

preference for the neat, beautiful, and quick growing short horns; but have they not two other objects in view, and in consideration of their redundant resources—one to have a breed that will bear driving to a distant market; and the other to be prepared to supply breeding cattle, best adapted to the wants, the food and management of the slave-holding, and planting states in the South-West, Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama, and the Carolinas, where now find a market for her horses, mules, and hogs? In all of these it is now getting to be admitted that the short horns requiring an abundance of rich and succulent food will not do. They are not adapted to the climate of the pasture of these States. In the South most of them die with disease before they become acclimated; and for their capacity to travel when fed, in confirmation of what was stated in my former communication only yesterday I heard of a large lot of fat cattle, being bought in this neighborhood, to be driven to the Philadelphia market. A considerable portion of the lot, which to the credit of the breed he said, commanded much the highest price to be given for the kind, was deep in the short horn blood—but mark you; that portion of the lot being unable to proceed without much difficulty and deterioration, were slaughtered on the way, at Calicoche in Ohio! Let me say then, in a word, wishing to be as brief as possible, yet never more agreeably employed than when communicating with the friends of the soil; that in my humble opinion you have in Kentucky:

First, as to Horses, all that you need desire; except that I am strongly persuaded that a close knit, compact Canadian Stalion, on your blooded mares might give you better backs for the saddle, and especially 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.—Then as to Hogs, you have the Irish grunter for size, and the Berkshire for shape, but nothing to consider to any farmer than to manufacture a barrel of hogs to order.—They propagate so rapidly that by selection of his breeders, he may soon establish desirable forms and properties at pleasure. As to Sheep, I am not so well and exactly aware of what has been done; though the friends of agriculture know that the public is indebted to Mr. Clay for the introduction of the most approved breed of sheep as well as of cattle; and many other things for the honor and substantial welfare of his State and his Country. Then first and last as to Neat Cattle: If careful in the choice of bulls, and in crossing the different families of that race, you will soon have the "Short Horn" in even greater perfection than they can be got in England. For that race, the breeders of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois need not look beyond Kentucky. The want of a sufficient number to meet the domestic demand, will be, in fact now, the only sound motive for sending abroad. But, let it be said again, you do want still a race of cattle, that will drive to a distant market, carrying there on the hoof, 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 added to Mr. Clay's Herefords, will make your assortment 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 race of North Downs. All alike as bulls from the same mould,—of deep mahogany red color, sleek coats, hanging well, good for beef, being in the opinion of many with the best, acre, for acre, and bushel for bushel; yielding very rich milk, and moving with ease and activity under the yoke, or on the road to a distant market.

AGRICULTURE.

SILK CULTURE.

FEEDING ON WET LEAVES.

We some time since copied from the Farmer's Register, a communication headed, "Silk Worms Fed on Wet Leaves," by A. L. Archer, of Petersburg, Va. in which the writer states that he this year fed 10,000 worms, mostly or entirely on wet leaves, and that he last year fed 60 worms, and "they did not know what a dry leaf was." Both parcels did well. The Editor of the Journal 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 our readers caution. We know that feeding with wet leaves will not always do harm; but we know also that it will, sometimes; and, as we cannot know when it will do harm, we would caution all silk growers against the risk. We have had our whole crop destroyed by it, twice in succession; and the Miss Waties, of South Carolina, lost all their worms, about one million, in 1830, from this cause. The disease induced by feeding with wet leaves, is not like the ordinary diseases of silk worms, a disease that may carry off a hurdle or so of worms; on the contrary, it is a pestilence, or PLAGUE, against which we cannot be too much on our guard. There is one consideration that has been lost sight of by the persons who have succeeded in feeding with wet leaves, and that is even though the worms escape disease and death, sometimes, the evaporation from the wet leaves will necessarily produce a moist atmosphere in the room. Will they contend that this can be any thing but an evil? Besides, the Chinese is also a dry atmosphere here like our own—if feeding with wet leaves were not sometimes harmful there, would they be so cautious in guarding against it? But we have done our duty. If any one shall be willing to try the experiment of feeding with wet leaves, and, on trial, they shall be visited with the silk-worm plague, the TRIBES, and thus sustain whole seasons' crop, they will, of course, exonerate us from any blame in the premises. For the good of the cause, we should

be glad to see every silk grower exclude damp leaves from the cocoonery, as we would the infection of a plague from his family. Have we not seen persons expose themselves to the contagion of small-pox with impunity? But will any one say, "that foreign small-pox is not contagious?" Indeed, would you are carrying this thing too far. The silk business, like all other human employments, has its drawbacks—its dangers, and this is one of the most formidable. Time will prove us correct in this.

G. B. S.

From the American Silk Grower.

Preservation of Silk Worm Eggs. Ice houses are not the only means by which these may be preserved from hatching.

Those who design feeding silk worms from the morris and leucis, 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 afford enough food.

The houses have been in only 2 weeks 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 eggs 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, about 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 1831, at the regular season, were put into a small tin box which was deposited in a cellar at Neuilly. The temperature of this cellar during the greatest heat of August 1835 never rose above 11 Reaumur, or 57 Fahrenheit, nor did the eggs manifest the slightest indication of hatching. Having remained in the same situation during another season, they were, after a lapse of about 22 months, brought out and hatched by C. Bauvis, under whose superintendance 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 higher than that met with in the earth at ordinary depths of cellars and wells, to give them the hatching movement, and consequently goes to show that the preservation of silk worm eggs can probably be more safely effected in cellars properly adapted for the purpose, than in ice houses. These 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 air which will thus always remain at the temperature of the surrounding 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. To insure success the thermometer should never be above 56 or 57. The eggs having once passed through their hibernation, a very short exposure to warmth will excite the hatching 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 prevented from hatching, if kept at a temperature not exceeding 57 Fahrenheit, some explanation may be necessary, especially to those who, in their attempts at preservation, have had the eggs hatch in vessels almost if 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 doing so, will destroy the embryo insect in the shell, or injure it to such a degree that the worms will either die soon after hatching, or drag out a feeble existence. If they live to spin, their cocoons will be very inefficient. 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 doubtless be thus explained. Eggs of the one crop race generally require to be kept over a winter before they are susceptible of hatching. After passing a whole or even a portion of winter, all that they require to raise in them the hatching movement is a proper degree of warmth, and this they meet with in crossing the gulf of the sea, the temperature of which is never below 70 even in the dead of winter. Silk worm eggs that have thus had the hatching tendency excited in them during their voyage to this country may serve very well for the first or 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 embryo. Not so however, where the eggs have been deposited in a cool situation previous to winter. For being thus prevented from acquiring any tendency to hatch, they may be 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 after the hatching movement has once commenced.

All authorities upon the subject of preserving silk worm eggs, agree as to the necessity of keeping them as dry as possible. This may be done by putting them into

boxes or bottles and pecking these away in larger boxes or barrels, the sides and intervals being filled with dry materials, such as shavings, charcoal, &c. Some persons think it indispensable that the bottles or boxes containing the eggs should be perfectly sealed before they are deposited. Among these we may mention Leleux or Desloges, who in France, was the first to introduce the plan of preserving silk worm eggs in ice houses; each box or bottle 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.—Ed. Gaz.

TRANSPORTATION AND PRESERVATION OF SILK WORM EGGS.

The Editor of the Annals of the Silk Culture in France, makes the following observations 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 get their eggs from a distance, to obtain their supply a long time before the hatching season. The eggs should, if possible, remain the whole winter, and the later part at least, in the place where they are to be hatched. Without this precaution the hatching will take place with great irregularity, as we have ascertained by repeated experience. The eggs are liable to be injured by exposure to very sudden changes from heat to cold, about the time that they begin to take on the hatching movement."

EASY MODE OF FINE EDGING RAZORS.

On the rough side of a strap of leather, or on an unadorned 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 dozen 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 Sheriff of Marlborough District, to lodge in the Jail of any adjoining District, prisoners committed to his charge; and for other purposes therein mentioned; which was read the first time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Dec. 11. The President submitted a 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, 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 Bill concerning the right of Executors and Administrators, to purchase property at their own sales; which was read the first time, and ordered for the second reading to-morrow.

Also, from the same Committee, to which has been referred "that part of the Report of the Circuit Solicitors, in relation to the officers 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 Bill to regulate the duties of Constables; and

A Bill concerning the office, duties, and liabilities of Coroner.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Dec. 7.—A bill to confer 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 Messrs. Bellinger, D. Sausure, H. H. Thompson, A. W. Thompson, Perry, and Colcock.

Dec. 9.—Mr. Carrol, from the Committee 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 maintenance of a College and High School in the City of Charleston.

The unfavorable Report of the Judiciary committee, on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the establishment of County Courts, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Perry, amended, by substituting the following Resolution, which was advocated by Mr. Perry, and opposed by Mr. DeSausure:

Resolved, That a Commission, consisting of three persons, be appointed by his Excellency the Governor, to prepare and submit to the next Legislature, a well devised and matured system for the establishment of County Courts in South Carolina; and that the said Commissioners collect all the information within their power, from other States relative to such Inferior Courts as they may have; and report the same to the next Legislature.

The unfavorable Report of the same committee, on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to public executions of capital convicts, was taken up, advocated by Mr. DeSausure, and opposed by Mr. Perry; agreed to, and ordered to the Senate.

Mr. Bellinger, from the Special Joint Committee on the Census, reported a Bill to

apportion the Representation of this State for the next ten years; which was read the first time, and ordered for the second reading to-morrow; and with the report and exhibits to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication of Arthur P. Hayes, Chairman of the Merchants' Convention, on the subject of a Direct Trade to Europe, and the Mason Convention, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The House then took up the special Order of the day, which was the Report of the Committee on Federal Relations, on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the controversy between the States of Georgia and Maine, and the following resolutions accompanying the same:

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 jurisdiction, by the Constitution, a right, and the denial or impairment of this right, is inconsistent 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 impaired, if not denied, by the authorities of Maine, and that the State will never consent that any State shall become an asylum for those who are fugitives from the justice of the 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, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, 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," which was approved by Messrs. Birt, A. W. Thompson, Bellinger and Elliot, and advocated by Messrs. H. H. Thompson, Dawkins, J. A. Calhoun.

Mr. Elmore moved to amend the amendment, by striking out only the words, "to be laid before that body;" and for some discussion, on motion of Mr. Perry, the debate was adjourned, 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 Internal Improvements, submitted a favorable Report on the Petition of citizens of Darlington, praying that Black Creek may be made navigable.

Dec. 11.—Mr. Magrah, from the Special Joint Committee, to whom was referred the petitions, memorials, presentations of Grand Jurors, &c., on the subject of intemperance and the license laws, submitted a report, accompanied by the following bills:

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

Also, a Bill repealing the 10th Section of an Act passed December 1819, providing for the appointment of Salters: Read the first time, and ordered for the second reading to-morrow.

Also, a Bill concerning the estates of habitual drunkards: Read the first time, and ordered for the second reading to-morrow.

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, Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be authorized to appoint a Commission to treat with the Catawba Indians, for a purchase of their Lands; which was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. John Douglass, Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to enquire into the expediency of an appropriation to enlarge the apparatus in the Laboratory of the South Carolina College.

On motion of Mr. Bellinger, it was ordered, that three hundred copies 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 Special Joint Committee on the subject of the Bank, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legislature, the Bank of the State of South Carolina was established, as well for the convenience and accommodation of the Planters of the State, as of the Mercantile interest of South Carolina; and in making liberal loans 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 Carolina, and deserve the approbation and not the censure of this Legislature.

Resolved, That the President and Directors of the Bank of the State be, and they are hereby instructed and required to continue to give all the accommodation in their power, consistently with the interests of the said Bank, to the Farmers and Planters of the State.

Resolved, That the President and Directors of the Bank of the State were authorized by this Legislature to make the purchase of Stock which they did subscribe for in the Charleston Bank; and in making their subscription as large as they did, with a view of obtaining a reasonable number of shares, they acted on the same principle which governed all the subscribers to the Charleston Bank, and this Legislature cannot see in such conduct any thing immoral or improper.

Resolved, That in the purchase of the Building in which the Bank of the State is now kept, the President and Directors of the Bank selected a most eligible location for this institution, and the Legislature is no dissatisfied to ensure them for such purchase, much less to impugn their motives, or cast reflections on their memory and character.

FARMERS' GAZETTE.

FRIDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 21, 1839.

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

THE RIVER is nearly as last week. The Steamboat's Swan and Osceola have both come up this week, with merchandise.

CONGRESS.—The Senate is waiting for the House. The House have at length got over the New Jersey question for the present, and made out a roll extending both sets of elements 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 indisposition, and another from New York detained at 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 ballottings for Speaker on Saturday the 11th, with the following is the result:

Table with 6 columns: Name, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th. Rows include J. W. Jones, John Bell, W. C. Dawson, F. W. Pickens, D. H. Lewis, R. M. T. Hunter, Levi Lincoln, Scattering.

The Administration party seem to have a small majority. The New Jersey members added to the Whig strength, together with Mr. Henshallow, 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 certain that the majority of the House as now organized will award the vacant seats to the Administration elements 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. Gibbs, M. D. and published weekly, in quarto form, on an imperial sheet, at \$250 per annum. The first No. is to be issued early in January.

MISSISSIPPI FARMER.—This is the title of a new paper issued by S. T. KING and N. GREEN NORTH, at Raymond 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 judgment.

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. Win. H. Harrison of Ohio for the Presidency. At the first balloting, Mr. Clay had a plurality of votes; but many of his friends 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. On the final ballot, Gen. Harrison had 120 votes, Mr. Clay 90 and Gen. Scott 16. The Convention then by unanimous vote passed a resolution re-nominating Gen. Harrison.

Mr. Tyler of Virginia, was unanimously chosen as the candidate for the Vice Presidency, on the first balloting. The delegates 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 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 refused 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 Rensselaer 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 Rensselaer. A perpetual 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 Patron, as the venerable Gen. V. was called, the tenants have refused payment. The Sheriff was sent to collect. He was resisted. He then went with his posse commitatus, and was again resisted. The Governor 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.

Gen. Bernard, formerly at the head of the engineer department of our Federal Government, but who returned to France at the revolution which brought the present King to the French throne, lately died at Paris.

FRUIT OF DRUNKENNESS.—Whilst a lad the lately returning home from Hamburg in company with a negro boy, both on horseback, their horses were frightened by some drunken men son of a respectable widow in Abbeville was along the road and ran away. 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 drunkenness ought not to be made an indictable offence, punishable by imprisonment?

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

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

The Senate of Georgia have passed a resolution, by a vote of 59 to 35, nominating Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency and Mr. Forreth for the Vice Presidency.

STATE LEGISLATURE.—We have received a continuation of the Journals down to last Saturday, but too late to copy any part. Both houses adopted a resolution to a journal 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 Creek, 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, fixing the time to which the present suspension of specie payments by any banks in the state shall extend, to the first of April, and providing against further suspensions.

We invite attention to the advertisement of Mr. H. W. 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. Hays, and the work seemed to us well and very neatly done.

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

BLOOD HOUNDS.—From the following paragraph, 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 Cuba to purchase Blood hounds—to pay for which the Union Bank advanced five thousand dollars in specie. We decidedly approved of this course, and have confidence that they will prove useful beyond their cost.

The Saluda Factory, near this place, was sold 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 Stockholders of the L. C. & C. R. R. Co. to memorialize 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,

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows include \$62,000, Also, to Banks now due, 360,000.

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 Company up to January, 1841, about

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Rows include \$2,000,000, The assets available, are, State Bonds unsold in London, say, \$230,000.

The assets applicable—the assumed income of the Hamburg Road, next year, after paying current expenses, 130,000. Say, 360,000.

Leaving an indebtedness, not provided for, of sixteen or seventeen hundred thousand dollars. The application to the Legislature is, as I understand it, to extend the Bank Charter