John Catrup Jr

EASTERN-SHORE WHIG AND PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

VOL. VI.---No. 12. EASTON, MD.---TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1833. WHOLE No. 289.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
TUESDAY & SATURDAY MORNING,
(during the Session of Congress,)
and every TUESDAY MORNING, the residue of the year—BY
EDWARD MULLIKIN,
PUBLISHER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

THE TERMS
Are THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable half yearly in advance.

No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are settled, without the approbation of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion—larger advertisements in proportion.

POETRY.

MEMORY OF THE REV. JAS. HERVEY

At the village of Weston Favel, Northamptonshire, where the Rev. James Harvey, the pious author of the Meditations, &c. was Rector, and where he died, a rural fete was held, on Tuesday, June 18th, when the neighboring clergy and gentry gathered, to do honor to the memory of that holy and useful man A procession was formed, in which certain relics of the deceased were borne, and ladies carried baskets with flowers to strew over his grave. Whatever our readers may think of some parts of this ceremonial, we are sure they will read with pleasure the following Ode, from the pen of the Bard of Sheffield, which was recited on the occasion. Mr. James Montgomery understands the feelings of the author he celebrates, and into which a "stranger" cannot enter. *London Con. Mag.*

Where is the House for all the living found?
Go ask the deaf, the dumb, the dead;
They answer without voice or sound,
Each resting in his bed—
"Look and see,
Beneath thy feet,
A place for thee;
There all the living meet!"

Whence comes the beauteous progeny of Spring?
They hear a still small voice, "Awake!"
And while the lark is on the wing,
From dust and darkness break;
Flowers of all hues,
Laugh in the gale,
Sparkle with dews,
And dance o'er hill and dale.
Who leads thro' trackless space the stars of light?
The Power that made them guides them still;
They know him, see, yet day and night
They do his perfect will:
Unchanged by age,
They hold on high
Their pilgrimage
Of glory round the sky.

Stars, Flowers and Tombs, were themes for solemn thought
With him, whose memory we recall.
Yet more than eye can see, he sought:
His spirit looked through all,
Keenly discern'd
The truths they teach,
Their lessons learn'd,
And gave their silence speech.

Go meditate with him among the Tombs,
And there the end of all things view;
Visit with him Spring's early blooms;
See all things there made new;
Thence rapt aloof
In ecstacy,
Hear, from heaven's roof,
Stars preach "Eternity."

We call him blessed whom the Lord hath blest
And made a blessing,—long to shed
Light on the living, from his rest,
And hope around the dead:
Oh! for his lot!
He dwells in light,
Where flowers fade not,
And Stars can find no night.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE DEATH OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

The packet ship Susquehenna, Capt. Dixey, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday from Liverpool, and brought London papers to the 7th October inclusive, containing the official annunciation of the death of the King of Spain. We are indebted to our correspondents of the Philadelphia Gazette and National Gazette for the annexed extracts:—

From the London Courier, Oct. 7.

The news of the King of Spain's death, which we published on Saturday, is fully confirmed, and all the information on the subject which we have been able to collect will be found in another column. That event will probably expose Spain to all the horrors of a disputed succession. It would be hazardous, if such an occurrence were to take place even in our own country to offer a conjecture as to its immediate or ultimate results. How much more hazardous, then, must such conjecture be, in relation to a country, of the political parties of which and the chief actors in them we know little? It will be seen by our extracts that the Queen, assisted by a Council of five persons, has quietly assumed the Regency on behalf of her daughter. Of this lady, the head of the Government, we only know that she is a daughter of the House of Naples, and an affable woman. From the acknowledged influence which she obtained over Ferdinand she appears to be ambitious, and we suspect is not destitute of those masculine talents which give her a chance of success. Much, it is obvious, will depend on her, and, being yet a young and an untried woman, she may possess energies which will ensure her a decided advantage.—Her near relative, the Duchess de Berri, is an example of a powerful mind, lent to a bad cause, by a woman. The competitor of the Queen and of her daughter, Don *Carlos*, has been tried and found wanting. He is the mere tool, we believe, of that party, the priests, by whose means he seeks to gratify his ambition.

The late prime Minister, M. *Zea Bermudez*, is a Member of the Council of the Regency, and will be, if he remain in it, we presume, the Leader of Council. The talents which raised him to his high station under *Ferdinand*, must either secure him commanding influence in the Queen's Cabinet, or his disappointed ambition will lead him to break down that throne which his late master confided to his protection. He is suspected, however, of being favourable to *Don Carlos*, and his appointment is looked on as a most inauspicious circumstances to the cause of the Queen. From the little that we know of M. Zea Bermudez, however, we should be inclined to suppose that he is one of those wary politicians—one of the Metternich and Talleyrand school—who, to use a homely adage, watch which way the cat jumps, and who will throw his weight into that scale which is likely to preponderate, and then keep the adverse scale permanently kicking the beam.

To the friends of the constitutional cause in Spain, the appointment of M. *Zea Bermudez* has given great offence. With the greatest respect for their principles, we think the appointment, if he be any thing but an out-and out partisan of Don *Carlos*, a wise step. Of much of his influence no removal from the Council could deprive him. By retaining him there is a chance of enlistening that influence, as well as his talents for business, in the service of the Queen. By retaining him, a guarantee is also given to all parties, that the present system of Government will not be abruptly departed from—a guarantee which, in such times, we hold to be of great importance, as the apprehension of sudden change would excite more alarm throughout the country, and make the Queen more enemies, than any changes which may be actually and gradually effected We think such an appointment, if the services of M *Zea Bermudez* can be secured for the cause of the Queen, a wise one, as tending to allay general alarm.

The influence of the Constitutionalists must tell for what it is worth. They have acquired wisdom, we believe, and moderation, we hope, in the school of adversity; and nothing can prevent a contest for the throne of Spain, between two branches of the reigning family,—dividing as that will, betwixt them, many of the adherents of the Absolutist faction—from being advantageous to the Constitutional cause, and the causes of the people—but an over eagerness in the friends of liberty in Spain to seize upon power before they have overcome the prejudices of their countrymen.

The French Government has sent an agent to Madrid with instructions to its Ambassador, and it means probably to recognise the infant Queen immediately. Were any other country but Spain in question, we should say that the immediate recognition of Ferdinand's daughter might have a considerable influence in her favour, but the jealousy which there prevails of foreign interference might make such a recognition a handle for her enemies to overthrow her throne. The conflict between the parties, which seems to be inevitable, will be one more of principles than of persons, in which each man and each shade of opinion will [illegible] Such a conflict is an appeal to the nation. Old barriers will be thrown down, and the people again invited to assume that political power which custom had heretofore deposited in other hands. It is like the first establishment of a Government, and, in proportion as the people are enlightened will be the advances they make in political improvement.

City, 12 o'clock.—"The advices received this morning from Paris, confirmatory of the accounts of Saturday, relative to the death of the King of Spain have caused a rather considerable advance in the price of Cortes Bonds, which have been as high as 24, buyers, but are now at 23½ ¾. The same effect was produced on the Bourse in Paris the Rentes d'Espagne having advanced from 16½ to 18. The French Funds were rather heavy The Three per Cents having closed at 75f. 30c. for the end of the month. The Miguelite Loan had suffered from the accounts of the retreat of Marshal Bourmont, the last quotation having been 48

"The state of the Quarter's Revenue is looked for with some degree of anxiety, as rumors relative to it are afloat, but nothing to depend upon has yet transpired. The Consol market is rather heavy, the quotation having been 88 1 8, sellers but is now 88 1-8 1-4 for the account.

There is no arrival from Portugal.

In the mean time, some of the Tory prints are affecting to disbelieve the fact the cession of Bourmont and other French Officers, but, upon what grounds, we know not. Drowning men catch at straws.

The fact is vouched by the evidence of gentlemen of respectability, who left Lisbon, in the African, on the 25th, ult., and of letters of persons of unquestionable veracity, at Lisbon, which, without hesitation, mention Bourmont's defection to have been known at Lisbon on the 22d ult. The French Journals, received to day, confirm the intelligence.

We have heard, in a quarter entitled to credit, that Bourmont did not adopt the resolution to retire until he found that his advice was not followed; and the officers accompanying him were so disgusted with Don Miguel, and with the service, that even some of those on the Staff were corresponding with Don Pedro.

General Mina, who has been for some time in this country for the benefit of his health, is on the point of taking his departure for Paris and the South of France. The death of Ferdinand, it is said, has accelerated his departure.

From Galignani's (Paris) Messenger, Oct. 5.

Death of the King of Spain.—The Moniteur announces this long expected event in the following terms:

"The King of Spain died on the 29th ult. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A telegraphic despatch, sent off by M. de Rayneval, announced the event to the Government yesterday.—In conformity to the last will of his Catholic Majesty, the Q. Dowager had been declared Regent during the minority of the young Queen Isabella. The Ministry has not yet been changed. Madrid was perfectly tranquil. A courier set out last night with orders for M. de Rayneval to declare that the French government is disposed to recognise the new Sovereign as soon as it shall have received the necessary notification.

M. Jules de Larochefoucald one of the King's Aides de-Camp, set out, it is said, yesterday morning for Madrid, with despatches, among which are autographic letters from his Majesty and the Queen to the widowed Queen of Ferdinand VII.

We learn from Madrid that a Council of Regency was formed just before the King's death to assist the Queen in the government of the kingdom. It consists of five members, namely, the Infante Don Francisco de Paulo, the Duke de l'Infantado, M. Zea Bermudez, the Bishop of Seville, and General Castagnos.

In the night of the 29th ult., a great number of proclamations ornamented with the ancient armorial bearings of France, were disseminated about Bourdeaux, calling upon the people to acknowledge Henry V. as heir to the throne; others invited the inhabitants to revolt, announcing the coronation of the young Duke.

The German National Gazette, referring to the Conferences at Muchen Gratz, intimates that it is in contemplation to substitute a new convention in the place of the treaty of the Holy Alliance, and says, that England no longer forms part of that Alliance, and the principles of the French Government do not allow of its being admitted into it, it naturally followed that those two Powers were excluded from the Conference between the three Northern Sovereigns.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE SURPLUS.

The last New York Evening Post presents the following views—in some of which we cordially concur—and on others we are compelled to differ:

"The appropriation of the surplus in the treasury of the United States, after the payment of the national debt, has of late become a subject of discussion. The projects for disposing of the public money are as various as the interests of individuals and communities.—There is a party among us, who, for the purpose of advancing *private* interests, are for expending the money of the nation in *internal improvements*. This subject is introduced into Congress at every session, and has become a very embarrassing one. The views of the President as to the powers of the general government in the expenditures of the public funds for internal improvements are unquestionably correct, and strictly in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution. It has heretofore been usual to introduce a bill for the prosecution of Internal Improvements, containing appropriations for some proper and constitutional objects, and for a great variety of others, which are clearly unconstitutional, and intended merely for the promotion of private interests. The motive for such proceedings has been to oblige the President to accept or reject the whole bill, the opposition hoping in this way to injure his well earned popularity. They do not know the man with whom they have to deal, for he has always promptly put a stop to this system of depradation on the public treasury, and the reasons assigned by him have always received the sanction of the people and increased their esteem. There is one object of Internal Improvement, however, which has always appeared to us to be clearly within the powers of the general government, and to which we are not aware that there is any constitutional objection. We allude to the improvements of the roads for the transportation of the mails between large cities.—This may be done by the construction of railroads on the principal routes, or in such other manner as shall be deemed most advisable—We are not aware that there could be any reasonable or constitutional objection to a bill framed for this sole purpose. It is an object in which the *whole* community are more or less interested. Our attention has been attracted to this subject by the repeated complaints respecting the delays of the mails, which in many instances are doubtless justly attributable to the state of the roads on which the mails are transported."

We differ with the Evening Post *entirely* as to the *mail roads*—and we submit the following propositions for its consideration:

1st. *Most* of the friends of *Internal Improvements* have founded the *power* of the *Federal Government* to expend money on them, upon this very ground. They contend, that the power to "*establish* post-offices and *post roads*" carries with it the right to appropriate money to post roads. The friends of a limited Constitution, on the other hand, construe this power very differently. They hold, that to "*establish*" a road is not to *construct* it—but merely to *designate* the route, and to have the power of *carrying* the mail along it, free from any interruption of the States.

2nd. If the power be granted to construct mail roads it is a general one—and not confined to "*principal routes*" or "between large cities." It goes the whole; for, there are no words to confine its meaning to *such routes only*. The position of the "Post," therefore, to *construct* under the power to "establish," is co-extensive with every route, which is or may be designated, for the carrying of the mail—in other words, the power would spread, throughout every quarter of the Union—and would involve an expenditure of public money, greater than any surplus which may ever be expected to flow into the public Treasury. In fact, the E Post thus gives up the whole question of *power*.

3d. It is vain for the E. Post to attempt to limit the power by the words "whole country." Upon what part of the Constitution does it rely for this limitation? Is it upon the words to "establish post roads?" But those words are general in their application. Will it take refuge in the words "*general welfare?*" This would be the most alarming construction of the Constitution which could be employed.

4th. The only safe and just conclusion, therefore, to which we can arrive, is, that no power has been given to appropriate money to Internal Improvements—be they mail routes or not. Let us cut down the wants of the Federal Government to the few, but important powers which are *expressly or necessarily* confided to the Federal Government—and let us cut down the revenue to these necessary and constitutional powers. Upon these two great principles, hang all the Law and the Prophets. Thus, we reduce the Government to the simplicity and safety which the authors of the Constitution had originally in view—and thus, we place upon a firm and a durable basis, the two great Pillars of our Prosperity—*the Rights of the States*, and *the Union of the States*. Thus we are equally protected against the *encroachments* of the *Consolidationists*, and the *excesses* of the *Nullifiers*. "To this complexion, (if we are wise,) we must come at last."

From the New Hampshire Spectator.

CULTURE OF SILK.

The culture of silk has of late been suggested to the American people as affording a prospect of reward to the cultivator of the New England or Eastern States. If you think the following experiment worth an insertion in your paper, you may oblige some who wish for more information on this subject. I have made an experiment personally, and can attest the truth of every item that I communicate, for I have kept an exact diary of the whole experiment, and the result. I may be permitted to say in the outset, that I never have had an opportunity of attending any silk worm establishment, and all the previous knowledge I have ever had, before commencing the experiment, was in 1831. I saw one silk worm in the action of winding, and one other on the shelf, nearly ready to ascend the bushes to winder; and in 1832, one or two hundred about ten days old, reared by those who had no previous opportunity of seeing the developement of the silk worm, and were as unlearned as myself. This fact is only hinted at to prove that any person may, by diligent care, raise silk, if they never were acquainted with the art; yet, to make it profitable in the end, as in every other species of cultivation, a complete knowledge of the subject is undoubtedly necessary.

On the 20th of June last past, my eggs were hatched. I counted out 1500, and a few more to supply the place of those that should die in the several stages, say from 50 to 100. These were uncounted. My calculation was to raise about 1500. By reason of the cold and rainy summer, the worms were retarded in their growth, as will always happen—warm and dry weather being the climate suited to the full perfection of the worm, and facilitates its growth and maturity; yet, the food in either case, will be about the same—the only difference will be the length of time required for the insect to eat the same quantity of leaves. The first cocoon was wound on the 38th day of the age of the silk worm. After the fourth moulting, or in other words, shedding of their skin—for they skin four times during their life before they commence winding their balls or cocoons—they are usually about ten days in winding up their cocoons. Previous to their moulting the fourth time, I counted 1450; so that 50 had died out of the 1500, beside the worms I held in reserve above stated. Of these 1450 worms, beside those that died during this last age of the worm, and during their winding, I counted 912 that remained on the shelves on the 40th day—585 on the 42d day—303 on the 43d day—186 on the 44th day—90 on the 45th day—43 on the 46th day—26 on the 47th day—13 on the 50th day. In ten days from the beginning of winding, all had wound their cocoons, except 13 worms.—In four days more, these were all wound. The whole time the silk worms were progressing through their several ages, each age designated by their moulting, including the winding, was 53 days—the usual time is from 42 to 45 days—retarded no doubt from the cold and dampness of the season. There died in the whole 257, during the several ages, till the completion of the cocoons. I had 1243 cocoons of all descriptions, and but few, say 15, that would not reel off. The reserved uncounted worms are not included in this estimate.

The weight of cocoons before reeling, and as soon as they were picked from the bushes, weighed 4 lbs. 5 oz. 20 cocoons weighed precisely 1 oz.

Raw reeled silk, 6½ ounces.
Raw silk, 14 ounce.

Making the whole product of silk nearly one half pound.

The weight of leaves consumed and wasted, [illegible] lbs.

After I had found the quantity of leaves the 1500 worms consumed, I made a comparison with a statistical table communicated in a letter to the 20th Congress of the United States, by Hon. James Mease, on the method of rearing silk in Bavaria, and found by this table 20,000 silk worms consumed 1000 lbs. mulberry leaves—exactly corresponding to 75 lbs. for every 1500 worms—and that from 7 to 10 lbs. of cocoons make a pound of raw or reeled silk—from this estimate the product of my experiment nearly coincides, for 4 lbs. 5 oz. produced 7½ oz. of silk. Nor does this estimate of the consumption of leaves and the product of silk, materially differ from the estimate and exact result of Count Dondolo transmitted to Congress by the Hon. Richard Rush, then Secretary of State.

It will readily be perceived that the rearing of silk worms in our State is practicable, and with due management equals the product raised in Bavaria, and the careful management in the extensive laboratory of Count Dondolo, where eight ounces of eggs, or 160,000 worms are reared. In this laboratory the leaves are chopped, the thermometer regulates the temperature, and the pyrometer the dampness of the atmosphere; and every measure of precaution used to secure the worms from disease—by ventilation, by stoves, and by cleanliness. On reading these treatises, and observing all the nice directions contained therein, any person would almost shrink from the task, and become discouraged before they attempted to enter a field where so many obstacles seemed to threaten him. I have chopped no leaves—made no fire but once or twice, and then when the weather was extremely cold and damp for the season. I gave them what they would eat, and they appeared to know what to do with the leaves as well as any other insect, and not more at a loss about it.

I am fully of opinion that the culture of silk is as easily learned as any other kind of business or art—and that many families in every town would find as profitable reward for their labor as our rich farmers do, by correspondent care and exertion.

ELIAS FROST.

Plainfield, August 27, 1833.

From the Museum of Foreign Literature for October.

THE DEATH OF ROBESPIERRE.

"The conspirators finding themselves abandoned, gave themselves up to despair: the National Guard rushed rapidly up the stair, and entered the room where Robespierre was sitting with his elbow on his knees, and his head resting on his hand; Meda discharged his pistol, which broke his under jaw, and he fell under the table. St. Just implored Le Bus to put an end to his life. "Coward! follow my example," said he, and blew out his brains. Benthon was seized under the table, feebly attempting to strike with a knife, which he wanted the courage to plunge in his heart; Coffinhall and the young Robespierre, threw themselves from the windows and were seized in the inner court of the building. Henriot had been thrown down the stair by Coffinhall, but though bruised and mutilated, he contrived to crawl into the entrance of a sewer, from whence he was dragged out by the troops of the Convention.

Robespierre and Conthon being supposed to be dead, were dragged by the heels to the Quai Peletier, where it was proposed to throw them into the river; but it being discovered, when day returned, that they still breathed, they were stretched on a board, and carried to the Assembly. The members having refused to admit them, they were conveyed to the Committees of General Safety, where Robespierre lay for some hours stretched upon a table with his broken jaw still bleeding, and suffering alike under bodily pain, and the execrations of those around him. From thence he was sent to the Conciergerie, where he was confined in the same cell which had been occupied by Danton, Hebert and Chaumette.—At length he was brought, with all his associates, to the Revolutionary Tribunal, and as soon as the identity of the persons were established, they were condemned.

At four in the morning on the 29th July, all Paris was in motion to witness the death of the tyrant. He was placed on the chariot, between Henriot and Conthon, whose remains, were as mutilated as his own; the crowd which so long had ceased to attend the executions, manifested the most joy at their fate.—The blood from his jaw burst through the bandage, and overflowed his dress; his face was ghastly pale. He shut his eyes, but could not close his ears against the imprecations of the multitude. A woman breaking from the crowd exclaimed—"Murderers of all my kindred, your agony fills me with joy; descend to Hell, covereed with the curses of every mother in France!" Twenty of his comrades were executed before him; when he ascended the scaffold, the executioner tore the bandage from his face; the lower jaw fell upon his breast, and he uttered a yell, which filled every heart with horror. For some minutes the frightful figure was held up to the multitude; he was then placed under the axe, and the last sounds, which reached his ears, were the exulting shouts, which were prolonged for some minutes after his death.

Along with Robespierre were executed Henriot, Conthon, St Just, Dumas, Coffinhall, Simon, and all the leaders of the revolt St Just, alone displayed the firmness which had so often been witnessed among the victims whom they had sent to the scaffold. Conthon wept with terror; the others died uttering blasphemies, which were drowned in the cheers of the people. They shed tears of joy, they embraced each other in transport, they crowded round the scaffold to behold the bloody remains of the tyrants. "Yes, Robespierre, there is a God!" said a poor man as he approached the lifeless body of one so lately the object of his dread; his fall was felt by all present, as an immediate manifestation of the Divinity."

MYSTERIES OF NATURE.

The Newport Spectator ascribes Zerah Colburn's wonderful mathematical powers, to the fact that when his mother was *enciente* with him, she met with much difficulty in preparing a net for the loom, and was obliged to desist late at night and retire to bed. She fell into a disturbed slumber—in which a vision of the web and loom were pictured in her imagination—in her sleep she untangled the yarn, woof and warp, and fixed every end to its proper place; and in the meantime, imparted to her son his wonderful powers of calculation.—In the morning, all the difficulty in fixing the web, which existed the previous evening, had vanished. The Spectator gives the fact upon the authority of a "respectable gentleman"—who establishes his doctrine by the following singular case, for the truth of which he pledges his reputation.

There is a young man in the town of H——, in Vermont, who cannot speak to his father.—Previous to his birth, some difference arose between his mother and her husband, and for a considerable time she refused to speak to him The difficulty was subsequently healed—the child was born, and in due time began to talk—but when sitting with his father was invariably silent. It continued so until it was five years old, when the father, after having exhausted his powers of persuasions, threatened it with punishment for its stubbornness. When the punishment was inflicted, it excited nothing but sighs and groans, which told but too plainly that the little sufferer was endeavoring to speak. All who were present united in the opinion, that it was impossible for the child to speak to his father—and time proved their opinion to be correct. At a maturer age—after it had arrived at manhood—its efforts to converse with its parent could only produce the most bitter sighs and groans.

The individuals we have alluded to, says the Spectator, are all in respectable circumstances, and our informant has not only resided in their neighborhood for years, but is personally acquainted with them.—*Boston Morning Post.*

Presentiment of Death.—We know several individuals impressed, or supposed to be impressed, with the belief that they were to fall in battle but who, nevertheless, escaped free from injury. Some also escaped who were doomed to certain death in the opinion of their brother officers; whilst others, that were considered fortunate, either fell or were wounded. This false and foolish kind of presentiment was strongly illustrated in the regiment to which the writer belonged. An officer doomed to death in the estimation of nearly all his comrades, served from Lisbon to Bayonne without the slightest wound, whilst another, looked upon as a favorite of fortune, and considered perfectly safe, was killed in the second action in which he was engaged In both cases appearance and manner alone gave rise to the belief, for both were equal favorites. In the same corps was a young officer who considered himself bearing a charmed life; the delusion, which was nothing more than the result of strong health and youthful spirit, faded of course with advancing years. On the same principle, we may easily suppose that hypochondriacs, or persons suffering from a depression of spirit, would look upon themselves as likely to fall when approaching scenes of certain danger. It happened, of course, that such individuals occasionally suffered as well as others, and then the presentiment, which was supposed to have warned them of their end, formed the marvel of the hour. With Sir Alex. Gordon the case was altogether different. His presentiment, if such it can be called, resulted only from high spirits, and a readiness to purchase honorable fame even at the expense of life itself.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

The London Morning Chronicle, of the 4th and 5th ult., contains letters of O. P Q. from Paris, which are not without interest, though declamatory as usual. We subjoin an extract.

THE PROJECT OF A DISARMING.

"The Journal de Paris, which is the Journal of M. D'Argout and his coterie, says that France should disarm! The Journal des Debats, which is the organ of Marshal Soult and of his friend, says that France cannot, and ought not, and must not disarm. I will not enter into this discussion. When rogues fall out honest men profit. As we have nothing to do with either D'Argout's or Soult's parties, we will leave their differences to be settled by the Moniteur; but we will ask this one question, "can France, and will Europe, disarm? "And the reply to both queries is the same. No!! a thousand times no. What, disarm when the cannon are roaring on the banks of the Tagus—when in Spain the parties of the young Princess and Don Carlos may come to extremities in a few hours or days, as Ferdinand is in a most dangerous state of health—and when 20,000 troops are assembled from Lintz to Ingolstadt on French frontiers, and ready to put down insurrection and treason in Bavaria, or where else the orders of the Diet are not respected!! Disarm, when but a few hours ago Switzerland was in danger of an Austrian invasion! Disarm, when in Belgium the dykes are being re-cut by order of the King of Holland, and where he has vowed to open, by force, a way through for his army to Maestricht! Disarm, when the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia are engaged in drawing closer together on all military questions, and on forming a sort of military cordon against liberty! Disarm, when the Emperor of Austria threatens to take Italy under his "protection!" and to draw out the French regiments from Ancona!! Disarm, when Russia is forming a camp of 60,000 troops at Modlin alone, and when the mass of the army of the interior is assembling on the banks of the Vistula! Disarm, when the troops of the German Confederation are preparing to occupy Rhenish Bavaria and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg! And disarm, when the Sultan is once more applying to Russia to protect him from his own subjects, whose violence and opposition have been excited by the agents of Russia herself!!—and when the Governments of France and of England are protesting, through their Ambassadors at Constantinople, against the occupation which is proposed! No—no—there will be no disarming. Marshal Soult may send a few men home on furlough to save appearances, but he cannot—he dare not disarm.—Nothing is settled. Every thing has to be so. Not one of the great European questions is as yet disposed of—and not one is likely to be, whilst the Congress of Munchengratz encourages the King of Holland, Don Miguel, Don Carlos, the Tories, Henry V., and the German Confederation."

CAUTION TO MOTHERS

Effects of Maternal Excitement on the health of Infants—In the report of Mr. Wardrop's Lecture on Surgical operations, published in the Lancet, it is stated, "The only circumstance of importance be particularly attended to, when operating on an infant, is the management of the nurse. I am convinced that in many cases where operations on infants have proved fatal, the death has been caused by the changes produced in the nurse's milk, in consequence of mental agitation which, as you may suppose is often produced in the mind, either of the nurse or mother, when an operation on her young charge becomes necessary. I have seen several remarkable instances of this kind, and similar cases are recorded by authors. The first case which came under my notice took place a few years ago in an infant from whom I had removed a small, very hard tumor, which was situated behind the ear. No fever or inflammation supervened, and after suppuration had been established, and the wound was granulating in the most healthy manner, the child died suddenly of convulsions. On inquiry I found that the mother had been thrown into a violent fit of passion late at night, and that she suckled her infant soon afterwards, immediately subsequent to which the fatal convulsion succeeded. In another instance, I was sent for in great haste, to see an infant in a convulsive fit, and on inquiry, found that the nurse, who had been employed to suckle the infant, had been guilty of some misconduct for which she had been severely reprimanded. Soon after this mental agitation, the infant was suckled by her, and that occurrence was followed by the convulsive attack referred to.—The late Sir Richard Croft, who had the immediate care of this child, informed me that he had frequently known similar cases, and that all mischief was to be attributed to the pernicious effects which moral excitement produces in the milk of the nurse, an effect with which, in some degree, every one is familiar. Mr. North, in his treaties on the 'Convulsions of Infants,' makes allusion to this circumstance and has mentioned examples of it. Ever since the occurrence of the cases now mentioned, I have considered it of great importance to arrange, previous to an operation on an infant, how the nursing was afterwards to be conducted, and have taken care that neither the mother nor the nurse should be agitated by the screams of the child, or that if they be at all alarmed by them, the child shall not be allowed to suckle until all the effects of such agitation shall have ceased."

Matrimonial Squabbles.—A gentleman named David Robie, lately petitioned one of the N. Hampshire Superior Courts for a divorce from his wife, Sarah P Robie, to whom he had been married about four months. Robie's petition discourses in this manner:

"The said Sarah P. in violation of her said marriage covenent, has at divers times, at said Chester treated your libellant with extreme cruelty; that the said Sarah P. between the said thirty first day of December aforesaid, and the day of the date thereof, did seize and take hold of your libellant by the hair of his head and did then and there, with great force, wrath and violence, pull and drag him by the same; by means thereof, she, the said Sarah P. did then and there cruelly pull and tear the hair off the head of him, your said libellant, out by the roots, and the head of him, the said David, was thereby grieviously wounded and hurt; that the said Sarah P. has at divers times within the period above mentioned, assaulted and beat your said libellant, by kicking and striking him with a broom stick on the head."

COL. BURR.—The Commercial states that the life of Col. Burr will be written by Matthew L. Davis, Esq. and considers him well qualified for the task. Col. Burr lately had a paralytic attack, from which he is slowly recovering. It has not affected his speech, nor his spirits, nor his mind; but, at the age of seventy seven, he is as communicative and as collected as ever. The attack was severe, and his physician was apprehensive that he could live but a day or two.

He sent for his friends, conversed with great cheerfulness, and gave several directions concerning his papers—he also answered with perfect readiness every question relative to the most important incidents in his life—and we have no doubt that his biography will pre-

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4925_scm13073-0729.jpg