

# CHERAW GAZETTE.

CHERAW, S. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1836.

VOL. I. NO. 14.

M. MACLEAN, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Published every Tuesday.

**TERMS.**

If paid within three months, - - - - 3. 00  
If paid within three months after the close of the year, - - - - 4. 00  
If not paid within that time, - - - - 5. 00  
A company of six persons taking the paper at the same Post Office, shall be entitled to it at \$15, paid in advance, and a company of ten persons at \$30, provided the names be forwarded together, accompanied by the money.  
No paper to be discontinued but at the option of the Editor till arrears are paid.  
Advertisements inserted for 75 cents per square the first time, and 37½ for each subsequent insertion.  
Persons sending in advertisements are requested to specify the number of times they are to be inserted; otherwise they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.  
The Postage must be paid on all communications sent by mail.

**MEDICAL.**

**Causes which favor Old Age.**  
*From Dr. Rush's "Inquiries."*

Most of the facts which I shall deliver upon this subject are the result of observations, made during the term of five years, upon persons of both sexes, who had passed the 80th year of their lives. I intended to have given a detail of the names, manner of life, and occupations, and other circumstances of each of them; but, upon a review of my notes, I found so great a sameness in the history of most of them, that I despaired, by detailing them, of answering the intention which I have purposed in the following essay. I shall, therefore, only deliver the facts and principles, which are the result of the inquiries and observations I have made upon this subject.

The circumstances which favor longevity are,

1. *Descent from long-lived ancestors.* I have not found a single instance of a person who has lived to be 80 years old, in whom this was not the case. In some instances I found the descent was only from one, but, in general, it was from both parents. The knowledge of this fact may serve, not only to assist in calculating what are called the chances of lives, but it may be made useful to a physician. He may learn from it to cherish hopes of his patients in chronic, and in some acute diseases, in proportion to the capacity of life they have derived from their ancestors.\*

2. *Temperance in eating and drinking.* To this remark I found several exceptions. I met with one man of 84 years of age, who had been intemperate in eating; and four or five persons, who had been intemperate in drinking ardent spirits. They had all been day-laborers, or had deferred drinking until they began to feel the languor of old age. I did not meet with a single person, who had not, for the last forty or fifty years of their lives, used tea, coffee, and bread and butter, twice a day as part of their diet. I am disposed to believe that those articles of diet do not materially affect the duration of human life, although they evidently impair the strength of the system. The duration of life does not appear to depend so much upon the strength of the body, or upon the quantity of its excitability, as upon an exact accommodation of stimuli to each of them. A watch spring will last as long as an anchor, provided the forces which are capable of destroying both are always in an exact ratio to their strength. The use of tea and coffee in diet seems to be happily suited to the change which has taken place in the human body by sedentary occupations, by which means less nourishment and stimulus are required than formerly, to support animal life.

3. *The moderate exercise of the understanding.* It has long been an established truth, that literary men (other circumstances being equal) are longer lived than other people. But it is not necessary that the understanding should be employed upon philosophical subjects, to produce this influence upon human life. Business, politics, and religion, which are the objects of attention of men of all classes, impart a vigor to the understanding, which, by being conveyed to every part of the body, tends to produce health and long life.

4. *Equanimity of Temper.* The violent and irregular action of the passions tends to wear away the springs of life. Persons who live upon annuities in Europe have been observed to be longer lived, in equal circumstances, than other people. This is probably occasioned by their being exempted, by the certainty of their subsistence, from those fears of want, which so frequently distract the mind, and thereby weaken the bodies, of old people. Life-tenants have been supposed to have the same influence in prolonging life. Perhaps the desire of life, in order to enjoy for as long a time as possible that property, which cannot be enjoyed a second time by a child or relation, may be another cause of the longevity of persons who live upon certain incomes. It is a fact, that the desire of life is a very powerful stimulus in prolonging it, especially when that desire is supported by hope. This is obvious to physicians every day. Despair of recovery is the beginning of death in all diseases.

But obvious and reasonable as the effects of equanimity of temper are upon human life, there are some exceptions in favor of passionate men and women having attained to a great age. The morbid stimulus of

\*Dr. Franklin, who died in his 84th year, was descended from long-lived parents. His father died at 89, and his mother at 87. His father had 17 children by two wives. The doctor informed me, that he once sat down as one of 11 adult sons and daughters at his father's table. In an excursion he once made to that part of England from whence his family migrated to America, he discovered, in a graveyard, the tomb-stones of several persons of his name, who had lived to be very old. These persons he supposed to have been his ancestors.

anger, in these cases, was probably obviated by less degrees, or less active exercises, of the understanding, or by the defect or weakness of the other stimuli which keep up the motions of life.

6. *Matrimony.* In the course of my inquiries, I met with only one person beyond eighty years of age who had never been married. I met with several women who had borne from ten to twenty children, and suckled them all. I met with one woman, a native of Herefordshire, in England, who was in the 100th year of her age, who had borne a child at 60, and frequently suckled two of her children (though born in succession to each other) at the same time. She had passed the greatest part of her life over a washing tub. Of forty persons who died in different parts of the world, above 80 years of age, in the year 1806, there was but one of them that had not been married. A majority of them were women.

6. *Emigration.* I have observed many instances of Europeans who have arrived in America in the decline of life, who have acquired fresh vigor from the impression of our climate, and of new objects, upon their bodies and minds; and whose lives, in consequence thereof, appeared to have been prolonged for many years. This influence of climate upon longevity is not confined to the United States. Of 100 European Spaniards, who emigrate to South America in early life, 10 live to be above 50, whereas but 8 or 9 native Spaniards, and but 7 Indians, of the same number, exceed the 50th year of human life.

7. I have not found sedentary employments to prevent long life, where they are not accompanied by intemperance in eating or drinking. This observation is not confined to literary men, nor to women only, in whom longevity, without much exercise of body, has been frequently observed. I met with one instance of a weaver; a second of a silversmith; and a third of a shoemaker; among the number of old people, whose histories have suggested these observations.

8. I have not found that acute, nor that all chronic diseases shorten human life. Dr. Franklin had too successive tomics [abscesses] in his lungs before he was 40 years old. I met with one man beyond 80, who had survived a most violent attack of the yellow fever; a second who had had several of his bones fractured by falls, and in frays; and many, what had been frequently affected by intermittents. I met with one man of 86, who had all his life been subject to syncope [fainting]; another, who had for 50 years been occasionally affected by a cough,\* and two instances of men, who had been afflicted for forty years with obstinate headaches.† I met with only one person beyond 80, who had ever been afflicted by a disease in the stomach; and in him it arose from an occasional rupture. Mr. John Strangeways Hutton, of this city, who died in 1793, in the 109th year of his age, informed me, that he had never puked in his life. This circumstance is the more remarkable, as he passed several years at sea when a young man.‡ These facts may serve to extend our ideas of the importance of a healthy state of the stomach in the animal economy; and thereby to add to our knowledge of the prognosis of diseases, and in the chances of human life. (a)

9. I have not found the loss of teeth to affect the duration of human life, so much as might be expected. Edward Drinker, who lived to be 103 years old, lost his teeth thirty years before he died, from drawing the hot smoke of tobacco through a short pipe.

Dr. Sayre, of New Jersey, to whom I am indebted for several valuable histories of old persons, mentions one man, aged 81, whose teeth began to decay at 16, and another of 90, who lost his teeth thirty years before he saw him. The gums, by becoming hard, perform, in part, the office of teeth. But may not the gastric juice of the stomach, like the tears and urine, become acrid by age, and thereby supply, by a mere dissolving power, the defect of mastication

\*This man's only remedy for his cough was the fine powder of dry Indian turpentine, and honey.

† Dr. Thiers says, that he did not find the itch, or slight degrees of the leprosy, to prevent longevity.

‡The venerable old man, whose history first suggested this remark, was born in New York in the year 1684. His grandfather lived to be 101, but was unable to walk for thirty years before he died, from an excessive quantity of fat. His mother died at 91. His constant drinks were water, beer, and cider. He had a fixed dislike to spirits of all kinds. His appetite was good; and he ate plentifully during the last years of his life. He seldom drank any thing between his meals. He never was intoxicated but twice in his life, and that was when a boy, and at sea, where he remembers perfectly well to have celebrated, by a feu de joie, the birth-day of queen Anna. He was formerly afflicted with the headache and giddiness, but never had a fever, except from the small-pox, in the course of his life. His pulse was slow, but regular. He had been twice married. By his first wife he had eight, and by his second seventeen children. One of them lived to be 83 years of age. He was about five feet nine inches in height, of a slender make, and carried an erect head, to the last year of his life.

(a) They also teach the great importance of early attention to diseases of the stomach. A man who begins to suffer from dyspeptic symptoms, ought, if he wishes to attain old age, to take special care. He ought particularly to be temperate in diet and drink. He ought never to stimulate his stomach by liquors or condiments to crave food. And he ought to avoid every thing in diet and habit, which he finds to disturb the functions of the stomach. A man can no more have vigor of health, or long life, than a man can have a healthy stomach, who has a tree can with decayed roots.—Editor.

from the loss of teeth? Analogies might easily be adduced from several operations of nature, which go forward in the animal economy, which render this supposition highly probable.

10. I have not observed baldness, or gray hairs, occurring in early or middle life, to prevent old age. In one of the histories furnished me by Dr. Sayre, I find an account of a man of 84, whose hair began to assume a silver color when he was but one and twenty years of age.

11. More women live to be old than men, but more men live to be very old than women.

I shall conclude this head by the following remark. Notwithstanding there appears in the human body a certain capacity of long life, which seems to dispose it to preserve its existence in every situation; yet this capacity does not always protect it from premature destruction; for among the old people whom I examined, I scarcely met with one who had not lost brothers or sisters in early and middle life, and who were born under circumstances equally favorable to longevity with themselves.

**On the Employment of Chloride of Lime in the Treatment of Psora. [Itch.] Taken from a French Medical Journal.**

Professor Fantoucti, of the University of Pavia, has lately published a statement of the happy results obtained by himself, both in private and public practice, from the application of the chloride of lime in the treatment of psora. The Professor has treated eight cases of itch, all of which were received into the Hospital of Pavia, about the same period with this remedy. Out of this number, five were cured in from six to eight days from the commencement of the treatment, and the rest in a few days more.

The manner of using it, is to prepare a lotion, composed in adult cases of from one ounce to an ounce and a half of the chloride, to a pint of common water, and in children, of one ounce of the chloride to the same quantity of water, with which the parts affected are to be washed three or four times a day. Every third day the patient should take a warm bath, for the double purpose of cleansing the surface of the body, and washing off the crust of lime, which may adhere to it. The warm bath moreover, tends to soothe the irritation, which this remedy sometimes occasions, as when the quantity of the chloride has been too great in proportion to the water, or its application too frequently repeated, or when the skin itself was originally in a state of irritation.

[The Chloride of lime may be had for not more than 25 cents per pound from any druggist. It will keep for years in a well stopped bottle. If the wash is found to irritate the skin, it may be weakened by adding water.]

A discovery was made by a chemist of this city a few days ago, which is worth recording. He had been stung by a wasp in the hand, and while suffering extreme pain, had occasion, in the course of his business, to put his hand into a jar of potash, when the pain instantly left him. Surprised at this effect he determined to try an experiment to prove the efficacy of the remedy, and accordingly on the following day he caught a bee, which he irritated until it stung him. He applied a drop of liquor potassæ to the wound, and the pain he had previously felt was instantly removed.—Balt. Gaz.

If the liquor potassæ should not be at hand, a strong solution of potash, or pearlash, or a little strong fresh ley might perhaps answer. The only difference between the "Liquor Potassæ" and the ley, is, that the former is stronger and purer.  
*Cher. Gaz.*

**RURAL ECONOMY.**

**THE SILK CULTURE.**

The culture and manufacture of silk in this country is assuming a deep interest. But it has attained in a very small degree the importance it is yet destined to acquire; and years must elapse, and the subject receive far greater attention, before the demand for silk goods in our own country alone, can be nearly supplied from domestic manufacture. But the fact that there is a gradual and constantly increasing attention to the subject, shows that it is advancing towards its place as an extensive and important branch of American industry.

The history of the silk culture in this country, shows that the better it is understood, the more it is appreciated; and is full of encouragement to those who are engaging in the business. The first attempt in America was made in Virginia so early as the year 1623; but it was not carried on to any extent until after the middle of the last century. About that time, and for several years subsequently, it received considerable attention in the Southern States; the quantity manufactured, however, continued small. Early attention was paid to its culture in Pennsylvania; in 1770, Susannah Wright, of Lancaster county, made a piece of mantua of sixty yards in length, of her own cocoons; in the same year, a filature was established at Philadelphia, and in 1771, 2300 lbs. were brought there to reel. The business however declined during the Revolutionary war. In Connecticut the business was early commenced on a firm basis, and has since been constantly increasing. The white mulberry and the silk worm were first introduced into the town of Mansfield in Windham county, by Nathaniel Aspinwall in the year 1760, immediately after which an extensive nursery of the trees was planted by him in New Haven, and afterwards disseminated

throughout the state. In 1789 two hundred pounds of raw silk were made in the single town of Mansfield alone. In the year 1810, the value of the sewing silk, made in the three counties of New London, Windham and Tolland, was estimated by the United States Marshal at \$23,503; but the value of the domestic fabrics made from the refuse silk, which may fairly be estimated at half that sum, was not taken into consideration. In 1825, the value of the silk and of the domestic fabrics manufactured in the county of Windham had doubled. During all this time, the only machines for making the sewing silk, were the common domestic large and small wheels; with better machinery, sewing of a superior quality would have been made, and at less expense. Three fourths of the families in Mansfield were engaged in raising silk, and made annually from 5 to 10, 20, and 50 pounds in a family, and one or two, each 100 lbs. in a season. In 1832, four or five tons of raw silk were grown there, worth \$35,000; when manufactured into sewing silk this would be worth about \$60,000. Four or five of the adjacent towns each produced about as much as that town. About the same time, the quantity of silk raised in Windham and Tolland counties, was sufficient to give constant employment to 50 looms weaving five yards each per day or in all about 75,000 yards per year. In our own state the subject has not, until recently, received much attention; during the late war however, one individual, the late Samuel Chidsey, of Cayuga county, sold sewing silk of his own manufacture to the amount of 600 dollars a year, raised from trees of the white mulberry introduced by himself at the first settlement of the country. A few years ago, at one establishment in Pennsylvania, (Economy,) one hundred silk handkerchiefs, and an equal number of vest patterns, of superior quality to foreign articles, were made annually. In Massachusetts, Jonathan H. Cobb, of Denham, commenced the culture of silk in 1826, and has since that time extended his operations so much as to be in the habit of bringing into the Boston market, American silk manufactured to the amount of one hundred dollars per week, the year round. His spinning machine, propelled by water power, is capable of preparing annually, 1000 lbs. of silk for the loom. In the same town there are a number of silk looms, as well as in several neighboring towns, which are worked by hand, and in most instances by persons in their own abodes.

We have deemed it proper to exhibit this view of what has been done already, in order that those who are deterred from entering upon the business on account of supposed difficulties may see that they have been surmounted by others, with ease. The subject has indeed been supposed to be involved in much mystery, and a great deal has been written upon it. Many persons on reading the elaborate articles which have been published, describing so minutely every process, are led to suppose the business intricate and difficult. To the inexperienced it must indeed be new, because it is different from most other pursuits, and has none similar to it to serve as a guide; but when once understood, it becomes quite simple, and is as easy as raising pigs and poultry. It is only necessary, during the short period of the existence of the worms, to supply their wants and protect them from injury, to shelter them from the storms, cold, and wind, and to feed them with proper food when hungry; and there can be little danger of success. Many indeed have been entirely successful who have never had the advantage of seeing a single silk establishment; and nearly all in this country have been mostly guided by their own experience. Yet in many respects, American articles thus produced have been found fully equal, and often superior to foreign ones. In Economy, Pa. it has been several years since large quantities of silk have been manufactured into vestings, handkerchiefs, and other broad articles; which have been reeled, dyed, spun, woven and finished at that place; and in Dayton, Ohio, domestic silk handkerchiefs have been made of most excellent quality, the product of the native mulberry, where the process of winding, reeling, doubling, twisting, &c. were performed by machinery, principally of the invention of the proprietor of the establishment. Sewing silk of all colors, is a very common article of manufacture in all parts of the country.

The following calculation of the labor attending afloat connected with the culture of silk, in Connecticut, is by John Fitch, Esq. of Mansfield, in this state. One acre of full grown trees, set one and a half rods apart, will produce forty pounds of silk. The labor may be estimated as follows:

For the three first weeks after the worms are hatched, one woman, who is acquainted with the business, or children who would be equal to such a person.

For the next twelve or fourteen days, five hands, or what would be equal to five, if performed by children. This period finishes the worms.

For picking off the balls, and reeling the silk, it will require about the same amount of labor, for the same length of time, as the last mentioned period, which may be performed by women and children. The aforesaid labor and board may be estimated at eight dollars, spinning the silk at thirty-four dollars; forty pounds of silk, at the lowest cash price, is now worth two hundred dollars—which makes the following result;

40 lbs. silk, at at \$5 per pound \$200 00  
Labor and board \$80 00  
Spinning, 34 00 114 00  
Nett profit per acre, \$86 00

The principal part of the labor may be performed by women and children. But where the business is carried on to a considerable extent, it is considered more profitable to employ some men for the last period of the worms.

It is now believed by many, that if instead of transplanting the trees in the orchard form, as in the above estimate, they are placed in rows about eight feet apart, and two or three feet in the row, by proper care and culture, five times the amount may be raised from an acre. But even on the supposition in the above estimate, (which experiment has proved to be very moderate,) how can an acre of land be made to yield a greater profit? If the rockiest towns in Connecticut produce annually seventy or eighty thousand dollars; why may not the more fertile regions further west do as much? Children may make more from an acre of mulberry trees, than men can make from an acre of wheat or corn.

Perseverance and judgment are required for success in this, as well as in every branch of business; and those who engage in the work must be prepared for some disappointments at the commencement, for experience is always necessary in every undertaking. But difficulties will soon be overcome by practice. Competition cannot affect it, except for the better; for the greater the number of cocoons produced, the greater will be the inducement for the erection of silk filatures and manufactories of the best construction, which will not only cheapen the labor but, increase materially the value by improving the quality of the articles. Nor can there be any danger of the market becoming overstocked, while ten or twelve millions of dollars worth are annually consumed in the United States; besides which millions of dollars worth of raw silk are yearly imported into France and England to supply the manufactories.

*Genesee (N. Y.) Farmer.*

[From the same.]

**Culture of Ruta Baga.**

BY JAMES HOUGHTON.

*Mr. Tucker:*

I observe an article in your Genesee Farmer, No. 43, of the current volume, on the culture of the Ruta Baga, or Swedish Turnip, by J. H. Gibbon, wherein he states that 800 bushels to the acre may be raised with a permanent crop of wheat, rye or barley, after the last dressing. I have this season grown about an acre of Ruta Baga; and I have this day measured off a square rod of the piece, and it contained five bushels, or at the rate of 800 bushels per acre; and taking each bushel at 56 pounds, which is the weight, gives 44,800 pounds, or 22 tons 400 pounds per acre. I hesitate not to say, that the crop may be increased by good care to 10 or 1200 bushels per acre. Mine was scarcely more than half attended to—the ground was in potatoes last year, and was ploughed in December after taking up the crop. In May I ploughed it again, and sowed it in carrots; but the seeds failed entirely. I then ploughed it up again, and harrowed it, so as to give a good mellow surface. On June 23d, with Robins' drill harrow, I sowed it in ruta baga, one pound to the acre, the rows 18 inches apart. I hoed them once in August, and this was all the attention they had. Now the rows to be 12 inches apart is far enough, and in thinning out leave the plants 12 inches apart also—this is standing thick enough.

I have heard many farmers say they never could succeed with this crop, or turnips generally, unless upon a piece of new cleared land. I can tell them with truth, if they will give up their lamentable perseverance in manuring the public road by letting their cattle and cows lie about all night, (as is too often the case, to the great annoyance of travellers,) and yard them at night, or give them a patch of an acre close to the barn during the winter coming, which will save them the trouble of hauling it—in the spring plough it so as to have a mellow surface by the harrow before sowing, and about the 20th of June sow it as I state, and soon after they are in the fourth leaf, hoe them and thin them, and as soon as you see weeds growing, hoe them again, which, if left a week too long, must materially injure the crop—on the other hand, if done in season, one man can hoe them in a day; I will guarantee them 800 to 1200 bushels per acre.

If farmers would turn their attention to root crops more than they do, they would find it incredibly to their advantage—their cattle would be kept in far better order, and at a vast deal less expense, than buying mill food for them, which, in comparison, is poor stuff.

Yours respectfully,  
JAMES HOUGHTON.

Carthage, Nov. 2, 1835.

**SCENE IN CONGRESS.**

The following vivid sketch of the recent exciting Debate in the House of Representatives, is from the Baltimore Patriot of January 22.

Mr. Adams commenced by alluding to the declarations which had recently been made in another place, that to that House belonged the responsibility of losing the Fortification Bill. He went on to animadvert upon the opinions and declarations which had been made in that place, which he said were untrue and not warranted by facts. As he began to grow severe, the Speaker reminded him that the rules of the House did not permit a member to animadvert upon the proceedings of the Senate. Mr. Adams said he did not say any thing about the Senate; he spoke of a place—he did not say what place; it was left for the members of that House to associate in their minds the Senate of the United States or

any other body with that place that he spoke of, &c. Mr. Adams then went on. The members in great numbers began to flock round him. It was palpable that something tremendous was anticipated. And true enough the orator began to bear down upon the Senate with renewed sarcasm. Mr. Mercer now called him to order and stated the point of order. The Speaker decided that he had no authority to put a construction upon Mr. Adams's words, and therefore, as he did not name the Senate, he could not say that he was out of order.— (Here cries of "go on—go on" were uttered by many members.) Mr. Adams went on more and more severe. Mr. Mercer again called him to order and reduced the objectionable words to writing. Another member made one or two unsuccessful efforts to "say a few words," but consoled himself as well as he could by giving utterance to a few volleys of round oaths (in an under tone) at the disorderly state of things. The words Mr. Mercer took down, Mr. Adams would not admit to be his. The Speaker put the decision to the House which declared that that were not. Mr. Adams again proceeded. Before this however, he said as it appeared to give gentlemen so much disturbance, for him to allude to the Senate, he could transfer his place to the office of the National Intelligencer.— (Here was an audible laugh.) In that paper he said he found a prodigious argument going to father that House with the loss of the Fortification Bill, on the last night of the last session, charging that House with subsereny and manworship. He went on commenting upon the great speech recently delivered by Mr. Webster in the Senate, in the most severe and cutting manner; denying its assertions, running out against its positions and ridiculing its arguments, with tremendous sarcasm and indignation. Once more Mr. Adams was called to order. Considerable confusion and great sensation prevailed.

Mr. Wise hoped the gentleman would be permitted to go on, out of order or in order. He wished him to divulge all he knew upon this important subject.—If ever there was a time when it behooved men to speak out, it was now upon this question, let it cut where it might, whether the Executive, the Senate, the House, the Speaker of the House, or the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. It was time to speak out and let the truth be heard!

Mr. Adams again went on. He went into a history of the doings of the last night of the last session; told what he recollected and knew upon the subject; justified the \$3,000,000 appropriation, said he voted for it, and if there was one act of his life, which gave him more satisfaction than any other it was that of voting for the necessary and proper appropriation. He passed an over-wrought panegyric upon the Executive, and asked in scorn and derision who were the sycophants and man worshipping of that House, of whom so much was told in argument of such prodigious eloquence, in the National Intelligencer! He ridiculed the Senate for professing so much ignorance of the Executive's views in relation to the three millions of dollars appropriation, and said it was very easy for it to profess not to know what it should know, and to know what there was no necessity for its knowing. He took up the declaration made by Mr. Webster, that if the enemy were thundering at the door of the Capitol, he would not vote for conferring upon an Executive such unlimited grant of power, and dwell upon it for some time, uttering comments and insinuations which no man else is capable of doing. What, said he, see the enemy battering down this Capitol, as they did in the last war & not vote for an appropriation, so asked for, to defend it, because it was granting too much power to the Executive! There was but one step beyond such an expression of sentiment, and a most natural step too! It would be only for a man who could utter such a sentiment, to go himself over to that enemy and help to batter down the Capitol! (Here a tremendous clapping of hands took place among the members. The Speaker jumped upon his feet, thumped his ivory seal, and called loudly for order. He said that for the last ten years, and he thought that ever since the formation of the Government, there had never been such an instance of disorder and contempt of the rules of the House. The old members cried out, no, no, never, never! Mr. Adams resumed and went on in the same powerful, sarcastic strain, against Mr. Webster and against the Senate. He brought up a message sent to the House by the Senate on that famous last night, to remind the former that the appropriation bill yet was to be acted on. Here he brought all his great powers at ridicule into full play. The Senate inform the House of its duties! If ever he felt regret and indignation in his life, he said it was upon hearing that message read to the House. If he could have got an opportunity he should have moved to have two members of the House appointed to carry back the message and cast it upon the floor of the Senate, telling them that the House would receive no insolent messages from them. He said that the Senate knew at the time that the House was dead—defunct. Achilles was dragging the dead body of Hector around the walls of the Capitol.

As soon as Mr. Adams had concluded, and he spoke nearly three hours, including the interruptions—Mr. Wise rose and commenced. He said the House had been entertained with the greatest blind fold argument he had ever heard. He said he might not present what he intended to offer in quite so connected a shape as he could wish, not having had time to prepare all his facts, &c. but he promised the whole should be put in print. It was not the Senate, it was not the House, he said, that was