The Fairfield Herald.

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Poetry

[FOR THE HERALD.]

"The shields of the earth belong unto the Lord." Psalms 47th.

Strange thought, most comforting,
That o'er the spirit steals
With awe, immeasurable,
Calming each hidden fear
Each motion of unrest;
The thought, that mighty shields
Catching celestial light,
From that white throne
Whereon, the King of Kings,
Reigns, Lord Omnipotent,
Are ever held by Him
And His bright messengers
Twixt us and demon ill!
So—e'en the tiny babe
Upon whose snowy brow
The cross baptismal, glows
Afresh—has shields protecting
All his own—and dying—
Passes the jewell'd gates
Of Heavenly Home—as safe,
As Christian old—whose
Rest is won, by Faith in
Those same Shields refulgent
Upon whose shining face
The cross of suffering Christ
Is stamped—forever!
"The shields of all the earth
Unto the Lord belong."
Take heart ye warriors,
In the strife immortal,
If God above us be,
Holding with arm outstretch'd
The ægis of his Love,
Your battle must be won,
And yours th' exultant cry,
"Oh Death! where is thy sting?
And Grave—thy Victory!" C.

Stay Law.

Mr. Stephens maintained, that the law postponing the period for levy and sale of property under execution, was of the nature of a statute of limitation. Its constitutionality was to be tested upon the same principles. If the time was reasonable and definite it could not be said to interfere with or impair the obligation of contracts. This was a law regulating the remedy. The obligation of a contract is one thing, and the remedy another. The obligation of a contract is intrinsic in itself. It springs from its validity, with a proper interpretation of its terms under the laws regulating contracts themselves, where it is made and not the laws regulating Judicial proceedings for "holding parties to their legal responsibilities for their breaches. The latter class of laws are known everywhere as the laws of remedy.

These latter vary with every State or nation. They never enter into or become part of the obligation of the contract. The obligation of the contract is perfect in itself and travels with it under the "*lex loci contractus*" wherever it goes or in whatever forum it seeks redress for a breach. He combatted broadly and thoroughly the idea that the obligation of a contract included in the least degree the laws made to enforce them. Strictly speaking, there is and can be no such thing as enforcing contracts by Judicial proceedings of any sort. All that the courts and that class of laws known as remedies can do, is to provide compensation for contracts broken before the courts or remedies are appealed to. The obligation of a contract is as counsel who had preceded him (Hon. Linton Stephens) had well stated, "the liability which the law attaches to the terms used by the parties." This liability or responsibility, this "*juris vinculum*" as Judge Story styles it, or this "legal tie," as the French term it exists separately and distinctly in every valid contract without any reference or connection whatever with the laws or judicial proceedings instituted for the purpose of holding parties to their responsibilities for breaches of contracts. Every perfect and valid contract has not only a legal *unity*, but, in the language of Story, a legal *ubiquity*, of obligation, which could not be if the remedial laws of the place where it is made entered at all into the essence of its obligation which, by the Constitution of the United States, no State can impair.

Hence any dealing with the remedy, any change in the language of Story, as to the "times and modes" of giving redress for breaches of contracts which does not impair this obligation as stated, does not come within the prohibition of the Constitution of the United States. The Legislature may say, that no suit shall be brought on a note after six years from its maturity. No one has ever contended that such an act impairs the obligation of the contract. The legislature has equal right and power if they saw fit to declare by law that no suit should be instituted on promisory notes after two years from their maturity, or one year, or any shorter time, provided it was reasonably long in the judgment of the Courts for parties interested, to look after their rights. Such action of the legislature it is admitted on all sides, would affect notes made before, as well as after. It is also admitted that such action would be constitutional. Well, if it is constitutional for the legislature in providing remedies for broken contracts, to deny all remedy after six years, or two years, or one year to the holder of a note without impairing the obligation of the contract, is it not just as constitutional to provide that when parties come into Court to seek redress for breaches of contracts, that an equally reasonable time shall be allowed, before final execution shall be awarded without impairing the obligation of the contract? That certainly remains as intact by the legislature in the one instance as the other. If the obligation is unimpaired when all remedy is barred in the one case, equally so is it in the other when there is only a reasonable postponement of the compensation awarded for its breach.

If he was right in showing that this act of the legislature fell properly within that class of laws as remedies, then he quoted Marshall's remarks as not only applicable but potent on the question, when he said:

"Without impairing the obligation of the contract, the remedy may certainly be modified as the wisdom of the nation may direct."

He also quoted as pertinent and having force on this question, in his opinion, the remark of Justice Johnson of the U. S. Supreme Court in a case where he said:

"The right then of creditors to the aid of the public arm for the recovery of contracts, is not absolute and unlimited, but may be modified by the necessities of society."

The policy of this act of the legislature, Mr. Stephens vindicated at great length, and maintained that it was essential for the creditors as a class as it was for the debtors.

Without it, or something like it, the obligation of the contracts of creditors as a class though perfect, would be almost worthless while under the provision of the act the obligation remaining unimpaired, full compensation might be obtained.

General Cobb held the act of the legislature, called "stay laws and installment laws," impaired the obligation of contracts, and consequently unconstitutional and void.

The true doctrine to be drawn from all the argument and authorities he said, is this: That the Legislature had no authority to interfere with the contracts of parties neither directly by changing them, nor indirectly by legislating on the mode of enforcing them. The Legislature can for the purpose of giving efficacy to contracts, and thereby advance the ends of justice, deal with the remedy; but this power can never be exercised with the view and for the purpose of relieving the parties from the legal effects of the contracts which they have voluntarily assumed. Where there is just cause of complaint by either party, that the existing remedy promised by the law fails to afford the benefit or relief to which he is entitled by his contract, he can call upon the Legislature so to modify the remedy, as to furnish the benefit or relief to which his contract entitles him, and the Legislature can constitutionally respond to such an appeal. But where the complaint is not against the remedy which the law gives, but against the contract which the party has made, then there can be no constitutional response to the complaint.

Gen. Cobb quoted largely from the opinions of Judges Marshall and Story in defence of his positions. He argued *in extenso* that the Legislature of the State, impairs the obligation of contracts.

1st. Because in the modification of remedies for the collection of debt, the collection of the same is so hampered with conditions and postponements, as to greatly lessen their value, and almost renders the collection impracticable.

2d. Because it gave an unjust advantage to new over old creditors.

3d. Because it gives precedence to foreign over domestic creditors, as the former can collect their debts through the Federal Courts, whilst the hands of the latter are tied up.—*Milledgeville Recorder.*

Gustave Dore, the wonderful illustrator of classics, is still a frequent subject of conversation in Paris. He was born in Strasburg in 1832, and as may be regarded as half German in his origin. He commenced his marvelous labors when only 16, on the Journal pour Rire wherein his caricatures gained him the first beginnings of fame. This branch of arts seems to be his forte. His works are already more numerous than any half-dozen of the oldest artists in the whole course of their lives.

A lump of gold taken from the North Carolina gold mines, weighing five pounds, is on exhibition at Statesville, North Carolina. It is the largest lump found in the State since 1828.

Nineteen thousand men have been recruited for the regular army since 1st October.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The steamship Bremen has arrived with dates to June 20.

Prussia and Italy had formally declared war against Austria.

The Prussians entered Dresden June 19, the King of Saxony withdrawing to Bohemia. His army effected a junction with the Austrians.

Diplomatic relations have been broken between Prussia and Bavaria.

The Prussians occupy Hanover and threaten Frankfort.

An engagement took place between the Prussians and Hessians near Frankfort, in which a regiment of the latter were almost entirely annihilated.

The Austrians are hourly expected in Saxony.

The States of Oldenburg and Anhalt have withdrawn from the Confederation.

A battle is expected near Frankfort, before which place are assembled thirty to fifty thousand Federal troops. The Federal plan of operations is said to be for the reconquest of Holstein.

The Austrians commenced hostilities, June 18, by crossing the Silesian frontier at Gulinas, and firing on the Prussians. The latter have not crossed the Austrian frontier but the reports are that they are pushing towards Bohemia.

Thirty thousand Prussians occupied Moshern, two miles from Leipsic, and subsequently the Wurtzen and Kiesa Railroad.

The British Ministry has been defeated on an amendment to the Reform Bill, which was carried against the Government by eleven majority. Gladstone communicated in consequence with the Queen at Balmoral.

Latest from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUBA.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The steamship Cuba has arrived from Liverpool June 23 via Queenstown June 24, with three days's later news.

No collision of magnitude had occured between the belligerents; but battles were expected near Frankfort and in Saxony and Silesia.

The first shock of arms will probably take place in Silesia. The Prussians have entered Austrian Silesia. The Italian army crossed the Mincio June 23 without opposition, having given three days' notice to the Austrian commanders that Italy would, on that day inaugurate hostilities. The Italian Ministry has been reorganized under Ricasoli. It is stated that Cardinal Antonelli has resigned, and that he will be succeeded by Cardinal Altieri.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Conference Committee of both Houses agreed on the Paris Exposition bill, only substituting currency for coin. The Bill goes to the President.

The House passed a resolution requesting the President to inform the House whether the persons of loyal citizens of the United States are sufficiently protected in the Southern States, and whether any additional legislation was necessary to clothe him with sufficient authority to protect all loyal citizens of States recently in rebellion in the enjoyment of the constitutional rights.

The Conference Committee arranged the differences between the two Houses on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and the Bill goes to the President for approval or rejection.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Senate has confirmed Joseph M. Humphreys as Collector of Customs for Richmond, Va. The Chief of Ordnance, in a communication to Congress, says that the retention of Harper's Ferry is not necessary or advantageous to the public interest, and advises that all public lands, buildings, and other property there be sold, and that the proceeds of the same be applied to the construction of the Western armory.

Report of the Rousseau-Grinnell Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Representatives Spalding, Banks and Thayer, the majority of the Special Committee on the Rousseau-Grinnell affair, made a report to-day. They condemn Rousseau for caning Grinnell, on the ground that an act of violence against a Representative is an act of insurrection against the people he represents, and that Rousseau committed an inexcusable breach of the privileges of the House. They, therefore, offer a resolution for his expulsion, while they recommend another resolution saying that the personal reflections of Grinnell on Rousseau, in debate, merits the disapproval of the House. The minority, Raymond and Hagun, while concurring generally in the views of the majority, propose that Rousseau be only reprimanded. The report will be hereafter considered.

Suicide of Senator Lane.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Representative Sydney Clarke this morning received a telegram from Leavenworth, Kansas, saying that Senator Lane, of that State, shot himself through the head last night, and died at nine o'clock to-day. Senator Lane left Washington eight or ten days ago, and at the time complained of being unwell; suffering from nervous debility.

The Cholera.

NEW YORK, June 30.—All apprehensions about cholera here have ceased. There is a case occasionally, but it excites only local attention. Quarantine is also free from the scourge. No deaths or additions yesterday from that disease.

Bill Proposing the Annexation of the British Provinces

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Mr. Banks introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to-day, establishing conditions by which the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East and West and the Territories of Columbia, Selkork and Saskotchum could be annexed to the United States. As an inducement for these provinces to annex themselves to the United States, the bill proposes to pay the debt of each, which amounts in the aggregate to $85,000,000, besides pledging the United States to pay the Hudson Bay Company $100,000,000 for certain possessions.

Late from Europe.

HALIFAX, July 2.—The preparations for war continue night and day. The Federal troops at Frankfort are much dissatisfied, complaining that Austria puts them in danger before she can offer protection.

The Prussians took the Elector of Hesse and his Prime Minister of War.

The Prussians left a small garrison in Dresden, and advanced into Bohemia without resistance.

A slight collision occurred between the belligerents in Silesia, and the Austrians retreated.

Concerning the communication of France to Austria the Vienna *Presse* says that France denies any agreement with Prussia. If Austria is successful and does not menace the existing Kingdom of Italy, and does not advance beyond Milan, France will not interfere, but will assist in concluding peace on a permanent basis, and further, she proposes for Italy to pay indemnity to Austria's renunciation of the fruit of victory.

St. Petersburg advices declare that no troops have been moved to the frontier and her policy is non-intervention.

A revolt broke out in Madrid on the 23d. The insurgents furnished the populace with arms, barricades were erected and fighting commenced. After an obstinate resistance the insurgents surrendered at discretion. Narvaes was wounded. General Prim had been arrested at Bayonne by the French authorities.

The London *Observer* says that a motion will be made in the House of Commons expressive of confidence in the ministry, and promising the favorable consideration of the reform measures next session, if the ministers do not announce the dissolution of Parliament.

News Items.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—It is believed the President will veto the new Freedmens' Bureau and Tariff Bills if they pass in the form as reported by the Committee. The amendments adopted are even more prohibitory than the original bills.

Gen. B. Grimes, of North Carolina, has been pardoned by the President.

A bill before the Senate fixes the compensation of the Collectors of Galveston and Brazos Santiago, at fifteen hundred dollars.

MONTPELIER, VT., June 30.—The Democratic State Convention nominated Chas. A. Davenport for Governor, and reaffirmed their trust and confidence in the principles of the Democratic party and endorsed President Johnson's restoration policy and demanded the taxation of the United States bonds.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Senate confirmed the nominations of Martin F. Conway, of Richmond, Va., Ex-Member of Congress from Kansas as Consul to Marseilles, France; Chas. Davis, of Nashville, Tennessee, and Joel Grossard, at Windsor, N. C., as Collector of Customs; Thomas L. Cuthbert as Naval Officer, Charleston, South Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—The Committee of arrangements for the reception on the 4th of July, have provided accommodations for the President and Cabinet, and Generals Grant, Meade and Hancock, at Lapierre House.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Maj. Gen. John Pope succeeds Hooker, at New York, relieved in consequence of continued ill health. Hancock takes Popes place in the West.

The Special Committee of the Senate have agreed to report a bill appropriating four millions for temporary repairs on the Mississippi Levies. The bill will past the Senate, and several of the most prominent Members of the House indicate their intention to vote for it.

The total receipts from internal revenue customs, miscellaneous sources, sales of public lands and direct taxes from sales of public land for the fiscal year ending to-day will it is estimated at the Treasury Department, foot up over five hundred and fifty million dollars; receipts from internal revenue, as estimated, will be three hundred and seventy million dollars. Direct tax about two million. From miscellaneous sources, sixty-five million, and from sales of public lands about six hundred thousand dollars.

Three persons were pardoned to-day by the President, Mrs. Mary Coil, Mrs. Mary W. Anderson and O. P. Daniel, of Green county, Ga. All of these applicants come under the $20,000 clause of the Amnesty Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Senate adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and to inquire into the propriety of purchasing grounds, not less than one hundred acres, for a public park and site for the Presidential Mansion.

The Albany *Argus* says that some sporting men in Ulster County—one a citizen of some previous standing—have been held in $1,000 bonds for the offence of poisoning a race-horse of a rival. The noble animal withstood the effects of the drug long enough to win the race, and fell dead at the judges' stand.

Up to the 27th ult., 119,624 emigrants arrived at the port of New York. The number to the same date last year was 70,104.

It is reported that Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, will not call an extra session of the Legislature of that State, unless there is a unanimity of action in all the States.

On the 27th ult., in the Connecticut Legislature the House, concurred with the Senate in ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, by a straight party vote. A hundred guns were fired on the Green in honor of the occasion. Connecticut is the first State to ratify the Amendment.

Senator Lane did not die immediately. A Leavenworth Dispatch says he was alive at the latest accounts, but unconscious and without hopes of recovery.

The joint resolution authorising the purchase for $50,000 of a law library has passed the Senate.

There is much excitement in Nicaragua over discovering of gold in Cheritals District.

The Govt. of Chili have forbidden Spanish subjects to enter the Territory of the Republic and ordered those residing to leave within thirty days. There will be another revolution perhaps in Chili.

President Perez's message was received with hisses and exclamations of division.

A letter has been received here from Major-General Magruder, late of the Confederate army, asking a friend to intercede with the United States Government in his behalf, written from the city of Mexico. Magruder says: "I want permission to return to the United States—the Imperial Government has gone to hell, and has no money, and we have to get away from here. Many have already left. Price, myself, and a few others yet remain, but we must look out some place to go to. There is no hope for anything more here."

The steamer Mattie and the steamer Herot, with twenty passengers and a large mail, nine days from Brazos, Santiago, arrived here at three a. m. in distress. The steamer Mattie is a wreck and the steamer Herot out of coal. Mattamoras was surrendered on the 24th of June by Imperial General Mejia to General Garza, of the Liberal army. Gens. Mejia Alverez and staff, with portion of their commands are enroute to Vera Cruz. Latest advices report Mattamoras quiet.

The Editor of the Augusta Chronicle, who is on his travels in Georgia, says: "Three-fourths of the land in cotton which I have seen cannot, under the most favorable circumstances, make more than one third of an ordinary yield. I saw one field in Burke county, of about 120 or 130 acres, which I am sure will not make one bale of cotton. The same land I have seen in cotton before the war, when it yielded from fifty to sixty bales. On another plantation in the same county I noticed a field of 40 or 50 acres which I am sure will not make a single bale. I do not pretend to say that these two instances are fair examples of the average prospect of the crop. I do say, however, that they are by no means isolated instances. I have heard numbers of such cases."

Distinguished Personages in the European War.

The following are brief descriptions of some of the most notable characters who will figure in the great revolution in Europe.

THE AUSTRIAN GENERALS.

SKETCHES OF THE CHIEF COMMANDERS OF THE ARMY OF THE EMPIRE.—The really distinguished leaders of the Austrian army are few in number, and nearly all well advanced in age. They served in 1812 and 1813 under Prince Schwartzenburg, made the campaign of Hungary in 1849, that of Italy against Charles Albert, and that of 1859, the most important of all. In case of a war, those who appear destined to the principal commands are the following: The Archduke Albert, son of the immortal Prince Charles, Marshal Henry de Hesse, Benedick, Schwartzenburg and Clam-Gallas.

Marshal de Hesse is seventy-three years of age, spare in person, and of active mind and habits. His career dates from the battle of Wagram, in which he took part, being in his seventeenth year. It was he who decided the Austrian victory over the Piedmontese in 1848, by the strategical movement from Verona, and he took a very active part in the battle of Novara. The Italians regard him as a very formidable enemy, and admit that he will give them no little trouble.

Prince Schwartenburg is tall, well-made, and very vigorous, notwithstanding his seventy-two years. In 1849 he commanded a division of cavalry in Italy. He distinguished himself at the battle of Comorn, in Hungary, by preventing, with his division, the insurgents from debouching on the right bank of the Danube. At the battle of Magenta he commanded the third *corps d'armee*, with which he covered the retreat of the Austrians. At Solferino he was in the left wing, opposed to Gen. O'Neill. He is one of the most brilliant officers of the Austrian army, and is, moreover an author.

Marshal Benedick is only fifty eight. While a colonel, in 1848, he fought in the campaign against the Piedmontese. In 1859 he commanded the Eighth Corps at San Martino. Since Radetsky's death he has been first warrior of Austria. It is probable that he will be charged to oppose the Prussians. The life of Count Clam-Gallas has been very active; he has shared in all wars of Austria since 1848. In Hungary however, he only succeeded in vanquishing Gen. Bem through the aid of the Russians. At the present he commands the First Corps of the Austrian army of Prague.

We must not omit to mention Gen. Gablentz, who commanded the Austrians in the war against Denmark, and Gen. Ramming, to whom Austria was indebted in the Hungarian campaign for the decisive success obtained at Temesvar.—*Salut Public, of Lyons.*

THE ITALIAN GENERALS.—A letter from Florence says: "Since nothing but war now is talked of, the following sketch of the principal Italian generals may not be uninteresting. Gen. La Marmora is in person a tall thin, man; his face displays a very decided nose, almost always surmounted by the fashionable princenez. He has a passion for the military art, and is inflexible on all points of disciplin. He does not understand any favoritism, and Victor Emanuel says jestingly that the has not credit enough to name a drummer in his own army. After Gen. La Marmora, the most conspicuous soldier is General Cialdini. He is a small, well looking man, with a quick and intelligent eye, wears a great moustache and a beard like the Chasseurs de Vincennes. He is the only individual of the Italian army to whom General La Marmora permits this eccentricity, for he himself is most exclusively conformable to the regulations. General Cialdini is very popular in Italy, and passes for a man of action and resource, well knowing how to win his men and give them all confidence. The Italian army possesses two other superior generals, Durando and Della Rocca. The former is a veteran of the Italian independence, and is esteemed by everybody; the latter, the first aid-de-camp to the King, is a man of about sixty, with white hair and moustache; both being very distinguished officers.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA.—It the Prussian armies are put forward under the command of Prince Frederick Charles, they will have no very remarkable leader, since the Prince is mainly distinguished as the son-in-law of Queen Victoria, and is said to be afflicted with the chronic stupidity which affects Prussian princes. He will necessarily be surrounded by a very able staff, and men of military genius will command his corps. But when he comes to cope with Marshal Benedick he will have a tried soldier to compete with, and Prussia will need all her resources and her best generals to be successful.

Garibaldi is represented to be in excellent health. He is calm and cheerful and walks miles every day, in order, as he says, to accustom his legs to long marches. His brother died recently.

A fact of great significance, as showing that France expects to take a part in the coming war, is that Abbe Laine, the Emperor's first chaplain, has been made chaplain-in-chief of the army. This priest served as chaplain in the Italian war of 1859, and was at the battles of Magenta and Solferino.

What "Trichiniasis" is.

HOW WORMS GET INTO HUMAN MUSCLES.

Dr. Wynter's recent work contains a paper about the unpleasant Trichiniasis caused by the minute worm Trichinia Spiralis, which professor Owen found as long ago as 1865, in muscles taken to him from the dissecting rooms of Guy's and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals in London.

How the worm got into the muscle was unknown till Zenker, in 1860, connected cause with effect by tracing the trichinæ in the voluntary muscles of a girl who died, to the trichinæ in raw ham and sausages that she had eaten. Pork is the dangerous meat; the pig gets trichinæ by eating dead rats and other garbage, and if the pig's flesh be not so thoroughly cooked as to kill the worms it may carry living trichinæ into the human stomach, whence they pierce their way to the muscle's tissue. D. Wynter says:

After entering the alimentary canal the parasite finds its breeding ground, and brings forth immense numbers of young, which immediately begin to make their way through the coats of the intestines and migrate into their muscles.

It is a singular fact that these diagreeable adventurers always select the voluntary muscles, or those which are moved at our will. The heart and kidneys, and those parts of the viscera which act independently of the will, are scarcely ever effected. It is, indeed, a matter of dispute how the worms get distributed so generally over the body, some anatomists asserting that they make their way directly by boring, as the ship-worm bores through a piece of timber, but Dr. Thudichum, who was appointed in 1864 to investigate the subject by the medical officer of the Privy Council, asserts that they enter the circulation, and are in this manner distributed equally over every part of the body. To use his words: "Arrived in the capillaries (terminal blood vessels,) they penetrate their two coated walls, separating the fibres as a man separates the branches of a hedge when creeping through it, [illegible] a renewed effort at locomotion, enter the circulation a second time, and untimely perish in the lungs, or arrive in some muscle to obtain a last asylum."

This hypothesis certainly seems the most reasonable, as it is in agreement with the known means by which other entozoa migrate. Arrived at the muscular tissues, it is a same again questionable whether the worm attacks the muscles. Leuckhart says they penetrate the sarcolemma, and eat the must cular fibre itself. Dr. Thudichum says they he has never seen but once the worm in the muscle, but always outside of it. It is certainly a strange fact, that, in many cases, persons attacked with trichiniasis, have not only perfectly recovered from its effects, but have become as strong as ever. It could scarcely have happened that the muscles of these patients has been fed upon by vast colonies of worms, which would have inevitably destroyed them beyond repair. The probability is that the worm finds its way into all the tissues. Between the third and fourth week after immigration, the trichinæ has become full-grown, and now it begins to prepare its capsule. It becomes fixed to the spot in which it is, solid matter is deposited around it, and, curled up, it lies immovable in its plastic capsule, and dies unless received again into the alimentary canal of another animal, which in this case of course it never does.

The presence of these encapsuled trichinæ in the muscles may cause irritation, but that speedily subsides; and it is pretty clear that many persons suffer little harm from them whilst thus curled up, as they have been found in the bodies of subjects that have been dissected, and whose previous history gave no evidence of their existence.

On the other hand, the malady, when severe, puts on many of the characteristic symptoms of well known diseases. The fever caused by the presence of the parent worms in the intestines may be, as indeed it often has been, taken for gastric fever. Then, again, when the young worms are immigrating into the muscles, the most excruciating agony seizes the patient; he cannot move a muscle without the utmost pain, and he lies generally upon his back, with his legs a little apart, covered with perspiration. The face and neck become humid with a dropsical effusion, which gradually extends to the legs and abdomen. An attack of rheumatic fever appears to have seized the individual, but for the want of the heart symptoms. Again, the disease simulates cholera and typhus, and indeed poisoning in many of its symptoms, but those who have seen a genuine case of trichiniasis cannot be deceived, as the whole symptoms present are consistent with no other disease. In cases of doubt, a piece of the living muscle has been excised from the biceps muscle of the arm; and this test is almost certain to be conclusive, as the worm is distributed, in severe cases, in profusion through every voluntary muscle of the entire body.

Dr. Thudichum, speaking of a child who died of the disease, says in his report to Mr. Simon: "One preparation from the biceps muscle of a child four and a half years of age, which died on the seventy-ninth day, contained the astounding number of fifty-eight. Such a preparation was estimated to weigh one-fifth of a grain, and therefore every grain of muscle contained on an average one hundred trichinæ. Now, assuming the weight of the muscles on an adult to be only forty pounds, and assuming him to be the victim of trichiniasis, and the parasites equally distributed throughout his body, he would contain upwards of twenty-eight millions of these animals."

Conflicting Interests.

The Memphis *Avalanche* has an able article on New England, her interests, and her policy. It remarks that every country has within itself conflicting interests, and very properly says that true statesmanship consists in harmonizing these interests as far as it may be possible to do so. In a country of such an extensive area as the United States, having such diversity of climate, soil and productions, this apparent inconsistency will forever exist, in a greater or less degree. The *Avalanche* says:

"The cold climate and barren soil of New England rendered it unlikely that her people could ever be extensive agriculturalists; but her fine harbors made it certain that she could become powerful as a maritime and naval section, and to train her sons for the arduous and dangerous service necessary to build her up in that respect, fishing bounties, from the common treasury, were granted them. As her population increased, her people began to turn their attention to manufactures, as more remunerative than agriculture; and the war of 1812 gave an impetus to this branch of industry which has since become so fruitful of wealth to the New England manufacturer. When the war was over, that interest asked for *protection* for the first in the history of the Government, and Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina, advocated it as a measure of justice to a people, who, during the war, had largely invested in manufactories, and who would suffer on its sudden close, if they had to contend against European importations. He thought this protection should have a limitation; that it should extend to but a few years, so as to enable the factories to adopt all the modern improvements in machinery, and place them on footing to stand an unprotected competition with the world. Thus it was that this system began, and it was so palatable to the Yankee taste that a permanent bounty of protection at the expense of the great interests of the other sections of the Union is demanded by the Yankee a matter of right. What was but a temporary indulgence, New England desires shall be a permanent system, for a further inflation of its bloated prosperity. These New Englanders know full well that, if the South shall ever regain her power in Congress, she can with the North-west, check-mate them in all their future plans for financial aggrandizement; and this is the reason why the South is denied rehabilitation into the Union."

There is doubtless more truth in this view of the present attitude of the radical party. They dread a union of these natural allies in legislation, which would unquestionably be directed against high tariffs and all other measures leading to enrich New England at the expense of both the West and the South.

The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, have both signified their intention of respecting private property at sea in the coming war. [illegible] body much harm, [illegible] great as it [illegible] less, unquestionably an [illegible] valuable one, of the advance of civilization.