EXECUTIVE PROCEEDINGS IN SENATE.

Journal of Executive Proceedings of the Senate on the nomination of ANDREW STEVENSON *as Minister to Great Britain.*

Thursday May, 22, 1834.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary:

Washington, May, 20, 1834.

I nominate to the Senate Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, to the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The message was read,

Ordered, That it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Thursday, June 12, 1834.

Mr. Wilkins, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the nomination of Andrew Stevenson contained in the message of the 22d May, reported.

Mr. Clay submitted the following motion which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of the first official communication which was made to Andrew Stevenson, of the intention of the President to nominate him as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his answer thereto.

Friday, June 13, 1834.

The following message was received from the President of the U. S. by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary.

Washington, June 13, 1834.

To the Senate:

I have this day received a resolution of the Senate of the 12th inst. requesting me to communicate to the Senate a copy of the first official communication which was made to Andrew Stevenson, of the intention of the President to nominate him as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and his answer thereto.

As a compliance with this resolution might be deemed an admission of the right of the Senate to call upon the President for confidential correspondence of this description, I consider it proper on this occasion to remark, that I do not acknowledge such a right. But, to avoid misrepresentation, I herewith transmit a copy of the paper in question, which was the only communication made to Mr. Stevenson on the subject.

This communication merely intimated the intention of the President, in a particular contingency, to offer to Mr. Stevenson the place of Minister to the Court of St. James; & as the negociations to which it refers were commenced early in April 1833, in this city, instead of London, and have been since conducted here, no further communication was made to him. I have no knowledge that an answer was received from Mr. Stevenson—none is to be found in the Department of State, and none has been received by me.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The message was read.

The Senate proceeded to consider the nomination of Andrew Stevenson, contained in the message of the 22d May; and

After debate, on motion of Mr. Forsyth,

The Senate adjourned.

Saturday, June 20, 1834.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Andrew Stevenson.; and

On motion by Mr. Clay,

Ordered, That the further consideration thereof be postponed to Monday next.

Friday, June 20, 1834.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Andrew Stevenson; and

After debate, on motion of Mr Clay,

The Senate adjourned.

Monday, June 23, 1834.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Andrew Stevenson; and,

On motion by Mr. Chambers,

Ordered, That it lie on the table.

Tuesday, June 24, 1834.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Andrew Stevenson; and

On the question, 'will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of A. Stevenson?"

It was determined in the negative—Yeas 22, Nays 23.

On motion by Mr Mangum—

The Yeas and Nays being desired by one fifth of the Senators present:

Those who voted in the affirmative, are—

Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, of Ala. King, of Geo. Linn, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tyler, Waggaman, White, Wilkins, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative are,—

Messrs. Bibb, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Ribbins, Sillsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster.

So it was

Resolved, That the Senate do *not* advise and consent to the appointment of Andrew Stevenson, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

Mr. Clay submitted a motion to remove the injunction of secrecy from the proceedings of the Senate, on the nomination of Andrew Stevenson; and to authorize copies to be made of the same, and of certain papers communicated to the Senate.

The Senate proceeded to consider the motion.

On motion, by Mr. Forsyth, to amend the same, by striking out the words 'the letter of Thomas Richie to Andrew Stevenson, the letter of Wm. B. Lewis, with the extracts from Thomas Richie's letters therein inclosed.'

It was determined in the negative—Yeas 16, Nays 23.

On motion by Mr. Forsyth—

The Yeas and Nays being desired by one fifth of the Senators present:

Those who voted in the affirmative are—

Messrs. Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, of Geo. Linn, Morris. Robinson, Shepley Tallmadge, Webster, White, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative, are—

Messrs. Bibb, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Mangum Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Sillsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Tomlinson, Waggaman.

So the amendment was not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, to amend the motion, by inserting after the word 'Stevenson,' the words 'and the debates.'

It was determined in the negative—Yeas 10. Nays 29

On motion, by Mr. Forsyth—

The Yeas and Nays being desired by one fifth of the Senators present:

Those who voted in the affirmative are—

Messrs. Brown, Forsyth, Hill, Kane, Linn, Morris. Robinson. Shepley, Tallmadge, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative are—

Messrs Bibb. Calhoun. Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Kent, King, of Ala. King, of Geo., Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Sillsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster White.

A further amendment having been proposed and adopted, the motion was agreed to as follows:

Ordered, That the injunction of secrecy be removed from the Message of the President of the 13th of June, instant; the letter of Livingston, thereby communicated, the letter of Thomas Richie to Andrew Stevenson, and the letter of William B. Lewis, with the extracts of Thomas Richie's letters therein inclosed, which several papers were introduced by one of the Senators from Virginia, at the request of Mr. Stevenson; and from the proceedings of the Senate in relation to the nomination of A. Stevenson; and that the Secretary be authorised to give copies of the same and extracts from the Journal.

Mr. Livingston to Mr Stevenson.

(Communicated to the Senate in the President's Message of 13th June 1834.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington March, 15*th* 1833

ANDREW STEVENSON, Esq.

SIR: I am directed by the President to inform you, confidently, that as soon as advices shall be received that the British Government consent to open negociations with this, which are daily expected, it is his in intention to offer you the place of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James; and he requests that, should this appointment be agreeable to you, you would hold yourself in readiness to embark in the course of the summer.

I congratulate you, sir, on this mark of the President's confidence, and am, with great respect, your most obedient servant.

EDW. LIVINGSTON.

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*SUNDAY.

MY DEAR SIR—I have just received yours, and am sorry to have it confirmed that you have been so sick; but I trust that your relief from the labours of the Chair, more tranquillity, and the nursing of your excellent wife, will soon restore you. As for myself, my accident. has been more serious than my friends at a distance have expected. It was but three or four days since I could turn myself on my bed, or sit up; and now I am lolling in an easy chair, with sore limbs and a weak head, and I am utterly unable to attend to any business. I have not written a line for a newspaper, except by hasty card, nor a letter to a friend, save a line to Harrison to assure my daughter of my convalescence. You must, therefore, excuse me for writing you at this time so brief, and I fear so illegible a scroll.

I well recollect the circumstance to which you refer. When you showed me the note of Mr. Livingston we had a great deal of conversation on the subject. Neither of us regarded the notice in the light of an appointment. In fact, it presented itself as a mere contingency, and we considered it as extremely doubtful whether or when you would be appointed, or, if at all; for if the British declined a negotiation, it seemed to be the President's intention to make no nomination at all, nor even during the ensuing session of Congress. But this idea struck me, that he *might* appoint you, in case the contingency happened during the recess, and not send you, but Mr. Livingston to France. I suggested that the appointments ought not, and could not be made according to the spirit of the Constitution, during the recess of the Senate. You promptly and cordially concurred in this view of the subject, and I then determined to write to a friend in Washington, for the purpose of laying this view before the President himself. You approved of my doing so; and, in fact, we agreed perfectly in the course that ought to be taken. We determined to take no notice of Mr. L's. letter, to act yourself as if no such letter had been written; that it would be best not to offer to accept the appointment if made in the summer, and to wait the action of the Senate, &c. &c.

The answer I received from Washington quieted my fears almost entirely.

I certainly did think that the Senate ought to have been consulted, both about the mission to London and Paris, unless some of those very extraordinary emergencies might occur, which baffled all calculation, and could not have been foreseen during the prior session of Congress.

I trust, my dear sir, that the anxiety of your friends in Virginia will be removed in a few days by your confirmation. Indeed, I can scarce permit myself to entertain a doubt about the result.

Let me press upon you, in the mean time, what my friends prescribe to myself, to keep quiet, avoid all excitement, and take care of yourself. I will write soon.

Yours, sincerely,

T. RITCHIE.

ANDREW STEVENSON, Esq.
Late Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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*Postmarked June 15, (1834.)—*Editors.*

Wm. B. Lewis to Andrew Stevenson.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1834.

DEAR SIR. Your letter of yesterday has been received, and I will answer it with pleasure.

In March, 1833, I received from Mr. Ritchie two letters, in which, among other subjects, he expressed his views on the question of appointing Foreign Ministers during the recess of the Senate. They were written, as it appeared with your knowledge, and in consequence, no doubt, of the letter of Mr. Livingston, to you, communicating the fact, upon the happening of a certain contingency, it was the intention of the President to offer you an appointment abroad. Of this letter (Mr. Livingston's) I was informed, never saw it. As the letters of Mr. Ritchie embrace other subjects, I do not feel authorized to furnish the originals; but I cheerfully send the enclosed extracts which relate to the mission to England. You are at liberty to use these extracts in any manner you may deem proper. In my reply to those letters in the spring of 1833, (having preserved no copy,) I have a distinct recollection that I assured Mr. Ritchie that I had no doubt all idea of making the appointment, as intimated in Mr. Livingston's letter, had been abandoned, in consequence of the arrival of the British Minister, and the probability of the negotiation spoken of by Mr Livingston in his letter to you, being opened and carried on in Washington. I have no doubt it is my letter alone to which Mr. Ritchie alludes, as quieting his fears, in his recent letter to you, which, by your permission, I saw and read.

I am, dear sir, truly yours,

W. B. LEWIS.

To A. STEVENSON, Esq.

Extracts from Mr. Ritchie's letters, accompanying W. B. L's letters to Mr. Stevenson.

I am about to address you on a subject which has caused much speculation among our friends, and great uneasiness in my own bosom. I speak to you as a friend and without the slightest reserve. The papers have recently spoken of a batch of appointments, which the President is about to make, embracing the two highest missions to European courts, and the two highest seats in his cabinet. I have conversed freely with our friend Stevenson upon them, and I have this day communicated to him my intention to write to you, and to lay before you my own views of the matter.

We have the utmost confidence in the virtue of Gen. Jackson. We have no idea that he would arrogate to himself new powers, at the expense of the other departments of the Government. His generous ambition has been fully satisfied! He has nothing more to ask of his country but her verdict of approbation when he lays down the high and difficult office with which he is entrusted! We all know it, & every candid individual admits it! We believe that the course he may pursue will be with a single eye to the public interests. But while we dismiss all apprehensions that he will designedly abuse his authority, we wish, at the same time, that he should do no act which may be plead, hereafter, by an unworthy successor, in justification of his acts! In this last term of his administration, we wish to see no precedent set, which may be perverted in future times: we desire it on our own account, as well as that of our country! We wish to see his administration set in glory; and and we wish to see our country benefited, in all time to come, by his pure example! But this cannot be, if any error should be committed against principle, even from the best of motives; if any authority should be assumed which does not fairly belong to him, or even if any doubtful power should be exercised upon any delicate branch of the Constitution. His high popularity would only make it more current.

One of the highest powers which attaches to the Executive, is that of appointment; over its exercise is accordingly thrown, & wisely thrown the check of concurrence by the Senate.

Now, sir, doubts do exist whether the vacancy in the mission to London and Paris did not originally occur during the recess of the Senate. Secondly, whether the vacancy does not still exist; and thirdly, whether it ought now to be filled without a consultation with the Senate.

It is then, respectfully asked whether it would not be best to call the Senate together and lay the nominations before them? Where is the objection? 1st. *The expense* of $50,000? Who cares for that sum compared with the preservation of a great constitutional principle? The *inconvenience to the Members?* They ought to be the last to complain, when the desire is to preserve their rights beyond the reach of suspicion. 3d. *The Senate is not full;* a member is wanting in Pennsylvania, one in Tennessee, and I believe, a third in Mississippi. But cannot the executive of these States make a temporary appointment?

I understand, from unquestionable authority, that——has said a majority of the Senate were prepared to negative any nomination which was not made in the strictest regard to the Senate's rights.

To one who has thought so much on this subject as you have done, it is unnecessary for me to develope all the details of my opinions. Do inform me of as much as you may best liberty to communicate, and put my mind at ease about it, &c.

ORDER No. 46 } HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington June, 21st, 1834.

The Major General commanding the Army, has received through the War Department, the following "*General Orders*" from the *President of the United States*:

GENERAL ORDERS.

Washington, June 21, 1834.

Information having been received of the death of GENERAL LAFAYETTE, the President consider it due to his own feelings, as well as to the character and services of that lamented man, to announce the event to the Army and Navy.

LAFAYETTE was a citizen of France, but he was the distinguished friend of the United States. In early life he embarked in that contest which secured freedom and independence to our country. His services and sacrifices constituted a part of our Revolutionary history, and his memory will be second only to that of WASHINGTON in the hearts of the American People. In his own country, and in ours, he was the zealous and uniform friend and advocate of rational liberty. Consistent in his principles and conduct, he never, during a long life committed an act, which exposed him to just accusation, or which will expose his memory to reproach. Living at a period of great excitement and of moral and political revolutions, engaged in many of the important events which fixed the attention of the world, and invited to guide the destinies of France at two of the most momentous eras of her history, his political intergity and personal disinterestedness have not been called in question. Happy in such a life, he has been happy in his death. He has been taken from the theatre of action, with reputation unquestioned and an object of veneration wherever civilization and the rights of man have extended; and mourning as we may and must his departure let us rejoice, that this associate of Washington has gone, as we humbly hope to rejoin his illustrious commander, in the fulness of days and of honor. He came in his youth to depend our country. He came in the maturity of his age to witness her growth in all the elements of prosperity. And while witnessing these, he received those testimonials of national gratitude, which proved how strong was his hold upon the affections of the American People.

One melancholy duty remains to be performed. The last Major General of the Revolutionary Army has died. Himself a young and humble participater in the struggles of that period, the President feels called on, as well by personal as public considerations, to direct that appropriate honors to be paid to the memory of this distinguished Patriot and Soldier. He therefore orders that the same honors be rendered upon this occasion at the different military and naval stations as were observed upon the decease of Washington the Father of his Country and his contemporary in arms.

In ordering this homage to be paid to the memory of one so emenent in the field, so wise in council, so endeared in private life, and so well and favorably known to both hemispheres, the President feels assured, that he is anticipating the sentiments, not of the Army and Navy only, but of the whole American People.

ANDREW JACKSON.

In obedience to the commands of the President the following Funeral Honors will be paid at the several stations of the Army.

At day break twenty-four guns will be fired in quick succession, and one gun at the interval of every half hour thereafter till sunset.

The flags of the several stations will, during the day be at half mast. The Officers of the Army will wear crape on the left arm for the period of six months.

This order will be carried into effect under the direction of the commanding officer of each post and station the day after its reception.

By command of
Major General Macomb,
Commanding in chief:

R. JONES Adj't Gen'l,

CIRCULAR.

To the Commander of each Naval Station

NAVAL DEPARTMENT,
June 21st, 1834.

In conformity with the accompanying General Order from the President of the United States, in honor of the memory of General LAFAYETTE, you will, on the day following the receipt of this, cause twenty-four guns to be fired in quick succession, at day break, and one gun every half hour thereafter till sunset; and the flags of the several stations will be, during the day be at half mast.

All officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will wear crape on the left arm for six months.

LEVI WOODBURY.

[*Here follows the General Order of the President given above*]

From the N. Y. Advertiser.

The following article is taken from the New-York Evening Post of June 18th.

"The Daily Advertiser of this morning, speaking of Mr. Taney, says—

"If rejected, it is altogether probable that General Jackson will avail himself of Mr. Taney's law, and appoint him immediately after the adjournment of Congress, as being a vacancy that has *happened during the recess.*

No one knows better than the Daily Advertiser that *Mr. Taney never put such a construction on the Constitution, in any document, report, or opinion, puplic or private.* And the Daily Advertiser knows equally well that *no instance of such an exercise of power on the part of General Jackson can be adduced as justifying its present expression that "it is altogether probable &c. General Jackson never appointed a person to office during the recess after the nomination of that person had been rejected by the Senate: and Mr. Taney never expressed the the opinion that such an appointment would be valid.*

What object the editors of the Post had in in view or expected to accomplish, by publishing this article we are at a loss to conjecture. Here is a peremptory denial that Mr Taney ever put *such a construction as that alluded to in our remark upon the constitution—that no instance can be adduced of General Jackson's having ever exercised such a power as that suggested by us—that General Jackson never appointed a person to office during the recess after the nomination had been rejected by the Senate.*

On the eighth of December 1831, General Jackson nominated Samuel Gwin to be Register of a land office for the district of lands for sale at Mount Salus in the State of Mississippi. On the 22d of the same month, that nomination was rejected by a vote of 25 to 13. On the 11th of June, 1832 and during the same session General Jackson renominated Gwin to the same office giving his reasons for adopting the measure, on the tenth of July it was determined, by a vote of 27 to 17, that the nomination lie on the table: and on the 16th a resolution was introduced into the Senate, that the President be informed that it was not the intention of the Senate to take any proceedings on the re-nomination of Samuel Gwin, which was also laid on the table.

Nothing further was done by the Senate on the subject previously to their adjournment which took place on the day last mentioned; viz. July 19.

On the 24th of July, the Globe *announced the appointment, "by the President of Samuel Gwin to be Register of the Land Office* for the district of lands subject to sale at Mount Salus in the state of Mississippi."

Thus much in reply to two assertions in the Post.

Previously to venturing upon the appointment of Gwin after he had been rejected by the Senate, and after their adjournment on the 16th of July 1832, General Jackson consulted Mr. Attorney General Taney, upon the constitutionality of such an appointment. The following is an extract from his opinion upon the question.

'The appointment of Mr. Gwin during the last recess, filled up the vacancy, which had then happened, and the office remained full, and there was no vacancy from the time of his appointment and acceptance *until the close of the last session.* The nomination made not being confirmed by the Senate, the commission granted by the President (during this recess) expired at the end of the session, *and the moment after it closed, the office again became vacant. This was a new vacancy.*

We leave the matter with the editors of the Post to explain or reconcile the facts with their assertions in the best manner they are able.

It will be observed by our Washington letter, that there is or will be, another secession from the cabinet—The Secretary of State having given notice that he shall resign. The Globe says he has resigned. It will be recollected, that though the Senate have been in session nearly seven months, the nomination of this officer had not, a few days since, and we presume has not even up to the time of his resignation, been made to that house. What the reasons for his leaving the cabinet are, of course we are not informed. The Globe says General Jackson and Mr. McLane have parted very good friends. If we reccollect right, something of the same sort was said about the members of the first Cabinet under General Jackson, when that exploded, and of Mr. Duane when he was turned out. The reality, as well as the sincerity of those declarations, was very soon manifested, in the most virulent attacks upon them, and the gross charges that were brought against them, through the columns of the Globe. How it will fare with Mr. McLane will be better known a short time hence. If he escapes from the fangs of the Kitchen Cabinet without any attacks upon his character and conduct, he will stand in this respect, at least, as a UNIT. No man gets off without impunity from the degrading service of the present Administration, who has the hardihood to differ in opinion with General Jackson, or who questions the wisdom or the purity of that detestable junto who hold him in bondage, and exercise a pernicious controul over his measures and conduct.

Ib.

Safety.—The apparatus for checking carriage wheels, invented by R. Jarvis, Esq. is worthy of public attention. It can be fitted to any vehicle old or new, for a moderate expense and is easily managed.

It will be useful in confining horses, or preventing them from running away, when harnessed to vehicles and left standing without being tied. In a city, horses left untied are continually exposed to fright, and in running violently thro' crowded streets, endanger the lives of all near. In such cases, almost the only chance in safety is in flight. By this apparatus, both wheels of a chaise, cart, or other two wheeled carriage, and the hind wheels of coaches, barouches; wagons, and other four wheeled carriages, are checked and prevented from revolving, which entirely prevents the horse or horses from backing, and prevents them from advancing faster than in a slow walk, in which they can be stopped without danger.

With this invention, one may leave his vehicle in a crowded street without any apprehension of injury to his property. This apparatus will be useful to physicians and others, who, having frequent occasion to leave their horses, are obliged to confine them by a weight, which besides being burdensome to the vehicle, affords but little security

It will be useful in confining horses when frightened and ready to run, or when vicious and preparing to run, or when the reins, bridle, or any part of the harness, or vehicle breaks, In all such cases, the wheels being checked, the horses are confined until quieted, or until any disorder in the harness or vehicle can be removed.

It will be useful in stopping horses when actually *running* The wheels being checked, the horse or horses can barely drag the carriage at a slow walk and can then be easily commanded.

It will be useful in descending hills with heavily laden coaches or wagons, when locking or chaining wheels is necessary. Both hind wheels can be locked by the driver without leaving his seat It can also be applied to the forewheels in a manner that will enable him to lock one or both at pleasure.

Applied to stage coaches, it will put the horses under the command of both passengers and driver; the means of checking either fore or hind wheels terminating inside of the coach, within reach of the former, and also forward within reach of the later.

Should the driver in stopping, leave his horses untied, or should he attempt to race, or be thrown from his seat, or should the horses attempt to back over a bank or precipice the wheels can be instantly checked by the passengers. So, should the coach contain no passengers, and the horses should attempt to back or run, the wheels can be checked by the driver.

It will be useful on fire engines, in suddenly stopping them when necessary, and thus preventing the accidents that sometimes occur from their rapid movements.

Traveller.

From the N. Y. Traveller.

A TALE.

In the year—, never mind the year, but it was within our remembrance: we differ with Byron, for 'we hate to be particular in dates;' they tell sad tales of us old bachelors, and are worse foes to our youthful reputations than even gray hairs for their effect cannot be hidden even under a peruke: but to return to my story; in this unmentionable year lived Henry——, a young man of fortune, education and considerable personal beauty.—pshaw, men never have any beauty! his manners were unexceptionably elegant, & his nature ardent and loveable. At the time we speak of, he was about to be united to the girl of his heart, and indeed however highly we might estimate the good qualities of Henry, Caroline richly deserved him were he ten times what he was.

She was an orphan, and though her cousin George stood high in her regard, yet Henry had long held uncontrolled poseession of her heart. George was strongly attached to his pretty cousin, and though Henry did (as lovers always will) fancy it arose from something warmer, yet truth to say, it was but what he deemed his *fatherly* duty to his orphan coz.

Their wedding day was a jubilee in the place. The whole country round assembled to see them joined, and satins and muslins to an unnameable extent had been for many weeks under the dress makers hands. Bridesmaids, and groomsmen in the requisite number attended, for our bachelor condition has left us without a lady, the (oracles on these matters,) to consult with as to the necessary quantity, but whatever the number ought to have been, it was there, for all was strictly orthodox.

The party assembled at the altar,—the minister opened his book,—and all was deathlike silence and expectation. Smiles were on every face, but the lips were closed. Wishes and thoughts were struggling in the minds of most, but utterance was denied. George stood close to his cousin and looked into her pale face with eyes that beamed with affection.

The minister proceeded—"Wilt thou take,' &c, and on concluding; paused for a reply:—Henry aroused, as from a temporary trance, gazed on the cousins with a wavering eye, and after a momentary struggle, answered deliberately "No!" Language cannot convey the scene and emotions that followed; the fainting girl was borne away by her friends, and Henry haughtily retrod the aisle, and drove to his home.

On the following day George and Henry met;—their pistols were given them and the signal made, but only one fire answered it. The air then received Henry's shot; and the seconds of course refused to reload.

A year passed away, when at a ball the lovers met again. Neither joined in the gaiety around them, and while all else were intent upon the dance, Henry stood by the side of the insulted girl. None but a lover *can* depict the lover's pleadings, so we of course omit them. He begged, prayed, entreated to be heard; he swore by his honor and by his God, he never contemplated the injury he had done her, but that an uncontrollable feeling when he gazed on her and her cousin, compelled him to utter that withering word—"No," and he would submit to any humiliation in the power of revenge to prescribe, to be permitted once again to seek her friendship only. Regaining her self possession Caroline calmly told him, the insult had been too gross,—the disgrace too marked and public, for any penitence to remove.

She had been for a whole year, mocked, and scoffed at as the "rejected one," and never again should her lips be opened to him, or his presence permitted, until he had submitted to the self same public shame! Not one word more was allowed him, and the wretched young man prepared to pass the ordeal.

Once more all the neighbors assembled at the Village Church, though with a very different feeling. Jeers and jests flew buzzing about like flies on a summers day. Henry alone seemed sad and miserable amidst this host of mirth, and when the service began, it was amusing to see his statue-like appearance, contrasted with the laughing satyrs around him. The repressed mirth almost burst out to intemperate and boisterous laughter, when the question was put to her, "wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband" but it changed into utter astonishment, when, in the pause for reply her soft sweet voice was heard to whisper—"yes.

Let the cold hearted sneer, and the proud revile, Times sufficiently proved that Caroline was right in what she did. In the midst of her maternal happiness, many years after, she proudly owned she never had had reason to regret, that she sacrificed her pride rather than lose the man of her heart.

From the N. York American.

A BRITISH AMBASSADOR.—From an account of "The Transactions of the British Mission at the Court of Persia in 1810—11, by *H. Jones Bryhges*, the Ambassador, the following scene is copied:

In the preliminary treaty, there was one article left indifinite; but it was well understood between the plenipotentiaries in what manner on the ratification of the treaty, that article was to be made definite by his majesty's government, and I had, throughout the whole of the negotiation, insisted on maintaining as a *sine quanon*, that this article should, in this respect, be left to the decision of his majesty's government. I had delivered to Meerza, Sheffee, as the principal Persian Plenipotentiary the treaty signed by me, and he had in his hand the counterpart signed by the Persian ministers, apparently ready to deliver me. But all at once he laid it down on the carpet, and took it in his head to begin talking on the indefinate article, and insisted on its being made definite before the treaty was sent to England for the ratification of his majesty's government. A little debate ensued, which of course ought not to have been the case and which as may be easily imagined. I was anxious to put an end to; when most unexpectedly and perhaps fortunately for me, he so far forgot himself as to say—"Do you come here to cheat us?" The terms of his speech are in Persian so dreadfully gross, that they cannot be rendered into English by any decent words, on hearing which, I snatched up the counterpart treaty lying on the carpet, gave it to Mr. Morier, rose up and addressed the old minister:—'You stupid old blockhead, do you dare to use these words to me, who in this room represent the King of England? If it were not for the respect I bear your master, the king of Persia, I would knock your brains out, if you have any, a gainst the wall!' and, suiting the action to the word, I pushed him with a slight degree of violence against the wall which was behind him; kicked over the candles on the floor, left the room in darkness, and rode home, without any one of the Persians daring to impede my passage. The instant I arrived at my lodgings, I retired to my private apartments, which were in a small court separate from those of the gentlemen, and cause the outer door to be shut. I was scarcely seated, before several persons came thundering at that door; I went to it, and asked them who they were, and what they wanted; they answered they came from Meerza Sheffee and the Ameened-dowlah, that they had brought with them the treaty, with my signature, and were ordered to demand from me the counterpart signed by the ministers. To this I answered, 'I cannot be disturbed now; go & tell your masters this is a matter which will keep till morning very well, and by that time, perhaps, Meerza Sheffee will reccollect himself.' They became extremely loud and importunate, and said, 'it was as much as their heads were worth to return without the treaty' I said, 'I will tell you what it is, my worhty friends, by G—d, if you stay here making a noise and riot, I shall soon make that as much as your heads are worth.' After a little pause, I heard them, on going away, very distinctly say, 'by G—d, this Fringee is either drunk or mad.' I requested the next morning to be admitted to a private audiance of the King of Persia; my request was granted, and as soon as I had made my obeisance, his majesty said, 'so Elchee! I suppose you are come to make an apology for your unheard-of behaviour last night to my vizier.' 'I am come,' replied I, 'as my duty requires me to do, to explain my conduct to your majesty; and that done, if you Judge I have acted wrong, I am willing as a private person, to submit to any censure your majesty may esteem proper; but I must declare to your majesty, the King of England does not allow his representative to apologize without his royal and special orders; and I need not tell your majesty that in this room, and in your presence, I am representing that great and powerful sovereign.

I then repeated to the King of Persia the words the minister had made use of to me; and added, 'Suppose I had so far forgotten myself as to have made use of such words to any person deputed to the high honor of representing your majesty, would have been well pleased if that person had been base enough not to have noticed them in the way they deserved? The King of Persia laughed, and said, '*Hak daree*, you have right on your side; the old man should have reccollected what Meerza Bozurg told him about Europeans, and especially about yourself; that in his conversation with them he must take care not to use words to them which he frequently uses to persons of great rank here; but I must call my old minister in, and you must make it up' Meerza Sheffee soon appeared, and the king said Meerza Sheffee! *asefud dowlah* (i. e. vizier of the empire,) here is the English Ambassador, come to say he is sorry for what has happened.' 'Stop there, please your majesty; I come to say I am sorry for the occasion of it; but further I will not say.' 'Well well,' said the king; 'it is for the advantage of my service that you two should be friends: and now, ambassador, I tell you I am well pleased with the treaty as it stands since I am sure, from what I see of you that whatever you have held out to us will be performed by your government.' I shortly afterwards left the palace, and in the evening I made a point of appearing at Meerza Sheeffee's meghlee or levee; and from his politeness and attention it appeared he thought no more of what had happened.'

Only conceive, says the London Literary Gazette, such a scene in London! Talleyrand kicking Lord Palmerston, and calling him a stupid old blockhead, &c.; or Price Esterhazy bestowing a caning on Lord Althorpe or Lord Grey and swearing, he be d—d if they kicked up a row, but he would wollop them! Different countries require different manners, perhaps, and different ministers, different treatment? Our Meerzas and Ameen-ed-dow-dahs might not like it.

A petulent old lady having refused a suitor to her neice, he expostulated with her, and requested her plainly to divulge her reasons: "I see the villain in your face," said she. That is a personal reflection, madam," answered the lover