strictly in advance. In the preceding columns will be found the table of con. hour objected to the employment of a tents of the last number.

The Agricultural Society of Henrico county Virginia offers 40 premiums, amounting in all to \$250, to be awarded at their meeting in May.

Mr. CLAY, a few days since, intima. ted in the Senate, an intention of resigning his seat in that body,

Stations and circuits of the Ministers connected with the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 1842.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT .- Henry Bass Presiding Elder. Charleston-B English, H Spain, A Shipp, W M Wightman, Editor of the Southern Christian Advocate. Charleston Neck-Jacob Nipper. Black Swamp-J H Wheeler, C Smith Walterborough-C Murchison, S M

Green. Barnwell-W C Patierson. Orangeburg-J W Townsend, W L Pe gues.

Coprus - H H Durant, J C McDaniel, Cooper River-A M Chrietzberg. Beaufort and Pocotaligo Mission-T Ledbetter, A J Green. Combahee and Ashepoo Mission-J

Coburn. Ponpon Mission-Charles Wilson. South Santee Massion-Martin Eady. North Santee Mission-J R Lacke. Cooper River Mission -- W H Fleming.

COKESBURY DISTRICT -- N. Tally, P. E. Cokeshury-R J Boyd. A Hovie. Begefield-S Danwoody, H Mart.

Greenville Station - Z W Barnes. Greenwille Circuit-T'S Daniel, J Tar

Union - Men McCorqudale, J R Pickett. Laurens-li W Monte. Nowherry-J II Zimmerman, N Bird. Aiken-R J Limehouse.

CHURRIA DESTRET. - C. Betts. P. E. Columbia Station: W Swith. Colambia Circuit: W S Holton, W M

Winnshope': D G McDaniel, D J Sim

Lancaster: D W Seal. Camden: W. C. Kirklas I. Darlington Station: A M Foster. Darlington Circuit: L Searbrough. antee: J W Wellern, J Wightman, Wateree Mission: W J Jackson. Pedce Mission: W C Clark.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT -H. A. C. Well ker. P. E. Wilmington Station: Jas. Stacv. Smithaedd: T Haggins. Conwayboro'; S D Laney, M Meckeany Bladen: M A McKibben, A Huckaliv. Rack River: A W Walker, S P Taylor,

H Clord. Georgetown Station: S Loand. Paveltville Station: J B A thonv. Marion: W McSwain, G R Tally. Rlack River and Pedec Missions: A Nettles, L. O'Neal.

Sampit Mission : P A M Williams. Waccamaw Mission: J A Minick, W Smith. Cape Fear Mission: M C Turrentine.

Chernw: W P Monzon. Rockingham: I L Potter, A H Richard-

Wadeshorn': S W Capers, W H Smith Chesterfield: J M Bradley. Centre: H E Ogburn, L Little. Montgomery: JH Chandler, S Daves. Doep River: S Jones, W Carson, Camberland: C McLood. Pensant Grove: J Watts.

LINCOLNTON DISTRICT .-- W Crook, P. E. Charlotte Station : C H Pritchard. Charlotte Circuit: M Robbins, J A Por-

Lincolnton: W A Gamewell, P G Bow.

York : C S Walker. Spartanburg: S Townsend, Rutherfordion: CA Crowell, J H Smith. Shelby: J McMakin, D D Cox.

Morgantown: J P Kerton. Lenoir: W.T Harrison. W Capers, Missionary Secretary. J Sewell transferred to the New York

Conference. The next Conference will be held at Cokesbury, Abbeville District, S. C. on the 8th of February, 1843.

## CONGRESS.

SENATE. Feb. 3d. Mr. Calhoun called up report from the Secretary of State. through the President, in relation to the affair of the Creole. He expressed himself satisfied with the follness of the report, but complained that nothing more had been done in the case by the President. Nothing had yet been done, but the intention of sending a message on the subject to our Minister in England had been expressed. It was the opinion of Mr. Calhoun that a vessel ought to have been despatched, with the least possible delay, with a view of obtaining redress for so glaring an outrage. He was grati. fied at learning that Great Britain had determined to send a special minister to this country, and hoped the Committee on Foreign Relations would at once precountry and the world He then moved

Committee on Foreign Relations which was done. Mr. Sunnions moved that the commit tee on Manufactures be allowed to cmploy a clerk. This motion gave rise to a

to refer the message and documents to the

is a neatly printed and well conducted debate on the Tariff and Free Trade half on the table and it was decided in was surpassingly rich interesting and intended the affirmative, 144 to 52.

The question then came up on a motion gave way for a motion to adjourn. I Messes Calliona and Clay, Mr. Callerk because the object was to collect in formation to be used for the purpose of influencing Congress in favor of a protocking Tariff. Mr. Clay contended that free trade on a moity of the imposts of the country had reduced the price of the great staple of the South lower than at any time since the war; and he considered this an experimental refutation of the dortrine of free trade. Mr. Calhoun replied that it was not free trade, but the distresses in Great Britain that reduced the price of cotton. South Carolina and the whole country, he contended, are more prosperous now than they were under the tariff of 1829. As evidence of this he referred to the price of negroes and lands at the South, and the flourishing state of the manufactures at the North-The motion to allow the committee to employ a clerk, prevailed. Some of those who voted for it were opposed to a tariff for protection, but were willing to allow the committee a clerk because they asked it.

Feb. 4th. Nothing important was dene to day. Mr. Benton offered a resolation bottomed, he said, on a protest which he had seen, and which he read to the Senate. From the remarks of members contained in the report before us, the paper seems to have been a protest of a draft of \$40 drawn in favor of Mr. Benion; which he had protested because it was not paid in specie. His resolution instructs the committee on Finance to inquire into the kind of payments now offered by the Government to its creditors: whether the Government paper is at a discount, and whether any legislation is necessary to save the public creditors from loss, the constitution from violation Pendleton-A B McGilvary, W H Bron and the country from disgrace. Mr. Benton said he was not going to receive for his dues from the Government the Correspondence of the Charleston Courcurrency of lamp black and rags. Others might submit to it, but he would not: In allusion to a promise of Mr. Mangum, the day before, to propose retrenchments in the expenses of Government, and, in the first place, a reduction of the pay of members of Congress, Mr. Benton said he was not going to have his pay re duced by Whig measures which reduced the income of the Government.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. the 5th. On Monday the 7th Mr. Clay's resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the proceeds of the public lands, such science. share shall be distributed among the other Sates came up. A desultary discussion replying to Mr. Adams and supporting took place on the subject, between Mesers his resolution of censure, King, Clay, Calhoun, Smith, Alen, Woodburg, Margum, Are er, Berrien and Wright, which lasted till the time of adjournment. We shall condense it for our next paper.

Mr. Californ presented papers embracing the action of the Legislature of South Carolina on the controversy between Virginia and New York, which were ordered to be printed. Mr. C. made a few remarks the report of which was received too late for this week's paper. They shall appear next week.

Feb. 8. Mr. Tallmadge presented memorials against interference with the bankrupt act, and took occasion to reply CHERAW DISTRICT. - D. Derrick, P. . to some remarks on the same subject made by Mr. Benton who had just presented memorials in favor of repealing the act. Mr. T. charged much of the distress of the country upon the doctrines and course of Mr. B .- Mr. B. cried out False sir, false sir;,' and though repeatedly called to order, he repeated the same ery some half a dozen or more times. After considerable excitement, and some desultory conversation, the subject was dropped for the present.

Mr. Clay's resolution came up, and motion to lay it on the table was lost, 13 to 31 Mr. King moved to strike out the clause providing for inquiry into the distribution of refused shares among the other states. Motion lost, 20 to 24. The resolution then passed, 25 to 28,

Nothing worth reporting was done on the 9th.

House of Representatives. From February 3d to February 7th nclusive, the time of the House was mostly taken up with the resolutions to censure Mr. Adams. After consuming some days in a defensive speech Mr. Adams, on the 7th, intimated a willingness to let the whole subject be laid on the table, there to lie forever, if it was the wish of the House. This he did in consequence of intimations that he was consuming too much time. He had laid out the platform which he proposed to occupy with his defence, but he was willing to forego his right of proceeding if the House prefered. Mr. Botts then moved that the whole subject be laid on the table, which was done by a vote of 106 to 93.

The state of the question as to the petition praying for the dissolution of the Union then stood thus:

Before the question of privilege (now laid on the table) had been raised, a motion had been made to lay on the table the question of reception, which had been decided in the affirmative; and a gentle man from Tennessee (Mr. Turney) had sent the case in its true relations to the moved a reconsideration of that vote. Before that question of reconsideration had been decided, the interinediate question of privilege had been raised; being now disposed of-

The question recurred on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the question of reception of the petition had been

Union on the table. Mr. Meriwether ing, a disposition to get rid of the question withdrew this motion. Then the question in the easiest possible way-that is-by came up, in course. Will the petition be referring it to a Select Committee. received? On this question the previous question was ordered. The Yeas and day, in the discussion of Mr. Clay's reso-Nays were then taken on the question of lutions. receiving the petition to dissolve the Union, and the House determined not to receive, by a vote of 40 to 106. The most if not all who voted to receive, Saturday, says: "It is said that by an seemed to do so from the strange, not to arrangement with the Messrs. Browns, cotton on seven contiguous asay childtsh conviction that Congress is for sterling exchange, the payment of the cres of low grounds the product bound to receive any petition of whatever interest on the State debt is now rendered to be not less than 1800. It, per character.

After this matter was disposed of, Petitions were called for. When massachusetts was called in its place in the list of States, Mr. Adams said he had two more petitions to present for dissolving the Union, one from New York, and one from Pennsylvania: but he would reserve them for a future time.

Feb. 8. Mr. Cushing moved to reconsider the vote on the question of receiving a petition to dissolve the Union, and wished to debate the \$20. motion; but to do so at that time was not in or. der. The motion lies over.

A resolution was difered authorizing the Com mittee on Manufactures to take festimony, and a debate arose which based till the expiration of the morning hour. The remainder of the day was spent on the pension bill, and other business of not much interest

Feb. 9. Mesers, Gilmor, Hunter, Rhett. Proffit and Johnson were excused at their request from suring the Committee of Foreign Affairs. The reason assigned by them for asking to be excused was that after the opinions avowed by the Chairman of the Committe (Mr. Adams) and the system of conduct" pursued by him, they considered him an unsafe deno-itory of the public trust committed to him, and they were unwilling to serve on the committee whilst he is ch irman of it.

On motion of Mr Adams it was ordered that he Speaker appoint others in their places,-The rainder of the day was spent in receiving rerts and considering unimportant resolutions.

Washington Feb. 3. There has been, to day, a very remarkable exhibition, in the house. The Ad-

ams' case now absorbs every other question. The interests of the nation are lost sight of in view of this engrossing controversy. Mr. Gilmer, who was entitled to the floor, resumed his remarks, proposed that

had passed, Mr. Adams should withdraw his petition, whereupon he (Mr. G.) would withdraw his resolution of censure. Mr. Adams replied that he could not withdraw it because he had presented it when any state shall refuse its share of lunder the most soleum obligations of con-

Mr. Gilmer proceeded in his remarks,

Mr Agams followed him in a most remarkable speech-remarkable for its bitterness, and still more so for its interest end eloquence. His personal attacks upon Mr Cushing and Mr Cost Johnson were gratuitous, malicious, and utterly destitute of justifiable cause. In these instances Mr Adams was unwise-for it was quite unnecessary for him to go out of his way to make enemies. Heattempted to prove that there was

a conspiracy against him-a coalition of sectional character-an extraordinary combination of parties for the purpose of putting him down. He charged Mr Gilmer with having got up a secret Southern conclave against him, and with having lampere I with the members of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of removing him (Mr. A.) from the posttion of chairman of that committee, and patting his colleague (Mr. Cushing) in his place. Mr. Cushing rose to deny, on the part of the committee and of Mr. Gil mer, that Mr. Gilmer had ever said a word on the subject to the committee. Mr. A. avowed, before the country and before God, that his colleague has so informed him. Mr. Cushing explained the facts-viz: after Mr Adams land presented the Georgia petition-after he had himself moved that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to elect a chairman -after Mr. Gilmer had declared, in his place, that he would, on his own responsibility, without instructions from the House move the committee to remove Mr. A. dams-after every one, in the street, in the lobbies, and in the hall, had declared that Mr. Adams ought to be removed from that situation—he (Mr. Cushing) availed himself of an opportunity to give his colleague a friendly and confidential notice of what was to take place. He informed his colleague that this proposition would be made, and that it would place him (Mr. Cushing) as the second on the committee, in a painful situation; and he, therefore, notified, his colleague that, in case the event should occur, he ( Mr Cushing) should ask the House to excuse him (Mr. Cashing) from serving on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

But it seems that r. Adams, instead of appreciating properly his collegue's manly notice, built upon it the charge that Mr Cushing had been tempered with by Mr. Gilmer. It is unnecessary to say that the House understood the matter. Mr. Adams, however, went on to reiterate the charge-though he did not deny a word that r Cushing stated. He charged that Mr Gilmer got up the conclave against hun-and had formed a plot to remove him from his station before the dissolution petition was presented-and that the petition was only availed of as a prefext. He went on to shew who were Mr. Gilmer's condintors -- read some of his anonymous letters menacing him with opposition, &c.

He then took up the subject of his connexion with the old federal party and with the Virginia presidents, which had been alluded to in the debute-particularly by Mr. Wise. This part of his speech was free frem his usual personalities, and if the stock

The affirmative, 144 in 52.

The question there came up on a motion gave way for a motion to adjourn. I by Mr. Mariwether to lay the question suppose he will take two days more, at of receiving the petition to dissilve the least. There is, or there was, this morn

The Senate were chiefly engaged, to-

Pennsulvania-Interest on State Debt -The Philadelphia North American, of a Silver cup of the value of certain. If the short delay has been a source of mortification, it has, at least, been without dishonor.'

THE BANKS.

The excitement in relation to the banks of upland the product to be not is rapidly subsiding; and we trust that less than 40 Bushels per acre a soon all will be well again. On and af silver cup of the value of ter Monday next, all our Banks, which | For the greatest production of still continue open, will pay out their corn on seven contiguous acres. own notes of a higher ucaomination than of low grounds the product to be

OUR BANKS.

All continues quiet in relation to these: Institutions. Our citizens feel noxious, Sweet potatocs on one acre the however, to see them paying out their product to be not less than 400 own notes. It will at least look more Bushels a premium of Ibid.

day or two ago were selling at 15 per culture the product to be not cent premium, could be obtained vester. Jess than 20 lb, of recled silk a day at 6 a 7. Exchange on New York promium of 6 a 6 1-2. Pennsylvania Bank notes, 8 Ibid. a 10 per cent discount.

From the National Intelligencer. TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 9, 1841. GENTLEMEN: Intimations have been ande in the two last numbers of your pabeen actively engaged in the politics of It appears that the Company employ

were exceptions. A Member of the S. C. Legislature. from 1825 to 1939-

THE ENGLISH POST OFFICE -There re about 5000 persons employed in the London Post Office, of which 827 are efter receivers, and 752 letter currers. The average number of letter posted daily s 30,270; of newspapers, 85,510 There tre 5,938 post offices.

great Hong Merchant of Canton, paid of the funds - with assurances, however, \$320,000 of the six millions recently levi bthat he had made or was miking ample red upon that city by the British Besides provision, to re-imburse the company this, he recently lost by the burning of and save them harmless. These assuranthe two pack-houses \$750 000 Notwith- ces have not proved satisfactory to the standing all this, there is no news of his company, and hence they apply to the

Why is a baker like a beggar? Because e kneads more bread than he cuts.

M. D. Tocqueville, in his work on the United States, has made a remark to this effect, that an observer from abroad, in viewing society and government in this Republic, cannot but notice how many intelligent men there are amongst us in public life.

AN AMERICAN ARTIST ABROAD. A Paris correspondent of the Madiso. man states that the Norris' engines of Philadelphia, are more generally used in Germany than any other.

BREAKING UP A CROW'S NEST.

A bill has passed the house of Representatives to change the name of a whole family of Crows. The bill of coarse created some crawing in the House, and Mr. Cooke moved to amend it by inserting the word "Chapman" before the word Crow, so that the bill would read "Chaoman Crow" which amendment. however, was not agreed to. A motion was then made to postpone the bill in- cers, Viz; definitely, when Mr. Streator, the author of the popular "Old Hat" song of 1840, rose, and delivered the argument, which not only created roars of laughter but saved the bill from indefinite postponement.

The motion offer d by my friend From Dayton to nothis bill to mend, I shall for reasons now oppose. Unless he some good re son shows Why this h s motion, should prevail And give his reasons in d tail,

I ask the aid of every fri nd That he will his assistance lend. To keep this bill in statuquo. And change the murkey pame of Crow

Each member, than, on his return To his consuments, will leren A truth that he will not disdrin-The session was not spent in vam?

If speculators were neglec ad. The farming in crest was protected-For, by our well directed hous, We killed outright a flock of brows! \*Mr. Schenk A gentleman who has late advices from

Havana, by the Elizabeth, informs that the Government railroad from Havana to that the said Esther In tininas (forty miles) was put up for sale with the leg and bought by ten individuals for one mil lion of dollars, cash one taking \$103,000

an Oration will Be Getree MacLean, a member i The following premiums will b

For the greatest production of cotton on seven continuous de eres of upland the product to he not less than 1200 lb. per acre

For the greatest production of acre a silver cup of the value

For the greatest production of orn on seven contiguous acres

not less than 60 Bushels per acre a premium of

For the greatest production of For the experiment hest cal-

Specie, which some of the brokers a culated to test the profit of silk

After awarding the premiums the Soc ty will dine together at Mrs Stinemetz's J. W. BEAKENEY, S

From the Richmond Whig Feb. 7. GRN. JAMES HAMILTON AND THE JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA COMPANY.

The President and Director of the Ja per that the Nullification party in South mes River company presented a memor Carolina, in 1829 and 1833, entertained al, Saturday, to the Legislature, which purpose to dissolve the Union. Having developed facts starling and mortifying that State during the period referred to 1 Gen. Hamilton to negotiate for them a feel called upon to say that a dissolution porton of the loan, authorized by the of the Union was neither contemplated. Legislature some years since. To this desired, nor expected by the Nullification end, they entrusted him with State hands party, as a party No such purpose was to the amount of \$350,000 when on his vowed or entertained by the mass of the way to England in 1840 By depositing people, or by those who had the chief about \$470,000 of this sum he succeeded cad; but, on the contrary, was habitually in obtaining from the House of M reison disclaimed and denounced whenever, as | & Co of London, \$100,000 for the Cou frequently happened, it was charged upon pany, which was duly paid over to their them, and the conservative character of use. The payment of this \$100,000 is their principles habitually a cried and now demanded -- and its payment is no vindicated That there were exceptions gessary for the redemption of the \$470. in the Nullication party, is true, but they | 000 of bonds which worrison & Co hold.

There remaining \$2,000 of Sa's honds was hypothecated by Gen. Hamilton with a Dutch House, and the proceeds a it have been diverted from the use of the Company to his own individual uses. The amount received on account of those houds and the terms on which he disposed ut | Store House lately them, are not known-and consequently. it cannot be ascertained what loss, if any, the Company will sastain by the operation. Letters have been received from Gun. H., A RICH MERCHANT-Howque, the we learn, admitting the misapplication Legislature for means to enable them to make good the deliciency, and preserve their own and the credit of the Common.

STATE PHRENOLOGIST -- A resolution C February 14, 181 as been introduced into the Legislature of Indiana to employ a Phrenologist to examine the heads of the Governors, Fund Commissioners, and others who have private, and how few of the same kind in had charge of the finances of that Sinter to discover who of them is the great tine nancier."

> For the Gazette. Ticket proposed for the Town Council t the approaching election by

MANY VOTERS. For Intendant. Mr. John A. Inclis.

For Wardens. DUNCAN MCNAIR. GEO. GOODRICH. FRANKLIN TURNER.

THOS. A. BRYAN.

Ma. Euron,-The following licket will be run at the approaching election for Town Offic

For Intendent For Wardens. J. A. INGLIS.

A. PLUE F. Tunner. G. GOODRICH

BY MANY VOTERS.

## SOOOLBS. BACON.

LL Warranted Sound, and for sale at C cents. ALSO, a quantity of Sugar I. H. ROSSER. February 4, 1842.

CAUTION. Note made by Benjar Anson County, N. C. with interest from date, (it is packet book dropped some wher between Cheraw and Wrights Fr

SADDLE & MARKE

in, assigned to us in trust to

W. H. Tambasca es.

LEAF LARI

SIL Anniversura CHERAW LIGHT INFA ATTENTION