that a cloose kait compact Canadian Station, on your blooded mares might give you better backs for the saddle, and especi ally better coach horses. It is to that cross that Vermont is said to owe her superior and much sought for stage horses. The experiment is at least worthy of a trial. en as to Hogs., you have the Irish graon nothing i seasier to any farmer than to but nothing i seasier to any farmer than to manufacture a bread of bags "to order."—
They propagate so rapidly that by selection of his breeders, he may soon establish desirable forms and properties at pleasure. As to Sivep, I am not sa well and exactly aware of what has been done; though the friends of agricultura know that the public is indebted to Mr. Clay for the introduction of the most approved breed of shorp as well as of earthe; and many other things for the honor and substantial welfare of his State honor and substantial welfare of his State and his Country. Then first and last as to Neat Catle. If careful in the choice of alls, and in crossing the different families of that race, you will soon have the "Short Hora" in even greater perfection than they can be got in Bugland. For that race, the breeders of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois need not look beyond Kentucky. The want of a sufficient number to meet the do-mestic demand, will be, it in fact now is, the only sound motive for sending abroad. But, let it be said again, you do want still, a race of entile, that will drive to a distantmarket, carrying there on the boof, in the shape of good beef, the redundant blue grass and Indian corn crops for which you have no market at home; a breed that ad led to Mr. Clay's Herefords, will make your ascortment complete, and enable you to supply the South Western demand For a stock of cattle suited to their very different circumstances. That race is that beautiful, active small boned, hardy distinct ace of North Devens. All alike as but hogany red color, sleek conts, handling well, good to beef, vieing in the opinion of many with the best, acre, for ners, and bushel for bushel; viciding very rich milk. the yoke, or on the road to a distant mar-AGRICULTOR.

SILK CULTURE.

FEEDING ON WET LEAVES.

We some time since copied from the Farmer's cation headed; "Sill Worms Fed on Wet Leaves," by A. L. Archer, of Petersburg, Va. in which the writer etates that he this year fed 10,000 worms, boost's or entirely on wet and and that he last year fed 60 worms, and mostly or entirely on wet leaves, they did not know what a dry leaf war. Bath parcels did well. The Editor of the al of the American Silk Society copies the article into a late number of his periodical, with the following comments.

REMARKS -- We copy the above, for the purpose of giving one MORE CAUTION. W atonys do harm: but we know also that it will, cometimes; and, as we cannot know some it will do harm, we would caution all silk growers sguinst the risk. We have had our whole crop destroyed by k, twice in succession; and the Miss Watter, of Souh Carolina, lost all their worms, about one million, in 1830, from this cause. The disease induced by feeding with wel leaves, linary diseases of silk rms, a disease that muy carry off a hor. u or so of worms; on the contrary, it is a ence, or PLAGUE. TRIPES, against which These is one consideration that has been lest sight of by the pursons who have successful intending with well week, and that is shough the worms escape discuse and it sometimes, the evaporation from the improvement of the production from the miser. morniers in the morn. Will they con-nd that this can be any thing but an evil? that this can be upy pany atmos-lession, the Chinese In also a dry atmos-phere like one own—if the ing with wet maves were an aometimes busiful there, would mary be up cautious in guarding against it? But we have done our day. If be willing to try the experi-og with wet buyes, and if, on all be visited with the sik-

lves to the contagion of small with impunity? But will any one say. "therefore the small-pox is not contagious? Indeed, gontlemen, you are carrying this thing too far. The silk business, like a like all other human employments, has its draw-backs—its dangers, and this is one of the most formidable. Time will prove us corroot in this.

From the American Silk Grower. Prescreation of Silk Worm Eggs. Ice houses not the only means by which these

may be prescribed from hatching. Those who design feeding sik worms ion the morus multicanlis, planted in the Spring, should know how the eggs may be kept from hatching by the increased warmth of the season, before the leaves have attained a size sufficient to ufford enough food.

Ice houses have been mainly depende upon for this purpose, but the results of an experiment made by Aubert, manager of the Royal Domain at Neuilly, near Paris, shows that silk worm oggs may be kept two years, and perhaps for a much longer period, without being subjected to a greater degree of cold than that which forms the natural temperature of the earth, namely. abou 56 or 57 Fahrenheit. So that cellars, caves, and wells, from which the atmospheric air is excluded, will answer as depositories for the preservation of eggs as well, if not better, than ice houses.

The following is a condensed account of Aubert's experiments:—Silk worm eggs, obtained from moths in 1834, at the regular season, were put into a small tin box which was deposited in a celler at Neuilly. The temperature of this celler during the greatheat of August 1835 never rose above 11 Resnumer, or 57 Fahrenheit, nor dal the eggs manifest the slightest indication of hatching. Having remained in he same situation during another season, they were, after a lapse of about 22 men hs, brought out and hatched by C. Beauvis, under whose superintendence they were reared with the most perfect success.

The result of this experiment makes us

acquainted with some highly interesting and useful facts. It demonstrates clearly that silk worm eggs require a temperature higherthan that mot with in the earth at the ordinary depths of cellars and wells, to give them the ha ching movement, and consequently goes to show that the preservation of sik worm eggs can probably be more safily effected in cellars properly adapted for the purpose, than in ice houses. The se last are not always within the reach of persons engaged in rearing silk worms, whereas almost every one can have access to a. suitable cellar, cave, or dry well.

The place where the eggs are deposited should be closed or cut off so as to prevent the circulation of its air which will thus 'al ways remain at the temperature of the sur-rounding earth. A thermometer placed near the eggs should be examined occasionally in the warm season, to ascertain whether the temperature keeps sufficiently low. It will not do to trust to the feelings for this purpose, as a place may feel sufficiently cool, whilst it is actually warm enough to cause the eggs to hatch out. insure success the thermometer should never be above 56 or 57. The eggs having once passed through their hybernation, a very short exposure to warmth will excite the harching movement, so that handling or breathing upon the vessels containing them, should be avoided as much as possible

In asserting that silk worm eggs may be erature not exceeding 57 Fahrenheit, some explanation may be necessary, especially to those who, in their attempts at preservation, have had the eggs to hatch in vessels almost f not directly in contact with ice. The eggs designed to be kept from hatching must be deposited in the situation where they are to remain, either previous to winter, or at least some time before its close. This will prevent them from starting or getting a tendency to hatch; for if this hatching movement ever commences, the worms must be suffered to come out at the natural period, and any attempts to restrain them from do. ing so, will destroy the embryo meet in the shell, or injure it to such a degree that the worms will ember die soon after hatching, or drug out a feetile existence. If they live to spin, their cocoons will be very indifferent. Silk worm eggs imported from Europe last winter and spring, generally turned out very unfavorably with those who attempted to preserve them for late feeding the past season. The reason of this may doubt-less be thus explained. E.gs of he one crop race generally require to be ble of hatching. After passing a whole or even a portion of winier, all that they requ're to raise in them the hatching move. ment is a proper degree of warmth, and this likey meet with in crossing the guit stream, the temperature of which is never glow 70 even in the dead of winter. Silk worm eggs that have thus had the hatching tendency excited in them during their vov. age to this country may serve very well for the first of early crop; but any attempts to keep them back for late feeding will end in disappointment as no degree of cold will answer which will not either destroy, or produce irreparable injury to the tender embry.

or Not so however, where the eggs have been deposited in a cool situation previous win'er. For being thus prevented from acquiring any tendency to hatch, they may preserved so long as their temperature does not rise above 57 and would, perhaps, even resist one, two or three degrees more. At the same time they receive no injury from exposure in ice houses or refrigerators, to the lowest degrees of cold, which they do ofter the hatching movement

has once commenced. All authorities upon the subject of pres-Por the good of the cause, we should This may be done by putting them into

larger boxes or barrels, the sides and intervals being filled with dry materials, such as shavings, charcost, &c. Some persons think it indispensable that the hottles, or boxes containing the eggs should be perfectly scaled before they are deposited. Among these we may mention Leicester Deslongchamps, who in France; was the limit to introduce the plan of accounts silk first to introduce the plan of preserving silk the Macon Convention, which was referred worm eggs in ice houses; each box or bottle to the Committee on Federal Relations should contain but a small quantity of eggs, leaving the largest space occupied with air.

*We last season saw repeated instances mentioned, of eggs failing to hatch after being kept in air tight vessels.—Ep. Gaz.

TRANSPORTATION AND PRESERVATION OF

The Editor of the Annuls of the Silk Culture in France, makes the following obrervations in relation to the transportation and preservation of silk worm eggs :

" We regard it as our duty to advise those persons engaged in rearing silk worms and who go, their eggs from a distance, to obtain their supply a long time before the hatching season. The eg s should, if possible, remain the whole winter, and the latter part at least, in the place where they tion the hatching will take place with great irregularity, as we have uscer ained by frequent experience. The eggs are hable to be injured by exposure to very su den changes from heat to cold, about the time that they begin to take on the hatching movemen."

EASY MODE OF FINE EDGING RAZORS. On the rough side of a strap of leather, or on an undressed calf skin binding of a book, rub a piece of tin, or a common pewter spoon for half a minute or till the leather becomes glossy with the metal. If the razor be passed over this leather about half a dezen times it will acquire a finer edge than by any other method. Mechanics Magazine.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 8. A Bill was received from the House, to authorize the Sheriffol Marl. borough D strict, to lodge in the Jail of any adjoining D s ret, prisoners committed to his charge, and for other purposes therein mentioned; which was read the first time. and referred to the Committee on the Judi-

Dic. 11. The President submitted series of resolutions, passed by the Agricultural Convention, lately assembled in Columbia: Referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements.

Mr. Gregg, from the Committee on the Judiciary, o which had been referred a communication from the Hon. David Johnson, President of the Court of Errors, in relation to a division of opinion in that Court reported a Bil concerning the right of Exe. cutors and Administrators, to purchase properly at their own sales; which was read the first time, and ordered for the second reading to-morrow, and to be printed:

Also, from the same Committee, to which has been referred "that part of the Report of the Circuit Solice ors, in relation to the offices and duties of certain District offices and officers," the following Bills, which were read the first time and ordered for the second reading to morrow:

A Bill prescribing the mode of electing Clerks, Sheriffs, and Constables: A Billio reguldre the duties of Constables:

A Bill concerning the office-duties, and

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Saturday, Dec. 7 .- A bill to coner on parties to civil suits the right to challenge two jurors without cause was postponed indefinitely; that is, rejected.

A Bill concerning the offices and duties of Clerks, Registers of Mesne Conveyance, and Commissioners of Locations; was taken up for the second reading :

Mr. Whitefield moved to lay the Bill on the table; which was opposed by Messrt. Bellinger, DeSaussure, H. H. Thompsod, A. W. Thompson, Perry, and Colcock.

Dec. 9.—Mr. Carrol, from the Commit-

tee on Education, submitted unfavorable reports, on the communication respecting the purchase of Dr. Thomas Cooper's Library : On the memorial of the City Council of Charles,on, praying for an annual appropriation for the endowment of a Colege and High School in the City of Charleston.

The unfavorable Report of the Judicinty committee, on so much of the Governor Message as relates to the establishment of County Courts, was taken up, and, on mo tion of Mr. Perry, amended, by substituting the following Resolution, which was advo cated by Mr. Perry, and opposed by Mr.

Resolved, That a Commission, consisting of three persons, be appointed by his Excollency the Governor, to prepare and submet to the next Legislature, a well-devised and majured system for the establishment of County Courts in South Carolina; and that the said Commissioners collect at the in-formation within their power, from other States relative to such inferior Cours as Resolved, That the President and Directhey may have; and report the same to the next Eegelature.

committee, on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the right of the Judge to charge the Jury upon maters of fact the State. was taken up and agreed to, and ordered was taken up and agreed to, and ordered to he sent to the Senate.

capital convicts, was taken up, advocated by Mr. DeSaussure, and opposed by Mr. Perry; agreed to, and ordered to the Se-

and exhibits to be printed.

The Sponker had before the communication of Arthur P. Hayne, Chair-man of the Merchant's Convention, on the subject of a Direct Trade to Europe, and

Committee on Federal Relations, on so much of the Governor's Message as relates o the Controversy between the States of Georgia and Maine, and the following res-

olutions accompanying the same :

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

Resolved, That to dem and the surrender and removal of fugi ives from its justice, is, by the Constitution, a right, and the arres and surrender, a duty; that the denial or impairment of this right, is inconsisten with the constitutional obligation of a State and subversive of the peace and good government of the other States.

Resolved, That the right has been im-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 Executive 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.

Mr. Bellinger addressed the House in favor of the Report and Resolutions.

Mr. Dawkins moved to strike out the words, "President of the United States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before that body;" which was opposed by Messrs Bart, A. W. Thomson Bellinger and Elliot, and advo-cated by Messrs. H. H. Thomson, Dawkins J. A. Calboun.

Mr. Elmore moved to amend the amendnen, by striking out only the words, "to be laid before that body ;" and after some discussion, on motion of Mr. Perry, the debate was adjour ed, and the Report and Resolution made the special order of the day for Thursday next, to be considered in Committee of the whole,

Mr. Frost, from the Committee on Inter nal Improvements, submitted a favorable Report on the Petition of citizens of Dirlington, praving that Black Creek may be made navigable.

Dec. 11 .-- Mr. Magra h. from the Spe. cial Joint Committee, to whom was referred the petitions, memorials, presentments of Grand Juries, &c., on the subject of intem perance and the license laws, submitted a report, accompanied by the following

A Bill to amend the Law in relation to retailing spirituous liquors, increasing the penalties for remailing without a license : which was read the first time, and ordered for consideration to morrow.

Also, a B II repealing the 10 h Section of

an Ac passed December 1819, providing for the appointment of Sulers: Read the first time, and ordered for the second reading to-morrow.

Also, a Bill concerning the estates of and ordered for the second reading to-mor-

Also the following Resolution !

Resolved. That in the opinion of this Legislature, according to the existing laws, the Commissioners of Roads and Bridges, and other bodies invested with like power. have the power to grant or refuse licenses. as they may deem expedient.

On motion of Mr. Witherspoon, Resolv ed. That He Excellency the Governor bewith the Catawba Indians, for a purchase of their Lands; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. John Douglass, Re solved, That the Committee on E lucation be instructed to enquire in a the expediency of an appropriation to enlarge the apparatus in the Laboratory of the South Carolina College.

On motion of Mr. Bellinger, it was orlered, that three hundred copi s of the Report in relation to the Penitentiary System. be printed for the use of the Members.

Mr. Perry introduced the following Resolutions, which were ordered to be printed and considered with the Report of the Spedist Join Committee on the subject of the Bank, to morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Resolved, That In the opinion of this Leislature, the Bank of the State of South Carolina was established, as well for the convenience and accompdition of the Planters of the State, as of the Mercantile interest of South Corolina; and in making liberal toans to accommodate the Agricultural interests of the State on reasonable credits, the President and Directors of the Bank of the State have acted in accordance with the best interests of South

tors of the Bunk of the State be, and they are hereby instructed and required to con-The unfavorable Report of the Judiciary tinue to give all the accommodation in their power, consistently with the interests of the said Bank, to the Farmers and Planters of

Rosolved, That the President and Directors of the Bank of the State were authorized by this Legislature to make the pur-The unfavorable Report of the same chase of Stock which they did subscribe for nominities, on so much of the Governor's in the Charleston Bank; and in making Message as relates to public executions of their subscription as large as they did, with a view of obaining a reasonable number of shares, they acted on the same principle which governed all the subscribers to the Charleston Bank, and this Logisla ore cannot see in such conduct any thing immoral

President and Directors of tod a must eligible location for this Institution, and the Legislature is not disposed to censure them for such pur-chase, much less to impugi their mo ives, or cast reflections on their memory and char-

FARMERS' GAZETTE.

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20, 1839.

The verses received contain some good hits, and would be inserted, but for a few objectionable

THE RIVER is nearly as last week. The Steamboate Swan and Oseola have both come up this week, with merchandize.

Coxgress.-The Sonate is waiting for the House. The House have at length got ever the New Jersey question for the present, and made out a roll excluding both sots of claimants from New Jersey. On a motion of Mr. Wise to admit those who have the Governor's certificates, the vote stood ayes 117, nays 117, Mr. Adams the chairman of the "meeting" voting in the affirmative. One Whig member absent from hidisat home by the illness and death of his wife .--The motion was, of course, lost as there was not a majority for it. There were six ballotings for Speaker on Saturday the 14th, with the following is the results.

J. W. Jones, 113 143 110 101 71 John Bell, 102 99 1 2 22 W. C. Dawson, 11 11 163 77 4 F. W. Pickins, 5 D. H. Lewis, 3 R. M. T. Hunter, Levi Lincola, Scattering, 1 1 2 3 10

The Administration party seem to have small majority. The New Jersey members added to the Whig strength, together with Mr. Hempshall, of New York, absent, and one to be elected from Massachusetts would make a tie -From all we can learn it seems to us nearly cortain that the majority of the House as now. organ zed will award the vacant scats to the Administration claimants from New Jersey.

Mr. A. S. Johnston has issued a Prospectus of a new paper, to be called the CAROLINA PLANTER. It will be edited by R. W. Gibbes, M. D. and published weekly, in quarto form, on an emperial sheet, at \$250 per annum. The first No. is to be issued early in January.

MISSISSIPPI FARMER. This is the title of new paper issued by S. T. King and N. GREEN NORTH, at Raimond Miss. the first No. of which we have received. It is published semi-monthly in quarto form, at \$5 per annum. Judging from the specimen before us, it will be conducted with spirit and judg-

WHIG NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY. It was announced in part of the edition of our last week's paper that the Whig National Convention at Harrisburg had nominated Gen. Wm. H. Harrison of Ohio for the Presidency. At the first balloting, Mr. Clay had a pluralty of votes; but many of his riends learning that the whole strength of the Whig party could not be carried for him in either New York or Pennsylvania determined on that account after some days, to vote for Harrison. habitual drunkards : Read the firs time, On the final ballott, Gen. Harrison had 120 votes, Mr. Clay 90 and Gen. Scott 16. The Convention then by unanimous vote passed a nding Gen. Harrison.

Mr. Tyler of Virginia, was unanimously chosen as the candidate for the Vice Presidency, on the first ba loting. The nelegates from Virginia declined voting on this question, not from opposition to the person in nomination, but because they found that the only person spoken of was a citizen of their own authorised to appoint a Commission to treat state. Gov. Barbour, of Virginia was President of the Convention.

The Joint Committee of the Houses of our State Legislature to whom was referred the memorial of the Great Rail Road Company, praying for an extension of the charter for banking privileges, and for an advance by the State of \$600,000 of State Stock on its subscription, have reported favorably to the prayer of the memorialists. We have neither room nor time this week to copy the report. We shall do so next week, if it should be adopted by the two houses; which from all we can learn, we consider probable.

EXACTLY RIGHT.-The city Council of Cincinnati lately laid a tax of 25 cents on wagons employed in that city. The owners reused to pay, and determined to suffer suit. Whereupon an individual offered to clear them all from the penalty of the ordinance for a dollar each, which the wagon owners promptly paid. He then went to the collector and paid the twenty five cent tax for each wagon, and pocketed the 75 cents. THREAT OF REBELLION .- The Van Ren.

sellear Family near Albany had a large tract of territory granted to them under the Dutch Dynasty, which was afterwards confirmed or ! allowed by both the British Government, and the Government of New York. These lands always descended to the oldest of the family and was the property of the late Gen. Stephen Van Rensellear. A perputual lease was granted to tenants, taking the land in parcels, and paying an annual rent in wheat and other products of the soil. Since the death of the Patroon, as the venerable Gen. V. was called, the tenants have refused payment. The She riff was sent to collect. He was resisted He then went with his posses commitauts, and was again resisted. The Gover, or thereupon ordered out several companies of militia, which it was hoped might quell the spirit of resistance without bloodshed. The Sheriff was allowed to serve his processes, and the militia were disbanded.

engineer department of our Federal Government, but who returned to France at the rehigh brought the present King to

FREE DEUNEENNESS. Whilst a led the lately returning home from Hamburg in compa ny with a negro boy, both on horseback, their torses were frightened by some drunker men son of a respectable widow in Abbeville was along the road, and ranaway. The white boy was thrown and the negro boy's horse running over him, broke his skull, which caused death the next morning. Who will say that drankenness ought not to be made an indictable offence, punishable by imprisonment?

The Carleston Courier says that money is now worth two per cent per month in that city-equal to twenty four percent. per annum.

Several shocks of earthquake were recently felt at San Salvador, which greatly injured many houses.

The Senate of Georgia have passed a resolu tion, by a vote of 50 to 35, nominating Mr. Ve Buren for the Presidency and Mr. Forsyth for the Vice Presidency.

STATE LEGISLATURE .-- We have receivde a continuation of the Journals down to lust Saturday, but too late to copy any part. Both houses adopted a resolution to nojourn this day. In the Senate the Committee on Agriculture and Internal Improvements reported in favor of appropriating \$5000, for an agricultural and geological survey of the state, and in favor of clearing out Black Creck, no action had been had on these reports.

In the House, favorable reports on the same subjects were disagreed to. The report and resolutions relating to the Bank of the State, were laid on the table, there to sleep, by a vote of 61 to 44. A report has also been made by the Committee of Ways and means, limiting the time to which the present suspension of specie payments by any banks in the state shall extend, to the first of Apr.l, and providing against further suspensions.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. II.ws. We have seen a little manual published by himself and Dr. Charles C. Allen of New York, entitled "Popular information on the subject of Dentistry," and so far as a hasty inspection of its contents enables us to judge, we consider it well written, and the directions which it contains generally judicious. We have also seen teeth set on gold plates, ready for insertion by Mr. Haws, and the work seemed to us well and very neatly done.

The Administration party in the Legislature of Virginia, have fixed upon Judge John 1. Mason as their candidate for U. S. Senate.

BLOOD HOUNDS .- From the following peragraph, taken from a Tallahassee paper, it would seem that the blood hound project is taken up by the local government of Florida, seeing the Federal Government would not adopt it.

Tallahassee, Nov. 30 -We learn the Governor has sent Col. Fitzpatrick to Cuha to purchase Blood hounds-to pay for which the Union Bank advanced five thoussand dollars in specie. We decidedly approved of this course, and have confidence hat they will prove useful

The Saluda Factory, near this place, was cold on Monday last, at auction, and bought by Abram D. Jones, Esq. for \$60,000—being considerably less than half the cost. We hope that the present owner and his associates may have with the concern better fortune than their predecessors. Col. Telescope.

THE GREAT RAIL ROAD. From the Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

Columbia Dec. 9. The Committee appointed by the Stock-holders of the L. C. & C. R. R. C. to memoralize the Legislature, have prepared, through their Chairman, M. King, Esq. a very able, spirited and lucid document, setting forth the condition of the fiscal affairs

of the company, and the grounds on which they base their claims for Legislative aid. From what we can learn, from a member of the Committee, it appears there will be due on the first day of January, on notes for the security of which the Hamburg road is

mortgaged, Also, to Banks now duc.

360,000

\$2,000,000

\$230,000

180,000

360,000

862,000

Being in those two items,

\$1,222,000 Besides about \$180,000 due to contractors for work already executed, and about \$500,000 for work now under contract, and in progress of construction. In round numbers there will be required, to meet the existing engagements of the Com-

about The assets available, are State Bonds unsold in London,

The assets applicable—the ussumed meemo of the Hamburg Road, next year, after paying current expenses.

Say,

Leaving an indebtedness, not provided for, of sixteen or seventeen hundred thou-

sand dollars. The application to the Legislature is, as I understand it, to extend the Bank Charter