

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

\$2 00 per annum, in advance—or
\$2 50, if not paid within the year.
No subscription taken for a less term than six months, and no discontinuance permitted until all arrears are paid. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of a term, will be considered a new engagement.
Advertisements—\$1 00 per square for the three first insertions, and twenty five cents for every subsequent one.

GOLDEN BALL

HOTEL, WEST HIGH STREET, CARLISTE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken that well known tavern stand at the West end of High street, in Carlisle, formerly kept by Mr. Henry Rhoads, and that he is now prepared to accommodate *Drivers, Waggoners, Travellers*, and all others who may favor him with a call, in the very best manner.

His *Table* will be constantly furnished with the best of the country can produce. His *Bar* is supplied with the choicest liquors, and his *Stable* which is large and convenient, will be in charge of a careful and attentive ostler.

He flatters himself that from his experience as an Innkeeper, he will be able to render general satisfaction.

GEORGE SHAFFER.

HARDWARE & GROCERY STORE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has just received from the city of Baltimore, an extensive assortment of merchandise suitable to the present and approaching season, such as

HARDWARE,
consisting of Case Knives and Forks, Spoons, Locks, Butts, Hinges and Screws, Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Duck and Sprigs, Spades & Shovels, Hay and Tack Forks, such as the stones, rakes, &c. &c. Also, superior *American and English Saws.*
He has also on hand an excellent assortment of Patent Family Medicines, such as pills, oils and ointments. Also, all kinds of Essences. He has also on hand Foreign Medicines, such as the Oil of Spike, Oil of Stone and Horse Powders, &c. &c. &c.
He has also on hand an extensive assortment of American Forest and Huddon Oil Stone, suitable for Carpenters and Wood Choppers.
He also has Powder by the Keg, among which is the finest Rifle Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps, and Flint.
He also has an extensive and superior assortment of

China, Glass & Queensware,
twenty per cent cheaper than can be had else where.

GROCERIES.
Rio, St. Domingo, and Java Coffee, New Orleans and Rio Rico Sugar, Orleans and Sugar House Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Rice, Barley, Sassa and Water Crackers, Spices of all kinds, Nuts and Confectioneries, Peas, Raisins, Guts and Almonds and Fruit. Also, Soap and Candles wholesale and retail, at city prices.

LIQUORS.
White, Brandy and Calcutta Rum, Harvest Whisky, Wine and Cider, &c. &c. &c.

TOBACCO.
Connecticut, Roll out Plug, Spanish and Half Spanish Cigars, Macabau, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.

SHOES & BOOTS.
Riding, Gilt and Jockey Whips and Lashes.—Brushes, Bonnets, Painted Buckets, &c. &c.
Carpet Chain of all colors.

The above articles being carefully selected, are offered to customers at the lowest possible prices.
JOHN GRAY, Agent, Carlisle, July 4, 1839.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cumberland county, will be sold on the premises on Friday the 6th of September, 1839, a first rate

FARM,
part of the estate of Henry Longnecker, dec'd, situate in Allen township, Cumberland county, about 2 miles from Shepherds town, bounded by lands of May McGowen, Geo. Crist, Abraham Wegener, and others, containing about 120 **ACRES**, 100 acres of which is cleared, the balance covered with timber. The improvements are a two story stone **HOUSE**, a **BARN** and the necessary outbuildings. Also to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the 10th of September, 1839, at the residence of H. Longnecker, dec'd.

DR. J. C. NEFF, SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Carlisle and its vicinity that he has Artificial Teeth in the most approved manner. He also scales, plugs and separates teeth to best decay.
Dr. N. prepares a tooth powder, which whitens the teeth, without injuring the enamel, colors the gums a fine red and refreshes the mouth. The tooth ache will be cured, in most cases, without extracting, and an advantage wash is prepared for healing sore gums and fastening the teeth.
Ladies and gentlemen are requested to call and examine his collection of Porcelain or Incurable teeth, which will never decay or change color, and are free from all unpleasant odour, durable and well adapted for chewing, which will be inserted in the best manner and at fair prices.
Persons wishing Dr. N. to call at their dwellings will please to leave a line at his residence, No. 7 Empire Row, when he will punctually attend to every call in the neighborhood. From a long and successful practice, he hopes to give general satisfaction.
Carlisle, Aug. 1, 1839.

NOTICE

I hereby give that letters testamentary on the late will and testament of John Snyder, late of Allen township, Cumberland county, deceased, were this day issued by the Register in and for said county, to the subscriber, the executor named in the said will, who resides in Monroe township in the said county. All persons having claim or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are hereby requested to make known the same with delay, and those indebted to the said estate to pay to me on or before the 31st day of September next.

ARNOLD & CO.

At their New Store in **Mechanicsburg**, have just received a large assortment of summer goods, consisting of Cassimeres, Drilling, Linen and Hempen Cards, Nankens, &c. &c.
July, 25 1839.

American Volunteer.

BY G. SANDERSON & E. CORNMAN.

"OUR COUNTRY—RIGHT OR WRONG."

[AT TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.]

Whole No. 1310.

Carlisle, Pa. Thursday September 5, 1839.

New Series—Vol. 4, No. 12.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 14th of September next, in the borough of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, all the following property to wit:

One Lot of Ground,
Lot No. 1, being part of lot No. 5, fronting on the south side of Main street, thirty nine feet wide and one hundred and fifty five and a half feet deep to a contemplated alley; whereon is erected a two story

BRICK HOUSE,
twenty four feet in front and thirty feet deep back, with a good cellar underneath, and would be suitable for a store house—also a number of choice apple trees on said lot.

Another Lot of Ground,
Lot No. 2, being parts of lots No. 5 and 6, fronting on the south side of Main street and adjoining lot No. 2 on the west, fifty three feet wide and one hundred and fifty five and a half feet deep to said contemplated alley, whereon also is erected a two story

BRICK HOUSE
twenty six feet in front and thirty feet deep back, with a cellar underneath, and a good oven attached to it—also a cistern close to the kitchen, and a number of choice fruit trees on said lot.

Also, another Lot of Ground,
Lot No. 3, being part of lot No. 6, fronting on the south side of Main street, and adjoining lot No. 2 on the west, fifty three feet wide and one hundred and fifty five and a half feet deep to the aforesaid alley—the improvements are a Garden with an elegant grape vine and a goodly number of first rate fruit trees on said lot.

Also, another Lot of Ground,
Lot No. 4, being part of lot No. 5, fronting on the north side of Locust street, forty four feet wide and one hundred and thirty eight feet deep to the above mentioned alley, whereon is erected a frame weatherboarded Stable, and a number of choice apple trees on said lot.

Also, two other Lots of Ground,
Lots No. 5 and 6, on the west of No. 4, fronting on the north side of Locust street, each forty four feet wide and one hundred and thirty eight feet deep to the aforesaid alley, being parts of lots No. 9 and 6, with a number of choice apple trees on said lots.

Also, two other Lots of Ground,
Lots No. 5 and 6, as designated in the town plat by Brenner and Lease, fronting on the south side of Main street, each forty three and a half feet wide and two hundred feet deep to South's alley, whereon is erected a two story **Framed House**, weatherboarded, about eighteen feet wide and about twenty six feet back, with a cellar underneath it, and a two story brick House, weatherboarded, and a cellar under it, with a Kitchen attached thereto, also a frame shop weatherboarded and plastered inside, suitable for a silver smith shop, and likewise a good frame stable, weatherboarded, and also a number of elegant fruit trees on said lots. The above two lots will be sold together or divided into sundry lots to suit purchasers.

Also, another Lot of Ground,
Lot No. 18, designated by Brenner and Lease, as aforesaid, fronting on the south side of Locust street, forty nine feet wide and one hundred and ninety three feet deep along Arch alley to St. John's alley, whereon is erected a two story **BRICK HOUSE,**
about twenty four feet in front and eighteen feet deep, and has an elegant bake oven and a cistern on it—also, a first rate grape vine and sundry young fruiting trees.

Also, another Lot of Ground,
No. 19, designated as aforesaid, fronting on the south side of Locust street, fifty nine feet wide and one hundred and ninety three feet deep to St. John's alley, whereon is erected a one and a half story **BRICK SHED**, about sixteen feet square, suitable for a kitchen, and sundry choice apple trees.

Also, three other Lots of Ground,
Nos. 20, 21 and 22, designated as aforesaid, fronting on the south side of Locust street, each forty nine feet wide and one hundred and ninety three feet deep to St. John's alley, with a good number of first rate apple trees on said lots.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day when due attendance will be given and terms of sale made known by

JOHN RUPP, Assignee of Jacob Styler, August 8, 1839.

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of MICHAEL QUIGLEY, late of the borough of Carlisle, deceased.
TAKE NOTICE that I will hold an Inquisition on a writ of Partition and Valuation on the premises late of Michael Quigley, dec'd, on Friday the 6th day of September, 1839, at 10 o'clock, P. M. where all interested may attend.

JOHN MYERS, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Aug. 15, 1839.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, Executor of the late will and testament of Samuel Roby, late of East Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on Saturday the 7th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following real estate, to wit:

Two Lots of Ground,
situate in Hagst. wa. Silver Spring, township, Nos. 1 & 14 in the additional plan of said town. Attendance will be given and terms made known on the day of sale by

JOHN RUPP, Executor. East Pennsborough, Aug. 8, 1839.

CARLISTE FEMALE SEMINARY.

MRS. BROWN and Mad. Dr. ST. OMER, respectfully inform the public that the **CARLISTE FEMALE SEMINARY** will be re-opened on the 31st day of September next.

Silk, Scotch Gingham & Cotton
Gambrell is and a large assortment of plain and figured Parasols for sale by

ARNOLD & Co., At their store in Mechanicsburg.

Estate of Frederick Hoover, deceased.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Frederick Hoover, late of Millin township, Cumberland county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in North Middleton township in said county, he hereby gives notice to all persons in any way indebted to said estate to make payment immediately without delay properly claimed, for settlement.

ASA F. SMITH, Adm'r. July, 25 1839.

From the Bedford Gazette.

To the People of Bedford County. A sketch of the events which took place at Harrisburg, during the session of 1838-9.

No. 3.
FELLOW CITIZENS:
It is perhaps unnecessary to state that Constitutionally the Senate consists of 33 members and the House of 100 members.—In order to carry out the design of the conspirators, it was necessary to obtain a majority in joint ballot and in both branches. If they had the majority in joint ballot they could elect their Treasurer and U. States Senator, but they would be curbed in most of the rest of their factious schemes, if a Republican majority existed in either branch—such as withholding the legal returns, and thus excluding Porter from his seat—appropriating fifteen or sixteen millions of dollars to useless Rail Roads and Canals, and increasing the capital of the Bank of the United States to fifty thousand dollars, and thus impart to that institution an uncontrollable power over the destinies of our country.

In the House there were 56 democrats legally elected, and 44 whigs and anti-masons. This state of parties gave us a majority of 12—the Senate had a vacillating majority of 3—consequently the democrats had in joint ballot a certain majority of nine. In the Senate the seats of the members from the 8th district were contested, as was also the seat of one member from the third district, and two from the second district. The object of each party was to secure the admission of their respective friends. But Burrows held the returns, and nothing like the observance of justice or law could be looked for from such a man. He therefore, in accordance with his character presented to the Speaker of the Senate, the spurious returns which excluded Brown and Stevenson, and withheld the legal returns by which they were elected.

The Senate sat at night. The Hall was crowded to overflowing. Among the men assembled was the Ritter Phalanx drawn from the public works.

The men employed on the public works have become an organized body which can be wielded at will by any administration wicked enough to employ their hirelings against the people, and they have become so insolent and arrogant that they think the Legislature is bound to appropriate money to useless public works in order to keep them in employment, and have even threatened the Legislature with bringing down the laborers on the public works to enforce certain appropriations. The Superintendents, Engineers, Supervisors and Contractors are an organized body whose interference in the politics of the State as a body ought, and must, be restricted. The riots and violation of law which took place at the Millers-town district, in Adams county, in Halifax, Dauphin, in Morris district, Huntingdon, in Youngstown, Lycoming, where the Canal and Rail Road men could over-power the farmers and mechanics, forms a proof undeniable of my assertion. There are some exceptions to the general rule, but there are very few.

This array of contractors, &c. was met by men from the county of Philadelphia and others from the surrounding counties adjoining Dauphin. When the clerk attempted to read the spurious returns, considerable emotion was observed in the Senate Hall.—So much so that some of the weak nerves became alarmed. I believe some persons exclaimed "we will have our rights." The Antimasonic prints attach to the exclamation "for blood!" I cannot vouch however for the truth of the latter assertion. It is certain however that the confusion became so great that the Speaker, Charles B. Penrose, hastily abandoned the Chair and appointed another Speaker pro tem, and retreated behind the desk. Stevens and Burrows had been drilling the Senate for hours, and now sought refuge with their colleague the Speaker.—But shortly their fears overcame them, although those fears were excited by themselves—"conscience makes cowards of us all." They therefore determined to effect a retreat and they escaped out of the back window of the Senate Chamber. Because it is too perilous a descent for their vaulting ambition to leap out of the window, they crept out by the lamp-lighters ladder. Inasmuch as I profess to narrate the facts as they occurred, I must differ in opinion with those who think that they jumped out. They took a more deliberate and less dangerous mode of escaping from fancied danger. One of their partizans wore a dark and athletic down, and took the lamp-lighter from its usual place in the vestibule and secured it against the back window of the Senate Chamber, and thus the frightened statesmen reached terra firma.—I dare say not without soiling their dress. And here their pilgrimage began. Burrows took up and pursued a devious course. As described to me it was quite as circuitous and doubling as that of the Gypsy Herald when Charles the Bold, set his dogs on him. We heard no more of this Hero until he was figuring in Lancaster, pleading for recruits to take the Capital. How he managed to pass from Harrisburg to Lancaster without being recognized, is a mystery which is not yet solved. I attribute it to the instinctive power of man to make himself when under an extreme state of trepidation.

However, let that be as it may, certain it is the tier clambered out of the Senate Chamber by means of the lamp-lighters ladder. When the lamp-lighter, at the usual time, went to extinguish his lamps, the ladder was not set, and the lamps burned as long as there was oil in them. I am not certain that Penrose, Burrows, and Stevens ought not to pay for the extra oil which was consumed on that extraordinary occasion. The lamp-lighter did not recover his ladder until mid-day on the fifth, and he exasperated the absconded not a little for depriving him of his ladder and obstructing him in the discharge of his very important duties.

After they had thus descended, and Burrows had taken care of himself as above described, Penrose and Stevens, like the Siamese Twins, adhered to each other, and if the course they took is accurately described by Stevens before the Committee, it must have been a tortuous one, of no common grade or curvature. However they wandered into a thorn bush and had to back out a little—it is not the first or last time they have had to back out. They blundered on, holding each others arms, fancying every tree in the enclosure an armed Democrat, or Copy Greer with his red coat, until they effected a passage over the fence, when, bidding each other farewell, Penrose escaped to Carlisle, and Stevens to Wilson's cellar, where I leave him for the present in all the grandeur of unenviable solitude.

Not so with Penrose. He was transferred to Carlisle by a Locomotive, where he immediately set about prosecuting his treasonable designs by military force. In company with Gen. Samuel Alexander he waited on Commodore Elliott near 12 at night, and they three called on Capt. Sumner who commanded a party of Dragoons stationed at Carlisle, and requested him immediately to march his men to Harrisburg to suppress the "infuriated mob" and restore the unchained Speaker to his chair, and sustain law and order by the application of the sabre.—Capt. Sumner is not deficient in knowledge of military duty and withal is a man of sound sense. He very promptly and very properly declined interfering in the matter, and though strongly urged, he answered he could not move his troops without an order from the Secretary at War, or a superior military officer, and he recognized no power in a Naval officer to command him.

Thus foiled in his attempt in that quarter the wandering Speaker of the Senate was again thrown on his beam ends. He exclaimed, in the bitterness of heart which might be expected from a man whose air of castles had suddenly exploded, and left him in all the sad reality of truth, like epitome of Adhemar, when addressing the Roman Senate: "Oh! cruel reverse of fortune! Whither—oh whither shall I fly? If I return to the Senate Chamber my chair is beset by an "infuriated mob." What can I expect but that Copy Greer and the other ruffians who wear red comforts round their necks, should stand to imbrue in my blood those hands, which are now reeking with the blood of other innocents. I know not where to fly for refuge or assistance. From my own family, friends, and party I have no expectations. I must throw myself on the resources of my own great mind." He then ordered the 11th Division, P. M. under the command of Major General Alexander, to be prepared at a moment's warning to march on 56 unarmed men who were in the peaceful exercise of their legitimate representative duties, and retired to brood over the disturbances which, as a traitor, he had aided to bring on the Commonwealth, and which brought us to the verge of a civil war. The intention of those men, Penrose, Burrows and Stevens to retain their power in the State even at the expense of the blood of our people, the desolation of our farms, and the conflagration of our towns and cities, ought and will receive the profound condemnation of every lover of his country.

The execution of all good men must pursue even to the last breath men sufficiently infamous to imagine such a work of destruction—and it is most extraordinary that notwithstanding they had cut out such a field of havoc, slaughter, and desolation for others, they are all three notoriously destitute of personal courage, and at least not possessing Pennsylvania birth, and neither of them possessing a claim to Pennsylvania feelings. They ought to be looked upon as the EXERCISE OF ATHENS and prohibited from every office of trust, profit, and emolument in the Commonwealth. That a great number, comprising a population of a million and a half of souls, should have their peace disturbed by such frantic men is a matter which merits and receives the deep malediction of every lover of law and order in the United States. Besides, if I am correctly informed, this diabolical plot, had some connexion with the Whigs of New York, who rally under the standard of a certain writer who assumes the signature of "SIDNEY," and the principles of a monarchist, of which I shall speak in another number.

Immediately after the precipitate retreat of Penrose, &c. the Senate adjourned on 4th of December, 1838—but not so their consequences. I had hoped that an abler pen than mine would seize upon this important subject—unnask it in all its details in its deformities, now that they are fresh in the memory of men, as a beacon to shallow conspirators who do not know the opinions of the people, and who falsely imagine they are to be led by untruth, or terrified by military violence—the safety of the country requires we should guard against such men, and never entrust those with power and office by whom they have been abused and converted to the worst purposes. What I recurd may serve to aid an author who will narrate the facts and develop the plot in all its ramifications, and thus place on the journals of the country the memorable events of the Session of 1838-9, and strip the domino and vizor from men who wished to change our Republican form of Government, and deliver our beautiful country to all the horrors of a civil war, while at the same time he will do justice to the brave men, who, though unarmed, successfully resisted military aggression, and, by the power of truth and the firmness of the soul, sustained the laws and constitution of the land unimpaired.

Inasmuch as this article is drawn to a greater length than I expected, I will reserve the relation of the events of the 5th of December for my next.

Your fellow citizen,

THOS. B. MELWEE.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

SILK.

We some time since grouped together a number of paragraphs, in relation to the Silk Culture in various sections of the country.—The subject possesses interest for a large portion of the community, and it is our intention, therefore, to serve up from time to time, all the information that reaches us from authentic sources, with the object, as far as possible, of showing the progress and prospect of this laudable enterprise throughout the United States. According to the official statement published in our paper of Saturday last, silk goods to the amount of \$22,862,171 were imported into this country in 1836, while in 1838, the amount did not exceed \$9,312,338. The former it should be remembered, was the great year of over-trading. It is impossible with our present intelligence, to form any thing like a correct estimate as to the amount, invested in silk culture in this country, at this time; but if we take all the Mulcaulis trees, the cocones and manufactures into consideration, it cannot fall short of several millions of dollars. It is quite important, therefore, to ascertain the real condition of the matter, and the actual prospect throughout the country.

The information we have heretofore given has served to strengthen the impression that silk can be cultivated in this country not only successfully but profitably. The experiment is now in progress, and we trust sincerely that the result may realize the expectations of the most sanguine. It is right to add, that while we have hopes, and while our information thus far is of the most cheering character, we have also apprehensions. That is to say, we fear that some who have entered into the business are too sanguine, will not devote sufficient time and attention to the subject, and hence will experience disappointment. Those who do persevere, and pursue their operations with a thorough knowledge as to the proper treatment of the worm, who exercise patience, skill and assiduity, will no doubt be fully successful. We perceive that in Georgia, cocoons of the second crop had been produced as early as the 28th of last month.— They were made in 23 or 24 days, from the commencement of feeding the worms, or one week less than the time occupied in the first feeding. The Athens Banner considers the practicability of making two crops of silk, as having been successfully tested, and indulges in hopes as to a third crop. The Charleston Couriers say that several persons in that state have planted the morus multicaulis cuttings this season. Also, that a number of individuals are engaged in the culture of silk. At one cocoonery 40,000 worms fed on the native mulberry, had been raised from one ounce of eggs. They had all finished spinning, passed through the chrysalis state, and laid 5,000,000 of eggs. The whole matter had been accomplished in six weeks. A specimen of the raw silk from the cocoons, is described as fine and beautiful.

The Frederick, Md. Examiner, states that Messrs. Jenks and Ramsburg, of that place have gone into the business with more than ordinary energy. They are just completing the feeding of a very large number of worms. The morus alba was made use of. Their cocoonery is described as very extensive.— We trust that our friends of the Examiner will endeavor to obtain some further particulars. The question possesses interest in a National point of view, and every thing calculated to throw light upon it, may be said to be important. The number of trees now in progress within a few miles of Philadelphia, must be very large. One hundred thousand, it is said, will be raised in the borough of Doylestown; while at least 2,000,000 of worms are, or shortly will be, spinning in that immediate neighborhood.—

The Wilmington Journal mentions an extensive cocoonery in that town, under the auspices of Mr. Zebra Ferris. Some of his cocoons are described as very large, taking only 115 to the pound.—They are from the Tyson white worms. We shall refer to the subject again, as opportunity offers, and in the mean time shall be glad to receive any information upon the matter.—A number of our citizens, we are aware, have gone into the business pretty extensively, and are, perhaps, well qualified to speak upon the subject from actual experience.

Since the above was prepared, we have met with an article in the National Gazette, from which we copy the following paragraphs. The picture is rather discouraging, but if the statements are incorrect, they can and no doubt will be refuted.

"In a Philadelphia paper there were published a short time ago the names of a considerable number of persons who fed silk worms last summer in different parts of the Union, and with many of them the numbers they fed were given. As this publication was designed to encourage the friends of the business, it is most probable these included all the largest numbers, and they amounted altogether to about 4,000,000.—If we allow 1,000,000 for those whose names only were given, and assume 1,000,000 to have been fed in small parcels over the country, of which the editor had not heard, or which were not trifling to notice, we shall have 6,000,000 as the whole number fed in the U. States last year. Each 100 lbs. of worms will consume on a full estimate, 50 lbs. of leaves; 500,000 lbs. will therefore sustain 6,000,000. I have seen it stated by one who fed from Mulcaulis of the first year's growth, that each tree will produce half a pound of leaves, but we will say a quarter for safety. 5,000,000 worms will then require 1,200,000 trees to sustain them. It has been admitted by those interested in reporting the number as small as possible, that there were 8,000,000 in the country last autumn. On comparing this with the 1,200,000 it will be seen that we had last year more than twice as many trees as were required for all the worms that were raised in the United States."

On a very high estimate the number of worms now feeding, and to be fed this season may be supposed about 80,000,000. I think

no enthusiast would say more. For this purpose we want by the above calculation 6,000,000 trees. How many have we? Tenfold is considered a small average increase for the Multicaulis. There were last year 3,000,000; there must consequently be 30,000,000 at present. According to this, there are now growing in the United States five times as many trees as are required to sustain all the worms to be fed on the present year! And such will be the relative increase from year to year.

There is great speculation in eggs too.—They have risen, says a late publication, from 10 to 840 per ounce during the present season. What a golden opportunity! But how many will we have. There are as supposed about 50,000,000 worms to be fed this summer. The eggs command so high a price that it is more than likely every body will prefer them to silk, for at 50 cents an ounce, they would be far more profitable. But say one half the worms will be allowed to produce one hundred eggs; so that the very least one hundred fold, so that we shall have the coming autumn 5,000,000,000 eggs in the market, just ten times as many as will be required for next year's feeding, supposing five times as many worms to be raised as we have this year. So much for demand and supply. Is it not surprising that, with this information before him, an one in his sober senses should think for a moment of speculating any longer in Morus Multicaulis or Silk Worms' Eggs.

They are very thrifty, and if the price should be as high as those of our craft who manage the scenes say it will, I shall probably make a profit of many thousand dollars. But I hope no one will be deceived. These are not real prospects. Let them be examined with the scrutinizing eye of plain common sense, and it will be perceived they are nothing but paper and paint."

INTERESTING SURGICAL OPERATION.

Dr. Warner the Professor of Surgery at the Richmond College, Virginia, has performed interesting surgical operations in two cases of congenital deformity of the feet.—The tendons, whose contraction occasioned the deformity, were severed, and the two parts united in the formation a new and perfectly sound tendon. The Richmond Compiler gives this report of the cases.

The first of the two cases operated for by Dr. Warner, was that form of a club foot termed by medical writers Talipes Equinus; the subject a son of a highly respectable gentleman of Albemarle, of about ten years of age. The deformity consisted in the complete extension of the foot, so that the heel was elevated at least three inches above the ground, whilst the foot was turned slightly inwards, and rested upon the outer edge of the toes. The operation consisted in the complete section of the tendo Achilles, which immediately remedied the deformity, so that there now remains no disparity between the two feet.

The second case was a double club-foot, styled Talipes Varus Verus. The patient was a young man aged twenty years. The feet turned inwards, so that the toes of each foot pointed to the angle of the other. They were turned completely over, the weight of the body resting on the top of each during the upright position. It was necessary in this case to cut, in addition to the tendo Achilles, the long flexor muscle of the great toe, and the common flexor of the lesser toes. Notwithstanding the aggravated character of this deformity, immediately after the operation, the toes were directed forwards, the foot elongated, and at this time the weight of the body rested upon the sole of the foot.

The operations were performed in a very neat manner. None of the incisions occasioned an office more than a quarter of an inch in length. Ingenuity and care are requisite in applying the compressing apparatus, and keeping the limb in proper position, until a cure is effected, and Dr. Warner has shown skill in the manner in which he has performed this very important part of his office.—We understand there are two other cases of club foot to be operated for at the College.

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

We are pained to be compelled to state that the late English papers furnish further details of distress and starvation, in various sections of Ireland. A letter from a clergyman was read in the House of Commons, a short time ago, which stated that the misery of the people of Newport in the county of Mayo, was frightful to think of. Mr. O'Connell said that owing to the failure of a second potato crop, the people were on the very verge of starvation. He spoke with a knowledge of the state of things in Kerry, in which county the gentry had made every sacrifice and done all they could to alleviate the sufferings of their poor neighbors. The case was of that pressing nature that it was absolutely necessary that something should be done in the way of relief without the least delay.

Mr. Sejanct Jackson said that he had received four letters on this subject from Brandon and its neighborhood, and mentioned one fact only; it appeared that, of a population of 7,000 persons, there were 3,000 in a state bordering on starvation, and 1,000 utterly destitute. A very small amount of relief from the government, promptly administered, would save great numbers of the population from perishing.—*Phila. Inq.*

TARBOX SHEEP.—A gentleman, who keeps a large flock of sheep, assures us that during the season for grazing he gives his sheep tar at the rate of a gill a day to every 20 sheep. He puts the tar in troughs, sprinkles a little salt over it, and the sheep consume it eagerly. This preserves their front growth, and is supposed to be a specific against the rot.

ROBUKE WITH SUIT WEARERS.—It is suggested that when a man is dressed in a suit of clothes, he should be careful to have the clothes made in a way that will be comfortable and durable. A man who is careless of his dress, will find it difficult to attract attention or respect.

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