# CHERAW GAZETTE.

M. MACLEAN, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. CHERAW, S. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1836. VOL. I. NO. 20.

Published every Tuesday.

**TERMS.**

If paid within three months, - - - 3. 00
If paid withinthree months after the close of the year, - - - - - - - - - 3. 50
If not paid within that time, - - - - 4. 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 $20; provided the names be forwarded together, accompanied by the money.

No paper to be discontinued but at the option of the Editor till arrearages 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.

### Vaccination.

*From the Appendix to Wilson on Fevers.*

As I consider it the duty of every medical man to contribute as far as he is able to extend the knowledge of the cow pox; and as the nature of this treatise only allowed me to point out its safety and efficacy as a preventive of small pox, I am happy in having it in my power to lay before the reader the following instructive extracts from a letter with which I was favored by Dr. Jenner.

"The vaccine pustule exhibits many varieties of tint during its progress. The three following are the most predominant;(observe I am now speaking of the *correct* pustule) pink, pearl and amber, from the 6th or 7th, to the 9th or 10th day. About this time, and sometimes onward to the 11th or 12th day, it assumes a bluish cast; but this is not common, nor is it of any consequence whether it appears or not. In my early treatises, when speaking on this subject, I particularly noticed this color, but I was then alluding chiefly to its color as it appears on the teats of the cow.

"I will just mention, as I wish it to be as universally understood as possible, that the chief point to be attended to by every one who vaccinates, is the state of the patient's skin, as it is so apt when under the influence of herptic eruptions [tetters and ring worms] to induce varieties of the vaccine pustule; and these varieties, according to their gradations or deviations from the perfect pustule, produce gradations with regard to security—that is to say, if the deviation is trifling, security may be depended on; if the pock in its progress puts on a midway appearance, partaking as much of the herpetic as the vaccine character, the case is doubtful; and when the herpetic character follows the puncture, and prevails throughout its course, then, it is to be considered of no avail whatever. However, with due attention, this tendency to anomaly can commonly be controlled with great facility. If I find the pustules running *wild* in consequence of these blotches, I *deaden* them at once, by the use of ung. hydrargyri nitrati. In early infancy, when they are detected behind the ears or on any tender part of the skin, my application is a solution of the sulphat of zinc or the acetate of lead. It is curious to observe how quickly then will the pustule assume its perfect character and maintain it; thus affording the security sought for. It would have been extraordinary indeed if the whole phenomena of vaccination had burst upon my mind at once. It was not till the year 1803 that I discovered this was the ordinary cause of interruption to the perfect progress of the vaccine pock; and in 1804 I published my first paper on the subject in the Med. and Phys. Journal far August. My next was incorporated with Dr. Willan's work on vaccination.

"The same coincidence (irritative eruptions) I am convinced from the most ample testimony, is the source of failure in variolous inoculation & the cause of the small-pox occurring more than once in the same individual when communicated in the natural way. Here I could launch out pretty widely had I time. What a field does this open to the view of the physiologist! A single vesicle,such as appears on the lip, for example, in catarrh,is capable of altering the action of the skin, consequently the stomach, and next the whole fabric. What light does it throw on the action of blisters!"

The following extract I give at Dr. Jenner's request from his letter to Dr. Willan just alluded to, farther illustrating the subject of the latter part of the above extracts.

"Thos. Church, son of Thos. Church carpenter, at Berkeley, was inoculated "for small-pox," "by Mr. Williams, (late a surgeon of eminence at Dursley, in this county, a very experienced inoculator, but who has now retired from business,) with a party of near twenty other young persons. Nothing very particular was observed during the progress of infection, except that his arm inflamed early and with more violence, maturated, and was several weeks in healing. He sickened about the usual time, and had eruptions, which were considered as variolous, but whether they maturated or not, I cannot ascertain. After the lapse of four years, on being exposed to the small-pox, he caught the disease and had it severely. This youth was from his infancy, affected with tinea capitis, [scaldhead] and a pretty constant succession of blotches about his face and different parts of his body. His head was now well, and his skin nearly free from any eruption. That the disease he caught, four years after the inoculation, was really the small-pox, there could be no doubt, as several children were inoculated from the pustules who had it correctly.

"I have often been astonished at seeing how small, and apparently how trifling, a local affection of any part of the skin is capable of occasioning derangements in its action in parts at a distance, although its disordered state be of such a nature as not to be discernible by the eye. For example; a small excoriation behind the ear—two or three vesicles, even though of catarrhal origin, on the lips or about the nostrils—a few scurfy spots on any part of the body—and even those vesicles, and the subsequent state of the skin, that are produced by external injury, (as I lately witnessed on vaccinating a boy whose face was injured by the explosion of gun-powder,) appear as capable of producing irregularity in the progress of the vaccine vesicle, as more extensive cuticular affections. Vaccination, when these maladies are present, seems to shew, that the whole surface of the skin is influenced at the same time, but in separate portions; for on one arm I can often produce a perfect vaccine pock, and on the other from the insertion of a portion of the same virus, one that is imperfect and which would afford no security. Indeed, on the same arm within the space of an inch from each other, there will often be this difference in the appearance of the pocks—one putting on the perfect character, and the others deviating so widely, as to resemble more nearly that of an herpetic vesicle,accompanied with inflammation, and commonly ending in a soft, amber coloured or blackish scab—and sometimes, especially if it be much disturbed by scratching, in ulceration. The probability then is, that the skin, at the point of insertion,is sound and in its natural state in the one instance and diseased in the other; but not so, as I have observed, as to be perceptible to the eye.

* * * I think it proper to mention that the suppurative itch, deranges the progress of the vaccine pustule, like the other cutaneous diseases, to which it bears a resemblance."

I subjoin the instructions for vaccine inoculation, published by order of the medical Council of the Royal Jennerian Society.

"An accurate knowledge of the signs of infection, and of the character and progress of the vaccine, vesicle, is essential to the success of this inoculation.

*"The signs of infection and description of the vaccine vesicle.*

"When vaccine inoculation proves successful, a small red spot, with a degree of elevation which may be felt, commonly commences on the third day. When examined with a magnifying glass, it seems to consist of a small tumour, surrounded by a slight efflorescence.

"Between the third and sixth day, a vesicle appears; the shape and magnitude of which depend much on the mode in which the inoculation has been performed; when it is performed by a slight puncture, the vesicle will be small and circular.

"The edge of the vaccine vesicle is elevated and well defined; the centre is depressed, and a speck is there visible, of a darker color than the rest of the surface. This vesicle is distinguished from other vesicles by the peculiarity of its structure, which is cellular, and somewhat hard and firm. At first it is of a light pink color, sometimes blended with a bluish tint, gradually changing in its progress into a pearl color. Its contents are limpid, and almost colourless. It commonly increases in size till about the tenth day.

"In its early stages it has usually a small inflamed ring round its base, which about the ninth day begins to spread rapidly; and about the tenth forms an areola, more or less circular, an inch and a half or more in diameter. This areola is of a pink, scarlet, or crimson hue; and is attended with some degree of hardness and tumefaction. It continues nearly stationary a day or two, and then begins to fade; sometimes forming on its decline, two or three concentric circles.

"When the areola is perfectly formed, the vesicle begins to decline; first it turns brown in the centre; then it is gradually converted into a hard, smooth, shining scab, of a dark mahogany brown color, approaching to black; and, in its general appearance, has not unaptly been compared to the section of a tamarind stone. This scab commonly falls off about the end of the third week; and leaves a circumscribed cicatrix, clearly denoting that the true skin has been affected.

"In the computation of time, the day of inoculation is to be considered as the first day.

*"Occasional deviations of the vaccine vesicle from its ordinary appearances and character.*

"Deviations are occasionally met with, even in the genuine vaccine vesicle; chiefly with regard to its rise, duration and contents.

"It seldom or never appears earlier, but often later than the period already mentioned; sometimes not till after the expiration of a fortnight or three weeks; but if it then makes a regular progress, it renders the patient equally secure as if it had appeared at the usual time.

"Sometimes the vesicle is ruptured by external violence. In that case, the scab will in general be less firm, and of a lighter color. Occasionally also, instead of the regular progress to desiccation, as above described, it passes into a state of ulceration, with a much more extended inflammation.

"The contained fluid instead of being limpid as usual, is now and then found opaque.

*"Spurious pustules which afford no security against the small pox.*

"The success of the operation is doubtful, when there is any considerable deviation from the usual course of the disease; whether premature inflammation,irritation,itching, or vesication occurs; or the progress of the vesicle is too rapid, its contents yellow or opaque, its texture soft, its centre elevated, or its form not well defined; or whether a premature efflorescence takes place, and a distant, vivid, circumscribed areola is wanting.

"This anomalous vesicle, or spurious pustule, as it is called, is more liable to be broken than the regular genuine vesicle, from its centre being more elevated, and its texture less firm. When broken, it is frequently succeeded by ulceration; or by a light brown, or amber-coloured creeping scab.

*"Probable Causes of Spurious Pustules.*

"Spurious pustules may be occasioned not only by matter taken from a spurious pustule, but also by matter taken from a genuine vesicle at too late a period; or by that which has been injured by keeping, exposure to heat, or any other cause. They may also be occasioned by using rusty lancets in inoculating;—by rude and unskilful methods of performing the inoculation; or by the genuine vesicle having been destroyed at an early stage; and the regular progress of the disease thus interrupted.

*"The methods of taking Vaccine matter for inoculation, and of preserving and conveying it.*

"Matter may be taken from a genuine vesicle at any time from its commencement till the areola* begins to spread; commonly till the eighth or ninth day, sometimes later, but never after the areola is fully formed.

"It is to be taken by small superficial punctures, made in several parts of the vesicle with the point of a lancet introduced horizontally. Time should be allowed for the fluid to exude, which will appear on the vesicle in the form of small pellucid drops. If necessary, very slight pressure may be applied with the flat surface of the lancet, to quicken the discharge.

"Great caution must be observed in this process; or violent inflammation, and extensive ulceration may sometimes ensue.

"The matter may be received on the points of common lancets, when it is designed for use immediately, or within a very few days; otherwise these instruments cannot with propriety be employed either for the preservation or conveyance of vaccine matter, as when charged with that fluid they soon rust. An ivory lancet is not liable to this objection. It may be fixed in a handle, and screwed into a case, in order to exclude air.

"A common method is to take two small square pieces of glass, on the centre of one of which the matter may be received, by applying the glass to the vesicle, punctured in the manner before described, and covered with the fluid; it may then be suffered to dry, and applied to the vesicle repeatedly. When fully charged, and dry, it is to be covered with the corresponding piece of glass, and wrapped up in writing paper, or goldbeater's skin.

"Matter may be also taken on thread, which, being imbued with it must be suffered to dry, and then charged again; this process may be repeated till it is well saturated; it may be kept in a phial, or in a quill or a piece of a tobacco-pipe, stopped with white wax:—the heat necessary to melt sealing-wax might injure the matter.

"Another way of preserving matter is, to take it on the end of a quill, which, when dry,may be inserted into the barrel of another quill; or if slender portions of a quill be pointed like tooth picks, a number of them when charged may be inclosed in the barrel of one quill. These, as the thread, afford convenient modes of conveying the matter in a letter to any distant place.

"A small instrument made of ivory, shaped like the tooth of a comb, and pointed like a lancet,which may be called a Vaccinator, is in every respect as well adapted to the same purpose; and not being liable to bend, it is introduced into the puncture with more ease and certainty than the tooth-pick. These instruments require much less matter to charge them than thread or glass; but when they are not intended to be used soon, they ought to be repeatedly charged. When they are to be used in a short time, it is sufficient to wrap them in paper.

"Matter must always be allowed to dry without heat in the shade, and be kept in a dry and cool place.

"Every practitioner who has not a constant succession of patients, ought to take matter when he has an opportunity, and to preserve it for any future occasion.

*"The modes of Inoculation.*

"The constitutional, as well as the local symptoms of the vaccine affection, depend in a great degree on the mode in which the virus is inserted. The smaller the wound of the skin is, the lighter in general is the disease.

"Fluid matter is better than dry, when it can be procured, because it is more likely to produce infection; and the operation is more lightly and quickly performed. Hence it is evident, that in every instance where it is practicable, the patient from whom the matter is to be taken should be present, and the matter should be transferred immediately from arm to arm.

"Inoculation is generally performed in the upper arm, near the insertion of the deltoid muscle; but in some adults, who are likely to use the arm much, it is more advisable to inoculate on the inside of the leg, a little below the knee.

"The point of a lancet being charged, the skin should be stretched, that the cuticle may be penetrated with more ease. A small superficial puncture is then to be made with the point of the lancet, which will be more likely to leave the matter in contact with the skin, and to produce the desired effect, if it be held nearly in a horizontal direction. It is also worthy of remark, that when held in this direction, the lancet meets with greater obstruction when it has penetrated to a sufficient depth. On the contrary, when it is inserted in a more oblique or a perpendicular direction, it often penetrates suddenly to such a depth as to cause an effusion of blood, which washes away the matter, and prevents the operation from succeeding. In order to render infection more certain, the point of the lancet may be charged with matter a second time, and wiped on the puncture.

"When several successive inoculations are to be performed, the lancet should be dipped in cold water and wiped after every puncture.

"Dry matter has been sometimes known to succeed after the expiration of several months, but that which is recent is always preferable.*

"Dry matter on glass may be moistened with a little cold or tepid water on the point of a lancet, allowing it some time to dissolve, and blending it by a little friction with the lancet. It must not be much diluted, but of a thick consistence. It is to be inserted in the same manner as the recent fluid.

"Dry matter on the barrel of a quill may ba applied without dilution, to a very small abrasion or incision of the skin: and, being held in contact for some time, and then repeatedly drawn over the part, it will dissolve and be lodged in the wound.

"When ivory lancets, tooth picks, and vaccinators, charged with dry matter, are used, the matter should not be first diluted, but a puncture having been first made with a common lancet, the point of the instrument is to be inserted, and held in the puncture half a minute or more; when the matter will gradually dissolve and remain in the part. If the part of the instrument which is charged be afterwards wiped repeatedly upon the edges of the puncture, it will tend to ensure success.

"Thread, charged with dry matter, may be used either dry or just moistened with cold or tepid water. A slight incision or abrasion is then to be made, not more than the eighth part of an inch in length, on which a small portion of the thread is to be placed. This is to be covered with a small bit of paper, and to be retained two or three days by a mild adhesive plaister:—what is called court plaister is liable to produce irritation.

"Inoculated patients must be cautioned not to wear tight sleeves, and not to injure the arm by pressure, friction, or any other violence, lest extensive inflammation or ulceration should ensue.

"One vaccine vesicle secures the patient from all danger of the small pox; but in many instances it is better to inoculate in both arms, especially when the small pox is epidemic, or the matter is dry, or the place of the patient's residence distant.

"Lancets used for inoculation should be kept clean and bright.

*Constitutional symptoms.*

"The constitutional symptoms sometimes occur at a very early period; but more commonly from the seventh to the eleventh day.

"In some cases the patient is drowsy; in others restless. Sometimes there is a chilliness, succeeded by heat, thirst, head-ache, and other marks of febrile affection. Now and then a sickness or vomiting takes place, especially in infants.

"The constitutional symptoms, of whatever kind, are in general slight and transient, and such as require no remedy.

"In a great proportion of cases there is no perceptible indisposition; nevertheless, the person vaccinated is not the less secure from the future infection of the small pox, provided the progress of the vesicle has been regular and complete.

"Care must be taken not to confound the symptoms of infantile or other disease with those of vaccine inoculation.

"An assurance of perfect security from vaccine inoculation can only be obtained by carefully observing the whole progress of the disease. If any doubt remain, the operation ought to be repeated.

"When the patient has been previously exposed to the infection of the small pox, that disease will be superseded more or less, according to the time which is shucred to elapse before the inoculation of the cow-pock.

* That circular discoloration of the skin already described.

* In this country it is now common to preserve the scab and vaccinate from it; directions for doing which were given in a former number of our paper. We have never known a scab kept through the summer retain its vaccine properties.

EDITOR.

## RURAL ECONOMY.

From the Tennessee Farmer

### SILK CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Daniel Rowe an ingenious and enterprising citizen of Dayton, Ohio, about three years since, occupied three large rooms in the city with worms. He had never before that season paid any attention to them or the culture of the mulberry tree. He hired a man and a boy to go to the forest, two miles from Dayton, and gather leaves—two girls were employed five weeks in feeding them and preserving the cocoons. At the end of that time he gathered (if I remember right) eight barrels of cocoons.—He was indebted wholly to the woods for their food about the same time he set out five acres of trees, some white and some red mulberry from the woods—two years after this I received information in a letter from Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, that a factory was established there (in Dayton,) and that vests and handkerchiefs were manufactured with success, and much to his honor and the delight of the citizens. The four acres of mulberry, according to all concurrent statements, particularly according to the one made in April, 1835, by Judge Spencer, ought to yield him 1500 dollars, clear gain.

We must recollect in this concern that the trees are improving every year—the same buildings and furniture will answer twenty years to come which do now. Success attends the efforts of that very amiable talented and ambitious citizen. Another fact which I have made public in a lecture which I gave on the subject of the silk culture. Two log cabins at the village, in Ohio and a garden-house, were appropriated as nurseries for the worms. The leaves were brought half a mile by boys, and the worms fed and cleaned by his two girls of 13 years old, superintended by a young and beautiful shakeress, somewhat acquainted with the business; in five weeks the cocoons were exposed to the sun and reeled into raw silk, and sold to Gen. Daniel Gano, of Cincinnati, I think, for $97,50—he gave the Shakers for sewing silk $10 per pound.

The committee apointed by Congress, at the instance of Mr. Van Rensselaer, to report on a manual for the raising of silk in the United States, say that from one acre planted with mulberry trees, 500 lbs. of raw silk can be obtained. This, at minimum price of $5 per pound, would be $2500.—The more I write and think on this subject the greater is my astonishment, that my countrymen do not take hold of the business with Herculean energy and go ahead. Create first the food, an abundance of the raw material will be the consequence, and then the hands to manufacture will soon be found.

The Eaton Register says, Mrs. Alfred, of Row Cum, Preble County, Ohio, has the present season, with the aid of one small girl and two boys about twelve years old, fed and attended about 50,000 silk worms, with the leaves of the common wild mulberry tree—from her labors of six weeks she realized $225, from the sale of the raw material, when put into skeins would it bring $400. The silk she manufactured is equal in elegance and richness to any foreign silk; and yet this female accomplishes all her labors without the aid of theory or instruction.—The report of the House of Representatives through their committee, on the presentation of an elegant national flag by Mr. Du Ponceau, and manufactured in Philidelphia, by Mr. Homergue, is that "fifty years ago there was scarce, a pound of cotton raised in the United States and last year there was six hundred and forty thousand bags exported to England; there is nothing unreasonable in the conjecture, that similar developement may attend American silk.

The Dayton Journal of 1831, says a citizen of our vicinity, with two boys has attended 100,000 silk worms, which produce 300 pound of cocoons, which sold in Cincinnati for $125.

### QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY COMPANY.

The editor of the United States Gazette, speaking of the Silk Company lately formed in Queen Ann's County, Maryland, says,—"The company is negociating for a farm, and great confidence is expressed that the experiment will result favorable to this portion of the State, and induce other enterprises which will eventually be productive of great advantages to Maryland, a large portion of whose soil is peculiarly adapted to the purpose. The subject is also beginning, we perceive, to excite attention in Delaware."--*Silk Culturist.*

### AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The legislature of Indiana, at their late session, incorporated the "Western Scientific and Agricultural College," to be located at such place in the State as the board of trustees, therein named, may select. The course of instruction contemplated is the one devised and recommended by the late Mr. Grimke; which was a preference of English literature to the ancient Greek and Latin classics. An agricultural department is also contemplated, in which shall be given a thorough systematic and practical agricultural education. An institution of this kind cannot fail of flourishing and being of incalculable advantage both to the community and individuals. *Ibid.*

### SILK COMPANY IN MAINE.

By a letter from Augusta, Maine, we learn that Edward Savage, Esq. and others have a petition before the legislature, now in session, for the incorporation of a company with a capital of 50,000, for the culture and manufacture of silk. *Ibid.*

### ON INVESTMENTS IN MENTAL STOCK.

When men grow rich by their business, be it professional, mechanical or agricultural, it becomes deservedly a matter of calculation, how they shall best employ their surplus profits, with the view of promoting their own happiness, and subserving the interests of their children. Our farmers who farm well, and attend to their business, are doing well, perhaps better than at any former period of our history,and are laying up annually snug sums of money. To render these profits truly a blessing, and to enhance their value, they must take care,to implant early habits, that will enable children to appreciate, and to preserve, the patrimony which is thus annually accumulating for them, and above all, to enjoy it as rational men.—These objects are best effected, by vesting a part of this augmenting capital in MENTAL STOCK—in giving to their children the advantages of a good education. Other property is liable to many casualties, and may be wasted or destroyed; but the treasures of the mind are stable, and are certain to endure while reason holds the rein. There is not a thriving farmer but can have his sons instructed in the general principles of physical science—in the laws which God has instituted for the government of the animate and inanimate matter of which our globe is composed. The brutes are taught, by instinct, to provide for their wants, and to take care of their young. But man is endowed with intelect, capable of vast expansion, and of a scale of enjoyment of which the brute must ever be an utter stranger. Possessing these high capacities, can a father consent to see his children forego the pleasures and moral improvement which education may confer, and which should distinguish our species, and to grovel through life almost on a level with the inferior orders of beings? The investment which we advocate, will not only constitute a business capital, serving to increase the profits of labor, but an intellectual capital serving to increase the happiness of man. Knowledge is multiplex in the benefits it confers. It may be dispensed to thousands without impoverishing him who dispenses it. Hence whoever will, may rofit by its teachings.

Again. What father is there who would not like to see his son distinguished for talent and usefulness, exerting a benign influence upon the condition of society and enjoying the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. Can he reasonably expect to see this unless he dispenses to him the advantages of education. Can he expect to reap the harvest, without sowing the seed, and without sowing the seed too in the spring-time of life.

*Cultivator.*

## Abstract of the Proceedings of the Twenty-fourth Congress. First Session.

### SENATE.

March 10.

*Ohio and Michigan.*

After some discussion the bill to establish the northern boundary of Ohio, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time-yeas 36, nays 3.

March 11.

Mr. Knight from the Committee on Manufactures, reported, without amendment, a bill to allow a drawback on imported hemp manufactured into cordage, with a recommendation of its passage.

The bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road was taken up, and after sundry amendments was ordered to be engrossed. It appropriates $200,000 for continuing the road in Ohio; $200,000 for Indiana, and $150,000 for Illinois. The expenditure in Illinois to be limited to graduating and bridging the road; without pledging Congress for future appropriations to macadamize the road.

*Abolition.*

When the motion of Mr. Buchanan *that the prayer of the petition* (of the caln quarterly meeting of quakers) *be rejected*, was taken up, Mr. Leigh withdrew the amendment proposed by him on a former day.

Mr. McKean then moved to substitute for the motion of Mr. Buchanan, the following: "That it is inexpedient at this time to legislate on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia." Decided in the negative: yeas 2, nays 37. The yeas were Hendricks and McKean.

Mr. McKean then moved to amend the motion of Mr. Buchanan by preceding it with the following words: "That it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia:" yeas 3: Ewing of Ohio, Hendricks and McKean; nays 36.

The question then recurred on the original motion of Mr. Buchanan, "that the prayer of the petitioners be rejected." Mr. Calhoun in the course of some remarks said that he would not vote on the question, because it was one so closely connected with that of receiving the petitions, which involved the question of the jurisdiction of Congress over the subject in the District and in the States. Mr. Preston and Mr. Walker, both said that as they were overruled in their efforts to prevent the reception of the petitions, they would go for the next strongest measure against them. Mr. Davis of Mass., in the course of remarks which occupy a column and a half in the National Intelligencer, said he would vote against the motion to *reject the prayer*, not because he had the least disposition to grant it; but because he was of opinion that Congress had jurisdiction over the subject in the District of Columbia; and that therefore respectful petitions ought to be respectfully treated. He was of opinion they ought to be referred and a report be made upon them as upon all others.

The following are the yeas and nays on the question:

Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Ewing of Ohio, Goldsborough, Grundy, Hill, Hubbard, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Moore, Nicholas, Niles, Porter, Preston, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Walker, Wall, White, Wright—34.

Nays—Messrs. Davis, Hendricks, Knight, Prentiss, Swift, Webster—6.

So the prayer of the petition was rejected.

After this decision, Mr. Webster gave notice that he had in his hand several similar petitions, which he had forborne to present till this from Pennsylvania should be disposed of, and that he should now, on an early occasion, present them, and move to dispose of them in the way in which it had been his opinion from the first that all such petitions should have been treated; that is, to refer them to the committee for inquiry and consideration.

March 14.

Mr. Preston, from the Committee on the Library, made a report on the subject of the purchase of the library of Count Boutourlin; which was ordered to be printed.

The bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, was read a third time, and passed.

March 15.

Mr. King of Georgia, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill authorizing the construction of a rail road through the public lands in Florida; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The bill for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands was taken up, on motion of Mr. Ewing of Ohio, who addressed the Senate at length on the character and merits of the bill, going at large into a variety of interesting statements and views of the Finances of the country.

March 16.

*Abolition Petitions.*

Mr. Webster rose to present the petitions.