

Worty.

The following humorous song was sung at an annual festival of the Suffolk (Boston) Bar...

HISTORY OF THE LAW, &c.

Sure the law is a comical jade, And we lawyers are comical fellows...

Courts and lawyers this problem advance, What layman can read us the riddle? The fewer are willing to dance...

When old Dudley had matters in hand, And 'twas crime to be seen with long hair on...

Then idlers were put in the pound, And witches, those old "rump-fled rounions,"...

Parties litigant must have a jury, "Send us one honest lawyer, or two, If there be such in rerum natura..."

By and by came the days of long robes, With our Judges in scarlet and ermine, And the barrister's big wigs and bobs...

Hard on came the times when men's souls Were tried, 'cause they would not "keep 'asy," When the King thought his People were fools...

The King to this matter deurred; To be non-prossed was 'neath his high station; But the lawyers, as true as their word...

How lawyers have thrived ever since, It needs not a ghost or a poet To tell us—I see you all wince...

True it is we're a poor set of dogs; Half our clients begrudge us their money, While for them we get hoarse as bull frogs...

Still the lawyers have not lost their case— Quid pro quo is a consideration, And 'tis they who the cabinet grace...

Besides, there's one day in the year When we care not a fig for the thing, The day that has brought us all here...

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From Scenes in South Africa.

A Lion Hunt.—"We mustered by daylight; and as we were anxious, for the sake of the novelty, to have some of the Tambookies to accompany us..."

"Our party was formed into two divisions, Mr. S. Mr. R. and ourselves, were to cross the plain about the centre, Diederik was our leader..."

"The mountain seemed to meet just before us, but, as we approached, we saw a pretty wide opening, through which we passed, when another valley or plain, of similar character, but of much greater extent, was presented to our view..."

"Mr. S. had chased some of those animals in the direction of the mimosas, trenching on the ground which our comrades were to take; he was getting closer to his object, and was about to dismount a second time..."

"In a few seconds we were all up—at least, our division. The first object was to prevent him from climbing the mountain; we therefore rode through the mimosas, about three hundred yards from where he had entered, and got between him and the heights..."

"True to our engagement, as well as heartily wishing their assistance, we waited for the other party. The other part of our division having rode round the grove, came up opposite to us, but at a distance, and as we saw them dismount, we did the same..."

"We thought there would have been an end to our sport before it had well begun; but on the contrary, the shots were fired not only to prevent him leaving the copse, but to prove their guns, for a miss fire is frequently of consequence..."

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of the paintings we had seen of this majestic animal.

"We had hardly begun to tie our horses, when the Hottentots stationed on the hill cried out that the lion was running off at the lower end, where he had attempted to escape before..."

"Diederik and Mr. S. being on very spirited horses, were the foremost, and we wondered to see them pass on in a direction different from the copse where we had seen the lion take covert..."

"All these preparations occupied but a few seconds, and were not completed, when we heard him growl, and imagined he was making off again; but no—as if to retrieve his character from suspicion of cowardice from his former flight, he made up his mind in turn to attack us..."

"The lion likewise wheeled, but immediately couched at less than ten yards from us. Our left flank thus became exposed, and on it fortunately stood C. Muller and Mr. Rennie. What an anxious moment! For a few seconds we saw the monster at this little distance, resolving, as it were, on whom he should first spring..."

"At this moment he looked grand beyond expression. Turning again towards us, he rose upon his fore-feet—his mouth bleeding, his eyes flashing vengeance. He attempted to spring at us, but his hind legs denied him assistance..."

"Thus ended a scene which I have in vain endeavored to describe, and which I never can forget."

From the New-York Observer.

AMERICAN PROVINCIALISM.

Messrs. Editors.—Permit me through your paper to point out a few inaccuracies of speech which I have noticed while travelling through different parts of the Union..."

In the Eastern States you hear the frequent use of chaw, for little household services; a word which is as new to one of our Southern friends or to an Englishman, as if it were Persian or Chinese..."

perpetual use of the word guess, and that too whether there is cause for guessing or not, all have heard of. The best educated class do not use this word out of its proper place...

The grammatical error of using do ought, and had ought, as "I did ought to go, and you had ought to have accompanied me," is also frequent...

Grammatical errors, however, are not numerous among the Eastern people; theirs are more frequently of pronunciation. The antiquated pronunciations of victor, nature, education, as if written victur, natur, education—still obtains among the common people, and among many of the older clergy...

In the State of New-York many of these same faults are creeping in. The most marked peculiarities, however, which these people have, are those of Dutch origin. This is often noticed in the w sound of v. The lady speaks of her visit, the grocer of his whiggar, and the doctor of opening a vein...

In New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, you hear continually juty, juel, cheusday, literacker, for duty, duel, Tuesday, literature. Also pursue and ensue, for pursuit and ensue...

Pronunciation in the Southern States, is in general more correct and elegant than in any other part of the Union. They have, however, some grammatical errors, and some strange words. The use of the personal pronoun them, in place of those, is very common; as them books, them horses, &c...

It is no matter of surprise, descended as our community is, from men of various tongues, that we should sometimes fail to speak with purity, the tongue of Johnson and Addison. As a people, however, I must insist that this tongue is here spoken with less provincialism, and on the whole with more purity, than on the island where those scholars resided...

But we have defects enough in our language, and I, as an American, would be grateful to any man who would hold them up to view until they are seen and removed. We have also some peculiarities in our manners and habits, which I may point out at another time, for the purpose of causing them to be removed from our growing and beautiful Republic...

VIATOR.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Until the manufacturers of iron, cotton, wool, and other articles, and the machine makers and mechanics, shall become a much more numerous class than they are, the farmers of the United States must lessen their crops of wheat and other grain, and reduce the amount of cattle fed by them, and increase their products of hemp, flax, &c. as well as turn their attention to new articles of agriculture, suited to the soil and climate...

in which they are located, else the progress towards independence or content, the right of every man to possess, must be slow and uncertain indeed. It is probable now, that as a general principle, it may be assumed, that out of every million of dollars worth of articles manufactured in our country, the farmers receive five hundred thousand; because it is they who furnish the subsistence and materials; and in general the cost of them is equal to one half of the whole value produced by laboring mechanics and manufacturers. This, I think is a reasonable calculation—and how great advantage does it show to the farmer! It is not mere speculation. During last year, the New-England States received between 6 and 700,000 barrels of flour from the middle States, and other articles being added, perhaps a larger value of the agricultural products of them than their whole export to foreign places. But yet, and now, we make further progress in manufactures, until we have more roads and canals to "conquer space," and make distant states near to each other, our farmers must find out, or adopt, new objects for profitable industry. They have these in hemp, flax, wool, silk, &c. The planters too, will soon have to pursue a like course of conduct. At present the whole of their sugar, and one fourth of their cotton is consumed at home, and the latter is increasing and will increase, but still, of cotton they have raised a great deal too much—and as the growers of wheat will be compelled to do, so will they. In Florida, they may add coffee to their products, and the vine, and the olive, with the mulberry tree, &c. &c. will probably be cultivated extensively in the south, and with much advantage. All these will pass into the consumption of the manufacturers or increase the general commerce of the whole country, adding to the national wealth at every change, and continually extending the comforts of life to all classes of people—until the sublime principles of our institutions shall be given up to gratify a wicked lust for power—until passion shall take the place of reason, and feeling eject discretion from the polls—until brutal force shall prevail over the law, and a man's opinion subject him to acts of violence on his person or character—until we shall have a legion of priests of some established church, fearing not God, but offering incense to the temporal powers that be—until the military shall be preferred to the civil power, and men whose trade is to bear arms become "conservators of the public peace," and the moral power which now supports the law, shall yield to the reason of the bayonet—and when these things shall happen, we may look for the fulfillment of Mr. Cambreleg's prophecies, and not before. We believe that there is enough good sense in the people of the United States to maintain our political institutions, to support worthy magistrates and to put down weak and wicked ones—and while thus conditioned, we shall avoid that grinding taxation which reduces the labouring classes in the land of our fathers to a subsistence on half a pint of oat meal per day, and compels them to labor twelve hours to obtain that for themselves and families—that each male may be enabled to pay to the king, or his priests, and for the support of the army that murders them, &c. the enormous sum of one hundred dollars a year. This is the cause of British distresses—this is the reason why millions of industrious and worthy people go every night supperless to bed.

We shall only take time just now to mention these highly important things. As the foreign market is so small, the home market must be increased. The people of the eastern, middle and western states, annually consume British manufactures to the value of about \$28,000,000—but Britain takes of their agricultural products less than \$200! The difference is made up by the commerce which other nations permit us to hold with them, or the profits on labor employed in navigation, &c. But the establishment of one smart manufacturing village in every ten miles square, even in the most densely populated part of the United States, will make a market for all the surplus products of the farmers within that extent of country, which British and other foreign policy cannot deprive them of. When this shall be the case, the crops will be made suitable to the demand; and the farmers in New-York, Missouri, Maine or Louisiana, will have a regularity in business, which must insure them that degree of independent comfort which honest labor has an undoubted right to enjoy. Niles' Register.