CHAR I. An Act making Appropropriation to meet the Expenses incurred in consequence of the late Fire

Be it enucted by the Senate and House of Reprecentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, or so much thereof as may be necessary, under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, in discharge of the expenses incurred in the extinguishment of the late fire in the Library Room, the removal of the rubbish, and preservation of such books and other articles as may have been saved, and the construction of a tin roof for the preservation and protection of that portion of the building now exposed.

Sec. 2. And be t further enacted, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase of books for the Library of Congress, to be expended under the direction of the Joint Committee of the Library Approved, January 13, 1852.

CHAP. II .- An Act to provide a Room for the Congress-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That the sum of twelve hundred dollars be hereby appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, for the purpose of fitting up the document room and a portion of the ad-joining passage to releive temporarily a portion of the books of the Congressional Library.

Approved, January 23, 1852.

Char. V .- An Act authorizing the payment of Interest to the State of New Hampshire for Advances made for the use and benefit of the United States in repelling Invasion and suppressing Insurrection, at Indian Stream, in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second Auditor of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the claim of the State of New Hampshire, against the United States for interest upon the military expenses incurred and actually expended by her for the protection of the north eastern frontier of said State, and repelling invasion and suppressing insurrection at Indian Stream, in the county of Coos, in said State, in the years eighteen hundred and thirty-five, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and eighteen hundred and thirty-seven; and the sum so found to be due to said State, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise approprinted: Provided, That said amount shall not exceed six thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted; That in ascertaining the amount of interest, as aforesaid, due to the State of New Hampshire, the following rules shall gov-

First: That interest shall not be computed on any sum which New Hampshire has not expended for the the amount refunded or repaid to the State of New

Second: That interest shall not be paid during any time, on any sum larger than the sum the State was paying interest for at such time. Approved, January 27, 1852.

CHAP. VIII. - An Act providing for carrying into Execution, in further Part, the twelfth Article of the Treaty with Mexico, concluded at Guadalupe Hidal-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the sum of three millions, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of the instalment and interest, which will fall due on the thirtieth of May. eighteen hundred and fifty-two, under the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and Mexico made and concluded at Guadalupe Hidulgo, on the second of February, eighteen hundred and forty-eight. Approved, February 10, 1852.

CHAP. IX .- An Act for the Relief of American Citizens lately imprisoned and pardoned by the Queen of

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is appropriated the sum of six thousand dollars or so much there of as may be necessary, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the relief of American citizens lately imprisoned and pardoned by the Queen of Spain, and who are out of the limits of the United States, the same to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States: Provided, That nothing in this Act shall be construed into an approbation of any interference in the domestic affairs of Cuba by any of the citizens of the United States.

Approved, February 10, 1852.

CHAP. XI.—An Act to provide for the Appointment of Superintendent of Indian Afrairs in California. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Reprecentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sixth section of an act approved May sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, entitled An act to amend an act entitled An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, approved the thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and two;" also, the fifth section of act approved May twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and twenty-four, entitled " An act to enable the President to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes, and for other purposes," be and the same hereby are revived, and extended to the State of California, for the purpose of establishing a superintendency of Indian affairs for said State, and that the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be, and he hereby is authorized to appoint a superintendent of Indian Affairs to reside in said State, who shall possess the same powers, and be subject to the same duties within his superintendency as belong to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, in the State of Misouri, with the power also of exercising administrative examination over all claims, and accounts and vouchers for disbursements, connected with Indian affairs in the said State of California, which shall be transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for final adjudication, and by him passed to the proper accounting officers of the treasury for

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said superintendent shall have an annual salary not exceeding four thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said superintendent shall be allowed a clerk; whose compenhundred dollars per annum. Approved, March 3, 1852.

CHAP. XV .- An Act to provide for the Repair of the Congressional Library Room, lately destroyed by Fire. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-

sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the sum of seventy-two thousand five bundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the repair of the Congressional Library room, which was lately destroyed by fire, according to the plan described in the report and drawings which were submitted by the architect to the Secretary of the Interior, and approved by the committee on Public Buildings of the Senate: Provided, however, That the work shall be executed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and be subject to such modification of the details as may be consistent with the general arrangements of the plan, and necessary and proper in the opinion of the President of the United States. Approved, March 19, 1852.

CHAN XIX .- An Act to make Land Warrants assignable, and for other purpose

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all warrants for military bounty lands which have been or may hereafter be issued under any law of the United States, and all valid locations of the same which have been or may hereafter be made, are hereby declared to be assignable, by deed or instrument of writing made and executed after the taking effect of this net according to such form, and pursuant to such regulations as may hereafter be prescribed by the Comwarrant or location: Provided, That any person entitled to preemption right to any land shall be entitled to use any such land warrant in payment for the same at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, for the quantity of land therein specified: Provided,

That the warrants which have been, or may hereafter he issued in pursuance of said laws or of act may be located according to the legal subdivisions of the public lands in one body upon any lands of the United States, subject to private entry at the time of such location, at the minimum price. Provided, further, That when said warrant shall be located on lands which are subject to entry at a greater miniumum than one dollar and twenty-five dents per acre, the locator of said warrants shall pay to the United States in cash the difference between the value of such warrants at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre and the tract of land located

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the registers and receivers of the land offices shall hereafter be severally authorized to charge and receive for their services in locating all military bounty land warrants issued since the eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, the same compensation or per cent. to which they are entitled by law for sales of the public lands for cash, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the said compensation to be hereafter

paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the registers and receivers, whether in or out of office at the passage of this act, or their legal representatives in case f death, shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the United States, for services heretofure performed n locating maitary bounty land warrants, the same rate of compensation provided in the preceding section for services hereafter to be performed, after deducting the amount already received by such officers under the entitled "An act to require the holders of military land warrants to compensate the land-officers of the United States for services in relation to the location of those warrants," approved May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight: Provided, That no reigister or receiver shall receive any compensation out of the treasury for past services, who has charged and received illegal fees for the location of such warrants: And provided further, That no register or receiver snall receive for his services during any year a greater compensation.

than the maximum now allowed by law. SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where the militia or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory were called into military service, and whose services have been paid by the United States subsequent to the eighteenth June, eighteen hundred and twelve, the officers and soldiers of such militia, volunteers or troops shall be entitled to all the benefits of the act entitled " An act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States," approved September twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty, and shall receive lands for their services according to the provisions of said act, upon proof of length of service as therein required, and that the last proviso of the ninth section of the act of the eleventh of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, be, and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize bounty land to those who have heretofore re-

ceived or become entitled to the same. SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That where any company, battalion or regiment, in an organized form marched more than twenty miles to the place where they were mustered into the service of the U. States, or were discharged more than twenty miles from the place where such company, battalion or regiment was organized; in all such cases, in computing the length of service of the officers and soldiers of any such company, battalion or regiment, with a view to determine the said act, approved twenty-eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, there shall be allowed one day forevery twenty miles from the place where the company, battalion or regiment was organized, to the place where the same was mustered into the service of the U. States; and also one day for every twenty miles from the place where such company, battalion or regiment was discharged, to the place where it was organized, and from whence it marched to enter the service... Approved, March 22, 1852.

CHAP, XX.—An Act amendatory of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for holding the Courts of the United States in Case of the Sickness or other Disability of the Judges of the District Courts," approved July twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and fifty.

Be it enucted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress. assembled, That the authority conferred by the act aforesaid, hereby amended, may be exercised by a Circuit Judge or by the Chief Justice of the United States as in the said act directed, whenever, on the certificate of the clerk of the Circuit or Dtstrict Court, under the seal of the court, it shall be made to appear, to the satisfaction of such judge or chief justice, that the public interests, from the accumulation or urgency of judicial business in any district, shall require it to be done; and the district Judge so designated and appointed, shall have and exercise the same powers within such district as if the District Judge resident therein were prevented by sickness or other disability from performing his judicial duies; and it shalt be lawful in case of such appointment. for each of the said District Judges separately to hold a District or Circuit Court at the same time in such disrict, and discharge all the judicial duties of a District Judge therein, but no such District Judge shall hear appeals from the District Court. Approved, April 2, 1852.

CHAP. XXIV .- An Act to extend the Time for selecting Lands granted to the State of Wisconsin for saline

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the time for selecting lands for saline ourposes, granted to the State of Wisconsin by virtue of he fourth subdivision of the seventh section of an act entitled " An act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union," approved the sixth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, be, and the same is hereby extended to the day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-four; and the land so selected previous to the day last mentioned, shall be granted to said State for the same purposes, on the conditions, and with like effect, as if the same had been selected and confirmed within the time limited by the act above mentioned. Approved, May 4, 1852.

CHAP. XXV .- An Act to change the time of holding the United States District Courts in Alabama, and

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Courts of the United States for the State of Alabama shall be held in each and every year as follows: At Mobile, on the fourth Monday in April and the second Monday after the fourth Monday in November; at Huntsville, on the second Monday in May and the second Monday in November; and at Montgomery, on the fourth Monday in May and the fourth Monday in November.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the county of Butler shall hereafter form a part of, and be embraced in the middle district of said State. Approved, May 4, 1852.

CHAP. XXXIII - An Act concerning the Sessions of the Courts of the United States in the District of Del-

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the courts of the United States, in and for the district of Delaware, shall hereafter be held at New Castle, in the said district, and there shall be two regular terms of the Circuit of the United States for the said district, which shall commence on the third Tuesday in June, and the third Tuesday in Octobor, in this and every year hereafter; and four regular terms of the District Court of the United States for said district, which shall commence on the second Tuesday in April, the second Tuesday in January hereafter.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court for said district, and the records of said court, shall be kept at Wilmington or N. Castle, in the said district as may be directed by order, in writing, made by the judges of the said Circuit Court, in term or vacation, and entered upon the records thereof; and that the office of the clerk of the said District Court and the records thereof shall be kept at either of the same places as may be directed by the judge of the said District Court, by an order made in term or vaca-

tion, and entered upon the records thereof. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no process issued or proceedings pending in either of the said courts, shall be avoided or impaired by this change of the time and place of holding the said courts; but all process, bail-bonds or recognances [recognizances] returnable at the next term of either of the said courts, shall be returnable and returned to the term of said courts respectively next held according to this act, in the same manner so made returnable on the face thereof, and shall have full effect, accordingly; and all continuances may be made to conform to the provisions of this act. Approved, May 10, 1852.

CHAP. XXXV. An Act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Mississippi to sell the Lands heretofore appropriated for the Use of Schools in that State, and to ratify and approve the Sales already made. er's Thresher does all that the growers

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Legislature of the State of Missisripshall be, and is hereby authorized to sell and convey fee-simple, or lease, for a term of years, as the said legislature may deem best, all or any part of the lands heretofore reserved and appropriated by Congress for the use of the schools within said State, and to invest the money arising from said sales, as said legislature may direct, for the use and support of schools within the several townships and districts of country for which they were originally reserved and set apart, and for no other use, or purpose whatsoever: Provided, Said lands or of them found a head of grain that conany part thereof, shall, in no case be sold or leased without the consent of the inhabitants of such township or district to be obtained in such manner as the legislature of said State may by law direct : And provided further, That in all cases, the money arising from the sales of lands within a particular township and district, shall be appropriated to the use of schools within that township

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That sales heretofore made by the authority of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi of lands reserved and appropriated as afaresaid, are hereby ratified and approved in the same manner and to the same extent, as if this act had

been in force at the time of said sales. Approved, May 19, 1852.

From the Herald of the Union. GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS

OF AMERICA. Now and then a man appears, who changes human affairs, and affects the fortunes of his fellow men all over the earth. Only a few such men have lived: nor has it been the Cæsars, the Hanibals, or the Alexanders who have most deeply affected human fortunes. Arkwright's spinning jenny, Robert Fulton's steamboat, Franklin's lightning rod, McCormick's reaper, and Steers' yacht-and we might adduce many other illustrationshave put forth more influence upon mankind, than all the victories of all the great chieftains of the carth.

Upwards of five hundred different important inventions and discoveries, have been made in this country in agricultural tools and implements. The old system of agriculture is utterly abandoned: with a modern plow more furrows can be turned over in a few hours, and far better done at that, with a small horse, that could be thirty years ago with four yoke of cattle in a whole day. In the place of forty able bodied men, now felling the grain with their cradles, McCormick's reaper goes into the field, and the whole crop falls before it. So vast has our progress been in every department of life; we have ban ished the hand loom from our bouses, and set twelve thousand shuttles to playing with a waterfall or steam engine. The great English McCullock, says that there is more work done in England every day, by the power of machinery, than all the men and women on the face of the earth -reckoning them at eight hundred millions-could do without it.

We have watched the progress of the age in these respects, in our own country and in many foreign countries; and whenever we hear of a great invention that saves human labor and human life it comes to us like glad news from a far country. There is something glorious and beautiful in the thought, that the mind of man can trample down even the curses of Heaven; for it is the light God has giv. en to the human intellect, that enables it to triumph over what seem to be impossibilities. It was God himself who first said, Let there be light, and from that mofruit falls upon the earth.

with the inventor's fame, and we were all managed by the commonest laborer. proud of it; but another agricultural inthe following facts. Let us add here, too, tify to all the various kinds of grain. vention has ever yet been known that they apply to us., could do this work so thoroughly, so quick-MER'S THRESHING MACHINE.

ly, so economically, or so well, as PAL-First. It differs from and is superior to all others in its capacity to thresh every for shelling corn are already perfect .-This Thresher can be so adjusted in a moment, as to come together close enough to thresh out Timothy seed, while it can be gradually opened to admit other coarser grains and seeds, until it will thresh the large field pea. No other machine on machines, and gets nothing at last that threshes his rice, except the human hand -that growers of grass seed and fine grains, have had the same trouble, and they have got nothing for their searches or their money, while all the machines that pretend to thresh wheat, oats, barley, ted in their powers of execution. Palm-

of grain and seeds desire, for it threshes everything with equal perfection.

Second. It cleans the grain out from the straw perfectly, so that there is not a kernel or seed left that is worth saving. During the experiment at Flatbush, before the Delegation of the American Institute, twenty gentlemen worked among the straw for five or ten minutes, and not one tained a kernel that was not threshed out except a few shriveled, shrunken, worthless grains, that had no weight or substance, and that if ground up would only have made chaff. But no machine on the earth, from the flail, to the best that is known, could have taken those kernels out. They had to be pulled out by the thumb and finger to be got out at all. Here Palmer's thresher secures an immense saving to the farmer. Several of the richest and most successful practical farmers of North Carolina, say in a certificate we quote from that they are warranted in stating that the saving effected by this machine in the grain that is wasted by other machines, is it least twenty per cent., or one fifth. There is over five hundred millions of dollars worth of grain and seeds raised every year in the United States, and not less than one hundred millions of dollars worth of this vast treasure, which the hungry world wants, rots in the ground—because it is not threshed out of the sheaf. Therefore, the best judges have declared, that Palmer's machine, by saving this vast amount of grain, will add no less than one hundred million dollars annually, to the wealth of the United

Third. Another great saving ought to be looked at. This Thresher will clean grain of every kind most perfectly from smut; for all the smut which is not taken off from the grain while it is going through the air cells, is perfectly cleaned by passing through the air. Every farmer knows how many thousands of barrels of flour are corrupted by a few bushels of smutty wheat. With this machine smut cannot stay on the wheat-it must come off.

Fourth. A serious objection against every thresher hitherto invented, has been them. The most approved threshers, and consistency. those generally in use, thresh out the grain by means of rotating spikes, which are very numerous, and which very frequently fly off, piercing the bodies of the men who work them, and often drawing the hands, the arms, and sometimes the whole head and body in-maining thousands, and killing hundreds outright.-This machine has no such danger. It is fed on the sides, and does not whirl towards the operator. Moreover, it has but a few flails, which revolve like the spokes of a wheel, and being of wrought iron strongly clenched on the axle, they can-

Fifth. Other threshers are liable to get out of repair, and are soon worn out; but "this thresher is so simple in its construction," says Judge Martense, of Long Island, "it does not seem possible for it by any ordinary usage, to get out of repair.'

Sixth. It is cheap—it does not cost much -it is not more extensive than many othment, his creatures have been emulous of er threshers, while it can perform a great eating the fruit of the tree of eternal deal more work, and do it better than any knowledge. It grows in Paradise, but its of them. It can moreover be transported without difficulty from place to place, be-At the great World's Fair in London, cause it is so light, and can be so easily McCormick's reaper made the world ring handled. It can also be adjusted and

Seventh. It can thresh much more grain vention is now being brought before the of any kind in a day than any other mapublic, which as far surpasses that in chine ever invented. Mr. Charles Shepanother department of labor, as it surpass! herd, a good scientific farmer in North es everything that had gone before it .- Carolina, says, -that although his wheat A man from North Carolina, has invented had been seriously damaged by smut, his a Threshing Machine which accomplishes shipping merchant told him it was in betthe following objects. We speak with ter order than any wheat he got, and with ing gone to California, his friends here have recently resome degree of confidence about what one of Palmer's small machines he threshthis machine does, because we have seen led over six hundred bushels per day. Mr. it operate repeatedly, and several hun; Shepherd also says, after he had tried dred of the most distinguished planters of Palmer's thresher with flax seed, that five the South, and farmers of the North, with hands could with it beat out more flax a large and a distinguished delegation of seed in a day, than fifty without it, and American Institute, at its last annual Fair | so the certificates and the letters we have in New York, concur in substance with seen from many parts of the country tes-

that there is no community in this coun- We might add a great deal more, but try, or on the face of the earth, that is not we must stop. This thresher is the greatdirectly concerned in this great invention. est agricultural invention the world has It was thought to be an important matter ever seen, and stands alone in the history when a New Yorker discovered a ma- of labor saving and life-saving machines. chine which took polished wire by the We have dwelt upon it at great length, mile, and left it, neatly headed, sharply but we are impressed with its vast impointed pins, well stuck in papers, and portance to the human race. We rejoice put up at that. But men can live with- too that this invention comes from North out pins, while they will starve without Carolina, one of the truest and best sisbread. This invention we speak of, con- ters in the Federal Union; and although cerns the fortunes of one thousand million | till now, she had not contributed her full human beings now living, and a great ma- share to the inventions of the country, she ny thousand million that will live when has atoned for it all by giving to the world we are dead. Man cannot live without William Russell Palmer's Threshing Mabread-bread is made from grain, that chine. We will cheerfully undertake to grows out of the earth-this grain has to communicate to any person who desires be separated from the sheaf, and no in- it, information on this subject, whenever

LUTHERAN SYNOD.

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of South ment. Carolina and Adjacent States closed its session kind of grain or seed grown, with the ex- at St. Mark's Church, Edgefield district, on ception of Indian corn : and the machines Wednesday evening last, the 17th inst., to meet again at Sr. Mathew's Church, Orangeburg district, on Friday before the second Sunday of

The most important business transacted was the inauguration of Prof. L. Eichelberger, in the theological chair, in the seminary of Lex. has attempted to this. Consequently, the ington, S. C., vacated by the resignation of rice planter, spends a vast sum of money Rev. Dr. E. L. Hazelius, on account of his advanced age; also the adoption of three renew. ed constitutions, one for the government of Synod, another for their Seminary of Learning, and a third for their Widows' Fund.

A provision was also made for the support of their aged professor, Dr. Hazelius, by a taxa. rye, &c., are dangerous in their opera- tion of the different congregations within the tions, easy to get out of repair, and limi- bounds of the Synod; it was very gratifying to see how liberally the call was responded to. South Carolinian.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THERSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 2, 4832. We invite the attention of our Whig readers to Gen. Saunder's resolutions, offered in the lower branch of the Legislature on Tuesday the 23rd November. It will be seen that he has planted himself on one plank of the Whig Platform; and it would appear that our op ponents can't get along in a concienscious discharge of their duty, without, at least, adopting a portion of the principles and measures of the Whig Party. This must be gratifying to you who have been bat tling for Whig Principles all your lives.

Whenever there is an election pending, the organs of the party lift their hands and voices in holy horror at every thing advocated by Whig men. But when the election is over, and their party are in power, they not unfrequently carry out Whig measures, simply because they can't do any better!

Now what effect ought this to have upon the mind of every Whig? Confirm him in his political opinions! It proves that our doctrines are sound, and that even our enemies, when they are called upon to ACT, are compelled to admit it. Then, the very last thing you should permit to enter into your heart, is the surrender of your political principles, if such a thought (suggested by defeat) ever crossed your mind. Do you believe you are right? None of you doubt it. Just hold on, then, like grim death; and the day is not very distant when, as a party, you will find we possess more strength than we do just at this time; and when, as true citizens, we may rejoice at the triumph of truth, of just and righteous measures throughout the land. the danger to life and limb in working accomplished through your firmness and

The "Anderson (S.C.) Gazette," says, "A fine drove some three hundred and fifty Tennessee hogs arrived in our town on Sunday evening. We began to smack our lips and think of spare ribs, back-bone pies and sausages, but 6 cents a pound blunted our appetite very suddenly. Our citizens need have no fears as to a supply, for doubtless pork will be abundant at from 4 to 54

PORK.—There has been several droves here this week -but the weather being unfavorable, but few were purchased. Fine Kentucky were offered at from 6 to 61 cts. gross .- Yorkville (S.C.) Remedy, Nov. 27.

There is one small drove now in this place, which are offered at 7 cents, neat. There is a great demand for Pork in this section, and it will require a large number of hogs to supply it; but buyers appear slow to take hold at present prices. We have heard of only two or three small sales, (country lots,) one at 64 and the other at 7 cents, neat. Country pork averaging 175 would fine ready sale at 61, cash. Most persons, for family use, prefer country lots. But it is quite certain there will not be enough of it to supply the demand, and consequently our chief dependence is on droves.

Hogs !- The Ashville Messenger of the 24th Nov. says-" Our road is now lined with hogs; price \$5 50

Freshet.-There was a considerable freshet in the Savannah River, on the 26th November. Two hundred bales of cotton drifted off the wharf at Augusta, but a steamer was sent in pursuit of them, and probably recovered the larger part of them.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce states that \$5, 280 have been subscribed in that city to indemnify Mr. Lemmon, for the loss of his slaves.

I Snow fell at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 24th Nov. to the depth of 8 or 10 inches.

Maj. T. L. AVERY, of Burke county, N. C., havceived the sad intelligence of his death.

Congress .- The second session of the thirty-second Congress, will open in the Capitol at Washington next Monday, and will continue to the 3rd March, 1853. A number of members have already arrived at Washing- the language of P

PHILIP S. WHITE will address the public on the sub ject of the Liquor Traffic, at the following times and

aces:			4
At	Salem,	i	4th
At	Lexington,	91	6th
At	Salisbury, at night		7th
	Concord, 2 P. M.		8th
	Charlotte,	5 1	9th
Αt	Monroe,	-26	10th
Αι	Female College,		11th

THE LEGISLATURE.

The proceedings of our Legislature for the last week are more interesting than for any the duty of the R time since that body convened. In the Senate, States to claim Monday (the 22d) was consumed by a debate Public Domain, by on a bill to incorporate a bank, to be called the " Farmers' Bank of North Carolina," and to be located in the county of Pasquotank. There the Legislature in appears to be a growing demand for Banking rect, and to be ret facilities, in this State; and from the number such stocks as may l of bills to incorporate these institutions, a large amount of capital seeking that kind of invest-

At the hour of 12, M., the two Honses bal- the distinguished p lotted for Senator, with the following result:

Mr. Washington, from the committee appointed to superintend the election of U.S. Senator reported that the whole number of votes given was

Necessary to a choice That Mr. Dobbin had received Saunders Sheppard

The Senate, on Tuesday, passed a resoluion declaring that no bill shall be introduced in either House after the 10th December, inst. Also, a bill to amend an act to prevent the obstruction of the passage of Fish at the inlets on the sea coast of the State.

A bill to incorporate the Bank at Charlotte, passed its second reading.

The bill to establish the Farmers' Bank of ings for Senator. North Carolina was read a third time and the choice of a me passed.

In the House. business of years the bill to incom Carolina Rail Real Mr. Reid of I 40th section, w er Navigation C in the Road and to of said Company ment was adopted Mr. D. F. C. the 34th section. shall make its s individuals have a paid in \$150,000

Mr. Caldwell The same section State's subscrip of its stock in th by issuing its hone dividends on the said Road will be But this amendmen it was withdrawn. The amendmen ted-yeas 59, nave

The question of the bill on its ? Mr. Williams, ot as to provide the way of Snow Hill jected-yeas 13. n Mr. Dortch offer

Beaufort Harbor, fort ; which was a Mr. Reid, of D. provide that the I ments shall uppoint the State, instead

The question was Mr. Marshall hav The speaker then it passed its second follows:

YEAS-Mesers on, Byrd, D. F. loway, Carmichael bett, Dobbin, Dorte man, W. H. Harr Leach, W. J. Mooring Munday Perry, Philips, D. ders, Sauls, Shir Strange, Stubbs, 8 Tripp, W. Turne

NAYS-Messrs. Amis, Barco, Barre Bynum, J. B. Byn ton, Daniel, Darg Ellis, Flagg, Furr. Gwynn, Herring. Jones, Lander, W tin, Marshall, Ma fleet, Perkins, Pur ders, Scales, Sher J. Torner, Waug liams, and Wilder-

A motion was ther tion for Senator for laid upon the table

Mr. R. M. Saun resolutions, which, be laid upon the in up and considered gentleman from Da that the sentiments may not be misun perverted. They are

Whereas, the D timore resolved th confer upon the Ge er to commence and of Internal Improceeds of the Public applied to the nati constitution," and tion resolved # 11 Congress the power and remove obstru and it is expedient t that power whenever necessary for the c protection and facility nations or among th ments being in ever general in their ch opening of an inlet, at Veto Message, " National, not State

Resolved, That tatives in Congress General Assembly appropriation of five the Public Land, or sary to open said I in this State.

Resolved further ing the public la making large an works of Internal lar States, is unit tem as shall do en distribution of the the States of their

Mr. Cherry said this house, the Sta triumph of the great resolution which L Saunders,) and to printed and laid up ber in the house.

The Free Sullrag reading, as the spe-

81 25. In the Senate, on 24 Mr. Parks, the bi 22 taken up. It was revote being takes upo yeas 8, nays 33, re The bill to inc

Wadesborough Bank The bill to incut were read a third In the proceeding day, we find repr command quite vo