

Nor while eternal years increase, May tyrants tread this soil in peace. O Britain !—if the infant gave. Evenwhile, thine erring rage a check, Forbear the hand mature to brare, Which now may grasp thy serpent neck, Thy fate demands no foreign foe— No vengeful arm to strike the blow, Save thine alone;—the worl shall see Avenger -victim—both in thee. no soldiers in the European acceptation of the term-no class set apart for the business of fighting. Our embodied military force is too small to form an exception to this remark; but the whole nation is a nation of soldiers when the safety of the country demands their services. Habitnated to fire-arms, and fitted

SPEECH OF SENATOR CASS.

Upon the bill appropriating three millions of

tomes to the battle-field, prepared to do their duty, and animated by a spirit of patriotism which leaves to the Government the task of determining whose roloniary offers shall be dollars for increasing the armaments and mu-mitions of war, and the manufacture and al teration of small arms, in accordance with the recent recommendation of the President, Mr. declined, not whose shall be accepted. The

Mr. President, I do not rise to discuss the ter a kind of protest against the sentiments I have heard advanced here to-day, that it is measure, and that it might augment the irri- tions, the pretensions they advance, and the tation already prevailing in that country. I results which their measures appear to fore-do not believe in such a policy of forbearance, shadow. Obvious as this duty is, it is scarceas I have already shown by my action in the ly ever fulfilled, but the cry immediately goes

When the information first reached us some desired. It is an idle charge, sir, ecarcely time since that a peace would soon probably descript scripts refutation. To adopt the terminate the war prevailing in Europe, I submitted a resolution instructing the Com-mittee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of increasing the Navy of the side of our country in her dispute with an-side of our country in her dispute side of our country in her dispute with an-side of our country in her dispute side of our c

defined, not whose shall be accepted. The House of Feers, while he house of white char-difficulty is in saying who shall stay, not who shall go. The world has never seen such struction of the Clayton Bulwer treaty, by details of this bill. I approve of it and shall displays of military arlor and patriotism as arbothon of the Cityton bulver treaty, of which he maintains that the engagement on asport it. But my object in tising is to enperiods of difficulty and danger. This very state of things, however, renders any part of Central America except the part have heard advanced here to day, that it is dangeroue to increase our military means be-it but the more proper to regard with cateful attention the course and conduct of other ma-more of it than she claimed at the date of forth, and often from this place, that war is

by habit for almost any employment, each

feels his own interest involved in the general

welfare, and all are ready to repair from their

the treaty, or, in other words, that she will not increase her occupation-when I read this, and then turn to the miserable diatribe, pre-eminent for its arrogant abuse against the United States, which has recently appeared in his journal, the Morning Postal am free to confess that the coarse affusion of the paper more than neutralizes the professions of the his sentiments. In that precious exhibition of British mod-

strongly advocate views of great questions of public policy unacceptable to the English

people, knows little of the causes which op-

erate upon public opinion in that country .--

Some of the most violent of these paper

own position too well to give utterance to t

House of Peers, while he holds on with char-

show the force and direction of the wind.

had even continued during the whole term of the present Congress, the people would have stood between their institutions and danger, and would have taken efficient measured quisitions, I, for one, feel little disposed to yield to the boasts or denunciations of her to insure the operations of their Government. In fact, sir, such is the moral power of our institutions, that the political machine would politicians or her. I have touched but a few facts in her career. They might be made to Straws they may be in themselves so far as for a while almost go on by its own momen respects our course or our cause, but they assume a formidable array. I refer to nothtum. From the landing at Jamestown and ing which is not before the world and a leat Flymouth, our history is a school teaching now free and equal Governments may be gitimate topic of examination. He who beare the supporters and under the control of members of the Cabinet, and appreciate their lieves, that the wrath of England may be

organized and maintained by the sponta deprecated, or her designs "turned away" by studied silence in our country or in this neous action of the people, in the free of what ever obstacles may occasionally present them. while I was in Paris, an incident happen

ed, which furnishes another example of this European ignorance. It is worth referring to in this connection as a characteristic trait. When the news reached there that there had been some disturbance in Harrisburg, which had caused the members of the Legislature approach ; and no nation ever brought it on by the exhibition of a resolute determinetron to quit their hall of assemblage, there was a good deal of excitement, and it was considered, if not an actual revolution, as the pre-

manner which seemed to say, your country bardly believe that English statesmer, will is in a bad way-what would be the probais in a bad way-what would be the proba-push the differences to that extensity, thouse to supply the place of the other, as in the ble result of this interroption of the public au-certainly there are ominous portents above thority?--for Harrisburg or Washington was, the horizon which warrs us that astorn may Peer, and in my opinion, speaks more truly thority ?-for Harrisburg or Washington was, the horizon which warns us that astorm may

to resist aggression. We have already, sir, it appears to me, ered, it not an actual revolution, as the pre-cursor of one. The state of things in this country was judged by the state of things in France, and the members of the Chamber of their seats without an explosion which would ahake the kingdom. I was asked by a dis-tinguished French functionary—and with a I suppose, to them the same thing. I an-and be far off. But, at any rate, our sefery swered, that the next packet would prob-will not be increased or danger diminished

crim. con. case, a divorce, a broken love match, or an unbappy marriage. Gentle-men, shun a coquette if you would be happy I

From the Medical Reformer. DIGESTION.

By the term digestion, in the more perfect animal, is generally understood that process by which certain substances, called nutritive or alimentary, are converted into a homoge must be conveyed to it in sufficient quantity by appropriate vessels. Again we refer to me skin for illustration. If it be pale, and neous semifluid mass, from the cavity co taining which white vessels drink up the shrunk, and bloodless, the surface is dry; but let the blood circulate freely through it, more elaborated portion, and convey it into other larger ones, containing blood, with high place of our country, knows lattle of the ceaseless operations of human rivalry and ambition. I am not one of those who be-formed by presenting a watery fluid to a giving it warmth and coloration, and it be-comes soft and moist, and bedewed with which it is mixed and carried to the heart. lieve that by shufting our eyes to danger we may avert it. That is best done by looking it is the formed by presenting a watery fluid to a moist surface, which converts it into its own perspiration. Should the amount of blood, much rubbing, or exposed to the sun, or to a fire, there will be no perspiration-no it in the face and preparing for it. No nation ever escaped war by closing their eyes to its which compare and the second which consist almost entirely of a close sach or pouch, on the external surface of which the above change is accomplished. On nearthe above change is accompission. On near-ly the same line may be put the spongy ex-tremities of the roots of plants, which ab-sorb or drink up the nutrimentel fluid from the soil. In others not quite so simple in their organization, this pouch has an opening through which the watery-fluid enters and is digested in its cavity. So slight is the difference between the outer and inner sur-face of this pouch, which constitutes nearly the entire animal, that the one may be made

part of stomach. In proportion as the animal structure becomes more complex, the subsidiary or preparatory organs are increased in number, to qualify the stomach for acting on the great variety of food, often of a solid and dense texture, which is taken generally distributed apparatus for the breaking down and grinding the food before its reception into the stomach is the teeth. In an omnivorous animal, such as man, who appropriates to the gratification of his appetite, food from all the kingdoms of nature, these instruments are of three kinds; the two chief, however, are the front or incisor teeth which tear and the back or molar teeth the neck from th which triturate and more minutely divide the alimentary matter, in what is called mastication. In many birds, which swal-low directly their food without chewing or

a fire, there will be no perspiration-no moisture; the skin will be dry and parched. Just thus it is with the stomach. If the cir-culation of the blood be languid, the gastric uice will not be formed in sufficient quantity; and if too impetuous, an entire stoppage will be the consequence. Hence we can explain is part, why, in a feeble state of ce. Hence v body, when the beats of the heart and the pulse are small and fluttering, the stomach can ill digest much or strong food; and also, how it is, that, in fever, or any other diseased acceleration of the pulse and beating of the heart the appetite should be wanting and, at the same time, there is utter inability in the stomach to manage any thing ezcepting water or the most simple drinks tant bodies have. If the nerve which

mass, which serves the purpose designated

at the beginning of this article. It must be

very obvious to our readers, that for the

stomach to form on its inner or digestive

surface this juice and other fluids, blood

lowever, be too great, as in fever, or from

Again-the commonest knowledge of what akes place in the human body, teaches us that, whatever affects a nerve going to any part, whether by bruising or disease, will produce a notable change in its condition. Let the nerve going from the brain to the globe of the eye, be pressed on, or altered in its texture, and blindness is the conse-quence. If the nerves passing to the fingers be tied or cut, there is loss of motion, and of the ability to disinguish any longer objects by the sense of touch. The stomach has, in this respect, the same relations with the brain which these and all other imporabove described goes down on each side of lower part of the brain and passes through the chest on to the stom. ach, be cut, as has been done in animals, without any other injury to them the power without any other injury to them the power of digestion is gone-the food which they swallow remains in the stomach unchanged. Now, whatever cause impedes in man the due supply of nervous power from the brain to the stomach, interferes with digestion.— Such a cause may be excessive exertion of the brain in intense thought and study-in-dulgence in violent passions-injury done, the part by blows, sun-strokes, &c. If we have made ourselves understood by our readers, and we have taken some pains to do so, we shall have less difficulty in pointing out in a foture number of the Re-former, the relative digestibility of different kinds of aliment-the reciprocal influence exercised on each other by the stomach and

United States. I thought this was a precautionary measure, dictated as well by prudence was prevented by an accident from attending enate, and when I was able to resume nmittee, that the subject of the augon, and that he was about to retheir attenti port a bill for that purpose. This was done within a day or two; and under these circum tances, I thought it inexpedient to press my on. The bill was passed : and though I think the increase it provides falls short of what the situation of the country demands, yst I voted for it with pleasure, as an impor aut step in the right direction.

Sir, the external circumstances affecting us have materially changed since the annual esalss were laid before Congress. We had, ndeed, at that time differences pending with England, but these differences have since as-mined a much more serious character there and here; and as their gravity has increased, with it the public excitement, England finds herself upon the point of being relieved from a terrible conflict, which demanded all ber energies and resources, and operated as ment of reason to that of force, let them learn a security for her moderation towards other to correct their error in the school of experi security for her moderation towards other Powers, inducing her to rield to the sugges-tons of prudence what she might refuse to he dictates of justice. If she is freed from Powers, inducing her to yield to the sugges-tions of prudence what she might refuse to the dictates of justice. If she is freed from the present struggle, she will come out of it with the possession of a great unemployed force, and with the less of much of her mili-tary prestige, added to disappointed hopes and wounded national vanity atising out of

hould be ties. Its true aim is to avert war, not to inas by patriolism. Before it was in my pow-er to move the adoption of the resolution, 1 aware of our position; and are not to be driven from it by arrogance and injustice. My friend from Tennessee, [Mr. Bell.] as true a my seat. I was told by the chairman of the patriot as we have amongst us in his remarks the other day, fell into this error. He renew. mentation of our maritime force had engaged | ed the oft-repeated story of my bellucose dispoeition towards England, (this is his word, no mine,) founding the charge upon nothing bet-ter than the freedom with which I examine her pretensions, and the earnest desire I express, as 1 am convinced my country is right, that she will yield nothing to the unjust demands made upon her.

The Senator seemed to think that this course of discussion here would be considered by England as a determination to cut the Gordischeme should be carried out to the tast, ex-tremity. And this is the serious proposition of a great London newspaper, known to be attached to, and supporting the interests of, Lord Palmerston. The United States are to be tabooed, to be declared a political leper, and to be excluded from the company of the sovereign Powers of the world; and their citizens, like the prescribed casts of old, to cry 'unclean, unclean !!' wherever they go. I have no objection to the indulgence of that boasting propensity which makes part of the English character; indeed this self-complacent exhibition rather amuses me.-We have a complete display of it at this mo-ment; and are timely warned that, on the fir-ing of the first hostile gun, our commerce is to be swept from the ocean, our seaboard devasited, our cities plundered and destroy-ed, and; i suppose, our mitonal independ-ence annihilated. "Let not him boast that patieth on his armo?" says, the volume of inspiration, no less than the volume of ha-man experience, "but him who putteth is an knot with the sword. So be it, sir, if she has the arrogance to view the debates here as tienching upon her rights and honor-as a menace, to adopt a phrase which the Senato used upon that occasion. If the statesmen menace, to acopt a prese which he senator used upon that occasion. If the statesmen, or people of England, in that spirit of as-sumption so often displayed in her history, connect the free discussion of our cause with the determination to appeal from the arbi to correct their error in the school of experi ence. I repeat what I before said, the peo

ernment, and are in pretty much the condi-tion of the Gauls and Germans in the days of Julius Cæsar ; and that we are as much without the pale of European principles as China or Japan, or the African communities, espe-And such, in fact, was the result. With or cially the Kaffir chiefs, to whom we are li kened ; and that we must be dealt with differently from civilized nations. It proposes that the Europear. Powers should come to a learn to be wise and avoid all irritating inter- that province. common understanding how to deal with us; and that France and England should place ference between the North and the South. themselves at the head of this new crusade leaving every pottion of our country to manof civilization; that they should watch our coasts and search our vessels, and take men out at their pleasure, upon pretexts to be judged by themcelves; and if necessary, this scheme should be carried out to the last ex-If we do not, we may learn wisdom at as tremity. And this is the serious proposition great a sacrific

tor. After these experiments of the British press, of courage on the part of the London Times, while alluding to the views entertained; to say; "We believe that much of this recklessness [that is, an advocacy of our own cause] is owing to the habitually pacific tone in which the United States are constantly is an assertion on a sarcasm. If the former, it is as little creditable to the wisdom as to

ably bring information that some justice of by sitting still and closing our eyes, and our the peace had issued his warrant, and that ears, and our mouths to everything around the offenders had been apprehended and us, suffering events to take their own course, punished, and that with this exercise of au-controlled by, not controlling, them. horny the whole matter would pass away. The latest accounts tell us that several re-

And such, in fact, was the result. With one giments have been ordered from England to exception, this Government, in my opicion, Canada. I doubt the truth of the report.for the purposes of nourishment. The mos exception, this Government, in my openion, sir, is the strongest Government on the face of the globe. There is no question but a the Russsan war, the British Government globe. There is no question of a line Russian way the portion of its troops from al one which can desiroy it. If we withdrew a large portion of its troops from the wise and avoid all irritating interit does not need them there now, either fo the purpose of defence or of police. There age is affaiss for itself, upon its own respon-sibility, we may reasonably look forward to the indefinite extension of the best and freest in London. If these troops have been really form of government ever committed to man. ordered there, the measure is an act of precaution or of menace, foreshadowing ulterio ce as man ever paid for his er- objects which depend on the determination

of the British Government. masticating, there is a mechanical contri-After insee experiments of the British press, to which I have referred, spon the faste and feelings of their own country, and upon the forbearance of this, it required a good deal of courage on the part of the Eondon Times, vance, in the gizzard, by which it is broken down and prepared to be operated on by the stomach proper. Those animals, such as the serpent tribe which swallow their prey istry will be changed respecting the differ-ences arising out of the Clayion-Bolwer treaty. I see, indeed, there are intimations that they would be willing to submit these with any preliminary process, excep breaking the more prominent and resisting parts, such as the bones of the creatures which they have seized, have very slow didifferences to the arbitrament of some friendgestion. They will remain for many hours gestion. They will remain for many hours in a half torpid state, unable and unwilling to move, until the substance which they swallowed has undergone the requisite change, by the digestive action of the inner in which the children of in England." I sm at a loss to judge whether this remark I am at a loss to judge whether this remark The question in despute is hadfuly a question The question in despute is hadfuly a question the innuted of reference. It does not relate to disputed the veracity of that reckless paper. If the latter, it is one recleasing concession, the more valuable as it is almost without exam-ple. surface of their stomach. It would seem then to be an established principle in the history of digestion, that unless the nutri-mental matter be of the very simplest kind,

exercised on each other brain—by the lungs at the skin and stomach. ions of great moment, lation depends much o dation depends much of our su-serving health and increasing of bodily comfort, by the right things which a bountiful Progiven us for our support and