

# Earthquake her Child

## FRANCE AND SPAIN.

But with respect to a war between France and Spain, and the probability of that event, upon which so many interests and anxieties are present, in this precise position. That France has all liberty conceded to her of interfering in the affairs of the Peninsula, by peaceful representations or by hostile attacks; and that she has the inclination, we will add, not resulting from just computation of public utility, but precipitated by personal feeling or passions. For what use is the attack upon Spain to prove? If it be meant by an hostile attempt to preserve the life of the King, supposing it to be in danger—which we of this country, who have recently witnessed the destruction of a royal personage, should be last to deny, war is almost the only method by which the King's life cannot be saved. But if it be meant to make the defeated party triumphant in Spain, by means of a foreign force it is evident that the foreign force which affects this change in the Peninsula must remain there to support that which it has effected: or, in other words, Spain is to be occupied by the French, and what then becomes of our commerce with the Spaniards; the Spaniards' whole now offer us with a liberal hand, as one free people offers to another all the resources of their own kingdom, and an undisturbed import to all the manufactures of ours? And are we to suffer Spain under these circumstances, to become a commercial enemy in the hands of France? Spain will either triumph over, succumb under, the unprovoked attack of the Bonapartes.

If the former, if she defends herself by her own energies, (same to us!) she will owe us no gratitude; but if the latter—if "which Heaven forbid!" Spain should be conquered—it is impossible that we should suffer her to remain a province of France; we must then at our own expense raise her into independence.

It is clear, therefore, that we must, either sooner or later, go to war for Spain, rather than she should sink under France. At present we still hope strong representations may suffice. Such are said to have been made by the Duke of Wellington at Verona; but his Grace's arguments were probably derived only from military topics. We hope also that moral considerations will be suggested to the French government, and that a few advertisements of caution, derived from experience, will also be given to it. Let it recollect the celebrated proclamation of the Duke of Brunswick on his invasion of France at the commencement of the revolution in that country; and of what use the empty bravado was to the feeble sovereign.

### A picture of the State of Missouri—Grand Jury Presentment.

We, the Grand Jury, of the state of Missouri, impanelled for the county of Cape Girardeau; would present to our fellow citizens, the necessity of industry, and economy in their private affairs; and regret to see in a state just emerging from a territorial government, so much idleness and dissipation; and the laws of our country too little respected both by individuals and officers.

As it respects the former, perhaps they are not so blameable, where men appointed by the government, and to whom special trust and confidence are reposed, wink, may even shut their eyes, to the transgression of the law.

Persons not exercising the functions of government, are not to be viewed by the eye of morality, in the same degree of turpitude as men exercising these functions, though it ought to be expected; and nothing can conduce to the establishment and permanency of good government so much as morality in the citizens without the exercise of the law does not take hold of them (though perfect in itself) though from the inattention of the law; but all men have their propensities, and where officers they should be strongly reprobated. In the instance of gambling, one of the most pernicious vices, it is not uncommon to see several persons assembled at the card table, and perhaps two-thirds of the same officers, sworn to support the laws and constitution of the state, which they daily violate. The peace officers are frequently witnesses of affairs in our streets, which they are bound by law to take notice of, but lest they should lose, in the mercantile phrase, the selling of a few yards of tape, or in seeking the popularity, lose two votes in apprehending the rioters, they suffer the same to pass with impunity.

Salubrious breaking is a nuisance, not forbidden by our laws, but we think we may safely say, for five years no notice has been taken of the same; and for that reason, it is not uncommon to see on that day, that almost as much labour is done, as on those on which labour is prohibited. Sun-

law, but by the law of GOD, to be observed as a day of rest—but disregard either we have instances too frequently of men (violated certainly in their habits) labouring equally on that day as on any of the other six.

We, the grand Jury, express our strong disapprobation of this conduct and would observe to our fellow citizens, that to be six days industrious will lay up a good store for the seven.

Signed,  
ROBERT GREEN, Foreman.  
And 18 other Jurymen.

## THE PATRIOT

Not for himself, but for his country.  
WEDNESDAY, February 26.

Mr. Mowrey, the sapient editor of the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*, has at length disgorged the *rotort* so long threatened by him to us. He has been in labor with it for many weeks—and what is it? why, that we should have stated to "a very respectable rafsman," of his acquaintance, that we "did not care a damn for the democratic party"—a party to which we have always belonged, in the principles of which we were educated, and to which all our prejudices lean, and the measures of which we have never ceased day or night to advocate!! Such an assertion, to those acquainted with us, requires no refutation: it carries falsehood on the face of it. To those unacquainted with us, we make known that the story is a base calumny; the coining of 'Squire Mowrey's brain, already cracked with defeat in not being gratified with a caucus composed of the members of the legislature, whose darling pet he is. The 'Squire stood exactly in the predicament he has impotently endeavored to place us in. The words he puts into our mouth, were made use of by himself, in order to frighten the members of the Legislature to give him the public printing. Such is our information, and we derive it from as respectable a source as his "very respectable rafsman" is, ever was, or ever will be.

Charley appears to have our interest very much at stake. He is fearful lest the publications which appeared in this paper unfavorable to Clark, will injure us. Good soul!! We wonder if he consulted with the "man of principle in proportion to his interest," on this point? We are inclined to believe that he has; and know the fact from positive evidence. We would advise Mowrey to unite interests with Joel B. for a better match never was hatched to a Yankee car than Charley and Joe.

For the information of this brace of "of bold and designing politicians," we will just state, that we are not apprehensive of losing many subscribers from the course we have pursued, and gladly reciprocate their kindness, but advise them to pay attention to their own political conduct, lest peradventure, unwittingly, they swamp in the quagmire of political infamy.

To conclude, we distinctly state that Mowrey's charge against us is *false*; and himself a base calumniator.

His age, altho' three score, can give him no right to dictate to the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. If at 60 he holds himself vested with such power, at 70, no doubt, he will be looking for a crown; and at 80 all the world will be in subjection to him—Such a puerile attempt to shun a contest, which he himself courted, deserves nothing but contempt; but however anxious he may be to get his "neck out of the noose," it is our determination, after the meeting of the convention, not to let him slip so easily as he imagines. We are willing at any time to enter into a comparison of our political lives, and if we do not make it appear that the 'Squire when weighed in the balance will be found wanting," we will acknowledge our error, and ask his forgiveness.

### FEMALE COURAGE.

On the morning of Thursday last, about three o'clock, the maid servant of the Rev. Mr. Beckwith, curate of Tillingham, Essex, was alarmed by a noise at the window of an apartment below, and looking out she saw the body of a man about half way through the sash and he was then pushing himself in the remainder of the way. Mr. Beckwith was at that time in London on a visit, and the only man in the house was the parish clerk who slept there. The servant went immediately to call him, and having informed him of what she had seen desired that he would get up and protect her and her mistress. She then went to Mrs. Beckwith's apartment and had no sooner communicated her terrifying intelligence to her, than this courageous young lady took a loaded pistol in one hand and a candle in the other and desiring the servant to follow her, went down stairs. When she came to the room into which the fellow had entered, she walked boldly in and saw him cowering down in one corner. She presented the pistol at him, and in a menacing tone told him that if he moved or offered any resistance she would shoot him instantly. By this time the honest parish clerk, who probably hearing that his ancient bones would suffer from being exposed to the cold, had waited to put on his clothes, came shivering into the room and seeing the triumphant posture of his mistress, he advanced with more confidence, and Mrs. Beckwith standing by with her pistol, the clerk and the servant bound the thief hand and foot with cords.

He was the next day taken before a magistrate in the neighbourhood and committed. He had it appeared lifted a five-barred gate from its hinges, and brought it across one or two fields for the purpose of using it by way of a ladder to enable him to reach the windows.

### FRELZING.

It is owing to the expansion of water in freezing that rocks and trees often split during intense frosts. According to the calculations of the Florentine academicians, a sphere, or little globe of water only one inch in diameter, expands in freezing with a force superior to the resistance of thirteen and one half tons weight—

opposition would be made to the nomination of this gentleman as the Democratic Candidate for Governor; and that the busy tongue of slander would be in active use on the occasion. Among the ridiculous stories that have been fabricated, is one that Mr. Bryan is friendly to John Binns and Josiah Randall. This has been traced to a pretendedly democratic member of the Legislature; and, altho' the source is a venal one, yet we think it proper to declare our belief that it is an unqualified falsehood; and we most sincerely hope that the friends of Mr. Bryan will, in Convention, call upon those who have published it; or their friends, if any of them should be present, for the evidence of it. The idea that is intended to be conveyed by a "friendship for John Binns," is that Mr. Binns is to be in the confidence of Mr. Bryan in case he should be elected. We are therefore, the better persuaded that it is a gross calumny, for we are impressed with the belief, that Mr. Bryan will enter into no previous arrangements with any man, or set of men. In truth, this is the chief objection to him in the estimation of those who publish these falsehoods.

We are not aware that it is a crime to be on terms of friendship with John Binns; but whether it be so or not, Mr. Bryan entertains, we are confident, neither sentiments of personal hostility for him or any man on earth. This is saying a great deal, indeed; but it is not saying too much: but that Mr. Bryan is in league with John Binns now, or would be governed by him in the discharge of his official duties, we, without any qualification, say is false. We again repeat, that in Convention those who first fabricated this story, will have an opportunity afforded them of substantiating it—and if they do not embrace it, henceforth let them stand convicted of wicked and wilful falsehood.

George Bryan.

It was to be expected, that every

**TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.**  
The London papers by the James Cropper contain the particulars of a most dreadful earthquake in Spain. It happened on the 18th of August, and slight shocks continued to be felt till the 9th of October. Aleppo, Antioch, and every village and detached cottage in that district or province, were in ten or twelve reduced as to heap of stones and rubbish; 20,000 human beings, constituting one-tenth of the population were destroyed, and an equal number maimed or wounded. The shock was experienced at Damascus, Aden and Cyprus. "It was felt at sea so violently within two leagues of Cyprus, that it was thought the ship had grounded. Flashes of fire were perceived at various times throughout the night, resembling the light of the full moon, but at no place has it left a chasm of any extent, although in the low ground slight crevices are every where to be seen, and out of them water issued, but soon after subsided. The awful darkness, the continuance of the most violent shocks at short intervals, the crash of falling walls, the shrieks, the groans, the accents of agony and despair of that long night, cannot be described. The imagination must be left to picture to itself these awful and dreadful magnificent scenes of horror and human suffering."

**A PIRATE CAUGHT.**  
*From the Norfolk Herald, Feb. 7.*  
**A PRIZE TO THE SPARK.**  
Yesterday morning anchored under Sewell's Point, a Spanish schooner called the *Infanta Catalina*, sent in by the United States brig Spark, captain Wilkinson, charged with having committed piracy in plundering the schooner Nancy Eleanor, captain Howell, of Baltimore. From midshipman John Saunders, of the Spark, who has charge of the prize, we learn that about the middle of January, while the Spark was in Havana, captain Howell, of the above schooner, Nancy Eleanor, called on captain Wilkinson, and informed him, that a schooner which had robbed his vessel about two months before was then in the Port of Havana, and that after committing the robbery, her captain had threatened him, that if he knew of his giving information of the robbery to any of our cruisers, he would cut him to pieces if he should ever fall into his hands again. As a representation of these facts to the civil authority would probably have been to no purpose, but might have been attended with ill consequences to captain Howell, none was made. But on the 26th of January, the regular day for the Spark to sail with convoy, the *Infanta Catalina* also got under weigh, and stood to sea, bound to Campeachy. The Spark, with the Nancy Eleanor under convoy, weighed and stood out after her, which she perceiving attempted to run back to port, but was cut off by the Spark, who brought her to, and sent a boat aboard with captain Howell and his mate to ascertain if they could identify any of her people as having been concerned in the robbery. The captain, the boatswain, and several of the crew of the *Infanta Catalina* were immediately recognized by them to be the same who had boarded and robbed the Nancy Eleanor as before stated; and upon their testimony, captain Wilkinson considered it his duty to order the vessel and crew to the United States for trial. She is destined for Baltimore, for the convenience of the witnesses, who belong to that port, and put into Hampton Roads on account of head winds. Midshipman Whittle has also arrived in the prize.

The *Infanta Catalina* is a large clipper built-schooner of about 160 tons, has one long gun a midship, with a number of small arms, and 20 men, 15 of whom are brought in, and the remainder detained on board the Spark. The *Infanta Catalina* spoke on Tuesday evening last, in latitude 37, longitude 74, 15, the brig *Edward* from New York, two days out, who requested to be reported.

### MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

It is our unpleasant duty to give an account of a very horrid event. On the 30th January the wife of Solomon R. Bonboe, of Weissenburg township, Lehigh county, cut off the head of her own child, a infant only 17 days old dressed, and there was much rejoicing with the royalists. Since that time the particulars, we understand, are as follows: Her husband, who had been absent

for a few minutes, found his wife on his return, sitting at the spinning wheel to all appearances very composed; but a small child who stood by the side said to him "Father, mother has cut off the baby's head." At first he paid no attention to this, but the repeated assertion of the child, induced him to look into the cradle, where he found too full proof of the horrid deed—the consternation of the father at this moment can easily be imagined.—On inquiring of his wife, why she had done it, she replied "I had to do it," and she gave the said answer to the coroner's jury, and to other persons, without assigning any other cause.

On Friday, the unfortunate woman was committed to the prison in this town. She had previously shown some symptoms of a disordered state of mind, but opinions and reports are various, and we refrain from saying any more at present, as an account of the trial she is to undergo, will be published. She is the daughter of very respectable parents, and has hitherto had the reputation of a very industrious and peaceable woman. This melancholy occurrence should cause us to recal to mind the salutary admonition: "Watch and pray, lest ye fall into temptation."

### THE PILOT.

Another tale by the author of THE SPY.  
We take pleasure, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, in announcing, as being in preparation for the press, another work from the author of THE SPY, to be entitled "THE PILOT—A TALE OF THE SEA." It is now in such a state of forwardness, that it will be published in March or April.

*Trieste, Dec. 2.*  
Accounts from Calamita, of November 23, states that in the beginning of November a dispute arose between Colotroni and Pietro Bey, about the occupation of Napoli di Romania, which the Pacla of Napoli, it was affirmed, had promised to surrender to him in preference. The Turks in Corinth took advantage of this dispute, which perhaps was the effect of a Turkish stratagem, and succeeded in again supplying the fortress of Napoli di Romania with provisions for two months.

Two thousand Turks with a large convoy, proceed from Corinth to Napoli, but were beaten on their route. The Greek chiefs saw too late that they had nearly been the victims of Turkish cunning which had been thus twice deprived by them of their operation, and were reconciled on a personal interview at Tripolizza on the 13th November.—If they should completely make themselves masters of Napoli di Romania, one half of which is in their hands, the garrison would face hard, their perfidy having highly exasperated the Greeks.

### GIBBON, VOLTAIRE, HUME.

*From the New York American.*  
The following singular facts were stated at a meeting of a public society in Sheffield, England: Gibbon, who in his celebrated History of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, has left an indelible memorial of his genius to the general, resided many years in Switzerland, where with the profits of his works, he purchased a considerable estate. This property has descended to a gentleman who, out of its rents, expended a large sum annually in the promulgation of that very gospel which his predecessor indignantly endeavored to undermine. Voltaire boasted that with one hand he would overthrow that edifice of christianity, which required the hands of the twelve apostles to build up. At this day, the press which he employed at Ferney to print his *opuscules* is actually employed at Geneva in printing the Holy Scriptures. It is a remarkable circumstance, also, that the first provisional meeting for the formation of the Auxiliary Bible Society at Edinburgh, was held in the very room in which Hume died.

New York Feb. 16.  
**LATEST FROM CURACOA.**  
Captain Brown, of the *Tauter*, informs that on the day he left Curacoa, the Spanish sloop of war *Hercules*, and a schooner, had hauled up to Rotter Row, and would, no doubt, be there clear from the elements of Neptune, and their enemies the Patriots, until they are no more. A Dutch sloop of war and a ship had just arrived from Holland in 35 days passage, bringing news of war between France and Spain. There was a report of Curacoa, received via Coro, that Morales had possession of Maracaibo and all account of a very horrid event. On the 30th January the wife of Solomon R. Bonboe, of Weissenburg township, Lehigh county, cut off the head of her own child, a infant only 17 days old dressed, and there was much rejoicing with the royalists. Since that time the particulars, we understand, are as follows: Her husband, who had been absent