Message be sent to the House, lating to the same subject : be referred to a

S. Richanden, were appointed.
The President leld before the Conven-

The President laid before the Conven-on, a communication from Mr. R. E. Rus-ser, proprietor of the Botanic Garden ac-companied by a specimen of Loaf Sugar, annulactured in France, from the Best, and averal apecimens of Native Silk; with a equest time they be laid before the Couven-ion.

On motion of Mr. Quash,
Reselved, That the Convention return
tlanks to Mr. Russett, for the specimens
of Sag it and Silk, presented by him; and
Also, to Mr. J. Bases, of Boston, for the

phiets on Agriculture. In metion the specimens, of Sugar and before the Convention, were presented

to the S-cretary.

W. Granous Sixes, 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 deceived, as to the amount of their government

Besolved. Therefore, that Direct Taxa tion, while it saves the citizens from the constant impositions of the cunning, is the only isonest, cheap, safe medium for raising

supplies, in a country such as ours.

Recovery That it is a fraud upon the public, whenever a Bank, or other chartered

On motion of Hon. J. P. RICHARDSON. the Convention adjourned to meet at 6 o clock to morrow.

SILK CULTURE.

From the Germantown Telegraph. INPORTANT SILE MEETING.

special meeting of the Philadelphi must essentially ameliorate the condition of a certain class of their own tax.

Deviction moved,

The accommittee of nine be appointed
the state, to report to the Convention,
morrow evening, at proper plan for the
gunization of a State Society, and that the
maining abstracolutions of Dr. Davis, be
developed to a proper of the state of the stat After the meeting was organized and the mmutes of the proceeding one were read and adopted, the fellow gentlemen were admitted members of the society : Joseph Ripka, George W. Ash, John Wilbank, Dr. D. P. That the Convention recommand to the Legislater to inquire the several Tax Collectors of this State, to take a return annually of the several paid by engineers in their convention there is an increase of the several parishes, for western and market the several market and market the several market

and at the same time exhibited beautiful specimens of sewing s lk of every quality and colour; handkerchiefs of many different patterns; hose, g oves, &c. &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 necesfact, which was, that they could entirely dis-

uriber stated, that notwithstanding the extra amount of expenditure he was at the pre-sent season, yet, after allowing most liber-ally for every thing, he could have cleared, had he sold his cocoons at three dollars a bushel, (they now readily bring five.) more than \$50 for every acre of trees; and he

portunce to the country. . . . c had been engaged in feeding worms on the white Italan mulberry for nine years, but since he had tried the morus multicaults, he gave it his decided preference for various reasons 1st. The leaf was much larger. 2.1. The worm consumed a greater proportion of it feed as many worms from it in a day, as four could from the other varieties, while the that of any other. 4th. The rapidity and ease by which the morus multicaulis could be propagated, and the extraordinary short space of time required to bring it in o use. In Mr. Wilbank's remarks, he advised silk growers to raise the mammoth sulphur cocoons, forus that species produced the coarsest fibre, it was best adapted to the self manufacture in its present state. In these views Mr. Ripka differed, and thought that the cocoon was not objectionable on account oft' e fineness of its fibre, and consequently was not less valuable for that reas. on. Mr. R also stated another interesting while another portion, in the same patch, he left without the least projection, and the reunprotected were not injured in the slightest degree, not even the tender extremues of

ly satisfactory and encouraging
Dr. Mease, of Philadelphia, offered some influence on the cultivation of silk.

Mr. Comfort alluded to the cry of hum. bug! humbug! humbug! raised by the ene. duty on manufactured and raw silk, and hoped that mensures would be taken to remady the evil. He concluded by saying that he should be happy to have his manufactory 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 of manufacture in his establishment, all from raw silk of his own raising, among which were beautiful figured satins, ribands, being relvets, dec. Mr. Gill stated, that although heroally commenced operations a few months since, and his machinary was made by the present noble enterpriso, as a poculiar object