

once when laboring under catarrh, and that which may be observed in the ordinary respiration of some asthmatic persons.

On handling the throats of many old horses, we find that the larynx is in a more than usually hardened state; and if we exert all our force, we can scarcely make the animal cough. This ossification of the laryngeal cartilages is a frequent cause of roaring; and as I have already remarked, a similar state of the trachea is also productive of it. A band of lymph stretched across the trachea is not an unfrequent cause.

The obstruction is sometimes so considerable as to excite roaring on the slightest exertion; but in general, it is only produced when sudden or forcible inspirations and expirations are made. The restraint to which young horses are subject in breaking is a frequent cause, when the nose is so cruelly bent inward on the neck in the stall, or in the lunge or break, or by dumb jockeys or crosses. The windpipe is herby contracted; curved and shortened.

It will be evident on the slightest inspection that disease of these organs, whether spontaneous or from violence, will alter their structure and form, and thus affect the current of air which passes through them, and the sounds which are produced by that current. In this way we easily account for the different varieties of roaring which I have described.

Treatment. The first thing to be considered when an animal laboring under this disease is brought before us, is to ascertain its nature, and the length of time that it has continued. Our first and chief guide will be the sound. If it is not a case of long standing, a cure may possibly be effected; and even in chronic cases we may give relief. The first and most obvious treatment is that recommended by Mr. Sewell, namely, to give their full liberty of action, and gradually to extend that action by reining the head up daily at night between the pillars and the side-rings of the stall, allowing the full play of the head. This will be particularly of service if there is deformity of the trachea.

If the affection is recent, and inflammation is evidently present, bleeding should be resorted to. If it assumes a catarrhal form, the remedies must be such as would be adopted for that disease; and, in such case, I would certainly recommend a seton to be passed on each side, behind the angle of the jaw, being careful not to wound the parotid gland or its duct or the jugular vein. Mild purgatives may be exhibited, with occasional moderate exercise, and not too full diet; but all supposes a recent case.

In more advanced stages, and where roaring accompanies the ordinary acts of respiration, or is heard on the slightest alarm being produced, I should recommend the operation of tracheotomy. The skill and discernment of the surgeon will decide on what part of the tube it is necessary to operate. The application of the ear to the trachea will inform him whether there is obstruction in the trachea, and the very spot at which it exists. It will likewise clearly indicate the state of the larynx and its cavity. This application of immediate auscultation to the whole extent of the trachea will prevent the somewhat disgraceful exhibition of those hap-hazard incisions, here and there, which have been sometimes recommended. The situation of the obstruction will be clearly indicated, if it exists at all, and the incision should be made immediately below it.

By means of the artificial opening which we have made, and the tube which we place in it, we leave the diseased parts in a state of rest; a circumstance which is very desirable, if the case should prove to be of such a nature as to admit of relief by the use of revulsives, as setons, blisters, &c. or that which may determine the internal irritation or inflammation, if there is any, to the external integument, or to any neighboring and harmless part.

The tube and the seton, &c. should be allowed to remain a month or more; and if relief is not then afforded, we may despair of success, whatever mode of treatment may be adopted. The diseased parts will have become too highly organized to undergo any change, or the lost muscular power will be irretrievably, or the distortion of the tracheal tube will be too great to admit of remedy.

Mr. Carter, in answer to a question, replied, that he had seen roaring in horses of every size, even the smallest ponies.

Mr. Cartwright was rather surprised to hear the operation of tracheotomy recommended as a cure for roaring. It was bad policy to have recourse to a greater evil in

order to get rid of a lesser one. He had never met with any authentic account of roaring being thus cured when it was an affection of the larynx, or its immediate neighborhood; but he had known cases in which roaring was the effect of tracheotomy. If ever he could be induced to have recourse to tracheotomy for this complaint, it would be when, by means of auscultation he had, beyond the shadow of doubt, discovered the situation of the cause of roaring, and that it was some distance from the larynx.

He recollected to have heard of an operation which would make him extremely cautious. A practitioner was called in to a case of evident obstruction in trachea, and for which tracheotomy seemed to be plainly indicated. He had not a tracheotomy tube with him. He nevertheless operated, and the animal experienced some relief; but the horse died of farcy and glanders; not, perhaps, from any unhealthy state of the wound, for it was nearly closed, and a strong membrane was passing over the orifice, but the rim of that orifice and the trachea were contracting at that part, and roaring would have infallibly been the result. He did not think that sufficient attention had been paid to the construction of these tubes. They should be of different sizes, according to the wound into the trachea, and according to the degree of contraction within the trachea.

Mr. Ernes said, that of the causes of roaring which had been mentioned, the bearing-rein was the most productive of mischief. It was a pity that it should be so, for it was a part of the harness which was least of all necessary, or which, he should say, was not necessary at all. The horses would do their work better without it, and with a great deal less distress.

Mr. Dawes asked whether roaring was an hereditary disease? He could not say that it was from his personal experience; but he had heard that opinion expressed by those whom he deemed competent judges.

Mr. Markham was enabled to speak to the fact from his own personal experience. He knew an entire horse that was a roarer. Eight foals were got by him, and six of them were roarers.

Mr. Murch asked whether any particular make or size of the horse seemed to predispose to roaring?

Mr. Carter thought that large horses with long necks were most subject to it.

Mr. Murch. Among coach-horses generally, the smaller ones are not so liable to roaring as the larger ones.

Mr. Sparrow.—Did Mr. Carter ever meet with instances of horses going out sound and becoming roarers?

Mr. Carter. Yes, frequently. Horses that have never been harnessed have come up, four years old, decided roarers.

Mr. Markham. Is it not an account of the treatment which they undergo? They may never have been harnessed,—they may never have had a carriage behind them, but they have had the bearing rein upon them again and again. The racing-colt goes with his head down—no one cares how much he pokes his head before him, and he is comparatively seldom a roarer.

Mr. Carter was quite aware of this. I would be a rare thing to find a thoroughbred racing colt, or even a full-grown racer, a roarer. They were the tall carriage-horses that were thus affected.

Mr. Cartwright. And yet Grenadier, a racer was a rank roarer.

Mr. Battledore.—And a great many of his get are roarers too. Generally speaking, it is the reining in that makes the thoroughbred horse a roarer.

Mr. Martin was quite aware that the bearing rein was the grand cause of roaring; but some horses became roarers even at grass. How is this?

Mr. Carter.—It is the consequence of strangles, or sore throat, or thickening of some portion of the respiratory mucous membrane.

Mr. Martin. They are also liable to be injured by other horses. They may receive blows or kicks on the trachea. When he was in the East India service and had the charge of one of the depots, it was almost incredible how many cases of roaring we traced to horses at grass. They were entire horses, and therefore so liable to do mischief.

Mr. Markham. In our country, the thoroughbred colts are separated at nine months old, and are generally in paddocks by themselves.

Mr. Ernes. May not roaring sometimes occur from pressure on some nervous branch, the laryngeal, or even the recurrent? Does the sensibility of the larynx depend on the ganglion to which Mr. Carter refers in his Essay? He does not think that it does. This is a sympathetic ganglion, and he does not trace any sensation to the branches of the sympathetic nerve.

Mr. Wilkes had frequently examined this portion of the superior laryngeal nerve, and near its origin he had discovered a ganglion which had been overlooked by anatomists, and which, in his opinion, supplied this membrane with common sensation.

[Some conversation now ensued between Mr. Ernes and Mr. Wilkes respecting this ganglion; but as it was wandering from the point in issue, we omit it.]

Mr. Markham had found large coach-horses with narrow chests more subject to roaring than square-made horses. He has now four colts by Don Juan, all long legged, and two of them are roarers. He would never buy such horses, unless there was something very extraordinary about them. The disease may have some connexion with the narrow neck of these horses.

Mr. Wallis. The trial of the horse, by pressing on his larynx, should be done away with. We can find out whether a horse has sound lungs by careful observation of his flanks; or, if not, we can give him a good gallop.

Mr. Cartwright said, that those who had most to do with horses had observed how seldom the cart-horse was a roarer, compared with the carriage-horse. The explanation was sufficiently plain. There was not only the difference of pace, but there

was the difference of position—there was not the cruel action of the bearing rein.

Mr. Parkinson observed that the bearing-rein was far more used, and, he thought, unnecessarily so, in Great Britain, than on the Continent. He believed that there was no bearing-rein like our's in Germany; but another sort, which perhaps, Mr. Ernes would kindly explain.

Mr. Ernes said that it was correct to a certain extent only. It was the case with the agriculturist horses who were too eager for the other horses of the team to check them, and not to keep their heads up. On the contrary, it keeps them down, for this rein fixes the head to the lower part of the collar. In the north of Germany, Poland, and Russia, the bearing-rein and blinkers are unknown; their horses shy less, and are more tractable than when they use unnecessary instruments of cruelty are used. In Belgium and Western Germany they are more in use. The custom, he believed, was derived from England; although in France they have not even a name for it.

SILK CULTURE.

From the Franco's Advocate.

MISCELLANEOUS ABOUT SILK AND MULTICAULIS.

Mr. Editor: As any information on the above headed topics may be erect, at least some of your patrons, I offer you for insertion the following desultory matter.

1st. As to success of feeding worms in any establishment.—And on this head I can say that such success was all that we could expect from a first effort of the kind. Our worms did finely except some of had eggs procured from doubtful sources. Our worms of the Petit Mammoth White and Yellow were healthy and spun splendid cocoons. On comparing the cocoons of worms fed on the Multicaulis with those fed on the common Mulberry, the difference both as to size and quality was most manifestly in favour of the Multicaulis. We had a young lady to pretend our feeding and instruct in reeling from Mansfield, Connecticut, in which place they have been making large profits from Silk for half a century by Italian Mulberry Orchards. Our superintendent assured us that as to the facility of gathering leaves the difference in favour of the Multicaulis is at least 5 to 1.

One of the great advantages we derived from this young lady (familiar with Silk operations from her childhood) was that of showing us how simple and easy an operation reeling silk is when understood. She reeled a hank on a reel costing about 6 dollars, which she considered answered all purposes. And then a young lady, never before having seen any thing of the kind, sat down and reeled another without trouble. And so did others who had called in from the neighbourhood. From 2.50 to 5 dollars a bushel is giving for cocoons in the Philadelphia and other markets renders their making to sell a very profitable business. But why sell them when raw silk is ready market at \$5.50 per lb., and much more profitable and more easily conveyed?

21. For horse and cattle food. I have found the Multicaulis leaves fine, and gathered with less cost than fodder or other provender.

For some time I have been feeding them with the happiest effect to my calves, cows, oxen and horses; and a friend in Louisiana assures me his horses have thriven finely on Multicaulis leaves given as their daily food. I have heard that dried or cured they make the best of winter provision for above kinds of stock. I shall try them thus. I am informed that in the Western States the Multicaulis is coming into great requisition for the above purposes as well as for Silk. He or perhaps so many were bought by western gentlemen at a great auction sale near Philadelphia a few days since, when small trees 2 & 1.2 feet high with scarce any branches sold at 30 old cents a piece, to the extent of more than 80,000 dollars worth. It appears that the wonderful properties of this plant are bringing it into requisition even in Mexico, as well as in all parts of our country and other quarters of the civilized world.

Respectfully yours, &c.

SIDNEY WELLER.

Brinkleyville,

Halifax county, N. C.

Sept. 30, 1839.

\*Now \$6.

SCOTCH DROVERS AT BARNETT FAIR.

A fair is held annually at Barnett, on the great north road, in the vicinity of London, for the cattle and horses collected in the north of England and Scotland in the early part of the season. The fair for 1839, concluded last month, was well attended by purchasers—upwards of 45,000 head of cattle and 10,000 horses having changed owners. Since the introduction of steam vessels to the northern parts of Scotland especially in the Moray Firth, the transit of cattle to the metropolis has become a matter of easy accomplishment, but will be a long period before journeys by land be superseded. The majority of the dealers who attended Barnett Fair, the great metropolitan market, generally reside in some of the rich and fertile counties on the borders of England and Scotland, and when the opening spring and genial April showers revive nature in all its beautiful forms, these enterprising men proceed northwards, in some instances as far as the Kyle of Suherland, before they commence operations. In their progress southward, they visit the Mair of Ord and collect as they proceed through the eastern parts of Invernesshire and Nairn, Moray, Banff, and Aberdeenshire, the beautiful small Highland breed of cattle that had been purchased the previous season by the ever active agriculturists of these districts. The markets are so excellently arranged throughout Scotland, that by the period of the dealers meeting at Falkirk Tyart they have generally collected a very large stock. The cattle are then formed into lots of about 1000 each and entrusted to a number Scot-

tish drovers, and the dealer sees no more of them until he meets the whole at Barnett. The commencement of the journey is usually calculated from Keith, Banffshire, that spot being in a manner a key to the Highlands of the north of Scotland, and the fertile plains of Morayshire. The journey from Keith to Barnett occupies thirty-four days, the average number of miles travelled each day being sixteen. The pay of a drover is two shillings per day and the expenses of his herd. When he crosses the Tweed he is allowed what is termed night wages to the amount of one shilling extra, from the grazer who supplies food for the cattle. The amount realised by a drover for the whole journey is about 87, and from ten to fifteen shillings for return money. The majority of the drovers return by land, in parties of twenty, and accomplish the distance in thirteen days, at an average expense of one shilling per day, including food and lodging. And yet one of these men, whose whole wardrobe would not fetch fourpence in Rosemary Lane, is entrusted with from seven to eight hundred pounds to pay the expenses of the food required by the cattle, and the tolls to be passed in their journey. The number of Scottish drovers who visit Barnett Fair annually is about 1500. Last year about 300 thimble-riggers were present, and, by slight of hand, succeeded in winning a large sum from them. This would have been a sad tale to tell their wives and friends in the north, and but a poor excuse for the loss of their hard-earned earnings—they therefore watched the motions of the pea and thimble genry, and being convinced that cheating was the order of the day, on a given signal they surrounded the thimble-riggers, and compelled them to return them all their money. A gentleman residing in the neighbourhood, who was present on the occasion, was so well pleased with the turning the gamblers get, that he gave the Scotsmen three seven-guineas to purchase beer.

Correspondent of the Laverne's Herald.

MISSISSIPPI.

Extract from an address before the Hinds County (Miss.) Agricultural Society by W. W. New.

The following calculations are made by a gentleman who seems to have devoted a good deal of attention to the subject, and whose statistics, I have no doubt, will be found somewhat under the mark, though sufficient for all reasonable induction. The calculation is based on an average of five years. The debit side stands thus:

1,000,000 yards of bagging, for	
300,000 bales (6 yds. per bale) at 25 cts. per yd. is	\$450,000
2,400,000 lbs. rope, at 12 1/2 cts. per lb. (8 lbs. per bale)	300,000
30,000 lbs. twine for do., 1 lb. for every 10 bales, is	750,000
There were, in 1836, 164,398 slaves in the State; the expense of feeding & clothing each, is estimated at \$40 per year.	\$6,575,920
There was, in 1836 1,048,530 acres of land in cultivation in the State; cost of farming utensils of all kinds—\$2 per acre is not looked upon as too high an estimate,	2,097,060
Considered necessary expenses,	\$9,431,980
There was in 1836, 41,238 white male inhabitants in the State, over 18 years of age; charge them with expending 12 1/2 cts. per day in cigars and liquor, &c.	
The white population of the State, male and female, amounted in 1836, to 141,351—charged them to average, in excess of dress, and other needless expenses, \$25 per annum,	3,688,770
Useless & unnecessary expenses,	\$5,430,254
Necessary expenses,	9,431,980
To which add interest paid to commission merchants in New Orleans, and the chartered bank account of the State of 8 per cent. per annum, it would make about	\$18,223,234

Thus making the indebtedness of the State over seven million dollars.—The credit side of the balance sheet is made up of a single item, 300,000 bales of cotton, valued at \$50 per bale, amounts to fifteen millions of dollars, leaving the balance against us over two million. Thus, instead of making money, we have been going in debt annually, at the rate of some two million of dollars. In the estimate of expenses, no account is taken of the annual outlay for horses and mules, and also flour, which have been heretofore considered necessary disbursements. Nor have I taken into the account the enormous per cent, which we pay for every article purchased, in consequence of the depreciated state of our currency. If the whole amount were brought into open view, the sight would be too appalling to look upon with tranquility.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

An arrangement has been concluded between the Messrs. Rothschild and the Agent of the United States Bank, by which the said firm have contracted to advance £1,000,000 sterling upon the deposits of State stocks to the same amount, and issue of debentures bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; the prices of these debentures has been fixed at 94, with 2 per cent. commission; and they are redeemable, at par, in two years.

From the Bridgeport, Ct. Farmer, extra, Jan. 15.

STEAM BOAT LEXINGTON BURNT.

One hundred and fifty lives lost.

Our citizens were alarmed on Monday evening, by the appearance of a great light at some distance west, on the sound, which was generally believed to be a steam boat on fire. Nothing conclusive, however, was heard in regard to it till the arrival of our boat from New York, on Tuesday afternoon, which brought the melancholy intelligence that the light was occasioned by the conflagration of the steam boat Lex-

ington, which was entirely destroyed, and that all on board except three perished.—One of the survivors, Capt. Hilliard, of Norwich, in this State, whom we have seen and conversed with, came on here in the boat.

The Lexington left New York at 3 o'clock, P. M. for Stonington. About half past 7 o'clock, when off Eaton's Neck, L. I., the good work, castles, &c. about the flues, were discovered to be on fire. An alarm was immediately given, and all efforts to subdue the flames proving unavailing, the pilot headed the boat directly for Long Island shore. In about 15 minutes it was found the ill-ropes were burnt in two, and the boat consequently unmanageable. The engine, however, kept in operation under a heavy head of steam. The three small boats were got out with all possible haste, but they swamped soon after they struck the water, in consequence of the speed at which the steamer was going towards the shore. A life-boat, which was aboard, was also launched, but by some means, was in a few minutes unfortunately lost. No relief, therefore, was obtained from either of the boats. When the Lexington had got within about two miles of the shore her engine suddenly stopped. All hopes of escape to those on board, except by clinging to such articles of freight as would sustain them, were now cut off. The freight of the Lexington consisted principally of cotton, on which some of the passengers tried to save themselves, but none succeeded except Capt. Hilliard and a fellow passenger, both of whom got aside of a single bale, on which they kept together till 6 o'clock in the morning, when the strength of Capt. Hilliard's companion failed him, and he fell off and was drowned.

Capt. H. continued on his bale of cotton till 11 o'clock, A. M. Tuesday, when he was taken off by a sloop which went out from Southport, having been exposed about 15 hours. Two others, clinging to a fragment of the boat, were also rescued by this sloop: one the engineer, the other the fireman of the unfortunate boat. The bodies of two others, one a colored woman, were likewise taken from a part of the wreck on which they had perished from cold.

The number on board, Capt. H. thinks, was not less than 175, of whom 150 were passengers, out of which he believes himself to be the only one saved. Among the number, were five or six women, and two or three children. The scene on board was awful beyond description. The fire being midway of the boat, cut off all communication from one end to the other. The passengers crowded together in the bow and stern, moaning and bewailing their fate, till compelled to cast themselves into the watery deep, to escape the flames.

The boat drifted with the tide, and sank a 3 o'clock off our harbor.

The most persevering efforts were made in the vicinity of Bridgeport, and at Southport, to go in aid of the sufferers; but all attempts seem to have been entirely fruitless, owing to the ice in the harbors. One boat, after succeeding in getting out of Southport harbor into the middle of the Sound, was compelled to return.

From the Charleston Courier.

Wilmington, (N. C.) in Ashes.—We record with deep sorrow the disastrous intelligence of the destruction by fire of a third part of this flourishing town. Her generous and enterprising people have our warm sympathy in their calamity; and we trust, not withholding our own palaces are yet rising amidst the ruins of a like desolation, and notwithstanding the severe financial embarrassments under which we are suffering, that the distressed condition of our sister city will make an effectual appeal to the liberality of our citizens. Wilmington's pecuniary claims upon us, as well by reason of her daily intercourse and close connexion with us, as in consequence of her prompt charity, her swift friend of mercy, when our own beautiful and beloved city was lying in ashes. The return boat, after her reception of the news of our disaster, brought us a liberal contribution, the result of but a few hours' collection, rendered doubly acceptable by the ready benevolence which prompted it—the obligation now rests upon us to make the prompt and liberal return and let us nobly redeem it—out of our very necessities let us minister to the wants of our afflicted sister city. The great conflagration which ravaged our city occurred on the night of the 27th and the morning of the 28th April 1838; and in the Courier of the 2d May appeared the following acknowledgment of gratitude to Wilmington.

"Noble Liberality.—His Honor the Mayor received yesterday from the Mayor of Wilmington the sum of \$1,000 the contribution of that city for the relief of the sufferers by our recent conflagration. An act of such prompt benevolence awakens our lives; and most heartfelt gratitude.

And in a few days afterwards we added the following "Generous Wilmington whose very thought of our disaster was accompanied by the act of relief has increased her subscriptions to \$2,000."

The subjoin extracts of letters received from Wilmington give the particulars of the conflagration.

WILMINGTON N. C., JAN. 17.—We have suffered a great calamity; about half past 2, A. M., a fire broke out in Dawson's store, near the Court House, which consumed the whole square, except one of R-star's houses, the corner opposite the State Bank, the Old Catholic House.—The fire extended to the lower square, and consumed the whole to the river, except the Cape Fear Bank, the Martin House, and old Mr. James', and a building back of the Martin House, which had been used by R. B. Porter. The Court House is also burnt; both Printing Offices, 5 Lawyer's do. Sheriff's do., Clerk's of the Court do., Custom House, &c. The number of buildings destroyed comprise about one third of the town, and that in the very centre of business.

P. S.—Relief to Wilmington.—We learn with pleasure that the Mayor of this City, transmitted, yesterday, to the Mayor of Wilmington, the sum of two thousand dol-

lars, as a donation by our City Council, for the relief of the sufferers by the fire. We doubt that our citizens will cordially approve the act.

The Philadelphia North American states that the member of the family of Mr. Gloom, who were poisoned with arsenic, have all recovered, and are considered by the physicians as out of danger from the effects. The virtues of the hydrate peroxide of iron as an antidote for arsenic have been fully tested in this instance, as there is no doubt the lives of these six persons have been preserved by its timely use.

The Secretary of War has sent to the Senate his communication in reply to the resolution of Mr. Tappan in relation to the retirement of officers of sixty years of age on half pay. He states all that the resolution asks, and volunteers a plan of his own.

Mr. Poinsett's plan is "that any officer who from age, wounds, or other infirmities, becomes unfit, retire from service on his ordinary pay without rations or other allowance whatever, and the officer next in the line of promotion, fill the place with the rank of the retired officer, with the emoluments belonging to that rank, and the pay of the commission from which he may be promoted—so that if the Colonel retire, the Lt. Colonel shall have the vacant colonelcy, and be Colonel with the pay of a Lt. Colonel, and the emoluments of a full Colonel."

CONGRESS.

In Senate the bill for the occupation of Florida by armed settlers is still under discussion.

Mr. White of Tennessee, after presenting the resolutions of the Legislature of that state, instructing him to vote for the sub-treasury, and generally to support the measures of the Administration, made known his purpose to resign. He then read as his reasons for doing so, a letter which he had prepared in answer to the resolutions.

The Treasury bill having been made the special order of the day for 14th inst. was taken up on that day. Mr. Clay (of Ky.) moved to postpone it till Monday week because five of the states, namely Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, Tennessee and Michigan were represented only in part. After a short discussion the motion was lost, 16 to 26.

Motions were made to increase the salaries of Receivers in the principal cities, which generally prevailed. The remainder of the day was spent in considering the details of the bill.

Jan. 15. The Treasury bill was again taken up and the day spent in considering its details.

Jan. 16. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, presented a memorial of the American Silk Society asking the aid of Congress in publishing their periodical, and in its gratuitous distribution. Mr. Clay made a few remarks on the subject of this memorial, and expressed an opinion in favor of a duty on foreign silk. This led to a brief colloquy between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay which we shall copy from the National Intelligencer next week. The remainder of the day was spent in receiving unimportant reports from committees, and considering the details of the Treasury bill.

Jan. 17. The Treasury bill was again taken up, and after a short time, ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 13th January the House was brought by aid of the previous question, to vote upon Mr. Campbell's resolutions referring the New Jersey contested election to the committee of elections. The resolutions were adopted 176 to 16.

Afterwards an abolition petition was presented by Mr. Lincoln of Massachusetts. Its reception was objected to by Mr. Dromgoole of Va. Mr. Johnson of Maryland moved to lay the question of reception on the table; which motion, after some discussion, prevailed 131 to 68.

Jan. 14.—Mr. Thompson of S. C. moved to suspend the rule for the purpose of offering a resolution to lay all petitions and papers on the subject of slavery on the table without debate. On this motion the vote stood 129 to 77. The majority being less than two thirds the rule was not suspended.

The report of the committee on the rules and orders of the House, of which Mr. Hoffman is chairman, having been made the special order for this day, was taken up.

The Report, proposes several alterations in the Rules, the principal of which are—That "No member shall speak more than once (instead of twice, as the rule now stands) to the same question, without leave of the House unless he be the mover, proposer, or introducer of the matter pending; in which case he shall be permitted to speak in reply, but not until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken."

That a motion to fix the time to which the House shall adjourn shall have the same right of priority over every other question as a motion to adjourn.

To alter the rule which recognises and defines the effect of the Previous Question, so that it shall read as follows: "The previous question shall be in this form, 'Shall the main question now be put?' It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effects shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question," &c.

The following Resolution was also recommended by the committee for adoption by the House:—Resolved, That, after the adjournment of this session of Congress, the Speaker direct the desks before the seats of members to be removed."

The first of the proposed amendments was adopted, 98 to 74; and the second 101 to 95. The House adjourned without acting on the third.

Jan. 15.—On motion of Mr. Campbell, a clerk was allowed to the committee of elections.

Mr. Hoffman, chairman of the select committee on amending the rules of order, called for the order of the day; which was the consideration of that committee's report. And that being taken up as the unfinished business of yesterday, the question recurred on the only remaining amendment reported by the committee which had not been acted on, viz: Resolved, That, after the adjournment of this session of Congress, the Speaker direct the desks before the seats of members to be removed.

Mr. Hoffman addressed the House in sup-