[illegible] prices [illegible] the city [illegible] to the ch[illegible] stock already [illegible] from the panic. [illegible] cause of the panic [illegible] the injudicious proceed[illegible] and speculators in employ[illegible] to sell for them. We [illegible] one person who has about 15,000 [illegible] employed five different agents [illegible] for him, and each of these agents [illegible] advertised *fifteen thousand trees*. This swells the amount of trees in the public estimation five-fold—making 75,000 trees out of 15,000!

We repeat, that our deliberate opinion is that the trees now going will sell readily at fifty cents to a dollar, if they are down to five or ten [illegible] provided the growers keep out of market till that time. If the present state of things continues, no one can tell what will be the results. If growers keep the [illegible] overstocked, as at present, and [illegible] sales in the manner at [illegible] we should not be surprised if [illegible] were down to five or ten [illegible] scarcely [illegible] sell at all. Every [illegible] wish the [illegible] of the growers. They [illegible] readily [illegible] fifty cents to a dollar, as they can five to ten years; and much more so; for if the prices are fifty cents and upwards, the trees will sell much more rapidly than if they are down to ten or twenty cents. Let no one suppose we wish to favour the mere tree grower. No such thing. But we know that if the trees bear a good price next spring, the propagation of them will go on; if the[illegible] a low price it will stop of course. Therefore, we are advocating the legitimate silk culture in endeavouring to keep up the price of trees; for at present we have not [illegible] hundredth part trees enough to supply the country for the silk business.

The States composing the German Customs Union possessed, towards the close of 1838, eighty-seven manufactories of beet root sugar in full operation, viz: Prussia, 63; Bavaria, 5; Wurtomburg, 3; Darmstad, 1; other States, 15; besides 66 which were then constructing. The refining of cane sugar is an important branch of industry in the States of the Union. No less than 800,000 quintals are yearly refined therein; 750,000 of which are for home consumption, and the remainder for exportation. At the close of 1838, the number of sugar refineries in those States was 78, viz: in Prussia, 66; Bavaria, 7; Saxony, 2; Electoral Hesse, 2; Grand Duchy of Hesse, 1.

The cultivation of silk in Prussia is yearly increasing, notwithstanding the frosts which destroy every winter a considerable number of mulberry trees. In the neighborhood of Potsdam there are now 278 plantations of that tree. Last year's crop exceeded 13,000 pounds of silk of an excellent quality, which sold at the rate of from 30s. to 37s. 50c. per pound.

FATALITY OF FASHIONS.

It is a startling fact that human life is shorter in New England now than it was fifty years ago. There are diseases now which were hardly known then, and which hurry thousands to a premature grave.—What is the cause of all this? Has our climate essentially changed? No—unless it be for the better. The cause is to be found doubtless in the corrupting fashions of the times, which regulate the food and the dress of people, and which make idleness more [illegible] than honest sturdy industry.—We deprecate those fashions; they are rapidly leading us as a people into those excesses which have proved the other and curse nations. It is time this subject were looked into with as much solicitude and care as politicians look for the causes of civil liberty and public good.

In olden times—in the days of the revolution, when sons cracked willingly in the fields and the fields, and partook of the simple but substantial fare of their own farms, when daughters wore thick shoes, home gowns and labored at the spinning wheel and loom, such diseases as consumption and dyspepsia were seldom or never known. Doctors were rare acquaintances then. But now, if a young man would appear respectable, he must carry a green bag rather than a meal bag to mill; he must wield a yard stick, rather than a hoe or shovel; and as for young ladies—alas! it would sod their lily hand and be an irreparable disgrace to be seen cleaning houses or be caught at a wash tub. Their shoes must be of kid thin as wafers: their chests must be pent up in corsets as closely as a [illegible] foot, and their time must be spent [illegible] street yarn, thumbing the piano [illegible] discursing sentimental songs.—All these fashions are prejudical to human life and health. Oh, that fashion would ever take the right direction, and go upon the maxim of sanctioning nothing which interferes with the laws of health. Then would the hopes of our country brighten, and individuals would enjoy an amount of comfort which is now too willingly but blindly sacrificed to the taste. Maine Cultivator.

GEORGETOWN BAR.

We do not know that this is the most auspicious time for asking appropriations by the General Government for any object whatever, but it is never too early, or out of place, to make a good beginning. The attempt to make a Ship channel from Winyaw Bay to the ocean across North Island, proved (as is known we presume to the greater part of the people in this section of the State) a total failure. Since then, the Port and Bar of Georgetown, have not received much attention, from the Congress of the Union. We should be grateful however, that so bold and expensive an effort was made, in our behalf. The line of the canal can even now, if we mistake not, be traced, and any one at all conversant, with the formation of soils, will discover the impracticability of keeping open, the smallest [illegible] of the kind without an enormous expenditure of money. It would require not [illegible] that the sides of the canal should be supported by massy walls of brick or stone, but that the whole water line south of it, and a very great part of that to the North, should be skirted with similar defences against the waters of the Bay on one side, and those of the sea on the other; otherwise, the water would soon meet in the rear of the walls, and overthrow them. It is for this reason, we have characterized the enterprise as bold, and expensive. Our view in adverting to the fact now, is to invite attention to another, and we believe, perfectly practicable plan for improving our Bar. One which will cost (in comparison with the other) but a trifling expenditure, while the work will be as durable as the coast itself. It is well known, and therefore we do not mention it as information, that all the waters of Winyaw Bay and its tributaries, pass to the ocean through the North Inlet, and over the main Bar to our Harbor, except the small body which, branching from the Bay, to the right, from South Island. Now to our mind, it appears very clear that the only sure and permanent increase of depth on the Bar, is to be had by stopping the vent of water at North Inlet, which with the object before us, we think it more proper to call *outlet*. This can be effected by dropping arose ballast across this outlet, from the North end of North Island, to the opposite point of Debordieu's, till a continuous barrier of stone is raised from shore to shore, a foot or two above the highest spring tides. The sand, put in motion by the water and blown from the now connected shores, will in a brief space of time fill all the interstices in, and cover the top of the embankment, making it impervious to water, and lasting, as the world. The sure consequence of closing this passage will be, that instead of two currrents flowing through different channels to the Ocean, there will be but one, which moving onward with increased volume velocity, and power, will fret away, and deepen the passage through the boar, carrying the drift sand far into deep water. By this natural action of the water, we should in a very few years have depth enough, to pass any merchant ship over our bar, and then will Georgetown become what her vast back river and other natural advantages seem to have destined her to be. To this suggestion it may be objected, that the drift sand will form another shoal, and we admit, that it will either do that, or, by settling upon the present shoals, elevate them into islands. Which we conceive to be a matter of no importance, for the drift will not be deposited any where, till it shall have ceased to feel the impetus which removed it from the bar; so that, whether a new shoal be formed, or an old one transformed into an island, is a matter of no moment, there being necessarily a deep, and spacious channel between, either, and the Bar. Another great advantage of our proposition is that the work once done, it will never require repair. These are crude ideas, but we venture nevertheless, to ask for them the calm consideration, which the great importance to our Port of a ship channel, requires of those whose duty, it is, to act upon such matters. Suppose the Legislature, requests our delegation, to move Congress, on this subject—does *Georgetown* wish her back country, ask too much? We refer to the Tax returns, and challenge an answer in the affirmative.

Geo. Town American.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

ROLL OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SENATE.

Maine.	S. Carolina.
John Ruggles	John C Calhoun
Reuel Williams	Wm C Preston
New Hampshire.	Georgia.
Henry Hubbard	Wilson Lumpkin
Franklin Pierce	Alfred Cuthbert
Vermont.	Alabama.
Samuel Prentiss	Wm R King
Samuel S Phelps	Clement C Clay
Massachusets.	Mississippi.
John Davis	R J Walker
Daniel Webster	John Henderson
Rhode Island.	Louisiana.
Nehemiah R Knight	R C Nicholas
Nathan F Dixson,	Alex. Mouton
Connecticut.	Tennessee.
Perry Smith	Hugh L White
Thadeus Betts	Felix Grundy
New York.	Kentucky.
Silas Wright	J J Critterden
One vacancy	Henry Clay
New Jersey.	Ohio.
Garret D Wall	Wm Allen
S L Southard	Benj Tappan
Pennsylvania.	Indiana.
James Buchanan	Oliver H Smith
One vacancy	Albert S White
Delaware.	Illinois.
Thomas Clayton	J M Robinson
One vacancy	R M Young
Maryland	Missouri
Wm D Merrick	Lewis F Linn
John S Spence	T H Benton
Virginia.	Michigan.
Wm H Roane	John Norvell
One vacancy	One vacancy
North Carolina.	Arkansas.
Bedford Brown	Wm S Fulton
Robert Strange	A H Sevier

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Maine.

Nathan Clifford	Virgil D Parris
Albert Smith	Hugh J Anderson
Benjamin Randall	Joshua A Lowell
George Evans	Thomas Davee

New Hampshire.

Charles G Atherton	Edmund Burke
Jared W Williams	Ira A Eastman
Tristram Shaw	

Massachusetts.

Abbot Lawrence	Wm B Calhoun
Leverett Saltonstall	Wm S Hastings
Caleb Cushing	Henry Williams
Wm Parmenter	John Reed
Levi Lincoln	John Q Adams
George N Briggs	(One Vacancy)
Rhode Island.	
Jos L Tillinghast	R B Cranston
Connecticut.	
Joseph Trumbull	Thos B Osborne
William L Storrs	Truman Smith
Thos W Williams	Jno H Brockway
Vermont.	
Hiland Hall	John Smith
William Slade	Isaac Fletcher
Horace Everett	
New York.	
Thos B Jackson	John G Floyd
Jas de la Montayne	David P Brewster
Ogden Hoffman	Tho C Crittenden
Edward Curtis	John H Prentiss
Moses H Grinnell	Judson Allen
James Monroe	John C Clark
Gouverneur Kemble	S B Leonard
Charles Johnson	Amasa Dana
Nathaniel Jones	Edward Rogers
Rufus Palen	Nehemiah H Earl
Aaron Vanderpoel	Christo'er Morgan
John Ely	Theron R Strong
Hiram P Hunt	Francis Granger
Daniel D Barnerd	Meredith Mallory
Anson Brown	Thos Kempshall
David Russell	Seth M Gates
Augustus C Hand	Luther C Peck
John Fine	Richard P Marvin
Peter J Wagner	Millard Fillmore
Andrew W Doig	Char's F Mitchell
New Jersey.	
John B Ayerigg	Jos F Randolph
John P B Maxwell	Char's C Stratton
William Halsted	Thos J Yorke
Pennsylvania.	
Lemuel Paynter	James Cooper
John Sergeant	Wm S Ramsey
Geo W Toland	Geo McCulloh
Charles Naylor	David Petrikin
Edward Davies	R H Hammond
Francis James	Saml W Morris
John Edwards	Charles Ogle
Joseph Fornance	A G Marchand
John Davis	Enos Hook
David D Wagener	Isaac Leet
Peter Newhard	Richard Biddle
Geo M Keim	William Beatty
William Simonton	Thos Henry
James Gerry	John Gailbraith
Delaware.	
Thomas Robinson.	
Maryland.	
John Dennis	Solomon Hillen Jr
Philip F Thomas	Wm Cost Johnson
J T H Worthington	Francis Thomas
James Carroll	Daniel Jenifer
Virginia.	
Henry A Wise	Walter Coles
Joel Holleman	James Garland
Francis E Rives	Wm L Goggins
John M Botts	William Lucas
R M T Hunter	Geo B Samuel
John Taliaferro	Robert Craig
Charles F Mercer	Geo W Hopkins
Linn Banks	Andrew Beirne
Geo C Dromgoole	Joseph Johnson
John W Jenes	Lewis Steinrod
John T Hill	
North Carolina.	
Kenneth Rayner	Wm Montgomery
Jesse A Bynum	John Hill
Edward Stanley	Charles Fisher
Charles Shepard	Henry W Connor
James J McKay	James Graham
Micajah T Hawkins	Lewis Williams
~~Edmund Deberry~~	
South Carolina.	
Isaac E Holmes	Thos D Sumpter
Waddy Thompson Jr.	Sampson H Butler
Francis W Pickens	R Barnwell Rhett
John Campbell	John K Griffin
James Rogers	
Georgia.	
Lott Warren	R W Habersham
E A Nisbet	Wm C Dawson
T B King	J C Alford
Mark A Cooper	Edward J Black
W T Colquitt	
Kentucky.	
Linn Boyd	Wm J Graves
Philip Triplet	John White
Jos R Underwood	Richard Hawes
Sherrod Williams	L W Andrews
Simeon W Anderson	Garret Davis
Willis Green	Wm O Butler
John Pope	
Tennessee.	
William B Carter	Meredith P Gentry
Abraham McClellan	H M Waterson
Joseph L Williams	Aaron V Brown
Julius W Blackwell	Cave Johnson
Hopkins L Turney	John W Crockett
Wm B Campbell	C H Williams
John Bell	
Ohio.	
Alexander Duncan	Isaac Parish
John B Weller	Jonathan Taylor
Patrick G Goode	D P Leadbetter
Thomas Corwin	Geo Sweeny
William Doane	John W Allen
Calvary Morris	Joshua R Giddings
Wm K Bond	John Hastings
Joseph Ridgway	D A Starkweather
William Sedill	Henry Swearingen
Samson Mason	
Louisiana.	
Edward D White	Rice Garland
Edward Chinn	
Indiana.	
Geo H Proffit	James Rariden
John Davis	Wm W Wick
John Carr	T A Howard
Thomas Smith	
Mississippi.	
A G Brown	J Thompson
Illinois.	
John Reynolds	John T Stuart
Zadok Casey	
Alabama.	
R H Chapman	Dixon H Lewis
David Hubbard	James Dillett
Geo W Crabb	
Missouri.	
John Miller	John Jameson
Michigan.	
Isaac E Crary.	
Arkansas.	
Edward Cross.	

STATE LEGISLATTRE.

SENATE.

Nov. 30th. Mr. Bennett, pursuant to notice given on Saturday, introduced a Bill to regulate the future issue of Bills, by the Bank of the State of South Carolina, under the denomination of Five Dollars: Read the first time, and referred.

Dec. 3d. Mr. Evans presented the Petition of sundry Citizens of Marion District, praying Legislative aid for the culture of Silk: Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements.

Mr. Huger, the Memorial of the City Council of Charleston, praying an annual appropriation by the Legislature, for the endowment of the College and high school of Charleston: All of which, were referred to the committee on Education.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, informing the Senate that the House had appointed a Committee of nine, composed of Messrs. Frost, David, Wm. Reed, Witherspoon, Brockman, Wardlaw, Irby, Jamison, and Henderson, to attend on the part of the State, the meeting of the Rail Road Company, which is to take place to-morrow, to investigate the affairs of that company, and report the same to the House? and requesting the Senate to appoint a similar Committee, to meet the Committee on the part of the House.

A message of concurrence was ordered, and Messrs. Huger, Allston, Heriot, Higgins, and Gregg, were appointed on the part of the Senate.

Dec. 5. Mr. Gregg, from the Committee under a resolution of the last Session, in relation to the expediency of purchasing the Library of Dr. Thos. Cooper, deceased, submitted a report, accompanied by a catalogue of the Library, both of which were referred to the Committee on the Library.

Dec. 6. Mr. Huger, pursuant to notice, introduced a Bill to excuse the Honorable Judge Gantt from further duty, and for other purposes: Read the first time, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Dec. 7. A Bill to authorize the Sheriff of Marlboro,' to lodge in the jail of any adjoining District, prisoners committed to his charge, and for other purposes, which had been reported by the Judiciary Committee, was read the second time and ordered to be sent to the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Nov. 30th. Mr. Phillips introduced the following Resolution: *Resolved*, That it be referred to a Special Committee to enquire and report how far several Banks of this State have violated and forfeited their respective charters, by suspending specie payments, and by refusing to extend the usual accommodation to the citizens of this State.

On motion of Mr. Bellinger, the Resolution was amended, by adding "and that the said Committee be directed to enquire and report what course it becomes this Legislature to pursue on he subject.

The Resolution as amended, was agreed to by the House, and the following gentlemen were appointed to compose the Committee: Messrs Phillips, Bellinger, Gourdin, Irby, and Burt.

Mr. Perry, from the Special Committee, to whom was referred the Preamble and Resolutions, on the subject of collecting information on the Penitentiary System, submitted a Report, recommending the establishment of a Penitentiary in this State; and a Bill on the same subject, which was read the first time, and ordered for the second reading to morrow: and the Report and accompanying documents, were ordered to be printed.

Dec. 3d. Mr. David, pursuant to notice, introduced a Bill to amend the Law in relation to Retailing Spirituous Liquors; which was read first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

Resolved, That a Committee of Nine be appointed on the part of the State, to attend the adjourned meeting of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, to take place to-morrow, to obtain information on the condition of and to investigate the affairs of that Company, and Report the same to this House; and that a Message be sent to the Senate, to meet and act with the Committee of the House.

Messrs. Frost, David, Wm. Reed, Witherspoon, Brockman, Wardlaw, Irby, Jamison, and Henderson, were appointed the Committee on the part of the House under the above Resolution.

Message No. 4, was received from His Excellency the Governor, informing the House that he had been requested by the Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College to apply to the Legislature for an appropriation for the completion of the Library Hall: Referred to Committee on Education, and ordered to be printed.

Dec 4. Mr. John Douglass submitted an unfavorable Report of the Committee on Agriculture, on the Memorial of sundry citizens of Marion District, in relation to the cultivation of Silk: ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Dec. 5. Mr. John Douglass presented the memorial of the Agricultural Convention, praying that an appropriation be made for a Geological and Agricultural Survey of this State, &c.: Referred to the Committee on Agriculture:

Mr. Burt, from the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the controversy between the States of Georgia and Maine, submitted a Report, with the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the duty, as well as the right of any State, to insist on a faithful observance of the Federal Constitution, by each State in the Union.

Resolved, That to demand the surrender and removal of fugitives from its justice, is, by the Constitution, a right, and the arrest and surrender, a duty; that the denial or impairment of that right, is inconsistent with the constitutional obligations of a State, and subversive of the peace and good government of the other States.

Resolved, That this right has been impaired, if not denied, by the authorities of Maine, and that this State will never consent that any State shall become an asylum for those, who are fugitives from the justice of other States.

Resolved, That the Executive of this State be requested to transmit to the Executives of the several States, to be laid before their respective Legislatures; to the President of the United States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before that body; a copy of the above Report, and of these Resolutions.

The Report and Resolutions were ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Elmore, submitted the report of the Commissioners appointed under a resolution of the Legislature, passed at its last Session, to enquire and report as to the propriety of purchasing the Library of Dr. Thos. Cooper, to be added to the Legislative Library, the College Library, and the Library of the Appeal Court, at Columbia, recommending that the said library be not purchased: Referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. DeSaussure, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted unfavorable Reports on so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to County Courts, Public Executions in capital cases, Judges charging Juries as to matters of fact in civil cases; and the communication of D. Brent, Esq., U. S. Consul at Paris.

Mr. DeSaussure, from the same Committee, reported by Bill, on so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to the manner of impannelling juries in civil cases, allowing the parties litigant to strike from the panel two jurors, without showing cause; which was read the first time, and ordered for the second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Bellinger presented the annual Report of the Attorney General, on the condition of the District Offices of the Eastern Circuit: Referred to the Committee on District Offices and Officers.

The Rev. ROBERT HENRY, D. D. has been elected Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and Metaphysics, in the South Carolina College, in the place of Prof. THORNWELL, who has resigned. The profound and varied learning of Prof. Henry must command no ordinary respect. It must, too, have been gratifying to his feelings to have had this Professorship offered to him without his offering himself as a candidate. He filled the Chair of Metaphysics when we were in College some ten years ago. We admired him them, for his frank, manly and independent course as a disciplinarian, even though we came in for a share of its exercise, and loved him as a man, for his kindness and paternal admonitions. May peace and honor attend him.

S. C. Temperance Advocate.

The Rev. Mr. HOOPER, formerly a Professor in the University of North Carolina, and recently of the Furman Institution in Fairfield District, has been elected to fill the vacany, occasioned by the resignation of Prof STUART, in the South Carolina College. Those who know Mr. Hooper speak of him as a gentleman of estimable character.—Ibid.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT,

On Monday last, went off with an eclat very gratifying to the friends of this noble institution. I was attended by a concourse of the intelligent, the distinguished, and the beautiful, from all parts of the State. The literary performances of the young gentlemen were very creditable to them, and the address of the President exceedingly impressive, admirably suited to make a most lasting and beneficial impression on his youthful auditory. Col. Telescope.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says—

Another marriage is spoken of as about to take place in a few months. The nuptials, it is supposed, will exceed in splendor, any thing of the kind ever before witnessed in this district. The happy man is the polished and magnificent representative of the Emperor Nicholas, and the equally happy fair one is the young and beautiful daughter of a citizen of Georgetown.—Every body thinks it will be a brilliant match, and every body has a right to think so. The ladies are all envious of her good fortune. The other foreign ministers are unmarried, and possibly some of them may fancy American wives, as several have done before. The American women are decidedly superior in point of personal beauty and fascination to the European, and how can foreigners resist?

We understand that the Bank of Charleston, S. C., is now Checking on New York, for the Notes of the different Banks in this City, as well as her own. Courier.

Dreadful death from spontaneous combustion.—An unfortunate being residing in a miserable abode in Eldridge street, N. Y. was on Monday burned to death, it is supposed by *spontaneous combustion*. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the neighbors were alarmed by volumes of smoke issuing from the windows of the victim's apartment. On rushing in they discovered the women lying in her bed enveloped in flames, the bed partially consumed and still burning. With great difficulty the fire was extinguished, and the woman conveyed to the Hospital, where at about 5 o'clock last evening she died. No cause for the fire can be given. The woman was discovered lying in bed—herself and the centre of the bed in flames—but no traces of how the fire was communicated could be disinguished. It is therefore presumed that the miserable woman lost her life by that well attested, but very rare occurrence, spontaneuos combustion.

The name of the burned woman did not transpire, as it was unknown to those who conveyed her to the Hospital, and she herself was speechless from the extent of her sufferings. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased unknown women was burned to death. N. Y. Express.

BLINDING INFLUENCE OF PASSION AND PREJUDICE.

From the S. C. Temperance Advocate.

No one, who will look back a few years and recall the sentiments of distrust and embittered hostility with which the adherents to the Nullification and Union parties viewed each other, can doubt the truth of these remarks. We remember when about to settle as pastor of a Church about that time, dining one day with a Nullifier, and he declared that he did not believe there was an honest man in the Union party, and the very next day or the day after, we dined with a Union man, who asserted no less broadly and bitterly that he did not believe there was an honest Nullifier; yet, before that contest, these men had been friends as well as neighbors, reciprocating the kindnesses of social life and believing each in the other's integrity.

The subscribtion of this State to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, is $1.000,000; of which four instalments, amounting to $200,000, have been paid up, one instalment having been paid, since the close of our fiscal year. The shares in the Road are $100 each, those in the Bank are $50 each, so that the State is a subscriber to the Bank for only $500,000, and not for $1 000,000, as stated in yesterday's *Mercury*—and on her Bank subscription she has paid up one half or $250,000. The *Mercury* is in error in saying that the estimated annual profit of the Charleston and Hamburg Road is but $130,000. Mr. TUPPER offers to take a lease of it for that amount as the annual rent—and of course estimates its clear income at considerably more than $120,000 per annum, to yield him as lessee, an adequate profit on so heavy a transaction.

Char. Cour.

FARMERS' GAZETTE.

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1839.

The River has fallen a little, but is still navigable for pole boats, and probably for our steamboats when *lightened*.

From the state Legislature we have nothing important. The Bank question has given rise to an animated debate, said to develope some symptoms of the Anti-Bank mania, so rife in some parts of the country. We have no apprehension however of destructive legislation. Some valuable legislation is *hoped* for in regard to drunkards. Poor fellows, they are their own and families enemies; the state ought to interfere in behalf at least of their families.

The Whig Convention at Harrisburg met last week. We have accounts from the second day's meeting. It votes by states, and had five ballotings without making a choice. The first balloting Clay had 12 states, Harrison 7 and Scott 3.—Afterwards one of these deserted Scott.

A new paper has been issued in Charleston called the "Southern Medium and Impress of the Times." It is Whig in politics, and will support Mr. Clay for the Presidency. It is published three times a week, by J. M. Simons and J. Bailey, at $4 per annum in advance, or $5 after six months.

CONGRESS.

The Senate have organized, but cannot proceed with legislative business till the other house be organized, and messages passed.

The first week in the House was spent in wrangling about the question which set of claimants from New Jersey are entitled to be enrolled as the representatives from that State; and when the question is to be settled no one can now foresee.

It appears that the election for members of Congress in New Jersey is by general ticket, and that in counting the votes, those given in two precincts were excluded, on account of illegality in holding the elections. The proper officers made their returns to the Governor, without any notice of these precincts. The Governor issued his proclamation announcing the election of the persons who had received the greatest number of votes according to the returns made to him by the legal officers, and gave them certificates in the usual form. Those were the Whig candidates. But it is alleged that if the rejected votes had been counted the Van Buren candidates would have been elected, and these latter have also come forward to claim their seats. When the clerk in reading the roll came to the State of New Jersey he read the name of Mr. Randolph whose election is not contested, and proposed to proceed with the other States leaving a blank for the other five members from New Jersey till the House after its organization should take up the subject. This gave rise to an informal discussion which lasted till thursday evening, when Mr. Adams was appointed chairman of the "meeting" as the assemblage is rolled. A proposition being made next day to take up the New Jersey election, and division being called for, a debate arose on the question whether or not the members from that State should be allowed to vote, which lasted through the week.

The Governor of Virginia, in his message to the Legislature, states that the Governor of New York has refused to deliver, when demanded as fugitives from justice, two men charged with carrying off from the State a slave owned by a citizen of Norfolk.