which may have governed individual members, I might learn to some extent, by inquiring of them individually, but the reasons of the Senate can be known only from the Senate itself, and I am yet without authority to ask for a formal declaration of them.

As to the subject matter of the inquiries in the honorable chairman's letter, I beg permission simply to remark, that I have yet to learn that the name of General Towson was ever before the Senate in connexion with "the vacancy caused by the death of Macomb," and now filled by the distinguished General Winfield Scott, or in connection with the office now held by General Wool of New York; and if any should desire to know the REASON of this, I must respectfully refer them to the President of the United States, with whom resides exclusively the nominating power.

Permit me now a word in reference to the order which the honorable chairman informs me was passed by the House of Delegates on the 5th of the present month. This order directs an inquiry by a committee of the House of Delegates "into the proceedings of Senators Kerr and Merrick, as regards the matter of General Nathan Towson's memorial to the United States Senate, &c. &c." Now, with all possible deference for the honorable the House of Delegates, I must be permitted to remark, that I am utterly unable to discover whence they derive the power to subject a member of the Senate of the United States to the jurisdiction of one of their committees, particularly for proceedings in Senate, or what authority they can give to a committee to investigate any proceedings had in the Senate of the United States, when sitting with *closed doors*, as a co-ordinate part of the Executive Government of this Union. The *members* of the Senate, like members of all other *considerative* assemb'ies, are subject for all their acts & doings in Senate to the jurisdiction of the Senate itself; and no member, however humble as an individual, can consistently, with a becoming respect for the body, recognise or voluntarily submit to any other, short of the *sovereign people*.

The honorable House will hence perceive the painful necessity they have placed me under of declining to have any connexion with the proceedings their committee may see fit to institute under this order, anxious though I certainly am in all things to be scrupulously respectful to them, and much as explanations, which under other circumstances I might be enabled to make, would tend to disabuse some of them and others of my valued fellow citizens, of unjust and erroneous impressions.

With the highest consideration,
I am, sir, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. D. MERRICK.

HOW TO DISPERSE A MOB OF FEMALES.—We believe that the females of this country have never before been riotous acts—they have never rebelled against the laws of the constituted authorities, for the purpose of vindicating the rights of women, and compelling an extension of their privileges. But such indecorous and unfeminine proceedings have been witnessed in other countries.—History informs us that in the year 1792 the female part of the population of Toulon, in France, declared themselves in a state of insurrection. They were at first laughed at, and their threats treated with contempt; but when they proceeded to acts of violence, it was found necessary to disperse them. Some regiments of troops were ordered out for that purpose, but the hostile manœuvres of the military appeared to make no impression on this extraordinary assemblage of Amazons. The municipal authorities were reluctant to have recourse to sanguinary measures in order to quell the insurrection, & various expedients to intimidate the fair rebels were resorted to in vain. At last the Procurator Synic devised a method which was attended with complete success. He ordered the fire engines to be brought out, and filled with water, mixed with a *quantum sufficient of soot*. When all was ready for the conflict, they were carried in front of the enemy, and the smutty contents of the artillery were vigorously discharged into the thickest of their ranks. The phalanx was broken; the petticoated insurgents speedily vanished from the field of battle, and returned to their homes with drenched and soiled garments, and sooty complexions.—*Boston Jour.*

KNITTING MACHINE.—We went yesterday to the machine shop of Mr. Charles Evans, No. 5 Quarry street, above Second, to see in operation a knitting machine, the invention of one of our cunning brethren of the East, Mr. Richard Walker, of Portsmouth, N. H. The machine is called the Patent Rotary Knitting Loom. It is a very small affair, not more than twenty two inches in length twelve inches wide, and eighteen inches high. The movement wheels of the machine are very few, but very eccentric. The needles, or teeth, however, are wonderfully ingenious. The machinery is propelled by steam; and a young woman can, with perfect ease, attend to three of these machines, and with them weave ninety pairs of stockings a day.

What would Bailie Nichol Jarvie say, whose father was a weaver in Glasgow, when three or four pairs would have been a glorious day's work?

We wish that some of our citizens who feel curious in such matters, would visit the place, and see the movements of the machinery.—Phil. U. S. Gaz.

The best stock a man can invest in, is the stock of a farm; the best shares are plough-shares; and the best banks are the fertile banks of a rural stream—the more these banks are broke, the better dividends they pay.

[BY REQUEST.]
From the Denton Pearl.

A PROPOSITION TO THE OWNERS OF THE STEAMBOAT MARYLAND.

To the Editor of the Denton Pearl:

SIR.—At the request of a large number of citizens of this county, I beg leave to ask an insertion of the following suggestion into your paper, at as early a day as may suit your convenience.

It has been, for many years, in contemplation, and now more than ever, since the Eastern Shore rail road has proved an abortion, the wish of the people of this county and of that part of the State of Delaware which lies contiguous to Caroline, to open a steamboat navigation up the Choptank river, as far as the town of Denton. But little reflection, we think, will convince the enterprising Captain, (who we learn is the largest stock-holder) together with the rest of the owners of the 'Maryland,' of the propriety of trying, at least, the experiment. Let the proposed route be viewed in whatsoever light, it must prove a source of profit to the stockholders. A brief view of some of the reasons in favor of the proposition we now submit. The existing regulation of the trips of the Maryland, to this Shore, subjects the travelling portion of the community, in this section of the Country, to a grievous and expensive inconvenience. Those residing in this county and back of us in Delaware and lower down in the counties of Kent and Sussex, when desirous of going to the Western Shore of Maryland, are driven to the necessity, either of taking the line of stages to Wilmington, or of taking their own or hiring, at a heavy expense, a private conveyance to Easton or Elkton before they can reach the boat or the cars for Baltimore. This is a serious objection and deters many persons, disposed to cross the bay, who would do so frequently, were the proposed route in operation.—They are, now, obliged to journey from twenty to sixty miles, and not unusually, to leave their conveyances, at no little cost, at Easton or Elkton or Corsica Wharf, until their return, which compels them to shorten their stay on the other shore. The first enquiry which will be made, and very naturally too, by the proprietors of the boat, will doubtless be, what profit is to be derived from the proposed change? Will it pay? Our reply is, that it will and handsomely too. By the present arrangement the boat leaves Baltimore for Cambridge and Easton twice a week. Denton the new point of destination proposed, is but 35 miles, if that, above the former place and the river, all the way up, bold and navigable, for boats of any draught, excepting that part of it just above Cambridge, called the Jamaica Shoals, where the channel is narrow and somewhat circuitous, but still wide enough for vessels of the heaviest tonnage. The course of the channel is marked off with buoys which project from the ends of all the prominent bars, to guide the freight-boats that hail from the river.—The river is also wholly free from [illegible]

Until very lately a formidable difficulty existed against the prosecution of the suggested change in the bridge which lay across the river about 15 miles below Denton, at a place called Dover. But this objection no longer prevails. The bridge has gone down, throwing the bed of the river entirely open for the passage of the largest vessels. The probability is, it will never be rebuilt—and in the event of its reconstruction, the drawer will be made sufficiently wide for any boat. So no objection whatever, can be raised against the navigation of the river. Now, the proposition we suggest is this. Let the Maryland continue her trips to this shore, as usual twice a week, and on one of the days, instead of returning from Cambridge to Easton, let her continue her course to Denton, leaving her Easton passengers at Dover bridge, (as it is generally called) which is but three and a half miles distant from that town.—Hacks, as now at Easton Point, will be ever ready to take them up. In the time the boat employs in making from Cambridge to Easton, or very little longer, she could reach Denton wharf and always by, if not before, sunset in the spring and summer On the river between Cambridge and Denton, are equidistant, or nearly so, three well known stopping places, Dover bridge, Gilpin's Point, the residence of James Turner, Esq., and Potter's Landing, the residence of Gen. William Potter, at which places she could take off and dismiss her passengers with little or no delay. At each of those points is already an excellent wharf in 10 and 12 feet water, where there is constantly on hand, any quantity of pine wood, to supply her with fuel purchasable at *less than one half* what it costs her, *now*, at Easton point. It can be obtained at Denton wharf and all along the river to Cambridge, at the rate of one dollar thirty-seven and a half cents and from that to two dollars, the season round, whilst now, if we are correctly informed, it costs her $4,00 *per cord*.—Assuredly then, so much would be gained in the cost of her fuel. Can she lose any of the patronage she now receives by the proposed change? Let us view it in that light. Not one passenger, but will gain hundreds we reply. Those who now embark at Easton, will board her at Dover bridge.—As it is, they are compelled to ride to Easton Point, the distance of more than a mile before they can take the boat, and what matters a ride of 2½ miles further, when, what is lost in the length of the ride is gained in the width of the river, for the boat will not be subjected to the slow progress of threading Third Haven Creek? The river is bold enough for three boats abreast to make their way in, whilst in the above mentioned Creek the channel is very contracted and scarcely navigable for one. She can therefore, lose no patronage from Easton by the change.—But what will she gain? We speak with a confidence amounting to certainty, when we assert that were such facilities, at our doors, as are proposed—there are hundreds of our citizens, who would patronize the boat several times [illegible] that will never incur the trouble and expense of 20, 30 and [illegible] journey to reach one, attended, [illegible] with so many inconveniences. [illegible] they can embark at sunrise in Denton and land at sunset in Baltimore, the facility will induce hundreds of our farmers, and other citizens, to take themselves and families to Baltimore, who will never otherwise, find their way to the metropolis of the State. Our county lies but a short distance from the Delaware line and the proposed enterprise would sweep in all that patronage from Milford, Georgetown, Lewistown, and Dover, which is, now, (from necessity,) given to the line of stages for want of a communication of this kind. There is another light in which a source of revenue to the stockholders is clearly visible. Without designing to make the Maryland more of a freight boat than she is already, there is a vast deal of freight of a light and portable character, which would seek a market in Baltimore and from which a handsome profit would accrue, were such a means of transportation established—Especially the early produce of spring and summer which, being of a perishable nature, such as fruits, flowers, vegetables of every kind, might be plucked in the morning and in market at night. All this is now, lost—(as we [illegible] as very frequently, the fare of the owner) the freight to the boat—the value of the article to the owner, and the benefit of the same to the city purchaser—because it wants a market. Many of our farmers would turn their whole attention to the cultivation of those commodities were such a communication opened as is desired. To illustrate, let us take a single article. No soil better the sun, is better adapted for the bearing of the "peach," for instance than the soil of this county; and no fruit sought with such avidity in any market. Baltimore bears but a poor reputation for her fruit market compared with other cities and all for the want of the means of an expeditious conveyance to the same. Were we to attempt to freight it by our sail boats it would perish before it could reach the city! Since the opening of a steam navigation between Baltimore and Philadelphia, the farmers in the vicinity of the former have converted their fields into orchards and gardens from which they reap a harvest of profit & are beginning to vie with New Jersey in supplying the Philadelphia market. Why would not similar consequences flow to Baltimore, were such communication opened between that city and this section of our shore. There are hundreds of acres lying barren and unobserved along the banks of our river which would, very soon be reclaimed and yield a fruitful produce if it could find a market. It is said that one half of the Baltimore market is supplied from the Eastern Shore already, of which Caroline contributes but a fraction—but in the event of open[illegible] increase.—In addition to the reasons which I have already assigned in favor of the proposition, the accomplishment of such a purpose would awaken a spirit of enterprise and social intercourse from which we are now, wholly cut off.—Curiosity would induce many persons to visit our county and examine our lands the most accessable to sources of improvement, perhaps, of any on the peninsula. Valuable veins of marl and iron ore run through every part and no capital in the county to bring it to service. Means only of improvement are wanting to explore its resources to place Caroline, side by side, in richness of soil, with any other County on the shore. When looked at in a social point of view, it seems that we are scarcely citizens of the same State so little, comparatively is the intercourse between this county and the Western Shore. Whilst nearly every other part of the State is accessible by the most expeditious and desirable modes of travelling, this county is obliged to make an exception. During the coming month, whilst the good "old Steamer" is lying upon her oars in Baltimore, we hope, her proprietors will take into favorable consideration our proposition and that our waters, in the opening of the spring may be visited, for the first time, by a steamboat. They can only try the experiment & if it fails, why then abandon it. Already, Mr. Editor, have I transcended the limits I prescribed in throwing out the suggestion which you have just read, but I hope the deep interest I take, and for those on whose behalf I write, will be a sufficient apology for the zeal it betrays.

A DENTONIAN.

☞The following article which we extract from the Virginia Free Press evinces that it is the offspring of a cool calculating head and comes pretty near the truth.

"REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.—It would be criminal to disguise the fact that the difficulties of the times MUST increase for a period. The people in the mass have gone beyond their means—and they must themselves begin to do exactly what the Banks are compelled to do—curtail, retrench, and buy nothing but articles of indispensable necessity. However mortifying to our pride it may be, we must come to the resolution to brush up old fabrics instead of buying new ones—and stand still until the fashions come round again. Too much money is sent abroad for every thing; and nothing but a spirit of severe economy, and self-denial, will put us right. Will we be pardoned for asking the people, to pause and ponder?

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh Register says of this State,—

What other State in the Union can say with truth, what North Carolina can, viz: —That she is free from debt, and has her pockets full of money?"

From the Richmond Whig Extra.

Mr. Editor:—

The Slave holder's Convention at Annapolis, with the proceedings and publications to which it has given birth, together with those with which we are threatened, are enough to bring home this delicate subject to every thoughtful mind. It is not either to the spirit of humanity or the spirit of avarice respectively, that this grave matter should be consigned. From neither starting point exclusively, can its depths be opened up. The writer yields to none in sincere respect for Judge Hopper and Mr. Carmichael—with him their humanity is unquestioned, but let them not believe their work is done, when they have exhibited the hardships to which the free colored people and the humble Farmer will be exposed, by such enactments as the Convention proposes. The subject is intimately blended with the peace, the virtue—the common honesty of a large portion of society. The mass of free negroes cannot be expected to be honest—they are assailed by two many temptations—their houses become almost necessarily the depositaries of what ever is stolen by themselves or the slaves in the neighborhood. The adroitness of slaves in carrying on their pilferings can be best known to humble Farmers like myself who have found watchfulness scarcely any preventive or locks a safeguard.—With this class of Farmers when the labors of the day are done, their servants are left to do as they please—they become for the night a set of 'chartered libertines'—The free can claim it as a right and the common Farmer who has been able to impose any effective restraints to the nightly prowlings of his slaves, must have had better luck than the Farmers in this part of the country—with the common Farmer, the hand of authority has been palsied even for purposes of salutary restraint—he dreads a conflict that may end in the loss of his servant by the sale of him or by running away. Even for severe offences, such as riding his master's horses and carrying grain or poultry to his master's neighbors, he goes unscathed, with positive proof of the act overt against him.—And who has done this thing—the humantarian, the abolitionist, the poor white man and the free negro have each in their respective spheres & with different motives helped to gather this portentious cloud. May it not be said of them emphatically, 'they know not what they do.' Would it not be better that the car of Juggernaut should be driven over the grog shop and the free negro houses rather than all that is good in life should be destroyed—if not life itself—I am no alarmist—and when the trying crisis comes my nerves will be as firmly strung as my neighbors—and my purpose is to put forth the words of soberness

When he betakes himself to his habitual slumbers, the servant rouses himself from his chimney corner snoring, always equipped, to tread his rounds to the [illegible] greater part of the night he passes at the grog shop or some neighboring hut or quarter or in passing from one to another of the many localities of his frolic bouts—here these voluptuaries riot in all the charms of whiskey, mischief and vice. From this scene and with congenial councils drugged he turns at the day dawn with body and mind, both cankered to the hated and grudging labors at home. Do you flatter yourselves, humantarians, that this slave loves you and undertakes a loving service? Do you expect him to feel the prompting of honesty or the restraints of morality, when moreover so many of the class of white men, with whom he comes more directly in contact, not only pander to his worst propensities but share the fruits of his profligacy? Above all do you hope to meliorate your own fate at that dread hour when these demons shall be unloosed? The tale of Southampton will tell you not to lay that "flattering unction to your souls!" It will not do to palter with this subject when such men as Adams are infuriated to madness and Underwood and Giddings made to weep in bitterness over it or some of its correlatives. John Taylor of Caroline remarkable for his enlightened and profound observation has told us "that this measure ought to be settled by considerations of a practical moral nature and not by moral hypothesis." It was substantial, not balloon morality by which the question ought to be considered, and that it was this very policy which first doomed the whites and then the mulattoes themselves to the fate suffered by both at St. Domingo; and which contributes greatly to an apprehension so often exhibited—Agriculture so entirely depends on slaves in a great proportion of the union that it must be deeply affected by whatever shall indispose them to labour, render them intractable or entice them into a multitude of crimes and irregularities A free negro and mulatto class is exactly calculated to effect all these ends. They live upon agriculture as agents or brokers for stolen produce and to the amount of labour lost in carrying on the trade. They wound agriculture in the two modes of being an unproductive class living upon it like a stock jobber or capitalist and of diminishing the utility of the slaves. This latter mode might be extended to a multitude of particulars, among which rendering the slaves less happy, compelling the masters to use more strictness, disgusting them with agriculture itself and greatly diminishing their ability to increase the comforts, and of course the utility of slaves, would be items deeply trenching upon its prosperity. The situation of the free negro class is exactly calculated to force it into every species of vice. Cut off from most of the rights of citizens and from all the allowances of slaves, it is driven into every species of crime for a subsistence; and destined to a life of idleness, anxiety and guilt. They owe to it the perpetual pain of repining at their own condition, by having an object of comparison before their eyes magnified by its idleness and [illegible] with impunity, into a temptation the most alluring to slaves, and will eventually [illegible] The whites will reap also a harvest of consequences from the free negro class and throughout all the degrees of rank, suffer much in the morals from the two kinds of intercourse maintained with it. If vice is misery, this middle class is undoubtedly placed in a state of misery itself and contributes greatly to that of the other two. The interest of virtue therefore as well as sound policy is allied with the interest of Agriculture in recommending the proposed severance. If it should not benefit every individual of the three classes, as is probable, no doubt can exist of its benefitting a majority of each and a very great majority of the whole."

The intercourse also between many of the ordinary Farmers and the free negro is oftentimes of a most degrading sort—it is a common Farmer that can but tell what are the low and huckstering devices that this connection brings about. It will almost always be found that those most remarkable for want of integrity will have them most at command—the one cheats the other in settling accounts, the latter makes up for it by pilfering and so they are good friends again—He is always the best man in the opinion of a free negro who winks hardest at his misdeeds.—There are instances where the Farmer has one or two, sometimes three free negro houses on a farm of one or two hundred acres and has sometimes two families in a house, and the rent of the house for a year will amount to as much as it cost—and sometimes it will happen that in bargaining they each agree to run a muck against truth and right and honesty—this sentence is penned with guarded accuracy. And the free negro is at once both the cause and the consequence of this deplorable state of things—generally no man expects one to stick to a bargain longer than it is his interest to do so and particularly as many of them transport themselves from place to place with the facility of a bald eagle. He mingles too with the children of this class of persons and imparts to them many of his feelings and habits—They are together not only in their labors but their past times—The children follow them to the grog shop and other places of amusement; and their parents, find when it is too late, their utter depravity and worthlessness—and send them as apprentices to some handicraft or to shift for themselves when they will no longer be of service to them—and thus they serve to swell the list of artisans without skill or character—public and private nuisances infesting every grog shop in every town and every community in every part of the country—Let the free negroes go among the abolitionists or to some place provided in Africa if you please—let us effect the object by every means not inconsistent with sheer justice and humanity—white labor will take its place among the common Farm[illegible] daughters who are now too proud to work with negroes or become worthless if they do. The man who will effectively lead the way in cleansing this augean stable of this heap of moral corruption will have achieved more for the good of society than were ever shadowed in the dreams of a Fry, or a Howard. The tributary streams of the Ohio and the Missouri do not more surely bear their waters to the Father of Rivers, than does this moral pollution flow from this source, which infects our land. Purge away this as one great cause of the evils that beset us and the Demagogue will want the materials for the exercise of bribery and corruption. Nor any longer would an unprincipled scoundrel, hardened though he be, dare to offer himself for places of honor and profit—nor would society feel constrained to submit to it if he did—the consummation of such a plan too would form an entering wedge for a scheme of gradual emancipation among the common Farmers in every way adapted to their interests and circumstances—their children removed from the contaminating influence of free negroes would soon fill their places happily for parents and children—and if even some of them should be compelled to till less land it will soon end in the greatest benefit to them and what their own judgments should long since have directed. Another crying evil in the land are the grog shops—these are ever welling fountains of wide spreading and all consuming mischief—their effects are felt by every man high or low in the country. The white man and the negro are alike victims to their pestilent influence. The live long night its little flickering taper directs the stealthy step of the pilferer and tells him that its owner is at the receipt of custom doing deeds of wickedness, and ready to do more. It lures the poor slave from his fireside, the workingman from his bed and often even the common farmer from his home and business.—It is in these Maelstroms of society that much of its excellence and virtue are engulphed and swallowed up forever—and combined with free negro influence are worse than war, pestilence and famine. It is one of the misfortunes attending these shops that in proportion as they have grown and prospered by corruption they exercise a corrupting influence to a still wider circle, and as the corrupters and corrupted constitute a portion of the sovereign people and wield a potent influence at elections, no one can be found to peril his popularity in attempting to stay this flood of mischief. I would beseech Judge Hopper respectfully but solemnly to give to these subjects his grave consideration, as he values the peace of the slaveholder, the welfare of the common Farmer—the comfort of the lower classes and the quiet and happiness of the slave and free negro—let him make it his business to investigate the character of every man who keeps a grog shop—the reputation of the shop—learn from every man privately, if not by other means whom he knows to [illegible] whole country to devise the initiative

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From the Independent Feb. 1.

Censure of the Hon. John Q. Adams.

For two days there has been a suspension of action upon Mr. Adams' case. The now we presume, will recommence to-day.

What the result will be, it is hazardous to conjecture. We can only express our hope that the interval has been favorable to a calmer view of the subject. Mr. Adams has done nothing but what he considered *his duty under oath*—not having done which, he would have regarded himself as a perjured man Had he been allowed, he would have produced a paper in refutation of the views of the petitioners, in defence and vindication of the Union, which would have taken its station alongside of the farewell address of the Father of his Country.

We cannot regard the combination which is pursuing Mr. Adams in this matter, without surprise and indignation. Four parties are engaged in the chase—the Tyler Corporal's Guard, who propose to acquire a little capital for themselves and their chief, by professions of ultra and outrageous attachment to the Union—the Loco-Foco party almost *en masse*, who aim to establish the belief in the popular mind, for their party ends, that the Northern Whigs are all Abolitionists and British in their inclinations—a segment of the Whig party headed by that brilliant star, Mr. Marshall, who alone act from conscientious convictions—and the South Carolina NULLIFIERS, they who nine years ago were clamorous for a dissolution of the Union! Yes—Messrs. Rhett, Pickens & Co. are now for censuring—expelling, could they effect *that*—Mr. Adams, for presenting a petition to effect what they themselves had done, summarily, had they dared! Mr. Adams, acting under a solemn, even if a mistaken conviction of duty! Mr. Adams, who reveres the Union, and, at the time of presenting the petition, entreated for an opportunity of answering its reasoning and repelling its conclusions. It must be conceded, we think, by all, that there is an indecency in this exhibition, shocking to a just sense of propriety. Whosoever else may dog the venerable gentleman from Massachusetts, no South Carolina disunionist had a right to lisp a syllable of censure.

From the Independent.

CENSURE OF MR. ADAMS.

Mr. Adams' speech on Wednesday, in self exculpation, will command public attention. His solemn declarations of loyalty to the Union—his repudiation of Abolitionism—his asseverations that in persisting to present abolition petitions, he is actuated ALONE, by a conscientious conviction of duty to the petitioners, and his view of the Constitution, must be believed, and must make an impression on the country.

It is much to be lamented that after these avowals, so full and evidently so sincere and heartfelt, the resolutions of censure had not been withdrawn by their movers and the whole subject permitted to drop. Even if passed by a slender majority, what moral effect will attend them? But can they pass? Has any offence in reality been committed? Or is that an OFFENCE which the actor believes his sworn, constitutional duty?—If the People have solemnly in their Declaration of Independence, declared it an unalienable right to alter, amend or abolish their form of Government at will and pleasure, can it be treated as a crime in a portion of them to think that the appropriate time has come, and to say so through their representative? The movement may be regarded with horror—its authors may be viewed with detestation—their motives may be known to be vile and incendiary—but their RIGHT is based on the solid foundation of the Declaration of Independence, regarded by the American People as even more sacred than the Constitution.

Were the day to arrive when the American People had weighed the value of the Union, and found its evils to preponderate over its good, and deliberately and finally resolved to set asunder the ties which now unite the parts, could Congress avoid action on the subject? Would not that body be required by the [illegible]

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