

thereby bring on a new variety, the mode of raising them may be described in a short compass. The mares and horses should be in good health and condition when put together. During the period of gestation the work to be done by the females should be moderate, and as she approaches the time of delivery the work should be suspended and her condition a little improved. The mare should not probably be worked, but plenty of exercise should be given her regularly, and his powers should never be overtaxed. The foals, for the best, should be dropped when the grasses are plenty to increase the flow of milk, or, if the mares are to be worked after foaling, generous food should be given them in sufficient quantities. The young will learn to eat at three or four months old, and may be weaned at six or six. They should be sheltered from the inclemencies of winter, and fed to keep them straight and growing, without being forced to precocious maturity, as is done in England, in the racing studs. The object of the forcing system is to attain size and strength to enable them to contend in their 3 year old form for the high prizes. The Duke, the Oaks and St. Ledger stakes have attracted for breeders and sportsmen; and are annually won, not always by the best colts and fillies, but are annually the means of destroying, or greatly impairing the value of many good ones. Nature would indicate that a horse should have attained full age before he is put to his utmost exertions. Foals should be gentled immediately after their birth, and they rarely, perhaps never forget it. Yearlings also should be kept growing uniformly in winter as in summer, and at 2 years old should be later broke, and used moderately at three, increased in work at 4, and a filly at 5 will do full work, but a gelding not before six, perhaps 7. Very often, however, they are broke down before they are aged by improper management, and thereby several of the most valuable years of their lives are lost or rendered nearly useless.

A few objections may be answered to enable us to come to a close. It is said that the skins of the well bred are fine and liable to chafe and gail. The gear should be made to fit, be of good quality and kept soft and pliant. It is charged against the breed that they are bad tempered, red, and restive, and unmanageable. The objection applies not generally but to a part, and a small part only. The first, and the best tempered, and altogether the best carriage horse I ever saw, was a Paeolet out of a Spread Eagle. And as to the restive, begin with them young and learn them obedience by times, and keep them obedient. If they are suffered to run wild till four or five years old you should expect trouble, unless you could employ a "whisperer." I had a filly whose sire had a decidedly bad temper, and her dam's sire was equally vicious. She was worked tolerably well at three years old, but was injured so much by another team that she was turned out for the season, and the next year refused. She bred me a filly, sold for the saddle, and a colt, that works kindly, before I sold her, and a better roaster than her is rarely to be seen. I had two fillies full bred. The one was put to work at three years old and worked kindly. The other was a splendid creature, that I used under the saddle; but on one occasion and without requiring her work, but rather to see whether she would work, I put her to the plough. As she did not like it, and fearing she might be injured, I ordered her stripped. I have latterly worked a full bred of the same family; and another thorough bred in the wagon, merely to see that they would work, and they are now both valuable brood mares, the thorough bred a splendid mare, and has a splendid filly.

Governor's Message.

At 12 o'clock to-day, Tuesday, Nov. 26, His Excellency, Governor Noble, transmitted to the General Assembly, by Col. Beator T. Watts, the following Message, which was read by him in both Houses.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C. NOV. 26, 1839.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In taking a retrospect of the past year, our most devout gratitude is called into lively exercise, to the Almighty Dispenser of all good, for the very abundant harvest with which He has been pleased to reward the toils of the husbandman. The teeming earth has brought forth in great profusion all the products of the soil usually cultivated. But these signal blessings have been accompanied, in the course of an All-wise Providence, by visitations of a painful and melancholy character. Disease has afflicted a portion of our State, and death has consigned to the tomb many eminent and valuable citizens—men, distinguished for their shining virtues, great talents and public services.

As a member of the Confederacy, South Carolina most necessarily had a deep interest in the legislation of the General Government; and in looking towards the various important subjects which may probably, at an early day, engage the deliberations of Congress, our attention will be arrested by one topic of vast magnitude, pregnant with future good or evil, and which I shall beseech, I am the Tariff question. By the Compromise Act of 1833, it was provided, that by the gradual reduction of the duties, they should be brought down to 20 per cent. in 1842, which will then be their established rate, unless the amount, in the meantime, shall be altered by law. But the same act provided that the duties, that the revenue shall be preserved to the economical wants of the Government. It is believed, that a duty below 20 per cent. upon the importations, would not be sufficient to revenue the Government, and to defray the expenses of the Government. The duties, which are now levied, are in some instances, so high, that they are not diminished to the lowest necessary point, they will, at all times, afford a convenient pretext for refusing to reduce the impost. If the people could be made sensible of the enormous tribute which is annually exacted from them, by this indirect mode of taxation, they would demand the repeal of such onerous laws, in a voice which their Representatives would not dare to disregard. If the Government would consent to adopt the system of direct taxes, and attempt to draw such large sums from the people, it would soon be discovered that the tax-paying citizens would not, for a moment, endure the burthen. The very fact, that each man in the community would then know the precise amount of tax which he paid, establishes the soundness of the proposition, that in a popular government, direct taxes are to be preferred to those which are indirect. But if this change cannot now be introduced into our Federal legislation, the adjustment of the Tariff, upon such modifications as will conduce to the peace, harmony, and integrity of the Union, is solemnly required, as well by the dictates of wisdom, as of patriotism. The past history of our country will indicate the evils which are to be avoided—evils of a menacing aspect. The planting States will not endure protective duties. They will insist, that duties shall be laid exclusively for revenue, and that no more revenue shall be raised, than is required by the economical wants of the Government. The people of this section contend for a uniform and valuer duty upon all importations, upon a scale graduated with reference to diminished expenditures, and the economical demands of the Government.

From the Comptroller's Report, the following abstract is obtained, exhibiting the condition of the Finances of the State, on the 1st October, 1839.

The unpaid balances of existing appropriations amount to	\$108,139 25
The usual and necessary appropriations for the year 1840,	\$292,420 00
Making,	\$400,559 25
To meet the payment of which, there is cash in the two Treasuries,	113,067 68
October 1st, 1839,	
And net amount of taxes to be collected in 1840,	290,000 00
Making,	\$408,067 68

Which will leave only a balance of about \$12,500 in the Treasury, on the 1st October next, without the prospect of any receipts until the taxes shall be collected and paid into the Treasury, in May and June 1841.

It is important to know the precise situation of the State, in relation to the debts due by it, and the funds belonging to it, to meet those debts. For this purpose, I have caused a statement to be prepared, giving this information, and herewith communicated. From this document, the following general result is obtained:

Aggregate amount of funds belonging to the State,	\$3,630,830 21
Do of debts due by the State,	3,039,243 81
Balance in favor of the State,	\$591,586 40

But it is proper to state, that in the amount of debts, due by the State, is included the Deposit of \$1,051,422 09 of the Surplus revenue of the United States. In addition to the above liabilities, the State is responsible for the rebuilding of Charleston, and for the guarantee of the two millions loan, for the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail Road.

The Bank of the State of South Carolina is in a sound condition, and under the prudent management of an efficient Director, and able and assiduous officers, it merits your continued confidence. The profits of this institution, the present year, are \$210,000, which sum has been carried to the Sinking Fund, now amounting to \$919,053 39. \$800,000 of this amount will be applied, on the 1st January next, to pay the holders of the 6 per cent. Stock of this State, created under an act of the Legislature, passed in 1820, and redeemable on the above mentioned day. I herewith submit the Annual Statement of the Bank.

The true condition of the Banks of the State, is at all times, a subject of deep interest to the people, but more especially at a crisis like the one in which we are now placed. For the purpose, of exhibiting to the public their present situation, I applied to them for statements, showing their respective liabilities and assets. With a praiseworthy promptitude, each of them responded to the call, by furnishing me with reports on the several points of enquiry, which I now lay before you for your information.

The country was just recovering from the shock which the revulsion of 1837 had produced, when another crisis in our monetary affairs, accompanied by the suspension of specie payments by some of the Banks, has again thrown the business and commerce of the community into confusion. The frequency of these suspensions, demonstrates the existence of some inherent vices in the Banking system, or mismanagement by those who control its operations, and administer its affairs. It becomes your duty, as the guardians of the rights and interests of the people, to take care that the Republic receive no detriment. You are urged by every consideration of sound policy, and a just regard to the welfare of the country, to probe the evil to the bottom, and, by the application of the proper remedies, to bring back these moneyed corporations, to a healthy performance of their functions. Indeed, the Banks are as much interested in the investigation and reformation of these defects, as the community; for, without an efficient remedy, the Banking system must terminate in convulsion, which it is the interest of all to avoid. If, however, the mischief recited upon the Banks above, then it would be a matter which would not concern the public. But,

unhappily, the whole community are the victims of the evils which ensue. The derangement in the currency, consequent on the refusal of the Banks to redeem their bills in specie, affects the price of the great staples of our country, which are the instruments of all our commercial exchanges. The value of property, of every description, the disturbance of the relations between creditor and debtor, and in fact, the whole business of society, in all its ramifications, experience the disastrous effects of this depreciation in the currency. This is not an exaggerated picture of the evil. The suspension, by the Banks, is a departure from the purposes for which their charters were granted, and a plain violation of those duties, which are enjoined upon them, in the terms of their creation. The previous history of the country, in relation to chartered companies, enforces the necessity of placing new safeguards to prevent the evils which have been felt. All charters, which confer exclusive privileges on certain persons, in trench upon the equal rights of the rest of the community. It is certain, they require to be restrained by legal enactments; and yet the charters, by which artificial persons are created, are held up as containing all the regulations concerning them, within the competency of the Legislature. It might be wise and politic, to prevent future evil, for the Legislature to pass a general law upon the subject of all charters, subsequently to be granted, reserving the right to make such further provisions, as may be required to keep them within the limits of their appropriate duties, and compel them to fulfil the objects of their creation.

In giving you "information of the condition of the State," I should feel that I was justly obnoxious to the charge, of neglecting one of the most important branches of industry, were I to be silent on the subject of Agriculture. This pursuit of the great mass of the people, has claims upon your fostering care and attention. It is the source of our wealth, and power, and furnishes the means of our commercial exchanges. Yet its importance seems never to have been realized by the constituted authorities of the State; for it is a lamentable truth, that while other branches of industry have received an impulse, by wholesome laws, the great interests of Agriculture have been passed by almost with silent contempt. It is now time for the State to dismiss her counsels this cold indifference, and to take such action on the subject, as will promote its success. In exploring the causes which have retarded the progress of the State in population, wealth, and importance, none is more prominent than the utter neglect of this primary pursuit. It cannot be doubted, that South Carolina once possessed a soil of unsurpassed fertility. But this rich gift of a kind Providence, has been, in a great measure, lost by a most pernicious course of husbandry. A large portion of this once flourishing region, blessed, too, with a propitious climate, has been reduced to sterility. Yet, all hope of reclaiming and restoring to its wonted productiveness, our exhausted soil, is not in vain. It is a beneficent provision of a good Providence, that beneath the surface of the earth, are to be found substances of the most fertilizing qualities. Their discovery, however, requires the application of science, and means seldom possessed by individuals. It is, in such a case, that a wise and patriotic Legislature should extend its aid. But to subserve fully, the interests of Agriculture, the Legislature should not confine its operations to a Geological Survey alone. With this should be connected an Agricultural Survey. While the former would bring us acquainted with all the substances which enter into the composition of that portion of the earth to which we can have access, the latter will elicit a mass of information, in relation to every thing that concerns agriculture, which cannot fail to be highly useful. In other countries, the utility of agricultural surveys has been fully proved, by the valuable results. But, in carrying into effect such surveys as have been mentioned, the value of the results would depend upon the selection of an individual, possessing the highest qualifications, combining a profound knowledge of the subjects of investigation, a sound discriminating judgment, and an untiring zeal and industry. The expense of such a project, should not be weighed against the incalculable importance of the end proposed. Being deeply impressed with the practical usefulness of such surveys, I earnestly recommend that you provide for their accomplishment.

But while the development of the physical resources of our country should claim, so large a share of your serious attention, popular education ought to hold the first place in your estimation. It is knowledge, intellectual, moral, and religious, that constitutes the man. Without its possession, wealth would be a curse, instead of a blessing. Besides, the stability and permanence of our republican institutions, have their only guarantee, in an intelligent, moral, and religious population. Hence, this important subject has commanded the warmest regard, of those who have preceded us. The establishment of the College, and the adoption of the Free School system, are enduring monuments, to the memory of those, by whose sagacious efforts they were brought into existence. The former, from small beginnings, has risen to a proud eminence among the literary institutions of our great Confederacy, and is annually sending forth a band of well educated youths, the future glory and ornament of their country; the latter, although based upon the soundest principles of a free government, has not yielded all these benefits which its intrinsic excellence so justly deserved. At your last session, commissioners were appointed, in every election district of the State, to examine and revise the Free School system, and to report to the Executive such amendments, or alterations, as they might deem useful. Many of these commissioners, with a very commendable zeal and ability, have discharged the important duty assigned to them, while others have failed to make reports. In obedience to your resolution, I have placed the reports which have been

made in the hands of a commission of two gentlemen, Professors ELLIOTT and TROTT, to be examined by them, and a system to be devised, and submitted to you, at the present session. Their report, as soon as prepared, shall be transmitted to you, with the reports of the district commissioners.

It affords me unfeigned pleasure, to announce to you, that the College continues to answer the high expectations of the State. It is rapidly advancing in a career of prosperity and usefulness, which must redound to the lasting benefit of the country. Its edily increases in numbers, although the standard of admission is higher than formerly. I ardently recommend this noble institution to your paternal and fostering care. The State can only expect to maintain its wonted high character, by an enlightened population, well grounded in solid learning, and a lofty moral elevation.

In a free government, there exists a just jealousy of standing armies. The history of all nations justifies this feeling. Its records are replete with instances of their danger to liberty. Our ancestors had a practical knowledge on this subject, which led them to guard, by constitutional restrictions, against their introduction. Hence, the reliance of the framers of our constitution, on the Militia, and the provision for organizing, arming, and disciplining it. Hence, the recognition of the great political truth, that a well regulated Militia is essential to the safety of a free State; and certainly our ancestors were not deceived, in their estimate of the dependence which might be reposed in its efficiency. For the purpose of defensive warfare, it will not be hazardous too much, to assert that Militia are equal, if not superior, to mercenary troops. The noblest and highest motive that can actuate the bosom of man, impels the citizen soldier to draw his sword, to repel the invader of his soil, and to defend his altar and fireside. It may be conceded that, for purposes of foreign conquest, regular troops are more available. But, happy for us that it is so; this great Confederacy of Republican States, is, from its character, pacific, and never can be prone to engage in wars merely for winning glory, or acquiring foreign dominion. From these considerations, we learn the vast importance of a well regulated Militia. To prepare them to fulfil the high destinies for which they are intended, care should be taken, to train and discipline them in times of peace; but this duty applies more especially to the officers. I am aware that freemen will not submit to those rigid rules; which are applicable to the regular soldier; nor is this required. The idea is not entertained, that the private militia man can ought to be, subjected to the same degree of rigorous discipline, as a soldier, in the regular ranks. Indeed, it is questionable, whether the attempt to give the private militia man the automaton precision of the soldier, should be made at all. It is not believed to be essential to the perfection of our system, that any such attempt should be made. But the case is widely different with the militia officers: they may be instructed, and brought to a high degree of discipline in the military art. And if the officers have attained to a respectable degree of knowledge, it will not be difficult for them in a period of actual service, to train their men, in a short time, in all the duties of the soldier. South Carolina has acted on the assumption of this idea: and all her militia laws look particularly to a body of well trained and disciplined officers. And perhaps to instrument has been more useful in accomplishing this end, than Brigade Encampments. It will be readily admitted, that these assemblies are attended with much inconvenience to the officers and sergeants. But liberty can only be maintained at the expense of great sacrifices, and eternal vigilance. Exemption from inconvenience, would be an inadequate compensation, for the ease and activity of despotism, which would follow the introduction of standing armies, in the place of the Militia. Nevertheless, the Legislature should seek to render the performance of this duty as little onerous as possible, consistent with the great object to be effected. Perhaps the system bears with more oppressive weight on the sergeants, who are compelled by law to serve a limited time, no matter what may be their means. To alleviate the burthen as much as possible, I would repeat the recommendation of my predecessor that rations should be issued to the officers and sergeants, of Brigade Encampments. I herewith transmit the Report of the Adjutant and Inspector General, for the year 1839.

Perhaps nothing exhibits the progress of civilization more strikingly, than well-constructed highways throughout a country; and surely nothing conduces more to the ease and comfort of the citizen. In a community like ours, where the articles transported by the planter to market, are heavy and bulky, the necessity is doubly urgent, to construct such highways as will facilitate the transportation. The repairs of the roads, by the existing laws, depend upon the labor of inhabitants, for not more than twelve days in the year. The system operates unequally. While the labor bestowed upon certain portions of the roads is sufficient to maintain them in good order, in other portions, the same labor would be wholly insufficient. From the face of the country, its unevenness, and the nature of the soil more labor will be required in some sections, than in others. Again, those portions of the country, which lie more contiguous to the market towns, from the greater amount of travelling over them with heavy wagons, and often from the nature of the soil, and irregularity of surface, require vastly more work to put and keep them in good order, than other portions, more remote, and more favored, in the circumstances mentioned. Hence, one portion of the inhabitants, is subjected to a greater degree of labor, than another, and not exclusively for their own benefit, but for the benefit of perhaps a more numerous class, who have expended no labor on these roads. To remedy this inequality, and in justice, presents a difficult question. If, however, the twelve days' labor, most judi-

fully expended, which the inhabitants are bound to bestow, would place the highways in a serviceable condition, the inconvenience complained of would be the less regretted. But, from the difficulties already pointed out, this amount of work, however faithfully executed, would, in many places, be insufficient to effect the object. Hence, it often happens, that the planter has to encounter such a wretched state of highways, as to cause great damage of vehicles and horses, and much consumption of time; and, in many instances, the bad condition of the roads presents an utter obstacle to further progress. It is probable that the inducement which the Legislature, by a late act, has held out for the formation of companies, to establish turnpike roads, will fail of its purpose, as men cannot be persuaded to vest money in any enterprise, without a fair prospect of a profitable return, in the shape of interest, or dividends. I trust your wisdom will be able to devise some remedy, for these great evils. Before leaving the subject, I would recommend what has already been pressed upon your consideration, by one of my predecessors, that the Commissioners of the Roads, throughout the State, should be allowed to commute labor, for money, in all cases where the person liable to road duty, might prefer it. The money thus raised, to constitute a fund, to let out, in contracts, for repairing, and keeping in repair, certain portions of the roads.

The Legislature, in an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act of the State, to Secure the Redemption of the Mortgage of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company," passed on the 11th of October last, has authorized the company to mortgage the said road, for the purpose of securing the payment of the said mortgage, and as an inducement to the said company, which the said company might do, to mortgage afterwards acquired lands, to be pledged to the State, in preference to the part of the company, in any other debt which the said company might then, or at any other time, owe. But, at the same time, the company was allowed, in case it should purchase the Railroad of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company, to mortgage the said road to the said South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company, for any sum not exceeding two-thirds of the purchase-money, and give to the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company, a lien thereon, in preference to the mortgage of the State. The Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Railroad Company did purchase the South Carolina Canal and Railroad, a large balance, of about \$900,000 of the purchase-money, still remains due; for which a lien upon the road exists, and for which the road is liable to be sold, to raise the money in case of the failure of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Railroad Company to make payment. This sum is due the 1st of January next. As the South Carolina Canal and Railroad is the principal security which the State possesses, for its guarantee of the two millions loan, it may be highly important for the State to look to the sufficiency of its lien. It seems that the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Railroad Company cannot, in time, raise the necessary means, from its own stockholders, to meet their engagement. Hence, it becomes a question, which deeply concerns the State, what course it ought to pursue, to secure an exclusive lien, by the removal of this incumbrance, which stands in its way. It was my duty to give you the information; it belongs to your wisdom, to decide on the course you ought to take.

The Judiciary system, since its last reorganization, seems to perform its functions in a manner answerable to the expectations of the Legislature. Yet it seems to me, that the system would be more complete, by the creation of Inferior Courts. The former trial and rejection of county courts in the State, is not a fair test, by which now to condemn them. They were then but partially used, and only in the upper country. The little progress which this portion of the State had then made in intelligence, was calculated to expose them to contempt and ridicule. But now, a different state of things exists, and these useful institutions, which prevail in every State of the Union, except this, would be found valuable auxiliaries in the administration of justice, and in the management of the police of the districts. If adopted, the duties now performed by the Ordinaries, might be advantageously transferred to these tribunals. They should be vested with jurisdiction to a limited amount in cases of contracts, and small matters. And all the powers now exercised by the Commissioners of the Roads, the Poor and Public Buildings, should be vested in them.

The trial by jury, is justly esteemed amongst us, as one of the birth-rights of freemen, and is, by our constitution, jealously guarded against invasion. It is a strong defence against usurpation or oppression in public prosecutions; and in the decision of private rights, usually affords a tribunal impartial and at the same time imbued with a useful portion of the neighborhood feeling and intelligence. But, in proportion as the institution is valuable, and high in public favor, should be the care taken to render it perfect in its operations. Its necessary tendency, is to deviations from that exact uniformity of decision, which, in like circumstances, would render to every one the like measure of justice; and as far as practicable, without undue restraints, these deviations should be circumscribed. Whether this injurious tendency may not be increased by the various habits and tempers of various Judges, and how far, if at all, it would be well to control the discretion of the Judges, in their summings of facts to the Jury, are questions left to your wisdom to determine. So, also, is the question, whether it is expedient to attempt any means more effectual, than the practice in appeals, to correct the errors which, under even the best influences, jurists are committed to matters of fixed law and

fact; or, sometimes, even in pure matters of facts committed to them. Our provisions, as to the drawing of juries, seem well adapted to guard against the partiality of summoning officers, and to secure a panel above suspicion; but it still sometimes happens, that a party is obliged to submit his case to jurymen, from one or more of whom, he has reasons for apprehending injustice, although he can make no challenge, upon sufficient legal ground; and a verdict is rendered, which would have been materially altered, by the change of one, or at most, two jurymen, from which all relief, by appeal, is hopeless. Whether, without any material change in the practice of our courts, the right might not be given to every party litigant, to strike without cause, one or more of the jurymen, from the list offered to him, I also present, as a question for your consideration, with a belief on my part, that such a right, might be conferred with great advantage.

The public executions of capital offenders, is an exhibition, which is believed to exert an injurious influence upon the minds and morals of the people. The terror, with which such scenes should strike the beholder, is often converted into sympathy for the supposed sufferer, whose exit has sometimes the appearance of a sort of triumph, utterly inconsistent with the horror, which should be inspired by his crime. In all cases, the imagination would invest the dread sanction of the law, with a horror, not felt in witnessing the infliction. The heart which would be hardened by the sight, might be subdued by the consideration of the fact, known to occur, but hidden and clothed in the solemnity of darkness and privacy; and, instead of the wicked suggestions, and brutal excesses, which often attend and result from public spectacles of suffering, and public discussions of the sufferer's misdeeds, good influences might attend the calm reflections, which would follow the privacy of the offenders' being cut off without sympathy or support. This is perhaps especially true, in the case of a slave surrounded as he generally is, by his fellow slaves. I therefore suggest the propriety of all executions being conducted in some private place, and in the presence of such persons only as the law shall designate.

I herewith transmit the Census of the free white inhabitants of this State, taken in pursuance of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature. The whole number is ascertained to be 257,117.

In obedience to your resolution of last session, requiring me to correspond with the Executive of Georgia, for the purpose of obtaining information, on the subject of the controversy between that State and the State of Maine, in relation to an alleged fraction, on the part of the latter, of that part of the Constitution of the United States which relates to fugitives from justice, I beg leave to inform you that I have performed that duty, and herewith transmit the documents, showing the present state of the controversy.

I transmit to you the proceedings of the Legislatures of several States, on various subjects of supposed common concern to all the States, which are laid before you at their request.

I also invite your attention to the copy of an act, passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, "to authorize the arrest and detention of fugitives from justice, from other States and Territories of the United States," transmitted to me for the purpose of being laid before you, with a view of procuring the passage of a similar law by all the States.

It has been suggested to me, by a communication from Daniel Brent, Esq., United States Consul at the city of Paris, in the Kingdom of France, that great difficulty and embarrassment are constantly experienced, by citizens of the United States, and other persons abroad, from the want of some uniform and simple mode of acknowledgment, of deeds of conveyance of real estate, and other property, situated in the several States of this Union, and executed without the limits of the United States. This matter appears to be entitled to your consideration. I therefore, in accordance with the request of Mr. Brent, lay his communication before you, containing the project of a law, to remove the difficulty and embarrassment complained of.

It will afford me sincere pleasure, to cooperate with you in all measures, calculated to advance the happiness and prosperity of our common country; and I supplicate the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, so to direct your deliberations, that your labors may conduce to this beneficial result.

PATRICK NOBLE.

IS THE YELLOW FEVER INFECTIOUS?
Extract of a letter from St. Augustine published in the Charleston Courier.

"In consequence of the occurrence of more than one frost, I think it may be said that the sickness of this place is at an end. Lieut. Smith, of the U. S. service, died the day before yesterday. It would seem from all that I can learn, that a diversity of opinion prevails, as to the causes of disease. Some considering them to be local, but a vast majority of the people believe that the Fever was imported from Charleston. I have not, as yet, made up my mind on the subject; but am engaged in the collection of evidence on both sides, and from the partisans of either doctrine.

The more I reflect upon the subject, the more seriously am I convinced of the transmissibility of Yellow Fever, from one place to another, and the extension of the disease; provided, the condition of the atmosphere be favorable to its propagation. And yet, I do not believe the disease to be contagious, in the strict signification of that word; nor is it exclusively of foreign origin. For in particular seasons, where local causes are present, and the atmosphere of Charleston, is approximated by heat and other circumstances, to that of the West Indies, I can readily conceive that like effects would flow from like causes, and that a northern man, coming under such circumstances, into the City, would be liable to an attack."