

## THE FARMER.

The following communication was presented to us by a practical orchardist:—

[For the Sangamo Journal.]

To prevent worms from destroying fruit trees.—The worm, which is so destructive to fruit trees, when very small, penetrates the tree near the ground, after which it increases in size, and will ultimately, if not prevented, destroy the tree. This country appears to be more infested with this worm, than those of more northern climates, where the peach tree only suffers from its ravages. To prevent the mischief, take a leaf of tobacco and commence winding two or three inches above the ground (first having the dirt scraped off the top of the roots) and wind it down, and spread it on the roots, and cover the roots again with earth. This being done in May—once in two years—will not only prevent the worm from getting into the tree, but kill it should it make the attempt. I have practised as above directed with my trees, and they have not been injured by the worm.

To prevent rabbits from injuring trees.—In the fall, before the rabbits commence their work, kill some of them and tear them in pieces, and rub them on the trees. This will prevent the rabbits from eating them this fall. One rabbit will be sufficient for 30 or 40 trees.

[From the Illinois Advocate.]

On the cultivation of the Palm Christi, or the Castor Oil Bean.

The mode of cultivating the Castor Oil Bean in this vicinity, is to break up the land and lay it off in rows, six feet apart each way. Drop four beans in a hill, as the cut worm is very fond of them. The best time to plant, is from the first to the 10th of May. Half a bushel of seed will suffice for ten acres of ground. They are cultivated in much the same manner as corn. In old land, where domestic weeds abound, the one horse harrow, with three hoes, is the best stencil for the first tending. When the plant has attained the height of six inches, they should be thinned to one stalk in a hill.

They begin to ripen about the middle of August, previous to which time the yard for spreading them on should be prepared. It should be made on ground of a gradual descent, open to the sun, and made very smooth and firm. The first and second parcels that ripen, must stand till the pods on the ears begin to crack, otherwise a part of the beans will be imperfect. Later in the season, when the stalks are more mature, they must be cut, when two or three pods begin to open, or they will waste. For harvesting, use a one horse sled, with a box, that will hold twelve or fifteen bushels, taking two rows on each side, and cutting out the ripe ears with a knife. They are laid on the yard one ear deep, either by hand or spread with a rake. They must not be spread nearer than six or eight feet of the border, or a part will bound off. In warm weather, a layer will pop out in three days. When the upper side of the ears have opened, they should be raked and stirred frequently till done.

When the pods are opened, the stems are raked off. The hulls or chaff, must be mostly taken off with a scraper. As they accumulate, they may be taken off on a hand barrow. The remaining hulls may then be swept off with a broom, made of naked switches; which, if carefully done, will not leave more than one bushel of hulls in eight of beans. They may then be cleaned with a common wheat fan, with a riddle, suited to the size of the bean. I have found this mode much preferable to the common one of winnowing hulls and all together with a fan; first, because it requires less labor; secondly, it takes less room to hold the beans, till a quantity is ready for market.

In a good dry soil, they will yield from 15 to 20 bushels per acre. Prairie, being the same season, is not suitable. They require a rapid growth in a climate where the seasons are short. In land of the second or third ploughing, they may be planted six and a half or seven feet apart. One hand can tend five acres.

E. F.

[From the English Traveller.]

GLoucester Cheese.—We gave some account a few days since of the mode of making the famous Stilton cheese; and in consequence have been requested to state, how it differs from the celebrated English Gloucester cheese. This latter is made of new milk from the cow; and is of two sorts—thin, or single cheese, about eight to the hundred weight, and thick or double, about four to the hundred weight. The liquid to coagulate the milk is prepared with sweet brier leaves, the salted maw and salt, and added about one third of a pint, to fifty gallons of milk. As soon as the milk is curdled, the whey is strained off, the curd broken small, put into a vat, and gently pressed for two hours; again turned, rubbed on both sides with salt, pressed again for twelve or fourteen hours, and finally dried on a board, being turned every day. In large cheeses, the sides are pierced with iron skewers to allow the whey to escape during the pressure.

Gloucestershire has hitherto been the principal seat of this manufacture, but North Wiltshire begins to take the lead. Cheddar cheese is of this kind, and esteemed the choicest sort, but the quantity made is very small. The Gruyere cheese of Switzerland, is also of this kind, and the Cheddar, is full of eyes, filled with rich, limpid oil, which is not rancid; and in flavor is decidedly superior to any of the English kinds. The coagulating liquid is probably prepared with an infusion of aromatic and sweet herbs, instead of the leaves used in England.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

CULTURE OF SILK.—The raising of silk worms engaged the attention of the emperor of China, so long ago, as 2700 years before the Christian era, and an Empress first attended to the manufacture of silk. This occupation for a long time was confined to ladies of the most elevated standing; but gradually became an employment for females generally. After the quantity of silk manufactured was sufficient to clothe all classes—even the uniform of the common soldiers was once made of it—it was made an article of exportation, and was carried from the northern part of China, to every part of Asia, and thence to Europe.—The ancient name of China, among the Romans, signified the country of silk. The Chinese consider the chrysalis of the silk worm their daily food.

The Europeans were long desirous of obtaining the silk worms from China, and the art of making silk; but the Chinese guarded this great source of their wealth with much vigilance. At length, in the year 555, two monks who went to China as missionaries, obtained a knowledge of the art, and brought some of the silk worm eggs to Constantinople in their hollow canes. Thus Europe became possessed of the power of raising silk. Previous to this, silk was so dear in Europe, that a Roman emperor refused his wife a silk dress, on account of the high price of the article—it being sold for its weight in gold. In Greece, as in China, females of the first families commenced the care of silk worms. Next to Greece, Italy attended to the raising of these insects. About the year 1600, Henry IV. introduced the raising of silk worms into France, which now derives from their worms 23,500,000 francs annually. Although in 1180, silk was imported into England from China, which was earlier than it had been received in France, still nothing was done towards the general introduction of the silk worm into England, until two hundred years after France had set the example. Within the last twelve years, great efforts have been made to render the cultivation of silk important in Germany, Russia and Sweden; and in Prussia it is found that silk, equal to that of Italy, can be produced, affording greater profit than any other branch of real industry. The silk raised in Sweden, shows that the article raised near the polar circle, is equal in strength and fineness to any species cultivated in more temperate climates.

The culture of silk in the United States commenced in Virginia, in 1623, by order of King James 1st. The Colonial Assembly directed the planting of mulberry trees and in 1650, an act was passed, imposing a penalty of ten pounds of tobacco upon every planter who should fail to plant at least ten mulberry trees, for every 100 acres of his land; and in the same year a premium of 4,000 lbs. of tobacco was given to a person for prosecuting the culture of silk; and during the next year, a premium of 40,000 lbs. of tobacco was offered to any person who should export two hundred pounds worth

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Address of the Committee of St. Clair County to the People of Illinois.—concluded.

The speed of travelling, (which was 61-2 miles per hour) as performed lately by one horse, with the enormous weight of 250 barrels of flour, would appear incredible, were it not that we have the most authentic information of the fact. This alone demonstrates clearly, that heavy burdens may be conveyed on rail-ways as well as on canals. But when we recollect that the average speed on the latter, does not exceed 6 or 7 miles per hour, it will become at once obvious that the former will, ere long, supersede the latter. The highest speed attained on the New York canal in packets drawn by four horses, for the conveyance of persons only, is six miles an hour; the other boats for the conveyance of merchandise attaining only about 4 miles. The use of steam to propel boats on that canal, was found to be ruinous, by causing too great action of the water upon the sides of the canal. As it regards the cost of constructing rail roads, it is confidently believed that they will be much less than that of canals.

The average expense of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road does not exceed 6,000 dollars per mile—now if we compare the country between the Illinois river and lake Michigan, with that of the completed seventy miles of rail road, we shall find the same for the most part, a level country, affording greater facilities for such a road, by requiring much less grading—the other, a diversified tract of country, presenting almost insurmountable obstacles to the construction of such a road.

We are informed that at many points, excavations through rocks, and mountainous ground were accomplished with prodigious labor and expense. Yet the average cost has not, probably, exceeded the above sum. Hence we may infer, that the construction of a similar road between Illinois and lake Michigan, will exceed very little, if any, the half of the above cost per mile. Agreeable to this estimate then, the distance between the two points, being about 90 miles, the whole line of rail road would not cost more than 270,000 dollars—a sum, when compared with the lasting benefits to be derived, sinks into insignificance. The greater expense in the construction of canals, would of itself, however, present no serious objection, were it not now almost generally admitted, from the combined experience of those who have elevated their undivided attention to a full and fair investigation of the respective merits of canals and rail ways, that the latter are decidedly to be preferred to the former, for all the purposes for which they are intended; for it is now ascertained, that canals are more expensive than rail ways—that they are in northern latitudes unserviceable during the prevalence of ice—that they are continually liable to leakage, from the dashing force of the water on their sides—and to entire destruction from floods.

That from these accidents, delays are unnecessarily caused, and heavy expenses incurred—and last, though not least, that in the vicinity of canals, in consequence of the dams, &c., noxious exhalations are generated, which by charging the atmosphere, send "pestilence throughout the land." So true it is, that whenever water is arrested in its free course, and made to stagnate, the immediate neighborhood thereof, becomes the abode of disease in the shape of agues, biliousness and yellow fever. For a proof of this, we have only to refer to a history of some of the public works in Pennsylvania. The Union canal, which connects the Susquehanna with the Schuylkill at Reading, thence continued to the city of Philadelphia; soon after its commencement, about 12 years since, filled the public burial grounds with its victims. So extensive was the calamity in and about the town of Reading, caused by the poisonous exhalations arising from stagnant water, and the deposition of mud, that many well informed individuals in the first moments of grief, were almost willing to ascribe the disease to importation.—The cause was, however, soon after discovered, and greatly regretted, too late. It is remarkable, that previous to the construction of this canal, the town of Reading enjoyed an uncommon share of health, and the surrounding country was proverbial for its salubrity.

Thus it is seen from a very few facts, independent of many other considerations, and which appear now to be generally admitted, that rail roads stand pre-eminently superior to any other method for speedy, safe, and extensive conveyance of every description of merchandise, and as a means of communication, so expeditious as almost to overcome as it were, time and space.

Animated by the hope that our fellow citizens will appreciate the importance of this great public improvement in the same light as we do, and confident in the belief that a more propitious time cannot present itself for accomplishing the work in a short time by individual enterprise, aided by an act of incorporation, we respectfully suggest to our fellow citizens throughout the state, whether it would not be proper to express their sentiments by public resolves, on the expediency of convening the legislature, for the purpose of immediately incorporating a company at their own expense, to effect the above object, reserving to the state, the right to hold stock therein. With these views thus publicly laid before you, we feel conscious in the belief, that there is a growing patriotism among us, and an intelligence sufficient to desire the accomplishment of this improvement, and to appreciate its great public benefit.

Jos. Green, Alfred Coates,  
James Mitchell, L. Beeman,  
Moses Short.

## CHOLERA.

The following letter, with other documents relating to the Cholera in England, has been received by Mr. Livingston, Secretary of State, from the U. S. Consulate in Hull, England.

"Infirmity, Sunderland, Nov. 15, 1831.

I have just received your letter, and according to your request have set down to answer it. You ask, is the disease true Asiatic or only aggravated English Cholera? To this I would reply, such a disease as this was never seen in Sunderland, it bears no resemblance to the English Cholera, and a most striking resemblance to the Asiatic. It differs from our common indigenous disease in the following points: In the season in which it has appeared, in its great fatality, for scarcely more than one in five out of the aggravated cases recover—in the rapidity of its course, the patient gradually dying in from six to twelve hours after the attack; but it differs from common cholera, most especially in its symptoms. The patient generally complains at first of nausea and uneasiness in the stomach and bowels, presently followed by vomiting a fluid resembling rice water or thin gruel, and frequent evacuations from the bowels, of a similar appearance; cramps in the toes and fingers, rapidly spreading up the arms and legs to the chest and abdomen, when the sufferings of the patient becomes truly distress-

ing. The pulse, at first weak and fluctuating, becomes lost at the wrist, and generally not even distinguishable, at the præcordial region; the strongest voice becomes phreic, and at last hoarse and whispering; the tongue and fauces cold, the skin cold as marble, and livid; urine completely suppressed, the cramps, vomiting and purging generally cease; the movements of the chest in respiration scarcely visible, and were it not for the placid and rational answers to questions, you would suppose the body had been dead for hours; so in fact looks like a living corpse.—Such is the assemblage of symptoms in this dreadful malady. We have no evidence of its having been imported; and the prevailing opinion is that it is not infectious. The first persons attacked were four men, two were of one family, but the others lived at a considerable distance; they all died. One was brought to the Infirmary, a nurse who had never seen the patient while alive, but who assisted in removing to the dead house about eight in the evening, was seized with disease and rapidly sunk. I examined the body the following morning, unfortunately pricked my finger, and in a few hours was attacked with vomiting and purging, complete loss of volition, and most alarming derangement of the nervous system, from which I am now but partially recovered. Nevertheless, if it were infectious to any degree, we should have had much more of it than we have had. The disease is principally confined to the abodes of wretchedness and dissipation, where it appears to be universally fatal.

We have heard of two or three persons in comfortable circumstances having been attacked, but so much modified, as to be comparatively mild and always curable. Were you to see a patient who had struggled through the state of collapse, you would declare him to be in the last stage of fever, from which he frequently in a few days sinks into a second collapse, which is always fatal. On the evening preceding the eruption of the disease, we had a great deal of lightning, but for several days the weather had been excessively cold but very clear. The disease is at present restricted altogether to the eastern part of the town, which you know contains a very dense and low population and in a very filthy state. As to the cure, I believe when the patient has fallen into the state of collapse, no earthly thing will have any effect; you might as well apply remedies to a corpse or a marble statue. At the onset bleeding is the sheet anchor, and generally when we have succeeded in extracting twenty or thirty ounces, the patient has recovered, but it is at that time only that the blood will flow—the adjuncts are brandy and opium internally, warmth externally.

As to the origin, I think the most likely cause is some electrical change in particular parts of the earth, and not some poison generated in the atmosphere, as, were it in the latter, it would travel along with the trade winds in India; whereas the disease commonly progresses to windward.

(signed) J. M. PENMAN.

## [COMMUNICATION.]

To the people of Sangamo County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Having become a candidate for the honorable office of one of your representatives in the next General Assembly of this state, in accordance with an established custom, and the principles of true republicanism, it becomes my duty to make known to you—the people whom I propose to represent—my sentiments with regard to local affairs.

Time and experience have verified to a demonstration, the public utility of internal improvements. That the poorest and most thinly populated countries would be greatly benefited by the opening of good roads, and in the clearing of navigable streams within their limits, is what no person will deny. But yet it is folly to undertake works of this or any other kind, without first knowing that we are able to finish them—as half finished work generally proves to be labor lost. There cannot justly be any objection to having rail roads and canals, any more than to other good things, provided they cost nothing. The only objection is to paying for them; and the objection to paying arises from the want of ability to pay.

With respect to the county of Sangamo, some more easy means of communication than we now possess, for the purpose of facilitating the task of exporting the surplus products of its fertile soil, and importing necessary articles from abroad, are indispensable. A meeting has been held of the citizens of Jacksonville, and the adjacent country, for the purpose of deliberating and enquiring into the expediency of constructing a rail road from some eligible point on the Illinois river, through the town of Jacksonville, in Morgan county, to the town of Springfield, in Sangamo county. This is, indeed, a very desirable object. No other improvement that reason will justify us in hoping for, can equal in utility the rail road. It is a never failing source of communication, between places of business remotely situated from each other. Upon the rail road the regular progress of commercial intercourse is not interrupted by either high or low water, or freezing weather, which are the principal difficulties that render our future hopes of water communication precarious and uncertain. Yet, however desirable an object the construction of a rail road through our country may be; however high our imaginations may be heated at thoughts of it—there is always a heart appalling shock accompanying the account of its cost, which forces us to shrink from our pleasing anticipations. The probable cost of this contemplated rail road is estimated at \$290,000;—the bare statement of which, in my opinion, is sufficient to justify the belief, that the improvement of Sangamo river is an object much better suited to our infant resources.

Respecting this view, I think I may say, without the fear of being contradicted, that its navigation may be rendered completely practicable, as high as the mouth of the South Fork, or probably higher, to vessels of from 25 to 30 tons burthen, for at least one half of all common years, and to vessels of much greater burthen a part of that time. From my peculiar circumstances, it is probable that for the last twelve months I have given particular attention to the stage of the water in this river, as any other person in the country. In the month of March, 1831, in company with others, I commenced the building of a flat boat on the Sangamo, and finished and took her out in the course of the spring. Since that time, I have been concerned in the mill at New Salem. These circumstances are sufficient evidence, that I have not been very inattentive to the stages of the water.—The time at which we crossed the mill dam, being in the last days of April, the water was lower than it had been since the breaking of winter in February, or than it was for several weeks after. The principal difficulties we encountered in descending the river, were from the drifted timber, which obstructions all know is not difficult to be removed. Know-

ing almost precisely the height of water at that time, I believe I am safe in saying that it has as often been higher as lower since.

From this view of the subject, it appears that my calculations with regard to the navigation of the Sangamo, cannot be unfounded in reason; but whatever may be its natural advantages, certain it is, that it never can be practically useful to any great extent, without being greatly improved by art. The drifted timber, as I have before mentioned, is the most formidable barrier to this object. Of all parts of this river, none will require so much labor in proportion, to make it navigable, as the last thirty or thirty-five miles; and going with the meanderings of the channel, when we are this distance above its mouth, we are only between twelve and eighteen miles above Beardstown, in something near a straight direction; and this route is upon such low ground as to retain water in many places during the season, and in all parts such as to draw two-thirds or three-fourths of the river water at all high stages.

This route is upon prairie land the whole distance—so that it appears to me, by removing the turf, a sufficient width and damming up the old channel, the whole river in a short time would wash its way through, thereby curtailing the distance, and increasing the velocity of the current very considerably, while there would be no timber upon the banks to obstruct its navigation in future; and being nearly straight, the timber which might float in at the head, would be apt to go clear through. There are also many places above this where the river, in its zig zag course, forms such complete peninsulas, as to be easier cut through at the necks than to remove the obstructions from the bends—which if done, would also lessen the distance.

What the cost of this work would be, I am unable to say. It is probable, however, it would not be greater than is common to streams of the same length. Finally, I believe the improvement of the Sangamo river, to be vastly important and highly desirable to the people of this county; and if elected, any measure in the legislature having this for its object, which may appear judicious, will meet my approbation, and shall receive my support.

It appears that the practice of loaning money at exorbitant rates of interest, has already been opened as a field for discussion; so I suppose I may enter upon it without claiming the honor, or risking the danger, which may await its first explorer. It seems as though we are never to have an end to this baneful and corroding system, acting almost as prejudicial to the general interests of the community as a direct tax of several thousand dollars annually laid on each county, for the benefit of a few individuals only, unless there be a law made setting a limit to the rates of usury. A law for this purpose, I am of opinion, may be made, without materially injuring any class of people. In cases of extreme necessity there could always be means found to cheat the law, while in all other cases it would have its intended effect. I would not favor the passage of a law upon this subject, which might be very easily evaded. Let it be such that the labor and difficulty of evading it, could only be justified in cases of the greatest necessity.

Upon the subject of education, not presuming to dictate any plan or system respecting it, I can only say that I view it as the most important subject which we as a people can be engaged in. That every man may receive at least, a moderate education, and thereby be enabled to read the histories of his own and other countries, by which he may duly appreciate the value of our free institutions, even on this account alone, to say nothing of the advantages and satisfaction to be derived from all being able to read the scriptures and other works, both of a religious and moral nature, for themselves. For my part, I desire to see the time when education, and by its means, morality, sobriety, enterprise and industry, shall become much more general than at present, and should be gratified to have it in my power to contribute something to the advancement of any measure which might have a tendency to accelerate the happy period.

With regard to existing laws, some alterations are thought to be necessary. Many respectable men have suggested that our esay laws—the law respecting the issuing of executions, the road law, and some others, are deficient in their present form, and require alterations. But considering the great probability that the framers of those laws were wiser than myself, I should prefer meddling with them, unless they were first attacked by others, in which case I should feel it both a privilege and a duty to take that stand, which in my view, might tend most to the advancement of justice.

But, Fellow-Citizens, I shall conclude.—Considering the great degree of modesty which should always attend youth, it is probable I have already been more presuming than becomes me. However, upon the subjects of which I have treated, I have spoken as I thought. I may be wrong in regard to any or all of them; but holding it a sound maxim, that it is better to be only sometimes right, than at all times wrong, so soon as I discover my opinions to be erroneous, I shall be ready to renounce them.

Every man is said to have his peculiar ambition. Whether it be true or not, I can say for one that I have no other so great as that of being truly esteemed of my fellow men, by rendering myself worthy of their esteem. How far I shall succeed in gratifying this ambition, is yet to be developed. I am young and unknown to many of you. I was born and have ever remained in the most humble walks of life. I have no wealthy or popular relations to recommend me. My case is thrown exclusively upon the independent voters of this county, and if elected they will have conferred a favor upon me, for which I shall be unremitting in my labors to compensate. But if the good people in their wisdom shall see fit to keep me in the back ground, I have been too familiar with disappointments to be very much chagrined.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,

A. LINCOLN.

New Salem, March 9, 1832.

WARSAW, DEC. 14.—The anniversary of the revolution was with us a day of terror: all the streets were filled with very strong patrolling parties; there were cannons at all the corners of the streets, ready to vomit forth death at the first signal. The citizens felt the greatest anxiety and observed the most melancholy silence. The most frequented places, all the public squares, swarmed with soldiers. Nobody was allowed to quit his house in the evening. These preparations led to a presumption that some great event was expected, although it must be known that there are no means of a re-action, as the citizens have no troops at their disposal.

A few days ago, Colonel Wisocki, one of the leaders of our national revolution, was seen at Siedlik, loaded with chains, and in one of the most miserable dungeons.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

From London papers to the 8th January.

On the night of Jan. 3d, the extensive cotton spinning factory of Messrs. Latlock and Lore, Manchester, was destroyed. Loss estimated at £10,000. Several incendiary fires had recently occurred in different parts of the country.

The Reform Bill.—The Liverpool Albion of the 9th, thus positively announces the determination of the Government to create a sufficient number of Peers to carry the Bill. As to what is said about "saving the Peers and the country from destruction" by this bold measure, query:—

The early triumph of the cause of reform is now certain. The King, of his own free will as much as by the advice of his ministers, has determined to create a sufficient number of Peers to ensure the success of the reform bill. The step is bold, but is strictly constitutional. It is the least of two evils between which the Government had to choose. The anti-reform peers are understood to be as hostile to the new as they were to the old bill, and are as determined to reject it. Under these circumstances, the King and his ministers have been compelled, reluctantly, so we have no doubt, to save the peers themselves from destruction and the country from revolution and anarchy, by making an addition to the peerage itself. The anti-reformers have brought the evil, if it be, on themselves, by their own obstinacy and selfishness.

The Bristol Rioters.—The special commission for the trial of the prisoners implicated in the Bristol riot, was opened in Bristol on the 2d ult.—Some tumult was anticipated, but no attempt at violence occurred. The Lord Chief Justice charged the Grand Jury at great length. Six persons were put to the bar on the 3d, charged with having assembled riotously on the 30th October last, and having broken open the goal and the house of the governor. The trial lasted all day. The Jury were charged by the Chief Justice on the next morning, and, after having been out for three hours and a half returned with a verdict of guilty against five of the prisoners. Clarke, the ringleader, a muscular looking man, fainted in the court several times during the trial. Two lads were then tried for assault, &c. and for firing the house of the Bishop. They were convicted.—A Captain Lewis who shot a boy with a pistol, during the riot was discharged from his recognizances, the Grand Jury having ignored the bill against him. On the 5th five persons, two of whom had been convicted on the first trial, were tried for demolishing the Bridewell, and were all found guilty. On the 6th, six others were convicted of arson.

Tumult in the French Chambers.—The papers likewise contain a report of some exceedingly violent proceedings in the French Chamber of Deputies, Ex. gr. The Minister of Public Instruction having appeared at the tribune to defend a larger vote of money for the civil list than had been proposed by the commission, and having uttered the sentiment in reply to a debater, "If you banish luxury from the palace of the King, it will be soon banished from the houses of his subjects," the deputies of the extremes of the Chamber rose and cried aloud—"Louis is Philip has no subjects." M. M. Caber, Clerc Lasalle, Laboussiere and others exclaimed, the King has no subjects.—Order, order! let the minister be called to order! M. Marchal—Those who make kings, are no longer subjects but citizens. During five minutes not a word was heard except personal and outrageous cries against the *juste-milieu*. The tumult and disorder continued during the remainder of the sitting.—Although the President might be seen ringing with violence his great bell, yet it could not be heard. No one paid any attention to the President, and the most tumultuous and violent observations were made by all parties, one against the other, in various parts of the chamber. At half past six the sitting closed in the midst of noise, menace, and agitation.

London, January 8.—A conspiracy has been detected in the French capital and defeated as soon as detected.—Its object was the re-establishment of the Republic, and of course the dethronement of the citizen-King. His Kingship, we suspect, is by this time sick of such "half faced fellowship."

Spain.—Royal Frauds.—The recent marriage of the Infante Don Sebastian to a Neapolitan Princess, the sister of the Queen of Spain, has given rise to some violent scenes in the interior of the royal family at Madrid. The princess de Beira, the mother of the Infante, was not favorable to the marriage, and employed all her influence to oppose it. She wished her son to marry a Portuguese Princess; but to this union the Infante evinced a decided repugnance. A warm discussion ensued between the mother, and son, and some other members of the family, the young Prince, together with several of his relatives, insisted on the *married* inclination. This irritated the mother to a degree, that she attacked her son in a violent fit of rage, and, but for the interference of those present, she

would probably have inflicted upon him a mortal blow. The Princess was with some difficulty appeased; and to obviate the recurrence of similar scenes, the king has ordered that the door communicating from her apartments to those of her son shall be fastened up.

Trieste, Dec. 18.—According to intelligence from Rhodes, of Nov. 23d, the Egyptian fleet has arrived off Tripoli and Syria with troops. The land forces had advanced as far as Jerusalem, without meeting with any opposition. The Pacha of St. John d'Acre, who some years ago had been treated by the Porte as a rebel, but through the intercession of the Viceroy had obtained his pardon, announced to Ibrahim Pacha that he would receive him as a friend and ally.

From Havre papers to the 14th January. War Rumors.—The reports which were circulated with avidity by the anti-ministerial or war party, that not only Russia, but Prussia and Austria would refuse to sanction the articles of peace between Belgium and Holland, as dictated by the conference at London, continued to be rife in Paris.

A London paper of the 11th, received at Paris on the 13th, states that the cabinet council has finally agreed upon the number of new Peers to be created, and that it is definitely fixed at 45 or 50. Among others, Lord Dunraven, Goramstown, (an Irish Catholic,) Lord Rosmore, all Irishmen are mentioned. These nominations are made to allay somewhat the jealousies of the Irish. The rest of the new creation will consist of English Peers and some Scotch ones.

The Lord Chancellor has been confined with a slight attack of the English cholera.

France.—The London papers ridicule the French Deputies for their sensitiveness as to the word "subjects," as applied to the relations between the people and the king. One hundred and four of the deputies have entered a protest against its use. General Lafayette, with six others who were not present at the sitting in question, have written to the chamber to express their assent to the principles of the protest.

Portugal.—The London Courier mentions, that a proposal has been made to settle the affairs of Portugal by Conference and Protocol.

Holland and Belgium.—In regard to the Holland and Belgic question, the Courier of the 11th says:

"We stated yesterday that a demand had been made that the period fixed for the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of 24 articles should be prolonged. We are now able to add that the prolongation demanded beyond the 15th instant, is at least 15 days.—It is probable considering the distance between Vienna and Berlin that this prolongation will be granted."

Ireland.—The Protestants and Orangemen have once more been roused into action by the conduct of O'Connell and his supporters, and the measures in contemplation by the government with respect to Ireland. A great Protestant meeting had been held at Down, at which the Earl of Rothen, presided. The Earl had recently been elected a member of an Orange Lodge, and he was received in great state. One hundred and fifty Orange Lodges assembled on the occasion, and escorted his Lordship into the town. The speeches were very animated, and there appeared to be the strongest feeling to preserve the protestant cause in Ireland, and to prevent any further concessions to the Catholics. A great Protestant meeting had likewise been held at Armagh. There was a large attendance collected, from not less than twenty miles round. The speeches were on the usual topics.

Chamber of Deputies, Jan. 7th.—M. Parant brought up a report recommending the adoption of the Bill for allowing government to authorize the marriage of brothers and sisters-in-law in such cases as it might deem necessary. Ordered to be taken into consideration on Saturday, 21st January.

London, Jan. 6.—The accounts by the Lisbon mail this morning, are to the 21st of December. The Official Gazette contains state papers which show the preparations which Miguel is making for the anticipated descent upon his dominions:

Department of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Justice, Lisbon, December 11.

The remainder of the rebels, who, after having been vanquished and dispersed in 1828, took refuge in the Island of Terceira, having conceived the mad and rash project of effecting landing in some part of the sea-port in Portugal, supported by the Emperor of Brazil, who succeeded in negotiating in France a loan with some capitalists, and having enlisted some mercenaries of other nations, and as the said loan has not much augmented their pecuniary resources, and their force is small, even reckoning those mercenaries whose madness and presumption can make them venture to expose themselves to the blows of the numerous disciplined, brave, and faithful army, and the resistance of a nation which prizes above all things its religion and its King; and if they did so, would certainly come to seek their total ruin, and give to Portugal that tranquility and prosperity which it formerly enjoyed, and of which the revolutionists have deprived it; nevertheless, it being proper to take all measures of precaution in case the said project should not be entirely frustrated:

It is his Majesty's pleasure that, besides the other measures which have been adopted, your excellency should order the territorial magistrates subordinate to you, to exercise the greatest vigilance with respect to any suspicious persons who may be in their districts, in order to check and repress them if they should attempt in any manner to injure the good cause, and to disturb public order and security; and also to afford, as far as in them lies, the most zealous and active co-operation to the military authorities; especially to take particular care to lessen as far as possible, the inconveniences which the people must feel from the putting in motion of a great part of the army. Therefore his Majesty, who loves like a father his subjects, who justly merit by their constant and unshaken fidelity will have all care taken to lessen the inconveniences which circumstances necessarily cause to fall on them. God preserve your excellency.

WARSAW, Dec. 14.

Our university is still shut, and it is thought will never be opened again. One may at least conjecture, from the movements of government that it is intended to remove it some considerable distance. The library has been lately shut, and not only have they carried away all writings against the Russian government, de-oted since the revolution, but also all works of any value, for the purpose of transporting them to Russia.