on the sec

a arvey of the ind. Burth, and fifth propositions

mmiltee, as an submitted to the mosting, and ad.

the President requested to transmit a copy to both branches of the Logislature. At the request of J. M. Felder, Esq. the Hon. A. P. Butler, who had voted in the mative, moved a reconsideration of the seport, is order that he might propose an mendment thereto, which was agreed to. I te then proposed the following un adment

hed, That if be recommended to the egislature to take measures to secure and and stable currency to this State. Maj. Felder spoke at length in favor of be motion. Flon. A. P. Batler said a few bords in opposition, and proposed to lay it on the table, which was carried. Dr. Mines B. Bavis then introduced the

. Resolved Thata Ste'e Agricultural Society be formed forthwith to meet in

E frailed, That the society be rectook Show in the town of Columbia, with mitsole premiums for the finest animals ex-hibited, des. The exhibition to be held on wark of the session. evolved, That the Society be also

3. Res notided to offer suitable premiums for at lots of co ton, best variety of corn, 

nded to offer suitable premiums for the bas Essay on the cultivation of rice. corn, anuli grain, cotton and the grasses. embracing is each Essay a comptete ma-

askin the thole operations of a plantation, of each of these products, of suitable size, comprehending management of negroes and stock, improving lands, &zc.
6. Heavierd, That said society be divided into committees to each and every distinct bran, h of Agriculture, embracing Geology, uncommune, of fareign seeds, &cc.
6. Assolved, That the Society provide the matrix these previous here and a second second

s of peying these premiums by an

Reseived. That the Convention rec-

W. Brooks, Esqr. proposed the following

amendment, which was adopted. Resolved. That are so efficient suriliary towards the accomplishment of this high and honorable purposes, it is expedient to aid in the comblishment of a cheep Agricultural paper to be issued weekly at the Seat o Government, and that the same be recom-mended to the patroenge of the public. Dr. Davis proposed the following amend-ment to his resolutions, which was adopted. Resolved. That this Convention recom-mended to public patronago, as a means of diffusing Agricultural information, such po-

the may be published in the State. aving for their object, the diffusion of all store to Agriculture. J. E. Calinom, Esq., moved to lay on the ble the last two recolutions relating to Ag-cultural propers, which motion was rejected.

noted to have 1.0 elanes h

Dr. Gisses, move 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 amnded, was adopted. Dr. W. S. REYNOLDS, moved that

Committee of three, be appointed by the President to communicate the Resolution to which was spreed to, and Dr. W. S. REV. NOLDS, Hon. A. P. BUTLER, and Hon. J. S. RICHARDSON, were appointed. The President laid before the Conven-

ion, a communication from Mr. R. E. Rus-SELL, proprietor of the Botanic Garden accompanied by a specimen of Loaf Sugar, manufactured in France, from the Beet, and several specimens of Native Silk ; with a request that they be laid before the Couvention.

On motion of Mn Quash.

Resolved. That the Convention return hanks to Mr. RUSSELL, for the specimens of Sugar and Silk, presented by him ; and Also, to Mr. J. Bases, of Boston, for the

pamphlets on Agriculture. On motion the specimens, of Sugar and

Silk, before the Convention. were presented

W. GRAMORS 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 Received, That is a fraud upon the pub-

lic, whenever a Bank, or other chartered corporation, declares a dividend upon borrowed money, or upon any basis, other than its clear receipts, and good faith profils.

Resolved, That if it by 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 other classes of the community, from which the people derive many of their chief secur. ities.

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 SILK MEETING.

A special meeting of the Philadelphin count of t' e fineness of its fibre, and conse-County Silk Seciety, convened in the hall quently was not less valuable for that reas. of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, on on. Mr. R also state lanother interesting Phursday afternoon, 24th October. From fact relative to the preservation of the morus the very brief and imperfect notice given of the meeting, only a small attendadce was calculated on; but the intelligent substantmulticaulis through the winter ; he said that although it was the first year rather a tender tree, yet it was only so the first- year, and al gentlemen, not connected with the socieeven then would, in a majority of cases. y, who mainly constituted the numerous austand the winter better than if protected. ince on the occasion, was not only agree- Last winter he tried the following experireducing the cultivation of cotton to the exably susprising, but, from the subsequent ment; a certain portion of his trees he careproceedings, afforded a striking evidence of fuily bound up with straw as the ygrew ; the absorbing interest that pervades the while another portion, in the same patch, he community in relation to the c Itiva ion and left without the least projection, and the remanufacture of silk. A number of lades suk was, that those he took so much care in were also present, who, from the attention projecting against the weather, were despaid to the proceedings and the surprise extroyed down to the very roor, while those pressed at the beautiful samples of Ameriunprotected were not injured in the slightest can manufactured silks exhibited on the ocdegree, not even the tender extremates of casion, showed how deep an interest they the branches perceptibly suffered. The felt in the success of a business which whole tenor of Mr. R.'s remarks were highmust essentially ameliorate the condition of ly satisfactory and encouraging a certain class of their own tax. Dr. Mease, of Philadelphia, offered some After the meeting was organ zed and the interesting facts in relation to the silk basiminutes of the proceeding one were read and ness in Ph.l.delphia, prior to the Revoluadopted; the fellow gentlemen were admit. tion ; that a company was formed, which ted members of the society : Joseph Ripka. sent to England 741 lbs. of cocoons in one George W. Ash, John Wilbank, Dr. D. P. year, and upwards of 600 lbs. another. Gebhard, Hiram Ayres. Benjamin M. Ilinwhich being manufactured there, was re ch nan and Thomas Estleck. turned to the Philadelphia market for sale. On request Mr. Welbank, of Philadel-The Doctor spok · decidedly in favour of phia, went into a brief history of his exestablishing a filature in Puiladelphia, and perience in the manufacture of silk goods. thought that it would exercise a very strong and at the same time exhibited beautiful speafluence on the cultivation of silk. cimens of sewing s lk of every quality and Mr. Comfort, of Byberry, also gave h colour; handkerchiefs of many different patexperience and convictions on the subject teros ; hose, g oves, der. &c. Mr. W. sta-He stated, that from a trial the present sea ed that the sewing silk was principally manson as to the number of worms a single ufactured from American raw silk, and the hand was capable of feeding, he was confiother articles from the imported, simply bedent that the estimated expenses of this part cause it was impossible to obtain the neces. of the operation was greatly overrated, if sary supply yet from our own raising ; that his mole of feed ng was adopted. Instead he greatly preferred our own article to of gathering the leaves singly according to | ded to the indifference with which the news. the imported, on accounts of its superior the common practice, he recommended he strength and lustre, the great ease with mowing of the tops of the trees off with a which it is made up, and the trifting waste sevine, and throwing the branenes and all to in its manufacture. For these advantages the worms, he said they were fond of crawhe paid an advance of fifty cents in the ling on the branches, the tender part of pound for the American over the imported which they vorac ously consumed in preferarticle. Its also stated a very important ence to the leaf, and think + that the air hay. 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 consequently an increased value would be slight elevation or looseness of the food, has given to the cocoons, as by this discovery a beneficial influence on the health of the a considerable expense was avoided. Mr. W. also spoke of the injurious policy of the insect. Mr. Comfort alluded to the cry of hun. general government, in discriminating in the bug ! numbug ! humbug ! raised by the ene. duty on manufactured and raw silk, and mies of the silk cause, who have taken hoped that mensures would be taken to re-nedy the evil. He concluded by saying that he should be happy to have his manu-factory visited by the public, and gave a every means to decry it, and discourage those whose convictions had induced them to engage in it. " They call it," said Mr general invitation to that offict. Mr. Gill, of Mount Pleasant, Ohio, being C., another merino sheep speculation. Tint is precisely what I want ; I am desirous of making another merino sheep business of called on, exhibited a number of splendid, samples of silk goods, now in the course of manufacture in his establishment, all from it ; for where is the person who knows any thing, that does not know the immense value of the introduction of merino sheep into this raw silk of his own raising, among which were beautiful figured satins, ribands, belts, country. Nothing, save cotton itself, has of opening in Philadelphia an exhibition of velvets, dsc. Mr. Gill stated, that although heronly commenced operations a few months since, and his machinery was made by the present noble enterprise, as a poculiar object tended more to the prosperity of the United

nanics of the neighbour set be was prepared to manufacture any article of silk made any where in any coun. try, and could afford them at prices to compute with the imported article, notwithstan-ding they are now admitted free of duty. Mr. G, fed his worms from almost every variety of the mulberry tree, and although bis morus multicaults was only of this sea-son's growth, yet he gave it his decided and unqualified preference over all others. He further stated, that notwithstanding the ex-

FARMERS' GAZETT

tra account of expenditure he was at the pre-sent season, yet, after allowing most liberally 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 firmly believed, that with proper care and industry, double that amount could be made per acre on cocoons alone.

Mr. M'Carty, of Pulladelphia, also exhibit ted to the society some of the most spleadid samples of silk goods, manufectured at Ec. onomy, in Beaver 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, ribands, &c. &c. of various qualities and pat erns, all madfrom 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 idant business has already made in the country.

Mr. George W. Ash, of Philadelphia, likewise exhibited some unusually fine spemens of silk reeled in his family, the pro. duce of worms fed in his family, without fixtures or any of the ordinary conveniences at trifling expense, and that he contemplain feeding. He also produced before the Society a beautiful pair of stockings, made the ensuing winter ! He said behad entire from cocoons which had been perforated by the woth or miller; they were, speaking withic 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 he most valuable purposes.

Mr. Riples, of Manayuak, also address d perience in the silk business, and of its importance to the country. . . e had been engaged in feeding worms on the white Italan mulberry for nine years, but since he had tried the morus multicauls, he gave it hs decided preference for various reasons ; 1st. The leaf was much larger. 24. The worm consumed a greater proportion of it than any other leaf. 3d. One man could feed as many worms from it in a day, as four could from the other varieties, while the silk it produced was equal if not superior o that of any other. 4th. The rapidity and ease by which the morus multicaults 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, for as that species pro luced the coarsest fibre, it was best adapted to the silk manufacture in its present state. In these views Mr. Ripka differed, and thought that the cocoon was not objectionable on ac-

of their ridicule and comparison. Who does not recollect," con inued Mr. C., " the price we had to pay for our cloths and woollen 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 dellar a vard, cost five then; and for Eugl 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 have lived long enough to see it. merino sheep, indeed ! why, in 1938 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, anu 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 interesting sight, and crediable to the ingenuity of Mrs. A. He also stated that during the summer he fed a million and a half of worms, and had now feeling half a million more ; that he had discovered a method for preserving the leaves through the winter, perfectly fresh, ted continuing the operations the while of 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 he rd of the meeting, and feeling a deep interest in the success of the silk cause in this country, he had attended, and with permission would say a word or two on the subject. He wishes 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 d-stined, at a very early day, to inlist in is behalf, a large portion of the energies, ingenuity and skill of the American prople, and ence on the smiles and frowns, the whichs and caprices of foreign countries. He be heved firmly, that the silk business would speedily exercise as great an influence on the incrests of the country as cotton itself. He will remembere I when the whole Sou h western country rais d only cight bid s of coton ; -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 hun Ired thousand bales were the un. oust produce of that very same extent of territory, commanding a yearly income of about on- hun led and fifty million of lolars !--- And he said that he was fully sutis fied that silk to an equal amount, could be produced with n the same limits, without

Who | of employing a person to deliver a course nearly red hot, with the horny boofs of casof lectures on the cultivation and manufacture of silk.

On behalf of the society, KENDERTON SMITH, Pres't

## P. R. FEBAS, Socretary. SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

How to make three pair of boots last an long as six, and longer :

SEASONABLE HINTS-The following ex tract from Col. Macerone's "Seasonable Hints," which appeared in the Mechanical 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, dec. he says :-"I will not conclude without inviting the attention of your read. ers 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 last six yours, (no sho s) and 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 printer's brush, until neither the solo 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 been wax, in an ounce of turpentine, to

ed with th the wax fire. 1 wax. or any rota the the which should in them ductor of h , the feet are always stone floor." Messrs. Editors tried the expe

which add a i

day or two

riment, and I are the he above extract fish to keep this vit hat all stated in Deeming it sel receip: to mysel all may benefi by i I send it to you, the all these hard times

It is well known to most of our readers, that the L gindeture of '37 & '38 placed about 1,000,000 of acres of the State Lands under the chaired of the Board of the Li erary Fond, As the proceeds arising from the color of these lands, are to be de-EANDS. nuity and skill of the American prople, and that it would operate as a powerful lever in protecting the courty against revulsions the the present, from its de rading depend. we lay before our read-ars the following 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 Lier ry Board lie chiefly in the castern section of the Slace, and are mostly Swamp means of of a small pair of forceps. Beyond Lands, which it will be necessary to drain, that, all fric ion is dangerous, and will before they can be brought into calavation. When drained, however, they are sufficient ly elevated, to present overflow in the wettest season. There are about 80,000 acres in Hyde and Tyrrel, which are now being apply it to the part affected." dramed 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 nethird finished in January. The se-cond is about 6 miles long, and but little reeably surprised to see from the beautiful progriss has been mide on it. The cost samples of silk goods before thim, the pro- of constructing these canals will be, by con gress which the business had already mode ; tract, about \$90,000.

tle, 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 the following mixture, with very good effect. Melt together, in an earthen pipkin, half a pound of tallow, 4 oz. of hogslard, 2 oz. of urpentine, and as much boos-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 elso hald 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 suet. In all cases, the boots must be quite dry, and the mixture applied very waim

## USEFUL DIRECTIONS.

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 evelids are first rubbed with the hand, which ack. A 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 it is follows :

"Let the head be leant forward, and the upper eyelid raised by the person suffering. who will be more gentle than another can be; by this means he will commonly sucthe natural conse. ching the eyend, and to solution, is a flow of tears, which it in f bring the them the intruding body, or carry it towards the 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 he 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 towards the nose, which usually effects the desired object. Further from this 1 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 insuets, 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 produce unflammation. The following is a simple mode of dissipating any main out swell caused by such accidents. Mix a small quantity of viorgar with water, and

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 To reclaim these lands for immediate of clean water, (if a little warm the better)

Gen. J. H. Adams called for a division Gen. J. H. Adams called for a division of the question on Dr. Davis's resolutions, and that the first resolution be considered expanded, which was agreed to, and the resolution alloptod, viz : *Resolved*, Thes a State Agricultural So-cie y be formed forthwith, to meet in Colum-

Or. Davis then moved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the chair, to report to this Convention, 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 Degistrative to require the several Tax Col-dectors of this State, to take a return annually, of the same paid by each person in their respective districts and parishes, for western preduce, his a for hogs, horses, and mules, nd make a return thereof to such officer boy may direct. This resolution was read and, on motion of Major Felder, resolution was taken up, and referred to e of pine

resident announced the following Geo. MeDuffle, of Abbeville, Dr. James B. Davis of Fairfield, Hon. J. P. Richardson, of Sumter, Hon. B. F. Dunkin, of all Saints, Hon. James Gragg, of Richland. Hon. R. P. W. Allston, of Prince Georg

Winyaw, Col. Thomas Finckeny, of Pendleton, W. Benoks, Esq., of Edgefield, W. Gilmore Simms, Esq., of Barnwell. The President read a communication from Dr. S. Blanding, presenting two cop. Ics of the New England Parmer, from Mr. J. Breck, of Boston, which was referred to Mc. W. Gilmoro Simms introduced

the W. Gilmore Simms introduced a manable and resolutions recommending to be Legislature to procure a tract of land in each District, and establish a form and free school on it in the room of the present free

motion of J. B. Calhoun the pream evolutions were laid upon the table, onvention adjourned till half after o'clock next meroing.

THURSDAY[EVENING, 28. A. CALHOVN, Esq., introduced the g Resolution ;

and the statements which he had in that meeting heard so well authenticated, conand profitableness. He alluded to the ne. can ds. and this will swell the cost of draincessity of opening an exh bi ion of Amer can ing to \$ i0,000 more, or \$150,000 for the silk goods in Philadelphia; that city 50.000 acres, was considered the head quarters of the silk business, and persons coming there

tent of a single dollar. He sail he was ag-

would see for themselves, what had been was really aston shed at the singularly invoterate opposition existing against the cause in the very place where, before all others, opposition was unjustifiable. Not a horel, steamboat, stage, or rail road car did he enter, but the everlasting word ousiness. No arguments were used, or facts adduced to prove it one-it appeared o be sufficient for heir purpo es that they

denounced it as such. Had these acted from patriotic views, nd had they read the history of the rise and progress of the cot. ton business in the Unied States, they could never have come to the untenable and unchariable conclusion which they evince such a readmess and satisfaction in promulgating on every occasion. He also alludpaper press too generally treated the sub. ject, especially the daily of Philadelphia and

other large cities. He attributed this indifference or lukewarmness to a want of knowle ge of facts as they existed ; as he contended that no unprejudiced mind, no on particite ally devoted to the prosperity of his country, after a full and candid investigation giving it is warment support and bast 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 standing in Mississippi, but desired that his on motion of Allerman Scott, Resolved.

prepare for signature a memorial to Congress, praying that the former duty on manufactured silk goods may be restored. Resolved, that the executive committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency

American manufactured silk goods, and also of establishing a filature. Resolved, that the executive committee

cultivation, it will be necessary to cut canals, and soveral times open and close the lids. vine-d him s ill more, if poss ble, of it's value at convenient distances tr butary to the main

A part of this tract is heavily timbered with Cypress, Poplar and other growth from other places were soxious to see, and common to the rich swamp lands in the eastern counties-but a larger proportion done and what could be done. He said he 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 indges equal to the rich lands of the Val lev of Mississippi. It is believed that these lands, when thoroughly reclaimed, will sell readily at \$5 per acre-as lands of the " humbug" met his ears in relation to this same quality, when fit for cultivation, sell around Mattamuskeet 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 eather side, nearly equal in quality to the lands of Hyde an I Tyrell. In other counties examinations have not yet bee male, 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 discourof the subject, could besitate a moment in age 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 tar beneath him the beloved employment of the first consuls and dictators of Romo. 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, followthat the executive committee be requested to ed by his whole court, sets his hand to the plough, and sows a small piece of land .-Hence China is the best cultivated coun ry in the world. It nourishes an innumerable multi ude of people, that at first appears to the traveller too great for the space they Vattel's Law of Na ions. possess."

Varnish for iron or steel. T'e Nantucket Inquirer states that "a permanent be instructed to inquire into the expediency varnish is obtained by rubbing iron in a state

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, Nov. 26. Mr. Huger moved a resolution in relation to the number of standing committees, which, on motion of Mr. Aliston was referred to the committee on the Rules. The committee next day reported the following substitute.

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

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 Va. cant Officers.

6. A Committee on Claims and Grievan

7. A Committee on the Military and Pensions.

8. A Committee on Education and Religion.

9 A Committee on Incorporations and Engrossed Acts.

10. A Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements.

11. A Committee on Roads and Build.

12. A Committee on the Lunutic Asylum and Medical Accounts,

13. A Committee on the Legislative Library.

Resolved, That no member of the Senate shall be placed on more than one of the above Committees, exception Privileges and Elections, or Federal Relations, and on the Legislative Library.

Which were considered and agreed to.

Nov. 27. Mr. Higgins presented three everal Memorials of sundry citizens of Newberry District, in relation to the licence aw, praying the repeal thereof;

Also, the Presentments of the Grand Ju. ry for Newberry District, Fall Term, 1839; Reterred to Judicinry Commmittee.

On motion of Mr. Gregg, ordered, that he foregoing Memorials, with all others relating to the same subject : be referred to a Special Joint Committee of both Houses, and that a Message be sent to the House.