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DO YOU WANT WHISKERS!
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE!
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LEGAL.
IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
In the matter of the Estate of JAMES DUFFY, dec'd.
The Auditor appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ANN DUFFY, Administratrix of the estate of James Duffy, deceased, and report distribution of the balance remaining in her hands, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, June 12, A. D. 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 1232 South FOURTH Street, opposite Library, Philadelphia.
my31 fmw 5t JOHN HANNA, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WM. CONNER, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of ISAAC PARTRIDGE, Administrator of the estate of WM. CONNER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, June 10, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 139 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. DAVID WEBSTER, Auditor.
my31-fmw5t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
In the matter of the Estate of PETER LAGUERENNE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ELIZA B. LAGUERENNE, JOHN THOMAS, and CHARLES DUFILH, executors of the last will and testament of Peter Laguerenne, deceased, and report distribution of the balance remaining in their hands, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 11th, A. D. 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 1102½ South FOURTH Street, opposite Library, Philadelphia. JOHN HANNA, Auditor.
my31-fmw 5t

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GENUINE PREPARATION.
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EXTRACT BUCHU
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
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Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
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The most eminent Physicians; endorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen. Governors of States, Judges, the Press, and all who use it—everywhere—evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection. IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM. It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit; and depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering Humanity with entire confidence.
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Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron, and others.
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MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
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Is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in its action, and free from all injurious Properties. Cures at Little Expense.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
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If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office, or store.
TRY ONE BOTTLE.
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HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,
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EXTRACT BUCHU,
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE:
We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Buchu is composed of Buchus, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected by a competent Druggist, and are of the best quality.
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H. T. HELMBOLD.
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.
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Where all Letters must be addressed.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S."
TAKE NO OTHER.
NOTE.—Depot No. 104 South Tenth street. Send, call, or write at once. The medicine, adapted to each and every case, WILL BE PREPARED, if necessary, entitling the patient to the benefit of advice, and a speedy and permanent cure.
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A PERFECT CURE OF ANY OF THE DISEASES OR DISTURBANCES ARISING FROM IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c., WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES HAVE FAILED, IS THE CONSTANT AND HIGHEST GRATIFICATION OF THE PROPRIETOR TO PRODUCE.
mw18 tuwfm OR NO PAY.

The Press.

VOL. 4.—NO. 268. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1861. TWO CENTS.

The Press.

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1861.

Count de Montalembert.

[We are indebted to a Correspondent at Washington for the following personal and critical sketch of a leading French publicist, whose pamphlet on the "Indian Debate," (in which, under cover of a eulogy of England, he eloquently assailed the despotism of Napoleon III.,) attracted much attention at the close of 1858, and who, a year later, in "Pie IX. et la France, en 1849 et 1859," again boldly showed his antagonism to the Napoleonic rule. Count de Montalembert has just issued another *brochure*, entitled "The Monks of the West," which promises to be as much talked of as any of his previous fulminations.—ED.]

COUNT MONTALEMBERT.

"*Le droit de tout dire entraine le devoir de tout entendre.*"
MONTALEMBERT.

Montalembert is a queer compound; a Jesuit, a democratic aristocrat. By this, I mean no disparagement to the great man. His originality, or more properly, his singularity, consists in a strange mixture of Catholicism, Liberalism, and Anglicism. He is an aristocrat by birth; he is a Jesuit by education. In all his political and religious changes, he has continued to be a man of integrity and a polished gentleman. That is more than can be said of Mr. Veuillot.

Charles Forbes Montalembert, the subject of the present sketch, was born in Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, in March, 1810. His father was French Ambassador to the Swedish Court. He had been a colonel under Louis XVIII.; Minister to Stuttgart; and Peer of France. His mother was an English woman of noble birth. She was one of those severe old dames who boxed her children to make them remember what she told them. I believe the practice of slapping children, and whipping them for the most trivial misdemeanors, is now out of fashion, in good society, in France. It seems, however, to have once been the practice in Italy; for we are told the Benvenuto Cellini's father used to slap his son's jaws, to make him remember what was told him.

Our hero, then, is half English, not only by birth but by education. That must account for his predilection for every thing English.

His grandfather, who died in Paris, in 1800, had attempted to introduce a new plan of fortifications His ancestors were from Poitou, and had distinguished themselves under Louis XII. and Francis the First.

The young Charles Forbes, animated by the courage of his grandparents, who fought with the sword, began his campaign, with the pen for a weapon, astride the old horse of Roman Catholicism.

One of the most important questions that sprung up, after 1830, was the union of Catholicism and Republicanism. What torrents of eloquence have been wasted on this exhaustless theme!

The immortal Lamennais was among the first to agitate the subject. That terrible priest, who had refused a Cardinal's hat from Leo XII., in 1824, and who might have been the real Pope of democracy, conceived the idea of a gigantic theocracy, in which the new theories of Socialism were strangely mingled. Kings and lords were not known in this arrangement; the sovereign People were to govern themselves in everything temporal, while the Pope was to be their spiritual and despotic sovereign. Such was the theory of the new government, according to Father Lamennais.

The organ of this new and formidable association was established on the 18th of October, 1830. It was called the *Avenir*. The directors were—Lamennais, the Abbé Lacordaire, (afterwards a Dominican friar,) the Abbe Gerbet, M. Cazalès, and the young Charles F. de Montalembert, soon to become Peer of France by the death of his father. This new paper caused a great sensation in the religious world. The war against the French Church and against the University was commenced, and it has been kept up, to this day, by Montalembert. At first, liberty of instruction was preached in the name of democracy: it is quite different at present.

Lamennais was faithful to the people's cause till his death. His colleagues have departed from his principles.

Montalembert brought all the fervor of youth to the work.

At twenty, we fear nothing; and when Position and Fortune are added to Youth, its knows no obstacles. Thus, our hero was not satisfied with preaching freedom of instruction; he must put it into practice. In conjunction with Conx, and Lacordaire, on the 29th of April, 1832, he opened a public school, for poor children, without a license from Government. They began with about twenty scholars, in the Rue des Beaux Arts, Paris. In a few days the police dispersed the scholars, arrested the teachers, and brought them before the competent authorities. In the meantime, Montalembert's father had died, and left him a title and a fortune. He took advantage of this circumstance to claim the jurisdiction of the Chamber of Peers.

At that time it was considered a good fortune for the head of a party or sect to be tried before a supreme tribunal. Our trio made use of all the advantages to be derived from such notoriety.

Not satisfied with the speech of his counsel in the case, Montalembert took up his own defence and made a powerful argument in favor of his Free School, as he called it.

The culprits were let off with a small fine. But Pope Gregory XVI. was more severe on the accused than the French Roues of Louis Philippe. They were summoned to Rome. The encyclical letter of August 15, 1832, condemned the doctrines of the *Avenir*, and ordered its suppression. Montalembert, Lacordaire, and Lamennais had to yield before such authority. The latter did it very unwillingly, and, as a compensation, he shortly after published that astounding pamphlet entitled *Paroles d'un Croyant*.

After that, Montalembert gave up the idols of his youth, and though he continued to use the word *liberty*, it sounded strangely in his mouth.

We remember the concluding words of one of his speeches in the Chamber of Peers: "We are the children of the Crusaders, and we will never give up to the atheistic believers in Voltaire."

This crusade against the University lasted for ten years. Jesuits have no political opinions apart from their religion; they generally side with the party in power, and the interests of the Society is their sole rule of conduct.

Montalembert wrote much and spoke much. He writes better than he speaks. He began by reading his speeches; next, he committed them to memory and learned to declaim them; and, finally, he managed to speak from a few notes. This shows that he was not an orator by nature, but by study.

In 1836, the year after his admission to a seat in the Chamber of Peers, he published his famous *History of Saint Elizabeth of Hungary*. It was on a journey to Germany, that he got the materials for that nice little romance. During a winter in the Island of Madeira, where he had gone with his invalid wife, he began the *History of St. Bernard*. Previous to that time, however, he wrote a pamphlet entitled *Vandalism and Catholicism in the Fine Arts*. Anterior to 1843, he also published a translation of Adam Mickiewicz's *Polish Pilgrims*.

Thus we see our hero is a politico-romantic religionist. Like a sentimental young poet, he wears his hair long; his face is pale, though full, and his manners and habits are quite eccentric, with all this.

Catholicism in the Nineteenth Century was published in 1852, and *The Political Future of England* about the same time. *Pius the Ninth and Lord Palmerston* is just out. Montalembert is chief contributor to *The Correspondant*, an excellent Catholic review.

On his return from Madeira, in 1844, he made three speeches in the Chamber of Peers, which placed him at the head of the Catholic party. These discourses were on the liberty of the Church, of instruction, and of the monastic orders. His speech on the annexation of Cracow was a fine piece of eloquence, as well as that on Swiss affairs, delivered in 1848.

Our readers certainly have not forgotten that singular romance, in which our hero says that Napoleon the First did not die at St. Helena; that he is living yet, and ruling over the French nation!

He might as well have supposed that Napoleon never lived at all as to have invented such a parable. If Napoleon were living, perhaps he would have acted as the book says, but it is making fun of the public to give them such books.

According to Montalembert's theory the French people are in search of liberty of instruction. My opinion is they are in search of happiness, and they want institutions consistant with their ideas of happiness. It might be difficult to make out *what* they want; but I am sure they don't want the feudal oligarchy which Montalembert offers them under the title of a limited monarchy. He admires the Roman Republic. Did not the French Democrats of 1793 try that kind of rule with sad success? There was no difference between the barons of the middle ages and the Roman Senators. Neither represented the people's interests.

Montalembert adheres to the same principle in his admiration of the English aristocracy. The strength of the Roman Republic was in its aristocracy, just as the noble classes of England constitute its chief support at present.

Montalembert says he is not a Jesuit, yet he wants to identify the Jesuits with the Catholics.

"The Catholic party" is a favorite expression of his. Who but a Jesuit would think of organizing a party to establish schools in the provinces and newspapers in every department? We suspect that our hero would like to have a Cardinal's cap, or the tiara itself! He is such an ambitious Catholic he wants to conquer for the Church more than the Church wants. His ambition is evidently to effect the omnipotence of the Holy See; but, alas! how chagrined he is to be confined to the small territory of the *Agro Romano!*

We believe, with M. Montalembert, that it is the interest of France to support the Catholic religion; but we believe, also, that she is bound to tolerate other religions.

We believe the only way to relieve the Pope from political agitations, is to take away his temporal power. Human and Divine things should not be mixed. Let the Supreme Pontiff (the *Pontifex Maximus* of the medals) exercise his spiritual dominion to an unlimited extent, and let the things of this world alone. Then we will know the true interpretation of the Gospel text. "Your kingdom is not of this world." Then there will be no conflict of civil and canon laws; the Church and State will exist separately, for the benefit of both.

The seat of the Pope will not then be any more in Rome than in Paris or Vienna; but in Jerusalem itself, near the tomb of Jesus Christ. The boldest thinkers must renounce their chimera of a theocracy; that is, a government in which the Church and State are united. The whole of Europe now abjures such a doctrine, and we must not take it up in the face of the world!

Montalembert quotes the Papal address of 29th April, 1848, as the most glorious act of Pius the Ninth, during his whole reign. He says that Courcelles, at Gaeta, was the ambassador of all honest Frenchmen. He reproaches England for sending her twenty ships to Greece, in the Pacifico affair.

In fact, he condemns the world because it does not act as *he* wants it!

If *religious orders* are recalled, why not revive all other orders? Knights of Malta, Templars, and Knights-errant. The appearance of a man in a complete coat of mail would not be more strange to our population than a monk in his odd dress.

Montalembert had an extravagant admiration for Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish Catholic champion and political agitator. He had a mass celebrated for the repose of his soul, on the 10th of February, 1848 in the Church of Notre Dame. In less than a fortnight after this event, the Republic which he had predicted was proclaimed from the balcony of the Hotel de Ville. Our crusader gave in his adhesion to the new form of Government. He was elected to the National Assembly from the Department of Doubs. He made his first speech in this body on the 22d of June, 1848, and his principles were made more manifest than during the reign of Louis Philippe. Montalembert, and a host of other members who had wasted much time in making declarations of love to the Goddess of Liberty, now discharged her, as they would have discharged a faithless maid servant! In fact, Liberty is just like a woman, every lover exalts her in his imagination, till he gets possession of her, and then he is soon undeceived, and satiated. Thus it was with the Republic of 1848; as it always happens, no admirer found the little love of a liberty, of which he had so often dreamed, exactly suited to him.

Montalembert, not finding *his* Liberty robed in black, with a school mistress' cap on her head, as the Jesuits had pictured her, became one of the most zealous members of that famous Poitiers-street committee. This happened while he was a member of the Constituent Assembly. He was then elected to the Legislative Assembly from the same Department. He had to submit to the consequences of the 2d of December. He protested at first; but, after he was put on the Impeaching Committee, withdrew his protest. As a member of the Legislature he continued to excite the Catholic party against the Supreme Magistrate, [illegible]

The freedom of speech and the liberty of the press which was enjoyed from '48 to '52 caused a number of great men to spring up. Most of them were ungrateful to the Republic which produced them.

Montalembert is one of these ungrateful children of chance. To use the words of Schwarzenburg, he must want to astonish the world with his excessive ingratitude.

Will the second Empire produce as many ungrateful children? We find the whole Academy now making war upon it—not with cannons, but with blow-guns. That kind of warfare is annoying, but, fortunately, is not dangerous.

Montalembert was elected a member of the Academy on the 5th of February, 1852, to succeed M. Droz. Did his polemic pamphlets entitle him to a seat among the Forty? The subject of his inaugural address was his *predecessor's history of* Louis XVI. He reiterated Madam de Staël's paradox: "It is not liberty, but despotism, that is now in Europe." That sentence, uttered by a smart woman, in a moment of ill humor, has been the motto of Montalembert's political career, and has continued to mislead him.

To understand our orator's speeches we must have a political dictionary. What a pity one has not been published to fix the meaning of political expressions!

There are some people in this world who go the wrong way about everything. Montalembert is one of them.

There are some drugs which doctors tell us are good for the health, yet very bad to take. Their bitterness is taken away by some sweet ingredient, so that the patient can swallow them without tasting them.

Thus our doctor has learned to administer his nauseous doses. There is one thing commendable in him: He has made war at his own expense, as he has very correctly announced. G. G. G.

Military Pharmaceutics.

[For The Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1861.

At this crisis I have observed, with solicitude, the arrangement of the medical department, and there is one thing that appeared to have been quite overlooked. Whatever may be the efficiency of the medical corps as surgeons or physicians, they may be very deficient pharmaceutists, and I do not see that any provision has been made for pharmaceutists, nor any call for them. Neither does there seem to have been any regularly-appointed commissaries, to examine the drugs sent to the camps and hospitals, important as it is to administer only medicines of good quality, and such have been but recently submitted to pharmaceutical examination, of which the physician will only have a perfect guarantee by knowing that he can rely on the person having charge of that department.

They ought to form a regular corps, attached to the camps and hospitals, in proportion to the number of their inmates. Upon examination of the statistics of the deaths in the French military hospitals, they will be found much less in comparison than those of other countries. This is attributable, in great part, to the excellent corps of pharmaceutists always attached to that army. Next to the French in that respect rank the Austrians, whose hospitals are of the very best arrangement. The English have of late also paid much attention to the subject, to which too much care cannot be given.

Have, after diligent inquiry, with much regret learned that in many of the camps the pharmaceutical preparations are entrusted to physicians' assistants, often little better than servants. We know how much, in private practice, physicians depend on the selection of good druggists, and what preference they give to such as they feel confidence in. Certainly, our brave volunteers have a right that Government should look as carefully to all that concerns the care of those who so freely risk their lives in its defence. Every physician will acknowledge that even old, and more particularly young practitioners, of whom we may reasonably suppose most of the army staff will be composed, are liable to chemical and pharmaceutical errors in the composition of prescriptions, such as combining substances that cannot coalesce, or which do not produce compounds of a uniform consistence or mixing substances that decompose each other, and whose action is thereby changed or entirely destroyed. Experienced druggists will tell how often they have, on their own responsibility, to correct such prescriptions so as to produce the effect intended. The prescription may be intrinsically correct, but with a fault in what is called its mechanism. When, therefore, the physician is almost uniformly so dependent on the skill of the druggist in preparing such medicines as he may require, it must be seen that no hospital can be well arranged without such assistance.

I could point out many reasons to show how much such a corps is required, from which, of course, all should be strictly excluded who are not really efficient; but think what I have said sufficient to direct attention to the subject, and demonstrate its importance. I hope that the graduates of Pharmacy will come forward offering their services, and if found competent, will be accepted, and occupy in our army the regular and respectable rank that they do in that of other countries.

F. A. VON MOHLENBRENER, M. D.,
Late of the Austrian army.

Congressional Nomination in Kentucky.

LEBANON, Ky., June 7.—The Union Convention of the Fifth district nominated Charles A. Wickliffe for Congress.

Judge Taney and the Habeas Corpus.

[For The Press.]

Although the writ of *habeas corpus* is styled a writ of right, yet it does not issue of course, but upon sufficient cause shown. *Ex parte Lawrence*, 5 Binn, 304; *Williamson's Case*, 2 Casey, 9; *Ex parte Milburn & Peters*, 704; 1 Chitty's Gen. Prac., 686. There is no penalty, moreover, in the acts of Congress for not issuing the writ, as in the English statute, and in those of some of the States. Judge Taney was not, therefore, obliged to issue the writ in the case of John Merryman until he had the facts of the case before him; and we must assume that he was, or ought to have been, cognizant of everything relating to it. But his opinion is couched in language that might have been used a year ago, and wholly ignores the great central fact of the defensive war in which the Government has been suddenly engaged.

The *return* of General Cadwalader suggesting the necessity of a suspension of the operation of the *habeas corpus* in the case, and the subsequent inability of the marshal to execute the writ against this military officer of the Government at the head of an army, were eminently calculated to direct the attention of the learned judge to the peculiar crisis of the times; and we would scarcely expect to find his mind diverted to an abstract constitutional discussion, as to the particular organ of the Government, which might exercise the power of the *absolute suspension* of the writ throughout the whole United States, in case of all persons whatever. It seems that it did not occur to the Judge that the seizure of the prisoner by the military, and his detention in a fort of the Government, was some evidence that he was held as a prisoner of war, and that for this reason the operation of the writ in his case was necessarily suspended. A prisoner, taken by the military in time of war, is not entitled to the benefit of the writ, although it be proved that he was not an enemy, but was in the service against will.—*Rex v. Schiever*, 1 Burrows, 765; 6 Bac., Abr. 574.

The Judge appears wholly unconscious that the seat of Government, and of the court in which he presides, was threatened by hostile armies. He takes no notice of the fact that the military were called out to repel this imminent invasion, and that John Merryman was one of a number of armed men, who, confederating with the invaders, in order to prevent the Government troops from arriving at Washington for its defence, burnt the bridges on the railroad over which they were travelling. Nor does he mention that the Government, in order to keep its highway open, was obliged to rebuild the bridges, and station a regiment on the road for their protection against subsequent attempts made to destroy them.

In the last war, the British army seized Washington and threatened Baltimore, and troops were also then called from Pennsylvania for the defence of these cities. If a band of armed men had opposed the advance of the troops, by destroying the bridges on the road over which they were marching, it would have been an act of war, and the men would have been regarded as public enemies. Once in hostile array, they would have been liable to be taken as prisoners by day or by night, in their beds, or out of them; and no citizen of Baltimore would have troubled the Chief Justice to come and issue a *habeas corpus* for their release.

Now that the enemies of the Government owe allegiance to it, is not an extenuation, but an aggravation, of their offence. If in addition to being public enemies, they are liable to the penalties of treason, it is nothing in their favor, either in a moral or legal aspect of the case. Every Government has a right, from evident necessity, to treat an army of rebels and their confederates as public enemies, to be *vanquished* or *subdued* by military force. *Republica v. Chapman*, 1 Dallas, 58; Locke on Government, § 231 and 232. A prisoner in the Scottish rebellion of 1746, claimed on his trial for treason the benefit of certain terms of capitulation; but "The Court observed that the prisoners had received the whole benefit of the terms offered in that they were not *immediately put to the sword*." *Towsley's Case*, Foster's Crown L, 8. In the Canada rebellion, about twenty years ago, a party of rebels took possession of Navy Island, and had their confederates within the limits of New York. The Government of Canada opposed them with military force, and attacked a party of them within the limits of the United States. This gave rise to the celebrated case of McLeod, who was charged with murder in the courts of New York. The British Government, excusing the invasion of neutral territory, justified the homicide as *an act of war upon the rebels*, and our National Government adopted that view of the matter. *People v. McLeod*, 25 Wendell, 483, *and notes*. In the Revolutionary War the home Government made war upon the colonies as against any other enemies, prisoners were taken and exchanged on both sides, and nobody thought of writs of *habeas corpus*. The proportions of the present contest are such already as to have attracted the attention of Europe, and England has chosen to regard the Southern rebels as *belligerents*. Under these circumstances the U. S. Government cannot do otherwise than treat those in arms against it as public enemies, liable to be deprived of life or liberty, according to the fortunes of war. Nothing could be more stale and unprofitable than to mumble the formulas of peace amid the shock of arms. *Inter arma silent leges* (amid arms laws