

asking the appointment of such Committee.

Thursday, November 28.

The Senate met, pursuant to adjournment, and the Journal of yesterday was read.

The President announced the following Standing Committee of the Senate, as recognized under the Resolution of yesterday viz:

On Privileges and Elections: Messrs. Huger, Higgins, Quash, Glover and De Treville.

On Federal Relations: Messrs. Pinckney, Abston, Huger, Quash, Beatty, Rhet and Gregg.

On Finance and Banks: Messrs. Bennett, Pinckney, Scott, English and Druggals.

On the Judiciary: Messrs. Gregg, Huger and Higgins.

On accounts and Vacant Offices: Messrs. Glover, Littlejohn, Munro and Murdock.

On Claims and Grievances: Messrs. De Treville, Frampton, Stone, Smart and Massey.

On the Military and Pensions: Messrs. Jones, Evans, Norris, Goodwyn and Grimball.

On Education and Religion: Messrs. Alston, and Dawson and Powe.

On Incorporations and Engrossed Acts: Messrs. Quash, Jeer, Lawton, Verdict and Mims.

On Agriculture and Internal Improvements: Messrs. Rhet, Caughman, Jenkins, Pony and Wilson.

On Roads and Bridges: Messrs. Beatty, Cannon, Guardian, Crawford and Dubose.

On the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts: Messrs. Dunavant, Herriot and Carr.

On the Legislature Library: Messrs. Quash, Gregg and Powe.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On Wednesday, Nov. 27. Mr. E. J. Arthur was elected Reporter of the House.

Mr. Meminger introduced a Resolution, that the Comptroller General be directed to report to this House, what amount of the Bonds of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail Road Company, has received the guaranty of the State; and for information as to the interest paid on said Bonds.

Friday, November 20.

Mr. Griffin submitted a Resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to enquire and report what claims exist in the Reports of the decisions of the Appeal Court of this State; how those claims may be filled, and in what manner the Reporters of this State have discharged their respective duties; which was agreed to.

Saturday, November 30.

Mr. Meminger submitted the Report of the Special Joint committee of both Houses, appointed at the last Session of the Legislature, to examine and Report on the condition and management of the Bank of the State of South Carolina. The Report recommends the adoption of certain resolutions prohibiting long and large accounts on loans; the loan of money on bonds; loans to Incorporated Trading Companies; the issue of mutilated and defaced bills; and the destruction of such bills; to ascertain the amount of former issues; requiring the debt of each debtor to be concentrated at one office; and to prohibit the Bank from a traffic in stock. The Report and Resolutions, with accompanying exhibits, were ordered to be printed, under the supervision of the Special Joint Committee, and made the special order of the day for Friday next, at 1 o'clock.

From the Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, Nov. 23.

Money affairs are very quiet. The market is becoming clearer. Good notes command only twenty-four per cent per annum! They discount a little on short paper, but with extreme caution. The following is the rate of the domestic exchanges:

EXCHANGES.

Table listing exchange rates for various locations including Rhode Island, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, N. Carolina, Savannah, Augusta, Charleston, and Appalachicola.

BANK NOTES.

Table listing bank notes for N. England, N.Y. (country), Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, Georgia, S. Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, and Kentucky.

New York, Nov. 24.

The British Queen has arrived. Money had been easier in England than when the Great Western left, and one reason given is the extensive reduction of commercial bills of exchange. American securities were not in any better favor when the Queen left than before. American flour was selling at 47c. per barrel.

At a meeting in Glasgow, October 15th, several resolutions were adopted, among which was one entreating the British Government to intercede with Spain and the United States in behalf of the Africans of the Amistad, and another praying that the independence of Texas may not be recognized. O'Connell took the strongest ground against Texas. Gen. Henderson, the Texian Minister to France, came out in the Queen, and it is stated that he found it impossible to obtain the recognition of Texian independence by the British Government.

Exchange on Philadelphia is from 10 to 12 per cent. discount. Exchange on London for the Russia packet ship is 108 1/2.

Nov. 26.

Of business in this city there is now not much. Many workshops are idle. Wages are not high and the demand is limited.

The money market slowly very slowly, is becoming easier.

FARMERS' GAZETTE.

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6, 1839.

The River is now navigable for steam boats.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

We can collect very little of interest from the published Journals in regard to what is doing in this body. From other sources we learn that the subject which seems to excite most interest is the establishment of bodies in the several Districts to whom will be committed the duties now discharged by commissioners of Roads, Commissioners of Free Schools, Ordinaries &c. with perhaps other duties discharged in some of the States by what are called County Courts. 2. The establishment of a Penitentiary, which however it is not expected will be done this session. 3. The License, or Temperance question. What, if any thing will be done on this subject is yet uncertain. 4. And lastly the suspension of specie payments by some of the banks. This subject it is expected will be brought up in some form and discussed, but with what result is uncertain.

CONGRESS.

Last Monday was the day for the meeting of this body, and the uncertainty which of the great political parties would have the floor in the House and would there be a Speaker on the general attendance of members elected on the first day of the session. It is supposed that the balance of power will be with the New Jersey Democracy. They are entertained in some quarters, on account of threats thrown out by a few reckless individuals, that violence might possibly be used to prevent the members who have the certificates of election but whose seats are contested from being qualified and voting; and that the scenes at Harrisburg last winter would be repeated at Washington this winter. We cannot, however, look upon such apprehensions, however sincerely entertained, otherwise than as visionary.

There is another case of contested election which may have created some sparring at the opening of the session; especially if it was found that parties were so equally divided that a single vote would decide the election of speaker. After the election in Philadelphia, more than a year ago, a certificate of his election was regularly made out for Mr. Naylor by Governor Riker, who issued his proclamation that Mr. Naylor was elected. Gov. Porter since elected, has now issued his proclamation that Mr. INGERSOLL was the man chosen at that election, and has given Mr. Ingersoll a certificate. Both no doubt appeared at the organization of the House, each having the certificate of the Governor of Pennsylvania that he was the man elected.

AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

The proceedings of this body we have copied as far as they have been published in the Columbia papers. A great deal has not been accomplished; nor could a great deal have been reasonably expected from a first meeting of the kind in the present state of agriculture in South Carolina. But the beginning of a great reform has been made; or rather, a reform, previously commenced in all parts of the state will receive an impulse from the convention that will hasten its progress. The first step towards improvement in any business is a conviction that it is both needed and attainable. It is abundantly evident that this conviction, in regard to the state of agriculture in South Carolina, now prevails extensively, and is deepening and spreading in all parts of the state, more especially where agricultural papers are most read.

As was to have been expected in so large a body and in times of high political excitement and party warfare, there were a few persons in the convention, whose heads were filled with other subjects than those bona fide agricultural, - subjects having in fact, properly no connection with agriculture, than the criminal code, or judiciary system of the state or national Government. And as was to have been equally expected, in a body composed chiefly of practical common sense planters, many of them among the most respectable and enlightened citizens of the state, such subjects when introduced, were promptly laid on the table, there to sleep the sleep of death.

Among the reported proceedings of the House of Representatives of this state on the 27th. Nov. we find the following, which we copy separately and conspicuously, for the purpose of manifesting our approbation of the course pursued by the Speaker and the House.

Mr. Reid presented the Petition of sundry Citizens of this State, praying that the Legislature refrain from increasing the price of Licenses, and that they be reduced to former rates.

The Speaker brought to the notice of the House a part of the Petition, and read the following words: "We are determined to abide by no such enactments;" and put the question, Will the House receive the Petition?

Mr. Perry moved that the Petition be not received; whereupon Mr. Reid asked and obtained leave to withdraw the same.

Whether the Speaker discovered the objectionable sense either himself or it was pointed out to him by Mr. Reid, does not appear on the Journal. If Mr. R. presented the petition without calling the attention of the House or the Speaker to its character, he deserved to be called up to the bar of the House and censured. Mr. R. probably consented to present a petition threatening rebellious resistance to the laws of the state, only to give an opportunity of letting it be seen that in South Carolina, such a petition would be treated as it deserved. We trust at least for the credit of the state that this was his motive.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—Of the towns which, on the first trial, failed to make a choice so many have elected Whig members as to give that party the decided ascendancy in the House of Representatives. The vacancies in the Senate arising from no candidate having a majority of all the votes cast in some of the towns, are to be supplied by the House. Whigs will of course be chosen, and both branches will be Whig.—It is ascertained that Moxton has not a majority of all votes given for Governor, and is therefore not elected. It therefore devolves on the House to select two out of the four having the highest number of votes, and on the Senate to choose from these two. Both houses will of course choose Gov. EVERETT.

Mr. Foster, U. S. Senator from Tennessee has resigned, and Mr. Grundy, Attorney-General of the United States has been elected in his place.

Mrs. M's Silk Farmer, of Philadelphia says "Owners of trees [in Pennsylvania] have abandoned all expectation of selling them at their real value, and are determined to use them as so much capital in the production of silk. At least one hundred cocoons will be fitted up in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, the average product of which will be one hundred pounds of silk. Some individuals we know will not content themselves with raising less than five hundred pounds as a beginning. The result of the next year's operations will be to satisfy tree owners of the obsolete value of their trees, which will be followed by a determination not to sell, while at the same time, others will be stimulated to buy, for the same reasons which induce the former to hold on." The same paper advances the opinion that owing to the great quantity of silk which will certainly be made in the country next year, and from that time forward, and the large profits which it will yield, "trees will sell for better prices a year or two hence than they sell for now" the same paper also states that cocoons can be sold as well as in common ten dollars in France.

MULTICAULIS.—SUPERIORITY OF LARGE CUTTINGS, AND SOUTHERN CUTTINGS.—Before last spring's planting, we entertained a theoretical prejudice against very large cuttings; but experience, the only sure teacher in such matters, then set us right. Some what more than an acre of the field which we were planting, being extremely poor, it was laid off in furrows 8 feet apart; in these furrows, at intervals of 3 feet small spadefulls of rough unrotted stable manure were dropped and divided into two portions, from 3 to 5 inches apart. These were then covered with the hoe, and one bud cuttings planted perpendicularly between them, with the upper end about two inches below the surface. Here were committed two errors, which caused a very bad stand. One was placing the manure, without a mixture of earth and in sandy soil, so near the cutting as to absorb the moisture from around it when drought came; the other, placing the lower end of the cutting, from which the roots spring, nearly or quite in contact with the hard, unbroken earth below, which prevented the tender rootlets, whose tendency is downward, from penetrating. Cuttings small enough to be divided with a strong sharp pen knife, were the first cut and planted; and afterwards three of larger size; from the same trees, which it required a small saw to divide. They all sprouted in the ground, except a very few of immature wood, from the tops of some branches; and had the season proved very favorable, all that sprouted would probably have lived, notwithstanding the errors in planting. But when the severe drought of spring came on, most of those which were small and of middling size,—indeed nearly all that were not large, died. In some rows where 75 were planted not a tree is standing; in some from two to half a dozen, and in others more, according to the size of the cuttings.—But the fact most worthy of remark, and most particularly to our purpose, is that of 25 cuttings, about an inch or more in diameter, which were planted together, and the row noted, 23 grew and produced very fine trees now in their places a standing evidence of the great superiority of large cuttings, whilst within a few feet of them are rows entirely vacant, planted at the same time, in precisely the same kind of soil, and in the same way, with the cuttings from the same stock, only of smaller size, but such as would be considered excellent in any market. The buds on some of the large cuttings were injured in sawing, and these were doubtless, the ones which failed. For the purpose of showing that the failure of so large a proportion of these cuttings is to be ascribed only to bad planting, it may be stated that a few days after the planting above referred to, other rows were planted between some of the first, with the same kind of cuttings, but in a different way; and from this latter planting the stand is most excellent for the season. It would be accounted good in any season. Here then is a fact as decisive as can be, in favor of large cuttings, proving conclusively that they will succeed, in a season and with management, which cause other and good cuttings to fail. But this is not all. In two other spots of the same field were also planted a few, perhaps 25 or 30 cuttings, an inch or more in diameter, all we had left of that size. These all grew. To be sure other cuttings planted at the same time also grew; but here is the difference; the sprouts from the large cuttings resembled, in vigor and rapidity of growth those from roots of which there were thousands in the field, more than they did those generally from cuttings of common size. Large cuttings, then, not only grow more certainly than small ones, should the spring prove unfavorable as often happens; but they also produce, the first season, better trees, and more foliage as well as more and better cuttings for future planting, even when

the small cuttings succeed. The productive value of one bud cutting, three quarters of an inch and upwards in diameter, cannot be less than half that of rooted plants, one year old, deprived of the wood for cuttings. Owing however to the general, perhaps we might say universal practice, of close planting by cultivators of nurseries, large cuttings are very rarely to be obtained.

Southern cuttings are also other things being equal much better, but for bud, than Northern, for the very obvious reason that the wood has a longer season to grow and mature. A few northern Nurseriesmen have expressed a different opinion. But when sincere it was theoretical, like our former opinion of large cuttings. The best known of those who expressed such an opinion, the Messrs. Princes of Long Island, contradicted it the very next season, by planting a nursery at the South. Northern cultivators who have tried southern cuttings without exception, so far as we have ever heard, prefer them.

Extraordinary excitement is said to have been caused in St. Louis, Mo. by a resolution of the Bank of Missouri not to receive any thing but specie, or the notes of specie paying banks, in payment of debts due to it. Business was suspended, public meetings were held, extras were issued from the printing office, and scarcely any thing else was talked of. How supremely ridiculous a civilized community render themselves by such excitement on such an occasion. The directors of the bank had a legal right to adopt such a resolution as the one complained of, and its debtors have a legal right to postpone payment till judgment can be obtained against them. In the mean time if able to pay their debts now in the notes of solvent, though for the time, non-specie-paying banks, they may obtain specie, and in this way get over the difficulty quietly and legally. The bank is more dependent upon the public than the public is upon the bank. If the bank attempts to exercise wanton oppression, let the public stand aloof from it; thus thus starting a revolution. Let all its bills in circulation be sent in and the specie be drawn for them, and let no others be taken from them. This would be a suitable and the only suitable and proper revenge, in case the bank has been guilty of any outrage calling for public vengeance, whilst, at the same time it confines itself within the limits of its legal rights. But we suspect, that if the truth was known, the men who are chiefly instrumental in fomenting the excitement, are unable, if debtors, to pay their dues in any kind of bills, or if not debtors, are offended because the bank refused them "accommodation," on inadequate security, or when the state of its affairs forbade further discounts. Every man who regards the security of person or property, or the durability of our republican institutions should on all occasions, set his face against the lawless violence to which our country seems to be rapidly tending.

The Hon. Felix Grundy, now a Torney General in the United States, has been elected United States Senator by the Legislature of Tennessee, in the room of Hon. E. H. Foster resigned. Mr. Grundy it will be remembered was the former Senator, and was succeeded by Mr. Foster two years ago, when the Whigs had the ascendancy in the Tennessee Legislature. Mr. Grundy is, we have understood, a man of unblemished private character; and if we recollect right, he did himself great honor a few years ago, in resisting the attempts of political partisans to drive him from the Senate in violation of his constitutional obligations when the scales had turned against the party which elected him. If his successor had had the same firmness of character and principle there would not now have been an opportunity to reward Mr. Grundy, as is done for his faithfulness to the constitution on that occasion. These remarks are made without any intentional bearing on either of the political parties now contending for the ascendancy in this country.

The new Steam Frigate, now building at Philadelphia, it is expected "will be completed in the spring of 1841."

It is stated in the Adams (Pa.) Sentinel that at a late term of the Court of Quarter Sessions in Harrisburg, at which it was expected the rioters who interfered with the organization of the Legislature of that state last winter, would be tried, "the whole array of jurors was quashed by Judge Potter, on account of alleged informality." The Harrisburg Telegraph says the court subsequently decided that the rioters shall not be again bound over for their appearance at any future court, and they are therefore set at liberty. Thus the ictors in one of the boldest and most reckless mobs ever assembled in this country, and on account of the example, the most dangerous, are suffered to escape with impunity.

ROBERT JAMES OWEN.—This fellow who was recently a candidate for Congress from Ohio, is now said to have, of the papers, to be a candidate for Governor of that state. The following is an extract from an address recently published in self defence against objections made to his religious belief.

"Ignorant men invent marvels and mysteries and imagine adventures and intrigues, and paint heroes and tyrants. But they seldom invent domestic precepts, or imagine unpretending doses of mercy or pious gentleness reformers. The inference is that the picture drawn in the gospel had its original; and that the original was a wise and amiable man; too wise and too amiable to be understood or appreciated by those who undertook to write his history."

We have no apprehension that any State in the Union would elect as its governor a man who avowed such a creed.

Rev. JOSEPH WOOD, D. D.—This eccentric, but ardently pious missionary has settled down as the pastor of a small congregation in a poor and obscure English village, where 500 a year is the salary allowed.

The Charleston Mercury has published the following notice of the proposed new road from the Columbia to the sea.

On the subject of the proposed new road from the Columbia to the sea, he presents without offering an opinion, the question whether the State shall secure the land, by paying of the 500,000 dollars, for which the Hamburg Company sold a previous mortgage, and which the Charleston Company is to pay. This is a very grave question, and in fact amounts to this—whether the State shall purchase the Hamburg Road at the price of three millions of dollars; for that she will have to pay the two millions for which she is surely may be considered certain.

A pretty round sum, TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, to pay for the credit of intending for one or two years to accomplish so magnificent a project as a Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.

A NEW AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

The following is from the Columbia Telescope of Nov. 27th.

In accordance with the wishes of many gentlemen from all parts of the State, especially members of the Agricultural Convention, we have determined to publish in this place a week AGRICULTURAL PAPER. It will be in a cheap but at the same time handsome shape; and edited by a gentleman of reputation, combining scientific with practical knowledge. The first No. will be issued as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made as to type &c. When the new paper begins, our present one will be discontinued. We have neither time nor inclination to publish two papers, and select the one by which we think, under present circumstances, we can be most useful to the State; and following the example of many a wiser man, we will now turn our sword into a plough-share.

Exhaustless Supply of Native Iron.—The cost of a rail road from the Iron Mountain (Mo.) to St. Louis (120 miles) is estimated at 2 1/2 millions of dollars. The Iron Mountain itself is represented to be about 400 feet in height, and three miles in length, literally covered with bright shining ore, having every appearance of metal which has been smelted. At the base of the mountain the ore is in pieces of a pound weight and upwards, but as you approach the apex the pieces increase in size to thousands of tons weight assuming the appearance of huge rocks, and those thin us masses are of a quality superior to any thing of the kind heretofore known.

Curious.—We learn from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, that a young married woman in that city who had been under medical treatment for several years for sciatica, by some physicians, and for rheumatism by others, was, on Monday, October 28th, effectually cured by the removal of a whole needle an inch and a half in length, which was found deeply imbedded in the great gluteal muscle. It was not known how long the needle had been in the body, but she remembers to have swallowed one about ten years since, and has suffered acutely in that region for six.

LOOK OUT FOR MORE MURDER MEN! A few days since, two gentlemen in a carriage, came into the neighborhood of Joseph Spurgeon, Esq., in Davidson County, and sold a Negro to Mr. Jacob Yokely, for \$600.

Mr. Yokely paid them in two horses, and \$100 cash—after which they left the neighborhood. The negro seemed well pleased with his new home until Saturday night last, when he decamped, and has not been heard of since.

The presumption is, from circumstances, that the whole was designed by the negro and men to swindle Mr. Yokely out of his property. After the men left, he was seen to have a \$100 bill, and some specie. Mr. Yokely is said to be an honest, hard-working man, but not so well qualified to judge between a Marred man and an honest man. It would be well for some of our honest farmers and tradesmen to be more on the alert towards strangers trafficking through the country, in negroes and other stolen property. Salisbury Carolina.

CINCINNATI, NOV. 28.

Pork.—On inquiring yesterday, we could not learn that a single hog had been purchased this fall by our pork-packers, or that any contract for hogs had been entered into. Hogs are more abundant than money. Drivers cannot make sales or get offers. Three dollars per hundred has been named, but purchasers cannot be found to offer that price, or drivers to take it. We doubt whether there will be many hogs packed this winter. No one seems to have much money to invest in pork, and we understand our banks will be unable to discount a dollar for that or any other business. Republican.

THE SEASON.—Letters from France, as our readers have seen, prognosticate, on the strength of early signs of it, a very severe winter. If we are to sugar any thing from signs here, we shall have a awful season of it. Already, the cold here is that of mid-winter. On Tuesday morning, in this neighborhood, the thermometer at sunrise was as low as at 13 Fahrenheit, and yesterday morning at 16. Nat. Intl.

Portraits by Wholesale.—A Belgic paper states that a curious application of the Daguerreotype, is to be made at the opening of the opening of the rail-road to Courtry, provide the sun shines. The camera obscura is to be placed on an eminence commanding the royal pavilion, the locomotive engines, the train of wagons, and the main part of the portage, and a picture brought into action exactly at the moment of the delivery of the inaugural speech. A diaphanous of canvas is to be stretched over the paper and for a general illumination which is to last the season.

CHERRYAW PRICES CURRENT. FRESH, December 6.

Table of market prices for various goods including Butter, Beans, Coffee, Flour, Hides, Iron, Lard, Oil, Pork, Rice, Sugar, Steel, Tobacco, and various other commodities.

ARRIVED, Dec. 5. Steamer Swallow with two lighters in tow with merchandise for S. Boyce & Beecher, Dunlap & Marshall McKay & Co., Calkil, W. & T. Bailey & Co. E. T. Foxworth, B. McIntosh, A. F. LaCourt, and others.

DEPARTED, Dec. 5. The Steamer Swallow with two lighters and 750 bales Cotton.

RECENTLY received at the Book Store a supply embracing a considerable variety of Songs Sacred, Sentimental and Miscellaneous also Marches, Waltzes, &c. and Music papers. December 4th, 1839.

New Stationery. Large supply of Stationery has been lately received at the Book Store including Black, Blue and Red Ink, Quills of various grades, steel pens, wafers, calling cards, blotting paper, blank and colored, and all the stationery, superior gold leaf, Camels hair pencils, German Flints &c. December 4th, 1839.

Teacher Wanted. To take charge of the City Academy, situated at the corner of Broad and Market streets, District S. C. competent to teach the English branches generally and the Classics of such satisfactory evidence must be furnished; so that the applicant can be considered a good character. The Scholastic year is divided into two sessions of six weeks each, the first commencing the 1st Monday in January, when there will be a vacation of two weeks before the commencement of the second session. Communications addressed to the proprietor of this paper will be forwarded until the 1st of December, when the door will be closed.

Motors for Mules. THE subscriber has for sale a large quantity of Patent Mules, which are of a superior quality which give value to the plantations, and MATURITY OF WOOD, they are not to be surpassed, particularly in the early part of the season, in the United States. It is a well known fact, that in the winter months, when the ground is so frozen, and the season is so cold, that it is very difficult to get the mules to work, and the consequent loss of money, and the consequent depreciation of every thing else, there are many who should apply early; because the mules are now offered in a market where the price is higher. For further particulars, calling and enquiring will be furnished without charge to those who purchase.

Blacksmiths Tools. A good supply of the above on hand and for sale cheap by December 4th, 1839.

Portraits by Wholesale.—A Belgic paper states that a curious application of the Daguerreotype, is to be made at the opening of the opening of the rail-road to Courtry, provide the sun shines. The camera obscura is to be placed on an eminence commanding the royal pavilion, the locomotive engines, the train of wagons, and the main part of the portage, and a picture brought into action exactly at the moment of the delivery of the inaugural speech. A diaphanous of canvas is to be stretched over the paper and for a general illumination which is to last the season.