

on the 12th instant, to which they beg leave to refer the Legislature.

The debts and liabilities of the Company may be stated as follows, but before presenting the tabular form, it may be well to explain, as regards one item, on which depends the character of this whole application.

On the 20th December, 1837, an Act was passed to lead the credit of this State to the said Rail Road Company, for a loan of \$2,000,000 upon the mortgage or mortgage to the State, as security of all its property then in possession, or which it might hereafter acquire; but authorizing the said Company to purchase the Rail Road from Charleston to Hamburg, and to give the owner of said Company a lien thereon, in preference to the mortgage or mortgages of the State.

Table with columns for 'Due 1st Jan. 1840', 'Due in the course of 1840, to Contractors', 'The means to meet these are', 'Balance of the \$2,000,000 Bonds', 'Income from Hamburg Road', 'Estimate of four instalments', 'Balance of Bonds in England', 'To be provided for'.

It is to meet this deficit, and to put immediately at the disposal of the Company, a fund for the redemption of the stock in the Hamburg Road, which is mortgaged to pay the \$982,715, due for its purchase on the 1st January next, that application is now made for an advance on the State subscription of \$400,000, in six per cent. stock.

The notes and mortgages given for the shares in the Hamburg road, have in a great many instances, and to very large amounts, passed out of the hands of the original holders; and are, as stated before, to be found in Banks and other public institutions, pledged for monies loaned.

Upon the balance, which will be due by the Company on the 1st January, and during the year 1840, the Committee are informed, that the Company will be able to make arrangements so as to procure such forbearance as will enable them to call in their resources, which are very fully set forth in the report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, before referred to.

The Committee now proceed to set forth what will be the effect of the proposed advance; first, on the affairs of the Company, and then on the finances of the State, and its security for its indorsements.

The Company, with the aid thus extended, it is believed, will be able to pay off the mortgages due in January, and then apply its whole resources to the finishing the road to Columbia. On this road \$550,000 has already been paid, and contracts have been made, and are due, and falling due, to the amount of about \$500,000 more.

Table with columns for 'Five per cent. redeemable in 1840', 'Five per cent. " " " 1842', 'Five per cent. " " " 1845', 'Five per cent. " " " 1848', 'Five per cent. " " " 1850', 'Besides it has issued', 'Five per cent. subs. to the S. W. R. R. Bank, 1838', 'Six " " " " " 1839', 'Six " " " " " 1840'.

For the \$200,000 of five per cent. subscription to the South Western Rail Road Bank, the dividends of that Bank will most probably be ample provision, and it is not taken into the estimate, which the Committee now submit.

Table with columns for 'Bal. of sinking fund 1st Jan. 1840', 'The Bank capital, in the fiscal year, commencing 1st October, 1836, and ending 1st October, 1837', 'Surplus revenue, sinking fund', 'And the profits were', 'The capital, in 1837-8', 'The profits, 1837-8', 'The capital for 1839-40, diminished by \$861,500, paid 1st January, 1841, for six per cent. stock, will only be'.

And when it is borne in mind, that so large a sum has to be paid in January next, from the Bank, it will readily be seen, that its operations cannot be expected to be as profitable or vigorous, the ensuing season, and it will be unsafe to calculate on more than \$130 or 140,000 of profits, even if the Capital now in it is left.

Mr. Smith, of Maine, observed that the disputation of votes, whether admitted or rejected, would not change the decision; for, dropping the 4 from New Jersey in the aggregate, there would still be a clear majority of seven, even admitting all the six contested affirmative votes.

every point of view, work kindly upon the interest of the State and the people.

It has been objected, that such an advance by the State, will perhaps, induce individual Stockholders to forfeit and throw the works on the State. Your Committee believe that the effect will be exactly the reverse.

Table with columns for 'making a balance in favor of the Company of \$4530,285', 'Besides this, by the 7th and 19th Section of the Charter of the Bank, every portion of a share, in the Rail Road Company, produces a forfeiture of its corresponding share in the Bank, to the Bank Corporation. The capital paid into the Bank, is \$1,435,000, and if forfeited, it would go to the State and such Stockholders as continued to pay up their instalments, making a clear loss to such Stockholders as forfeited. Nor indeed, would a forfeiture by the Stockholder, free him from his liability to pay his proportion upon all contracts made before the forfeiture declared, so that while he lost his share, he is liable to pay until the debts of the Company are discharged.' 'Your Committee, after mature consideration, have come to the conclusion, that the application should be amended, and a six hundred thousand dollars of six per cent. Stock should be issued and delivered to said Company, as an advance on the payment of the shares of the Stock in said Company, upon the terms and conditions set forth in a Bill, which they beg leave to report here with.' 'All of which is respectfully submitted. D. E. HUGER, Chairman.'

We have not thought worthy to attempt a sketch of the anomalous proceedings of the members of Congress at their meeting in the representative Hall, preparatory to a regular organization. As a sample of the disorder which sometimes prevailed, we copy below, from the National Intelligencer, a small part of the report of the proceedings a day or two before they came to the election of Speaker.

The Chair stated that the pending question was on an appeal taken by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Turney) from the decision of the Chair, made yesterday, in the motion of Mr. Rhetor, of South Carolina, to lay on the table a resolution offered by Mr. Wise, of Virginia, and been decided in the negative, the yeas being 116, and the nays 115, he votes of Mr. Naylor, of Pennsylvania, and of the Chairman himself being included in the negative votes given.

Mr. Turney called for the reading of Mr. Briggs's resolution. The Chair said that his understanding was that the meeting was now to be held, *seriatim*, on the right of each of the members producing communications from New Jersey, name by name.

Mr. Turney rose to order. [Loud cries of "Order! order!" "The previous question has been moved!" "Order!" "Take your seat!" "Oberg, as loud, of "No, no! Go on! Go ahead!"]

Mr. Turney. A report has been made by the tellers, and I have moved for the reading of a resolution; and the Chair—

[Loud cries from all parts of the House, "Order! order! Let the Chair preserve order!" "Take your seats?" "Questions! Order! order!"]

Mr. Turney continued to address the Chair, amidst violent uproar. I have no idea (said he) that you shall sit there to decide just such questions as suit the wishes of your party, and refuse to put questions that are moved, and are in order. The House has adopted rules of order, and no regard is paid to them.

Mr. Turney was heard to say, I appeal from the decision of the Chair. I stand here and appeal; and I shall continue to appeal as long as you do decide. You have put no regard to order; and it is impossible we ever can have any order so long as you sit there. You seem determined to carry your point, right or wrong. There is a majority of votes uncontested which have decided to reverse your decision, and yet you suffer new questions to be moved. I appeal—gentlemen may follow "order" in the all to-morrow morning—I will stand here and appeal all daylight—I never will submit to it.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania. Will the Chair hear me a few words? [The speaker was remonstrated with. "No! no! Sit down! you have no business here! Sit down!" "Order! order! order!" "Go on, go on! Hear him! Order, order!" "Down! down! down!" "No, no! Yes, yes—he has as good a right as any other man." "Go on—go on—go on—go ahead!"]

The Clerk now proceeded to read the resolution of Mr. Briggs agreed to by the House yesterday, which is as follows: Resolved, That, on the motion of Mr. Rhetor, of South Carolina, to lay on the table a resolution offered by Mr. Wise, of Virginia, and been decided in the negative, the yeas being 116, and the nays 115, he votes of Mr. Naylor, of Pennsylvania, and of the Chairman himself being included in the negative votes given.

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From the Charleston Mercury. COLUMBIA, Dec. 21st, 1839.

The Legislature closed its session this day after ratifying the following acts: 1. An act to release the title of the State in certain Escheated property to G. H. Trombly.

2. An act to authorize the Sheriff of Marlborough District to take in the Jail of any adjoining districts, persons committed to his charge, and for other purposes therein mentioned. 3. An act to prohibit the digging of C. I. lars in future within the limits of Towns on the Sea Board.

4. An act to ascertain the representation of the State. 5. An act to restore the salaries of certain officers of each branch of the Legislature. 6. An act to provide a remedy in certain cases of delinquent duties. 7. An act to authorize the Commissions of the poor, for Pendleton District to sell certain real and personal property and for other purposes. 8. An act concerning the office and duties of Clerks Registers of Marine Conveyance and Commissioners of Locations.

9. An act to authorize the formation of a Company for the construction of a Turnpike road through Blythes Gap. 10. An act in relation to the O-ber Term of the Court of Law for Charleston District. 11. An act to revive and amend an act, entitled an act to incorporate the Union Insurance and Trust Company of South Carolina, ratified the 19th of Dec. 1838.

point of coincidence between them would, when established, be the point where the North-west Angle would be, and that where the Treaty directs the boundary to begin. But since neither of those two lines have yet been ascertained, and the point of departure of only one of them agreed upon, it is evident that the North west Angle of Nova Scotia, which is to be an effect or result proceeding from causes, the inherent power of which we are yet ignorant of, is at this moment a nonentity, and must remain so until the precise direction of the two lines be fore spoken of is mutually agreed upon, and established.

Gentlemen, I do not wish to conceal from you who are so much interested in the matter, that the investigations in which I have been late engaged, have produced results which ought to influence Governments that desire no territorial acquisitions at the expense of justice and the reverence due to Treaties, as I am persuaded is the case with the two Governments now negotiating on this important subject. The defective information it is hoped and believed can be supplied. I say this much because the rumor is being busy about the declared intention of the State of Maine to proceed in taking possession of the whole territory in dispute, without awaiting the peaceful proceedings now in progress between the Federal Government and that of Her Majesty.

The amount of all this is, unless both Governments agree to compromise, by "splitting the difference," they are as far from a settlement as ever. And if so, they will as usual quarrel for a million till they spend fifty millions, and then end as they begun.

Washington City, Dec. 7, 1839. "Turn about, wheel about and dust so. And every time you turn about jump in a row."

There is a little movement among us just now, at the expense of my honored friend T. H. Barton, of Missouri. He received, a week or two since, a check for one thousand dollars for his mileage from St. Louis to the capital, but such was his sudden and unaccountable detestation of the specie feature in the check, he instantly sold it to a broker in this city for cash handed in the paper of our splendid banks, and is now I understand, meeting his current expenses with those bank bills! Verily truth is stranger than fiction. He who but a short time since dazed and bewildered the whole nation with the splendor of his golden dreams, and led the Mississippians to their fountain head a solid column of virgin gold, now hurries away even the reality of his visions for the rags of a suspended bank!

THE SPONGE FISHERY. When at the Island of Rhodes, I went to the sponge fishery, which is curious and interesting. It is a laborious and dangerous employment, but so lucrative, that five or six successful days afford those engaged in it the means of support for an entire year. The sponge is attached to rocks at the bottom of the sea, serving as a retreat to myriads of a small crustaceous animals, which multiply its cavity. The fisherman dives for it to the depth of even a hundred feet, and sometimes confine for five or six minutes under water, unless the quantity of sponge they may have collected becomes inconvenient or unmanageable, when they are hauled to the surface by the crew of the boat to which they belong. The divers occasionally fall victims to sharks that attack them under water. The sponge is prepared for the market by being pressed to discharge the impurities contained in it, and afterwards washed in pure water to deprive it of noxious matter. Mrs. Marriott.

TRANSFERENCE OF VITAL POWERS. A no uncommon cause of loss of vital powers is the young sleeping with the aged. This fact, however explained, has been long remarked, and it is well known to every unprejudiced observer. But it has been most unaccountably overlooked in medicine. I have, on several occasions, met with the counterpart of the following case:—I was, a few years since, consulted about a pale sickly and thin boy, of about five or six years of age. He appeared to have no specific ailment, but there was a slow and remark-able decline of flesh and strength, and of the energy of all the functions. About his mother very aptly termed, a gradual light. After inquiring into the history of the case, it came out that he had been a tot at an infant school, up to his third year, when his grandfather, a very aged person, took him to his own place. He soon afterwards contracted a cold, and he had continued to be ill ever since, notwithstanding medical treatment. I directed him to be removed from his aged parent, and to be placed in a change of air, &c. "The child was stopped." It is not worth while to say a word more, as the child's vitality is induced by this mode of substituting vital power. Young men are married to very old men suffer in a similar manner, though not to the same extent. The effects are often well known to the aged themselves, who consider the indulgence favorable to longevity, and therefore often illustrate the selfishness which, in such persons, increases with their years. Dr. Copland's Dictionary.