

permit them to go into their own apartment at pleasure, where food is always kept for them; they thus become accustomed to eating, and do not mind weaning at all.

6thly. Cures for diseases to which swine are subject. Measles. The existence of this disease can only be known by the animal's not thriving like the rest.—Give him a clean, dry bed, and mix sulphur or a little antimony with his food.—Catarrh in pigs. Castor oil is very good, but wood-shed is an almost certain cure. Blind staggers are caused by costiveness; give a dose or two of Castor oil.—Mange or quinsy. Boil poke root with pot liquor, and season with meal, vegetables, &c., and let the hog eat heartily; give him this once or twice a week until he is well.—As to fattening, but little need be said; the whole matter consists in feeding but little at a time, often, and with regularity.

I hope if you think these remarks will be of service to any of your readers, you will publish them from

Your friend, W.

From the Western Farmer & Gardener.

CULTURE OF COTTON.

There are many around us, who think, the surface culture of cotton, or of crops, a new-fangled notion, and scout at the idea; all encroachments on established usages and customs are received in this very way. There are others who think it has done and will do for the north, but will not in the south. I will state one circumstance, and close by citing one fact. In 1833, (I think,) I planted in the same field, about twenty acres of cotton, as usual, barred off, and scraped. The subsequent culture, was entirely with the hoe and sweep, the latter merely shaving the surface, probably to a depth of one half to one inch—also three acres, and cultivated as was customary, plowing three times and hoeing—there was but a path of 18 to 24 inches, dividing land as near similar as could be, only the first piece cleared five years and the 2d only two years—therefore the latter should have resisted the drouth best. Mr. Wm. Montgomery, my neighbor, a practical farmer of some thirty years standing, ridiculed my notion, as I had been but recently from school—I took him in the field to look at it, he admitted the unplowed land, was the best crop, and had sustained itself the best through the season, but could not account for it. Now every Gardener knows the fact, that his garden returns him a greater income than any other spot he can cultivate—the plow never enters, nor is the earth disturbed two inches from March till July—he cultivates the surface entire, having previously spaded deep and manured well. Then if this be so, in reference to raising vegetables of the top rooted and horizontal rooted families in the garden, may it not be well to try it elsewhere? especially as more land can be cultivated and kept cleaner.

P.

EFFECTS OF LIMING.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Register.

Fairfax County, June 16th, 1839.

My corn which has been made without the use of the plough, is now throwing the tassels, and is of the blackest green; very little of it is matured, for the land was too remote or precipitous thus to be treated. By the way, I planted two ears of "Chinese tree-corn," upon land well manured and limed; the result will prove it absolutely worthless; and more like a rush than a tree. My wheat is fine when compared with crops made upon the same land without lime. I believe I am within bounds when I say the improvement is from 50 to 100 per cent. My oats must make 100 per cent. more than I ever made without lime. My clover is short, but I am cutting it with a view to seed; otherwise I should not cut it. This crop got no root last summer, and the spring was too dry for its growth. Dear old Virginia must be resuscitated, and stand forth in green and gold among her sisters. The pride of her children gives me warrant of this result.

I can assure you and your readers that the use of plaster of Paris after lime, works strangely and wonderfully. You may explain why it is so; for me, it is sufficient to see and know that it is so.—Where the great father of nature has placed the limit of fertility, when lime, plaster and their produce of vegetable matter is turned back, and reacted upon, time only will show. I shall be greatly disappointed, if the "far west" does not find in the tide-water of Virginia its rival. If I live, I shall make some report to you on the subject. I am amused to see the sharp controversy that is going on in the agricultural papers, about the proper application of manure. My experience of 40 years and more, authorizes me to say, that the difference between ploughing it, and applying it to the surface is much like that between "tucelle dum and tucelle dee." save that the surface application only takes half, or less than half, of the other. Of course it is not so durable, because of the diminished quantity. Choice however, in the mode of application, with me, is out of the question; for I find that after collecting my spring and fall supplies of oyster shells, and the wood necessary to burn them, I have no choice left; my manure must go out as we can, not as we would. Our timothy grass is bad, unless upon limed land. Upon that it is very good.

I will close this, by remarking that my corn was planted upon a poor field, directly upon the main southern road, and limed for public observation. I have not used plough or coultter in its cultivation. The plough I have long since disused, as a barbarous and inapplicable implement for the cultivation of corn. The coultter,

I have, until the present crop, freely used for the early cultivation; this year we had no heavy rain to bake the ground, and it was not used. I cannot speak of the crop, without appearing to speak of my own smartness, which I could not do in good faith to my own convictions; for I assure you, sir, that every day convinces me that I am but an infant in the science of agriculture.

L.M.F.

FATAL EFFECTS OF CASTOR OIL ON A HORSE.

"A case has recently occurred in England, in which the death of a horse was evidently produced by the effects of a quart of castor oil given as a purgative. It operated powerfully, but the animal soon died. On examination, a large intussusception of the jejunum was discovered, and the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines exhibited marks of severe inflammation."

I lately met with the above in an old number of a medical journal, which brought to mind two cases that fell under my observation at Lexington, Kentucky, in which the death of two valuable horses was supposed to have resulted from the same article, administered to them in about the same dose as purgative. Symptoms of violent intestinal irritation ensued, and after a few days the animals died, apparently exhausted by the powerful purging. I should give castor oil to a horse with great reluctance, and never if I could procure any other purgative. It is a pity that so little attention is bestowed upon the disorders of this invaluable animal by men of sense and intelligence, and that they are so generally turned over, when they fall sick, to the tender mercies of the ignorant but most conceited horse-leech.

Respectfully,

L. P. Y.

Rutherford County, Sept. 1842. Nashville Agriculturalist.

DAMP STABLES.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

Sir:—When I came to the farm which I now hold by purchase, I found the stables built under large trees and near a spring of water, with a northern aspect; my horses were soon in poor condition, with long and rough coats, and almost always lax in the bowels, nor could I get them up by extra food or lighter work; but my cows suffered most, for they were always sick; their milk fell off, and their butter was poor and of a bad color and taste, and four of them slipped their calves before their time: when the spring came, they left their winter quarters in a worse state than I had ever seen them, and two of them died from the scours on going to pasture. On inquiry, I found that the tenant who had left, had always been, what the neighbors termed, unfortunate in his horses and cattle, and from that cause, more than any other, he had not been able to make both ends meet. The truth flashed upon me in an instant, and in a very little time longer than it has taken me to tell you my story, I had commenced pulling down the stable, the unhealthiness of which had been, I was convinced, the cause of all the evil and all the loss, and it was not more than two days before there was not left one stone upon another of the whole fabric. I now set to work and erected another on higher ground, removed from water and clear from the shade of trees, with a south-east aspect and dry capacious yard; and from that day I have had neither sickness nor sorrow in my out door household; my horses live on less food, are always sleek and in good working condition, and my cows are a credit to their keep; our butter brings two cents more in the market, and for the last year our sales are more than doubled from the same number of cows, and the same pasturage; and no more premature calves. Instead of watering my cattle, as heretofore, at the spring under the trees—the water cold, with a deadly taste and bad color—I sunk a well and put in a pump, and at a long trough in the yard for the summer, and another under shelter for the winter, my cattle slake their thirst, without setting up their coats as they always used to do after drinking at the hole under the trees; even when the weather was warm, they were accustomed to shake all over as though they were in a fit of the ague, after drinking their fill of this water; and to this, with the bad aspect of the stables, I attribute all the sickness and misery which I have experienced amongst my cattle and horses.

I have been induced to tell you the above, by reading in a valuable English work, called "Stable Economy," some observations which would go to show that the writer, like myself, had enjoyed the experience of the truth of what he so well describes; and as they fully corroborate all my convictions, I should be glad of the opportunity to present your readers with what he advances on the subject, if it meets with your approbation; and am your constant reader, M.

"A damp stable produces more evil than a damp house: it is there we expect to find horses with bad eyes, coughs, greasy heels, swelled legs, mange, and a long, rough, dry, staring coat, which no grooming can cure. The French attribute glanders and the farcy to a humid atmosphere, and it is a fact that in a damp situation we find these diseases more prevalent; when horses are first lodged in a damp stable, they soon show how much they feel the change; they become dull, languid and feeble, the coat stars, they refuse to feed, and at last work they cut their legs in spite of all care to prevent them; this arises from weakness; and while some of the horses catch cold, others are attacked by inflammation of the throat, the lungs or the eyes; most of them lose flesh rapidly, and the change produces most mischief when it is made in

the winter season. Horses in constant and laborious employment must have good lodgings and kind treatment; but where the stables are bad, the management is seldom good, and it is no exaggeration to say, that hundreds of valuable horses are destroyed every year by the combined influence of bad stables and bad management. And although excessive toil and bad food have much to do in the work of destruction, every hostile agent operates with most force where the stables are of the worst kind.

"Stables should always be erected on dry ground or that which will admit of perfect draining, with the surface a little sloping. Stables built in a hollow or on marshy land are always damp, and when the foundations are sunk in clay, no draining can keep the walls dry; the dampness will follow up the walls from the deepest foundation. It is true that damp stables may be rendered less uncomfortable by strewing the floor with sand or saw-dust, and, in some cases, a stove pipe might be made to pass through the stable near the floor, but such stables are liable to frequent and great alterations of temperature at every change of the state of the atmosphere. Some of the means usually employed against dampness in dwelling houses might be adopted in the construction of stables, so as to prevent the walls from absorbing the moisture of the soil, such as a foundation of whinstone to the surface of the ground, covered with a coat of Roman cement or a sheet of lead; or the foundation may be sunk so low as to admit of its being laid in coal dust or other substance which does not absorb water; and, although precautions of this kind may sometimes prove salutary, they ought not to be trusted to where a dry, airy, healthy situation can be obtained: frequently whitewashing the walls with lime seems to have an influence in removing moisture and keeping them dry. The owner of a damp and uncomfortable stable often wonders why so many of his horses catch cold; there are always some of them coughing." Now, if he were to make that stable his abode for four-and-twenty hours, he would have but little to wonder at. Large stables are objectionable, and have nothing to recommend them but cheapness in the erection, so that when it is more important to have a cheap than a healthy stable, a large one may be indulged in; the saving in the end, however, may eventually prove a loss, if the bulder of the stable be the owner of the horses. A very large stable cannot easily be ventilated; it requires a lofty roof to give any degree of purity, and contagious diseases once introduced into such, spread rapidly and do extensive mischief before they can be checked."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TEXAS WONDER.—The "Enchanted Rock," which has long been celebrated as a place to which many of the tribes of Northern Indians pay periodical visits, for the purpose of performing their superstitious devotions, is situated on the "Sandy," a branch of the Pedernales; and is thus described by a gentleman who has recently visited it:—

"The feelings and imaginations swell almost to breathless astonishment on beholding one immense solid rock of dark reddish color, rising to the height of about 400 feet, and covering a space larger than a common mile race track of about 200 acres of ground. Upon its surface there are several excavations or pits, one of which would hold several hundred hogheads of water, from which there may under a peculiar state of the atmosphere exhalations escape and explode, doubtless giving rise to the traditions of its emitting light. The only evidences of the pilgrimage and worship of the Indians were the innumerable amount of deeply worn trails approaching in from every valley and plain, and the small pieces of loose rocks and pebbles found upon its top.

This rock is composed almost entirely of a dark colored mica, and it is probably the reflection of the rays of the sun or moon from the numerous glassy surfaces of the scales of mica, that the brilliant appearance of the rock is attributable."

TAKING A FOOL'S ADVICE.

There is a moral in the Yorkshire Nobleman, benefit by studying. A Baronet of the last century, whose mansion was situated in Yorkshire, was supposed to be dead, when the following conversation took place between his jester, or fool, and one of his servants.

Servant.—Our master is gone. Fool.—Ah! whether is he gone? Servant.—To Heaven, I hope. Fool.—To Heaven! no that he has not, I am sure. Servant.—Why so? Fool.—Why because Heaven is a great way off, and when my master was going a long journey he used for some time to talk about and prepare for it; but I never heard him speak of Heaven, or make any preparation for going. He cannot therefore, be gone thither!

EDUCATION IN BAVARIA.

The Commerce asserts on the authority of a letter from Munich, that the Bavarian Minister of the interior has sent a circular to all the females keeping schools for the daughters of persons of the middle class, prohibiting the teaching of the French language, it being the will of the Government that girls of this class shall receive an education calculated to make them good housewives, instead of acquiring a taste for French manners.

Frugal Fare of the Swedish Peasants, and their Affection for their Horses.—"While changing horses, we were not a little entertained at the curious group formed by the peasants and their steeds breakfasting together; both cordially partaking of a large, hard, rye-cake. This is their constant food on the road; and, indeed, throughout Sweden it forms the chief, and frequently the only, subsistence of the peasantry. Before setting out on a journey, a few of these cakes are strung together, which serve for the support of themselves and their horses. As the latter may sometimes belong to three or even four proprietors, it is highly amusing on the road, to observe the frequent altercations between them, each endeavoring to spare his own horse; and while running by the side of your carriage, using his utmost endeavours to per-

suade the driver that it is an animal of such qualities as not to have the least occasion for the whip, at the same time, perhaps, giving him a hint, that, from what he knows of his neighbour's beast, the lash would be well applied there. The curious scenes that in consequence arise form not the least entertaining part of the journey. Their affection for their horses is so great, that I have actually seen them shed tears when they have been driven beyond their strength. Indeed, the expedition with which these little animals proceed is surprising when we consider the smallness of their size, which hardly exceeds that of a pony. Seven or eight miles within the hour are accomplished by them with ease; and the roads throughout Sweden being universally good, they frequently do not relax from a gallop until they have reached the post-house."—Sir Arthur de Capell Brookes Travels in Sweden. &c.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

Fifteen Days Later from England. The steamship Columbia, Miller, arrived at Boston yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, having sailed on her regular day, the 19th of November.

She experienced tremendous westerly gales during the whole passage, but sustained no damage. At the time we had the severe gale from the Eastward, she was between the longitude of 45 and 50, and had the wind from the Westward.

Cotton closed at the latest dates without material change from previous prices. During the week immediately succeeding the departure of the Acadia there was a large business, and full prices were obtained for middling descriptions of American—speculators taking about 3500 bales. The succeeding week, ending 18th November, reports of probability of the good crops on this side of the water checked speculation, but the trade still bought freely. The sales of the two weeks amounted to 59,600 bales.

The new American tariff has occupied no inconsiderable degree of public attention of late, and the increased stagnation of trade is attributed in a great degree to its operations. The general opinion in this country is that it has failed to produce the beneficial results to the American government which its promoters had anticipated, and that unless it be speedily repealed, a good deal of British capital heretofore engaged in American commerce will be in future invested in other channels.

As one of the effects produced by the operation of the new tariff, we may mention that, on Saturday last, the packet-ship Columbia sailed here for New York, with a freight the value of which did not amount to more than 180 pounds.

A monument to Grace Darling is to be placed over her remains, at Bamburgh, and a tablet to be put up in the Fern Island lighthouse, both recording the particulars of her bold and humane exploit on the 7th of September, 1838.

The Belfast News Letter states that it is in contemplation to commemorate the great moral revolution effected by Father Mathew throughout Ireland, and that a national testimonial in his honor is contemplated by his friends. On the night of the 4th of November the extensive cotton mill in Manchester owned by Messrs. Pooley was burned. Six persons were burned to death.

Among the passengers in the Columbia is General Cass, our minister to France. In relation to this gentleman we copy the following from William's News Letter of the 19th of November.

General Cass left Paris on the 12th of November, on his return to the United States, through London. A few hours before his departure, he had an audience of Louis Philippe to take leave. The King, in the kindest terms, expressed his regret at the departure of the General, and assured him that during the whole period of his official residence in Paris, the relations between them had been such as to give constant satisfaction to his Majesty. Mr. Lodyard, the son-in-law of General Cass, remains in Paris as the charge d'affaires.—On the day previous to the departure of the General, a dinner was given to him by about a hundred American residents in Paris. Mr. Beasley, the American consul at Havre, as the oldest official representative of the United States in Paris, was in the chair. The chairman, in proposing the health of their guest, congratulated him on his exertions that he had made against the quintuple treaty for the right of search; and General Cass, in returning thanks, repeated some of the objections to that treaty, which he had already made in print.

GERMANY.—A letter from Leipzig, of the 30th of October, contains the following statement:—

"We have just learned a piece of intelligence, which, if true, is of great importance. It is that the German Customs Union contemplates the using of reprisals against the American tariff. It is added that our Government especially insists on the adoption of this measure, because several articles of our manufacture are entirely excluded by the high duties imposed by the new tariff."

RUSSIA.—The Constitutionnel gives the following without date, from its correspondent at St. Petersburg:—"An effective force of 121,000 men, with 160 cannon, has been collected on the line of the Lower Danube, and the fleet of the Black Sea has received orders to be in readiness for service. Several military officers of the corps stationed at Moscow and Orenburg have been arrested. Their arrest was occasioned by the discovery of a conspiracy formed among the younger officers, and having ramifications spreading among the people, the object of which was no less than an overthrow of the Government, and the emancipation of the serfs.

Acts of incendiarism in the towns and villages were among the means contemplated for exciting hatred against the Government; which, however, is endeavoring as much as possible to prevent the conspiracy from acquiring publicity, by confining its inquiries and other proceedings within narrow limits. General Benkenhoff, who is at the head of the police of the empire, has fallen into disgrace with the Emperor for having treated too lightly the first intimation he received of the existence of the plot. His Imperial Majesty has returned to St. Petersburg, in order that he may take the direction of the prosecutions and the punishments."

TURKEY.—A new and serious revolt has broken out in Syria, the Maronites, Druses and Mutalis having formed a league against the authority of the Turkish Sultan and taken up arms against his troops. Several engagements had taken place, and the revolt was spreading. BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The overland mail reached London on the 7th of November, with advices from Bombay to the 1st of October, and from China to July 28.

Sir Robert Sale marched from Jellalabad early in August and proceeded as far as Futtalbad, on the road to Cabool, destroying some forts on the

way. On the 20th General Pollock moved to join General Sale and at the latest date, September 6, was at Gundamak, where he was menaced by a large body of Afghans. Futeh Jung, the son of Shah Soojah, had escaped from Cabool and made his way to the camp of General Pollock, where he was graciously received, the General hoping that his influence might be successful in drawing over some of the Afghan chiefs.

Candahar was finally abandoned on the 10th of August, General Nott marching for Cabool by way of Ghuznee, with part of the force, after a great destruction of stores &c.; and General England proceeding toward Guettah with the remainder, whence the troops would be withdrawn into Seinde. Both the generals had some skirmishing on their way, but no engagement of consequence.

The reports from Cabool were contradictory, but the most authentic as well as alarming appeared to be that the English prisoners had been removed to Hindoo Koosh, 70 miles from Cabool. Among the reports were an account of Captain Troup's death, on his return from a mission to General Pollock; the report was that he had been shot in a tumult, growing out of an attempt upon the life of Akhtar Khan. Another was that Akhtar Khan had been seized by the Kuzilbashes, who were in the interest of the British alliance.

CHINA.—After the capture and plunder of Champo the expedition sailed, on the 23d of May, and on the 13th of June was joined by Sir Henry Pottinger and most of the reinforcements. On the 16th the fleet battered an extensive line of new fortifications along the coast at the mouth of the Yang-tze-keang, and after a cannonade of two hours a body of seamen landed and captured the batteries, in which they found two hundred and fifty-three pieces of cannon. The fleet then proceeded up the river. Chinese reports stated that on the 20th of June the British were close upon Nankin. There were sundry rumors of negotiations having been opened, but nothing authentic or indeed very definite.

The U. S. and French men-of-war had sailed from Canton for the Northern ports. In a tremendous gale which occurred on the night of the 27th Aug. at the Cape of Good Hope, the ship Waterloo, bound to Sydney with 330 convicts from England was totally wrecked in Table Bay, and 253 of the number drowned. The Abercrombie Robinson, from London, with 590 troops was lost within a short distance the same night, but the lives were all saved.

On the night of the 11th Nov., the Reliance, East Indianman, was wrecked on the French coast, on her return voyage from Canton to England; and upwards of 100 passengers were lost.

TEXAS.—The opinion appears to be held at New Orleans, that the recent conflict between the Texans and Mexicans, has been more disadvantageous to the former party than previous ones.—On the other hand, the Mexicans have manifested more skill and ability. If this is so, Texas may yet require something like a regular and disciplined force to maintain herself in the conflict.—We find the following remarks in the New Orleans Courier:

"We believe most of the persons who have reflected on the complexion of the late advices from the theatre of war in Texas, will agree with us in thinking that the operations of General Wolf exhibit considerable improvement in tactics. We find that he has partly, if not altogether, overcome the superiority derived from skill in shooting the rifle, by furnishing the Mexican battalions with artillery and howitzers, the fire from which so thins the ranks of the assailants, as to render any advance of the latter extremely dangerous, whenever made in the presence of hostile cavalry of superior force. In consequence, the Texans will be compelled to bring artillery into the field, improve the discipline of their infantry, and increase the number of their cavalry, before they may hope for success in any other contest than mere skirmishing and bash fighting."

From the New Orleans papers of Nov. 24. NEWS FROM MEXICO.—The U. S. war steamer, Missouri, Capt. Newton, arrived off the Balize early on Tuesday morning, in three days and a half from Vera Cruz. She brought as passengers Mr. P. A. Southall, bearer of despatches from the American Minister at Mexico, Gen. Thompson, to the government at Washington, and also six of the Santa Fe prisoners.

We have not been able to learn the character of the despatches brought by Mr. Southall, but from private letters based upon reports which were in circulation in Mexico, upon good authority, prior to the departure of the Missouri, we have reason to believe that all our pending difficulties in relation to claims of American citizens will be most satisfactorily arranged, upon terms compatible with the honor and interest of our country.

Our letters tell us that the flower of the army had been either sent to Yucatan or to such points in the department of Vera Cruz as would enable Gen. Santa Anna to avail himself of the power of well-trained troops, if the occasion should require.

It was generally believed in Mexico that Santa Anna was opposed to all the projects for a new constitution proposed by the Constituent Congress, all of which were federal in their character. If such were really the case he would, by thus retiring from the actual administration of affairs, have the opportunity of returning at a moment's notice to the capital with an overwhelming force, and destroying the constitution when promulgated, or of shielding himself by flight, in a few hours, through Vera Cruz, from the enmity with which he knows he is regarded throughout the republic.

Those who have the best opportunity of judging regard Mexico at present as in a most critical position, and possibly upon the eve of another revolution. There is no doubt that the new constitution will be a federal one.

On the arrival of the news at the city of Mexico of the taking of San Antonio, and the capture of Van Ness, Fitzgerald, and others, belonging to the Santa Fe expedition, it is said that an order was sent on to shoot all such recaptured prisoners on the spot. Through the interference of General Tornel, however, this order was countermanded, and Van Ness, Fitzgerald, and such others as were known to be in the expedition, had their sentence commuted to ten years' imprisonment in the castle of Perote, one of the coldest and most disagreeable places in the country.

The first court martial held in the case of Antonio Navarro sentenced him to death. From this he appealed to another court, by which the penalty was commuted to imprisonment during the pleasure of the Government in some healthy place in the Republic. As soon as this was made known officially to Santa Anna, he dismissed all the

members of the last court martial, and appointed others in their place. It is impossible to say what will be the fate of this unfortunate man. He is still in the prison of the Accoradada de Mexico, as well, and hopes are entertained that he may be liberated after the violent feeling in Mexico against Texas has subsided.

An express had arrived from the Mexican army in Yucatan, and was passed half way between Vera Cruz and the capital, but no news was communicated, and nothing was known at Vera Cruz of any beligerent operations about Campeachy.—There had, indeed, been a low rumor that the Mexican troops had been captured by the Yucatecos, but nothing authentic had transpired.

CHERAW GAZETTE.

CHERAW, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1842.

During the absence of the Editor payments due to him may be made to Mr. WESTERVELT.

Temperance Meeting.

A meeting of the Washington Temperance Society of Cheraw, will be held in the Methodist Church, on Friday evening the 16th. The members of the Society, and the public generally, are requested to attend.

Missionary Meeting.

The Anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist E. Church of Cheraw, will be held in the Methodist Church on Sunday evening next, at 6 1/2 o'clock. It is expected that several addresses will be delivered. The members are requested, and the public respectfully invited to attend. 12th December, 1842.

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, December 5, 1842.

This being the day established by the Constitution for the commencement of the annual session of Congress, those Members who have reached the Seat of Government assembled at the Capitol yesterday. As we apprehended, a quorum was formed in one branch only. In the House of Representatives there was a large attendance of the members; but in the Senate twenty-four members only were present when the roll was called, being a less number by three than is requisite to form a Senate.

In the House, a quorum having been found to be present, the usual orders for communicating with the Senate, and with the President of the United States, were adopted, but of course without effect for this day, the co-operation of the Senate being wanting to their execution.

The affairs of the two Houses remain unchanged, the same as at the close of the last session.

The President's Message.

The annual Message of the President of the United States was communicated to Congress on Wednesday last, but having received it only this morning, we are unable to gratify our readers with its perusal this week. We submit the following extract from the remarks of the National Intelligencer on this important document:—

"It is to us a source of real satisfaction to discover in the Message of the President to Congress, so much to approve and so little to condemn. We have found it, upon the hasty consideration we have been able to give to it, of greater interest than we anticipated, and little exceptional in its general tone and spirit.

We cannot indeed regard the state of public affairs with the same complacency as the President, who perceives in it nothing but motives for congratulation upon the present condition and prospects of the country. Reverencing profoundly those wise and free institutions of which he speaks, we wish we could realize his vision of the rapid advancement of the United States towards the consummation of the high destiny which Providence seems to have marked out for them. Yet, far from advancing the progress of the country towards its high destiny—to be attained only through the greatest happiness of the greatest number, the true object of all good government—has been for several years past backwards rather than forwards, or at best but stationary. For the exemption which we enjoy from the fate of such other nations as are either torn to pieces by internal convulsions, or engaged in bloody conflict with each other, we acknowledge the debt of gratitude which we owe to the great Ruler of the Universe. But we cannot, in the face of all that we know of the present depressed and suffering condition of a large portion of the population of this land, bring ourselves to believe that the present condition of the internal affairs of the country is either enviable in itself, or by any means such as under a wise administration of the public affairs it might have been.

We unite, however, with entire cordiality and sincerity, in the congratulations which the President offers to his fellow-citizens upon the happy change, within the last year, in the aspect of our Foreign Affairs.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—The following extract from the correspondence of the Journal of Commerce will be read with startling interest by many:

"The fate of the Bankrupt Act is sealed. It is to be repealed, condemned, repudiated, in a violent and vindictive manner. The instructions to the Vermont Senators have settled the question. No regular course of legislation is to be tolerated in regard to this ill-fated law. It is not to be regularly annulled, but it is to be lynched. It is to be tried by Lynch law and expunged. The plan is to present a petition for its repeal—to move a reference to the petition in the House to the committee on the judiciary, with instructions forthwith to bring in a bill repealing the act, and then this bill is to be passed at once through all the stages of legislation, under the decision made by the Speaker at the last session. Some say that the President will veto this repealing law. Many express an ardent hope that he will do so. Some of the ultra-Whigs say that if he will, they will take this veto as a set-off against the bank and distribution vetoes."

Among the names on the list of applicants under the bankrupt act in New York, much surprise has been excited by the appearance of that of Arthur Tappan, who has hitherto been regarded as the possessor of great wealth. "It is noted, also," says the Cam. Advertiser, "as apparently something unusual, that Mr. T. surrenders every thing—making not the reservation of a dollar for his family. Such a course is, however, what might have been expected from Arthur Tappan—a pure man, and eminently just."