the tree of royalty. The memory and spirit of the revolutionary fathers is yet stirring in the hearts of their descendants, and there are yet right hands and life blood to be tendered free as water, before that soil of Gov. PENNINGTON'S message to the can be pressed by a kingly foot. Such an Houses. The following is what he says of attempt would almost rouse the " old dead' lying from the Cowpens to the plains of aham, in the revolutionary battle fields In the language of Shelley-

"There bases in the grave will start and mov When they hear the voices of those they love Most loud in the holy combat above."

We have no fear that a monarchy will be established in this country while a spark of the old spirit remains. We fear the demagogue more than the king-the people's rights may be stolen from them, not wrested.

In corroboration of the views of those quoted above, who have speculated at a distance on the monarchial tendencies of the measures of this administration, we give an extract from the works of one who formed his opinion from a nearer view and from personal observation of the subject of which he treats. The extracts following is from the " Tour of Capt. Marryatt" in the United States, a person well known from his attachment to the high Tory party in England, and for his detestation of every thing savoring of republicanism, and the very name of free institutions. He also discovered and commends the arristocratic taste of Mr. Van Buren, and praises him for his anti-democratic practice in the following terms:

"Mr. Van Buren is a very gentleman. like, intelligent man ; very proud of talking over his visit to England, and the English with whom he was acquainted. It is remark. able, that although at the head of the democratic party, Mr. Van Buren has taken a Step STRIKING AT THE VERY ROOTS OF THEIR BOASTED EQUALITY, and one on which Gen. Jackson did not venture-namely, he has perverted the mobocracy (democracy) from intruding themselves at his levees. The police are now stationed at the door, to prevent the intrusion of any improper person. A few years ago, a fellow would drive his cart or hackney conch, up to the door; walk into the saloon in all his dirt, and force his way to the President, that he might shake him by the one hand, whilst he flourished his whip in the other. The revolting scenes which took place when refreshments were handed round, the injury done to the furniture, and the disgust of the ladies, may well be imagioned. Mr. Van Buren deserves great credit for this step, for it was a bold one ; but I must not praise him too much, or he may lose his next election."

If the aristocratic practices of Mr. Van. Buren have been of such a nature as to attract the observation and to become a cause of gratulation with such a man as Capt. Marryatt, is it not natural that the friends of freedom should feel alarm? Alabama Times.

THE AMERICAN MECHANIC .--- Whatever may be the "pomp, glory and circumstance" of the great men of the worldwhatever may be the dazzling pageantry of high life-the glitter of fashionable society, and splendid misery of those who believe that "those who think must govern those who toil ;" there is no situation more eaviable than that of the plain American mechanic-free from every thing for which heaven designed him, untrammelled in his opinions, and left to the guidance of his own genius, he walks erect in the full stature of man. Earning with his hands the which he supports himself; tected by a government, which, like the sun, sheds its light-its fostering care upon all-who shall gainsny his right to enjoy the fruits of his labor, in the way which best may please him ! Under our government, prudence, industry and economy are sure to meet with their reward, and it should be remembered by every mechanic that the road to preferment and official dignity is open to every one. All that the people want in those that serve them, is fidelity and patriotism-truth to the Constitution and intelligence enough to perform their duty. It is the duty of every American to render himself competent to act on all occasions as becomes an American citizen. Intelligence, education and study, are within the reach of every human being. UNIVERSALITY OF AUTHORSHIP .--- We say it in shame, sorrow and contrition-we never yet met a man who had not written one or more books, and do not expect ever to meet with so perfect a human being on men call earth. We were returning about and productive day in Tweed's crystalline principle has been invaded, which affected streams. The evening had closed with alike all the States and all the people of the many a murky frown, the night was dark homeward journey, we could scarcely distinguish, by the "ineffectual fire" of Oastler's lantern, as it flickered on the trickling rain-bespattered windows, a bulky fellowtraveller, who kindly talked to us alternatea racy natural way, that we rubbed our hands with joy, and cried internally eureka. here is a man who never wrote a book ----Our impression on this point grew stronger and stronger each succeeding mile, and cannot but view it as revolutionary and subwhen at length reaching " our own romantic town," we sprung out beneath the glare vious situation, and holding up our arm to aid the descent of our unlettered friendreader! it was Sir Walter Scott! English Paper.

[From the National Intelligencer.] NEW JERSEY.

The Legislature of New Jersey met on Tuesday last. We have received a copy Houses." The following is what he says of the outrage perpetrated by the Van Buren vindicate it." party in Congress on the rights of the State.

The spirit and tone-of the Governor's language are such as suit the occasion :

" In the issue of this great struggle New have a common destiny with the rest of the Union ; but while they share in common burdens, they intend also to share in common privileges. Firmly attached to a form of Government-under which it has pleased a who-could passively consent to see the scal benignant Providence to cast their lot, they will be the last to withhold due allegiance to it, so long as they are permitted to enjoy those equal rights which a proper self-respect demands. Recent occurrences have. indeed, awakened a feeling in the breasts lated our rights are likely to be deprived of of the great body of the people of this State, which a sense of wrong, deep wrong, inflicted without an apology, must always be attempted under any administration of inspire. The present House of Representatives of the United States has denied to the Legislature to canvene an assembly of ment of the Government, and to lean to the New Jersey a right which has never before the People to consider measures of security side of liberty; while the Whig is, in all been denied to any member of the Union. and which, under the Constitution, could never have been denied to her : the right of commissioning, according to her own laws, members to represent her in that body.

This right is vital to the very existence of the Federal Government, and if its exercise be denied to any one of the States, no Congress can be constitutionally organized .--The attempt to extenuate the enormity of this measure, by charging the State authorities with a violation of their trust, is an unwarthy subterfuge. What has Congress to do with your State officers ? Are not the THE LADIES TO THE RESCUE people of the State competent to pass judgment on their own acts without the interfer ence of strangers who have no regard to her aws and her institutions ? If there be any question on that subject, let it be settled be. ween those officers and their constituents. t is sufficient to command the respect of missions presented are genuine, and in form agreeable to the laws of the State, That this proceeding was a violation of all principle and usage, cannot be made more manifest than by the fact that it is the first instance of the kind to be found in the parliamentary history of the country or of the world. During the three weeks in which this question was debated, no precedent, either in the records of this or any other country, could be furnished to justify it. I

shall not again enter upon a defence of the course pursued in granting those commis-That proceeding has been fully exsions. plained on a former occasion, and, it has twice received the sanction of the people of the State. Further to discuss it would be an insult to that expression of public opinion from which there is no appeal. But I go beyond this point. Whatever difference of opinion might exist in reality ,or be feigned for party purposes on that question, Congress cannot, within the legitimate ex-ercise of its authority, go beyond the seal of the State. They must recognize that, or there can be no return of members from the State at all. After that is recognized. and the members take their seats, then, for the first time, the subject is under the control and direction of the House. It has uniformly been so held in the House of Reprepresentatives heretofore, and it must and will be so held hereafter.

" The New Jersey case will, in all aftertimes, be considered an invasion of the rights of the sovereign States of the Union, for the purpose of securing the power of a party. Fortunately for the country, it has ad the effect to open the eyes of the people. to the netual condition of their Government, and taught them the danger of confiding their interests to men who have lived too long in the sunshine of Executive patronage. The subsequent action of Congress in plac. ing individuals, without warrant, and before investigation, in the seats, and that, too, while the commissioned members were absent, under the authority of the committee, taking testimony to substantiate their claim, and the final decision of the House by a strict party vote, without hearing, or even so much as looking at the evidence, pre-sents a scene of violence and wrong wholly without precedent or apology. If the treatment which New Jersey has suffered had been received at the hands of a foreign power, war must have been the inevitable consequence. But she has been wounded in the house of her friends'-and a resort to this side the grave. We once, for a few force must have involved not only foes but brief hours in early life, deemed that we friends. She has looked to peaceful remehad done so, even on this " dim spot," which dies, and made her appeal to the justice and patriotism of the country, and all the signs twenty years ago by the Carlisle mail from of the times give unerring indication that: Clovenford, after a toilsome but delightful the appeal has not been in vain. A greaty States, and it was eminently proper that and boisterous, and in the course of our their attention should be called to it in a manner adapted to secure their most deliberate consideration. " The subject, I am happy to say, has awakened a lively interest throughout the country. Nor has it been confined to any ly of trouts and trees, and withal in such party. Many of the friends of the Administration have disapproved the whole proceedings at Washington. Indeed, all men who look beyond the present struggle, and have a desire to see peace and order prevail, versive of the very foundation of representative government. Several of the State of lamps upon the glistening pavement, Legislatures, with a spirit worthy of en-quite delighted by the novelty of our pre-lightened freemen, have boldly denounced lightened freemen, have boldly denounced the measure as an infringement of the right of the States, and declared their determination to make common cause with us. The popular indignation has been expressed in of the head-and a sensation of nany places, and by large assemblies of the people in various parts of the Union ; but I recur with special gratification to the solemn the individual is sitting or standing upon protest of fifty thousand freemen of New England recently assembled at Bunker Hill. Hoosier, child, is a man dressed in jeans, 'We protest,' says the declaration put forth who drives six yoke of oxen, carries a whip the Honoral Representatives in the New teeling or sensation can be experienced.

Jersey election. This is not a local, but a general question. In the Union of the States, on whatever link the blow of injustice or usurpation falls, it is felt, and ought

to be felt, throughout the whole chain. The cause of New Jersey is the cause of every

" But, while we duly appreciate these grateful expressions of sympathy, let me remind you, gentlemen, that we have a solemn duty to perform. To us, as citizens "In the issue of this great struggle New of New Jersey, is committed in a special Jersey has a deep interest. Her citizens manner the vindication of her rights, and it becomes every Jerseyman to embrace the only mode prescribed by the constitution to express his honest indignation and assert the sovereignty of his State. The citizen of his State, which is the emblem of her sovereignty, prostratee in the dust, may justly he pronounced unworthy to enjoy the protection which it ensures. It is gratifying to believe that those who have thus viothe power to inflict further wounds on the Union ; but, should a like encroachment this Government, it will become the duty of and protection."

> The remainder of the message is devoted to local State interests. The Governor recommends abolition of imprisonment for debt, where no fraud is suspected.

Gov. PENNINGTON has been re-elected by the Legislature for the ensuing year, by a vote of 53 to 12-a signal and honorable proof of the approbation of his fellow-citi-

PENSACOLA, SEPTEMBEE 12.

As Incident .--- About a month ago abplication was made to the Judge of the Superior Court by the Freach Vice Consul at this place, for the apprehension of a boy who deserted from one of the French ships longress in the first instance, that the comi of war. At the hearing, an interesting lad of about 15 was brought in custody into court. It appeared that in the summer of 1838, the boy had overstayed his time on shore, when his ship was about to sail, and on coming to the wharf, he found to his dismay, that the ship was under way. Some of our citizens found him there, crying in the bitterness of his boyish disappointment. His story was the oft-repeated tale of the truant; he had permission to come ashore, and, in the delightful and unusual companionship of his equals in years, time flew by unheeded, and when he bethought himself of returning to his duties, it was too late. The ship made her cruise and returned, and the boy, influenced by evil counsel or deterred by the fear of punishment, failed to deliver himself up, and, until his time of arrest, no active steps were taken for his apprehension. In the mean time he had made many friends bere, and his painful position had excited the sympathics of all, especially as it was represented that his punishment would be very severe if he should be compelled to go again on board cretion, the case was clearly made out, and. he was compelled under our treaty with France, to send the boy to prison. Last week the boy complained of being sick; and the marshal, on the representation of his physician, gave him the liberties of the jail yard, in which the city marshal with his family resided. On Saturday afternoon, Extract from Mr. McDuffies speech on the ten or twelve Las ected a visit to the lady of the city marshal, who was himself absent from the jail on other duties. Hay, ing effected a lodgment, they proceeded with some difficulty to persuade the prisoner to escape. At first he refused, and to the very last, it is said, did not heartily relish the adventure. The time for action had however, come, and while some of the stoutest and most resolute of the la. dies caught hold of the guard, threahim down and held him, others were employed in unlocking the gate and shoving the prisoner. out. When we last heard of the boy, he was doing very well, and making tracks into the interior. If an equal number of men had done this bing, we should say, without hesitation, that they ought to be punished with the utmost severity of the law-not on account of any harm that has been done in this particular case, but for the sake of the example. As this offence of our fair citizens, nowever, has no precedent, so it is very unlikely to be repeated. Besides women never do wrong. They are in this country like the King of England, in relation to whom it is a maxim of Government that he can do no wrong. Acting singly, they sometimes betray the frailties of mother Eve; but in numbers, never. Men often conspire for purposes of evil-women hever combine but for works of benevolence. What makes the acts of feminine heroism less blamable is, that every body, and especially the officers of the ship from which the prisoner deserted, desired that he should not be apprehended. They, as well tem, upon whatever principles, take warnas the Vice Consul, had a certain duty to ing before these voluntary victims of a darperform, and this done, we think all parties will be satisfied with the result. Something has been said, (but not seriscape. The fellow that would frame an indictment in such a case would deserve to be pricked to death with a cambric needle. Gazette. A CURIOUS FACT .- The statement of Mr. Wise, the geronaut, if it he a fact, is a cu-

CONSISTENCY!

Mr. Calhoun in the Senate, 1836. "They never gave the South a chance of turning out an administration but twice, and then we did the business in high style State, and every State is therefore bound to and short order. Gen. Jackson is going out of power, and the Administration that

succeeds him could not keep the South divided. I tell the coming administration to look out. The President (Gen. Jackson) certainly had high qualities, which he , did not look upon as existing in his nomince. He had done the State too, some service, which was remembered greatly to his advantage. But his nominee had none of these recommendations. He had none of the lion or tiger breed about him; he be- fortunate debtor. longed to the fox and the weasel."

this gentleman in the Senate.

"What is there in the meaning of Whig and Tory and what in the character of the times, which has caused their sudden revival, as party designations, at this time? I take it that the very essence of Toryismthat which constitutes a Tory-is to sustain prerogative against privilege-to support the Executive against the Legislative Departthese particulars, of the very opposite principles. These are the leading characteristics of the respective parties, Whig and Tory, and run through their application in all the variety of circumstances in which they have been applied, either in this country or Great Britain. Their sudden revival and application at this time ought to admonish my old friends who are now on the side of the" Administration, that there is something in the times-something in the existing struggle between the parties, and in the principles and doctrines advocated by those in power-which has caused so sudden a revival, and such extensive application of the terms.

Here we see this once great man de nouncing the Administration party as " Tories;" and now-he is using his great influence, and prostituting the remnant of his mighty mind, to bolster up the sinking the present incumbent has devoted himself. fortunes of the " fox and weasel"

We will now give some extracts from Mr. McDuffie's speeches in 1834, and one from his message to the Legislature of S. Carolina, in 1836.

Extract from a speech in Congress in 1834. "There is no instance in the instory of any civilized government in modern times, in which the progress of usurpation has been more bold, rapid, ingenious and successful, than it has been in these United last of the Tarquins was hurled from the thronc of his ancostors; the first of the Cæsars was slain in the Roman Senate ; Charles the first, of England, and Louis condemned and executed; all under the charge, with different specifications, of having subverted the fundamental laws, and conspired to usurp the supreme power of

the state. And although the sentence by which these enemies of human liberty were doomed to expiate their delinquencies in their own blood, has been solemnly ratified by the impartial judgmedt of posterity, yet, sir, strange as it may sound to loyal ears, it is my deliberate conviction, that the proofs by which the charge of usurpation was established in these memorable instances, were not more full and couclasive than the proof which can now be produced to establish the same charge against the republican President."

A CONTRAST.

The following extract is from a speech Who gains by the destruction of credit, and the establishment of a Hard Money Cur-

rency ? THE OFFICE-HOLDERS .--- Who will receive their salaries in gold and silver, while the value of all property will be reduced one half. THE MONEY LENDER AND THE USUREE .-

Whose gold and silver will be augmented in value, in a ratio corresponding with the reduction in the value of property. THE RICH-For it will, in the language

of General Jackson, make the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

THE CREDEFOR-Who will thereby be enabled to oppress, and utterly ruin his un-

Here is another extract from a speech of Who loses by the destruction of Credit, the establishment of a Hard Money Curren.

THE FARMER-Whose farm is reduced ard. in value one half and its productions in an equal proportion.

THE LABORER-Who is either utterly deprived of the means of earning his daily bread, or is compelled to work at prices varying from 20 to 40 cents per day, in-stead of one dollar and a half, as heretofore.

THE POOR MAN-Who will be deprived of all prospects of ever rising to opulence in life by the destruction of all credit and enterprise.

THE YOUNG MAN-We will have torn from him the great main-springs to industry and exertion-and, who henceforth, must never allow his aspirations to rise above the lower and humbler walks of life unless born

to wealth and opulence. THE DEBTOR-Whose property will be sacrificed to fill the coffers of his rapacious creditor.

ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM .- The pledge of Gen. Harrison to serve but one term, in case of his election to the Presidency, is well worthy the consideration of all independent voters, at the coming election. The fact is too notorious for denial, that

for the last four years, to secure his re-election; and it is an evil that will apply to all future Presidents, if a precedent be not established, or the Constitution so amended, as to make the office eligible but for one term. Washington and Jefferson Penn were both impressed with the necesity of

serving only one term. In the case of the former, he was forced to depart from his own conviction, and serve one term longer States for the last fifteen months. Sir, the than he really desired, owing to the unset. tled state of the county at that time. The latter has left his opinion on record. In a letter to John Adams, in 1787, he observes, 14 that he wished the Constitution had renthe sixteenth, of France, were severally dered the President ineligible ofter four years."-Alex. Gazette.

> A GRAPHIC PICTURE -G. W. Ewing Esq., who lately headed the Van Buren electoral ticket in Indiana, has published a letter, in which he says, " the Sub-Treasury law strikes a fatal blow at the best interests of the people ; destroying at once their energies, their confidence in each other, and consequently all credit. It is not, in my garrison, and an immense concours humble opinion, a Demoeratic measure, but people. in reality the very reverse."

ELECTION FRAUDS .- 'The New York and Philadelphia papers are teeming with state-ments and affidavits, offensive and defensive in relation to election frouds. The Administration party charge the Whigs with

TEARS .- There is a sacredness in te They are not the mark of weakness, I of power. They speak more elonge than ten thousand tongues. They are i messengers of overwhelming grief, of a contrition, of unspeakable love. If the were wanting any argument to pr man is not mortal, I would look for it the strong convulsive emotion of the br when the soul has been deeply agitat when the fountains of feeling are ris and tears are gushing forth in chry streams. Oh, speak not harshiy d stricken one-weeping in silence! Br not the solemnity by rude laughter, or trusive footsteps. Despise not a wom tears-they are what makes her an an Scoff not if the stern heart of manking sometimes melted to tears of sympatis they are painful tokens but still most h There is a pleasure in tears—an or pleasure! If ther were, none on earth shed a tear for me, I should be loth to b and if not one might weep over my gu I could never die in peace.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

Military character of Martin Van Bu from the Perry Eagle. OUT AT LAST .---- We find by a m

Daniel D. Thompkins, in 1812, then G. ernor of New York, that Martin Van Ben was at that time a Lieut. Colonel of militia of that State. This probably counts for his determined opposition war during that year. The poor man he would be called into active service, posed the war, doubtless, with the doa purpose of saving his reputation as a purpose of saving his reputation as a purpose of saving his commission without danger. The war becoming a ular, however, the next year, we support the threw up his Commission, and in a s capacity gave it his support, as he could so, without exposing his sweet little per to danger. No wonder his followers anxious to prove General Harrison a.

A SUB-TREASURER GOING BACK TO PAR

IONEY .- The Boston Atlas states the collector of that port has given notice the government dues will hereafter be ceived in bank notes, and not one on in specie, as heretofore. It appears much trouble has been experienced in a ing the specie and ascertaining its w and therefore Mr. Bancroft determ go back to the old convenient system His right to abrogate the law may well questioned, but what a commentary or pretence about a specie currency! People understand it .- Aug. Chr.

A distinguished gentleman of New.Ya states that less than forty years since dined with Chancellor Livingston, at Pa The patience of the guest was exha by a visionary youth named Fullon, engrossed the conversation by an argue to prove that if he could obtain a se fund, he could construct a boat to be pelled by the power of steam, and man the Hudson river with the velocity of

miles an hour.

named Mary Shelineck, (says the Jun de Flandres,) died on the 1st of August, Menin. She was a native of Gheat, in March, 1792, entered the 2d Bd battalion as a male volunteer. On Non ber 6th, in that year, she disting herself at the battle of Jenappes, and ceived six wounds. She afterwards a ed the 30th demi-brigade, (Batavian,) a made the campaigns of Germany. 3 was next removed to the 8th Light Infan and displayed great bravery at the bank Austerlitz, in which she received a se wound, which led to the discovery of sex. She, however, continued to fel the regiment, and at last presented a p tion with her own hand to Napoleon. Emperor received her with marked d tinction, placed her tenth on the list licutenants, and invested her with his e hands with a cross of the Legion of Her which he himself had worn. In 1807 was granted a pension of 673 franks.

funeral, which was celebrated in the cla

of Menin, was attended by every 'mca

of the Legion of Honor belonging to

WHAT'S A HOOSIER !- The Chicago American gives the following significant definition of this word.

"What's a Hoosier, mammy ?" " A

rious one. It is well known that almost every one on looking down from a great height feels effected by vertigo-gid and insecurity. But he avers, from repeated experience, that this only occurs when something connected with the ground, even if it be only by a rope, or any other slight and peculiar institutions of the State, may We protest,' says the declaration put forth communication with the earth. But that be soiled and sacrificed, but most assuredly

removal of the Deposites.

" It is an eventful crisis in our history, and it remains to be decided whether the people can be made the dupes of this montrous scheme of ambition, covered over by the pretence of going back to a specie currency. Sir, it is not the first time in the history of human idolatry, when the horrid features of a foul and unnatural monster of imposture, have been concealed from the ves of his deluded followers by a silver veil. ou have no doubt read sir the instructive illustration of the weakness of human dclusion and the boldness of human imposture furnished by the Irish poet in the story of he Veiled Prophet of Khorassan. Deprived of nature's fair proportions, the bold impostor covered his deformities with a silver veil, and hoisted a broad white flag,

upon which was inscribed in words of sunhine. 'Freedom to the world.' Holding out the alluring promise that he would set free The fettered world from every bond and stain And bring its primal glories back again."

"He drew millions of devoted followers to his banner. And after he had prevailed upon them to sacrifice their soul and body to his unholy rites, he raised the reil, and instead of disclosing the promised vision of a heavenly light exhibited his foul linements in grinning mockery, exclaiming to his wretched victims-

There ye wise saints, behold your light your sta e would be dupes and victims, and ye are !"

May the honest devotees of a hard currency, 'the working men's society,' and all others who are opposed to the banking sysing imposture and avoid their fate. They here behold their fate accurately prefigured; if they do not rise up and resist the

ously of course) about prosecuting for an scheme of imposture which I have attempt. ed to expose. Let the people of the United States rise up from their slumber of fatal security or when they do awake, it will only be to clank their chains.'

The above extracts show Mr. McDuffiel's opinion of Gen. Jackson, and of his Ad. ministration. Let us now see what he thought of Mr. Van Buren. The follow. ing extract his message to the Legislature of South Carolina, in 1836, will show .-"Let no statesman of South Carolina tarnish her glorious escutcheon, by enlisting as a partizan under the banner of those political chiefs who are grasping at the Pres-

having imported illegal voters from Philadelphia at the New York election in 1838, while the Whigs alledge that the Administration party were themselves guilty of this offence, and they (the Whigs) only procured persons to come from Philadelphia and other neighboring places, not to vote themselves, but to detect and prevent illegal voters on the side of the Administration. In Philadelphia the Administration party are charged with having interpolated the naturalization records, for the purpose of the late and coming elections. In both cases, judicial investigations are in progross.-Chas. Courier.

CONTAGION CONVEYED BY A LETTER .--The August number of the American Journal of the Medical Science relates a singular instance of small pox contagion. Mr. Robert Atkinson, of Lancaster, Pa., was

seized with the small pox in December last, and after passing through a severe sickness with the disease recovered. After his recovery he wrote a letter to his brother, Richard Atkinson, of Wellsville, Ohio, giving an account of his sickness. The letter was written on glazed paper, and sealed with a wafer in the usual manner. Being detained on the road by the great snows which fell about that time, it did not reach Wellsville until two or three weeks he endeavored to fix his jug, contra after it was written .- After receiving the letter, Mr. Richard Atkinson opened it, and carried it in his vest pocket for several days. About one month afterwards he was taken sick with the small pox and died. There had been no cases at Wellsville or

near that place for two years, and no other cause of its introduction could be assigned, than the letter from Lancaster. LACONIC ADVICE .- Mr. Hillyard, who for

21 years has been the President of the Northhamptonshire Farming and Grazing Society, the annual meeting of which was held on Wednesday week, in presenting a prize cup to Mr. J. C. Elliot, gave him the following piece of laconic advice :- "Now, young man, take this cup, and remember afways plough deep and drink shallow."

A clergyman in this town having recent. ly united a couple in the holy bonds of wedlock, called at their residence shortly afterwards to pay his respects to the bride. A sprightly conversation ensued, of course, and, among other pleasantries, our clerical idential sceptre. The political principles friend inquired of his fair entertainer what she thought of the connubial state. "O.

said she, with characteristic readiness of

OPPOSITION GROG-SHOPS CONFUSE A MA POLITICS.—A friend in describing a set he witnessed in the street, not long in gave us a very forcible illustration of importance of not mixing liquors in a litical contest. In passing up Main sh he saw a man in a state of great dubit as to the whereabouts of his center of ga ty, and who found it necessary to keep hold of his cart to steady himself, wh doubtless, political eye-salve, which the it inflames the eyes, gives a man never less a wonderful clear perception of a merits of candidates.

After working at his jug for some ti his patriotism began to ferment, and gr ing the cart with renewed energy, her head and shouted hurrah for Harris Then looking down and pondering a matter a little, he raised his head a shouted, hurrah! for Van-(a pan hurrah for Van Buren! The fellow evidently confused as to which side he longed. He had probably been at Grog Shops of both parties, which con his political creed ; and though brimful patriotism and whiskey, he could not for the life of him, which side to have for. But hurrah he must, for some he or explode, and after a second perplet cogitation as to the whereabouts of his p tics, he raised up again, and bawled a Hail Columbia ! Ah ! said he, now I ba I am right-hurrah for-Hail Columb S. C. Temperance Advacate-

07 JAMES F. SIMMONS, Esq., (# has been elected by the Legislatur Rhode Island United States Senator Int years from the 4th of March, 1841.