Interesting from Mexico.—We received on Saturday by the Vera Cruz packet ship Virginia, the following late and interesting communication from our correspondent there, it precludes the necessity of making any translations from the newspapers received by the same conveyance, the connected detail of recent events in Mexico given by our correspondent conveying to the reader a far more satisfactory view of the present state of affairs there than is to be collected from the public prints. The measures taken by our Consul at Vera Cruz for the protection of American interests in the critical position they are now placed, appear to us very appropriate. The arrival of the Grampus there is also a striking proof of the foresight and prudent management that now prevails in our naval department.

Courier & Enquirer.

VERA CRUZ, March 14th, 1832.

To the Editors of the Courier & Enq.

GENTLEMEN:—On the 3d inst. a battle was fought at Tolomar, a village 25 miles from this place on the road to Mexico; between the Government troops, under the command of Gen. Calderon, and Gen. Santa Anna's troops, which ended in the complete rout of the latter. The number of killed, wounded and prisoners is unknown though the action is said to have been the most bloody which has been fought in this country since the earlier periods of the revolution. Calderon had moved from his camp near Santa Fe, on the 1st—induced thereto, either by the want of provisions the desertion of his troops, or perhaps by policy, and occupied the heights of Tolomar, where he was overtaken on the 3d by Santa Anna, who marched out of this city on the 2d. About six days previously, Santa Anna had marched by Calderon's camp at Santa Fe, and upon the same heights of Tolomar, had captured a *Conducta*, conveying money and ammunitions of war to Calderon, made prisoners of all the escort, and reached this city again, without meeting with any loss. So complete was the rout and dispersion of Santa Anna's troops, that scarce any two had returned in a body; the General was separated from his Aids and the Army and reached the city next morning at 5 o'clock, accompanied only by a few *Irabos*—the officers were separated from the troops, and the troops from each other. Had Calderon have followed up his advantage, and marched immediately upon the city, it would have fallen before him in all probability; but most unaccountably, he remained upon the battle ground for several days, and has since returned to his old quarters at Santa Fe. In the mean time, the stragglers have come in—some bodies of men are organized—confidence is restored to Santa Anna's friends—and the city is, perhaps, in as good a condition now to sustain an attack, as it was before the battle. What detains Calderon so long at his camp, is a matter of much conjecture, and none seem to know.—Whether he is waiting for reinforcements, or for some assistance by sea, or whether he seriously meditates an attack on this city, is all matter of speculation. Santa Anna's present force is about 1800 men of all sorts; Calderon's is said to be about 2500.

The American brig Maria Louisa, from Philadelphia, was purchased, a few days since, by Gen. Santa Anna, for the sum of $13,000, and is to be armed with 10 guns. The *professed* object of this measure is, to be able to operate against a small naval force which, it is said, Government are fitting out at Campeche, and also against three schooners, which it is said, Government have purchased in New-Orleans, and are now arming at Tampico, for the purpose of blockading Vera Cruz.

Some time in February last, Congress passed a law, declaring the port of Vera Cruz *closed* after the 1st of March, interdicting with it all communication after that time, and ordering all payments for duties to be paid, either at the General Treasury, or at the nearest Commissariat *out* of Vera Cruz. We are, therefore, now cut off from all communication with the interior, and are, absolutely, as ignorant of what is going on there, as if we were in New-York. For some weeks previous to this strict non-intercourse, the public papers did not circulate, nor did *all* private letters find their true destination. But now, the mails are entirely stopped, express are forbidden—and the innocent traveller is detained on the way.—Commerce is, *litterally*, defunct, for the time being—the shops are mostly closed,—the goods are packed up—nothing is doing—nothing to be seen, but a Soldier—nothing to be heard but the drum and fife.—Our Consul has advised the American merchants to make, for the present, no payment of duties, unless by compulsion; not to the government, because, by their *arancel*, or tariff law, important duties are payable *here*, and there can be no change in aranoel without 6 months previous notice; not to Santa Anna, because he has no legal right to demand them, and if he compel payment, it will be made under protest. The Consul has also advised the American merchants to make out certified inventories of their goods and effects! one copy of which is lodged in his office, that in case of a *saqueo* of the city, or any robberry by the troops, our government may at once be possessed of the requisite proofs in its reclamation on this government. I believe that all the merchants have adopted this suggestion.

The present controversy is—let party men say what they may—a scuffle for the Presidency; and I have no idea, that the country will be quiet, or that commerce will revert to its accustomed character, until that question is settled.

A vessel, laden with Flour, arrived here a few days since from New-Orleans, and has been allowed by Santa Anna to land her cargo. If the city should be closely invested by Calderon, I have no doubt but that this port will be opened for the reception of foreign provisions.

Martial law was again proclaimed last Sunday, and all unmarried Spaniards were ordered to report themselves to the General. Whether he will order them to leave the country, or whether he will send on board the Prison Ships in the Harbor, is yet unknown.

March 17th.—The packet not sailing as soon as I expected, I am enabled to add some more intelligence.

Yesterday morning a vessel arrived from Tampico, bringing information that the garrison of that place had declared in favor of Santa Anna—that a vessel of war, which the government had fitted out there, had fallen into the hands of the disaffected—that the Commandant of the garrison had been compelled to retire with his passport—and that General Montezuma had promised to remain neutral.

The vessel from Tampico brought to this place some prisoners, men whom the garrison did not think it advisable to keep at Tampico. This intelligence was received with every demonstration of joy by Santa Anna and his party—the bells were rung—the cannon were fired; and in the evening there was a military procession.

March 21.—The U. S. schooner Grampus, Capt. Tatnall, anchored last evening at *Sacrificios*. The first Lieutenant came up to the city, and told me that they had left Pensacola on the 6th instant—had met with a violent storm at sea—nothing damaged—all well. She came most opportunely. We have the prospect now of a regular siege. The Government Army, under Calderon took position, early yesterday morning, at *Bergero*, an Indian hamlet, near a league from the city, but in sight on the sea beach. They appear to have been occupied yesterday in throwing up breast works. This morning an attack was made on them by two gun boats, but I suspect no harm was done, as the boats were too far off.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

In our last No. we promised to pursue this subject, and to assign other reasons for our opposition to Mr. Van Buren besides his famous vote for the Tariff of 1828 It may very reasonably be tho't that we have undertaken a work of supererogation. If the State of North Carolina can now consistently support a man who voted for that law, and whose opinions have undergone no change, as far as the public have had an opportunity of knowing, there is no political delinquency, which in the exuberance of her charity, may not expect to find palliation and forgiveness.—That one act is enough, if there were no other—but if the protective system were out of the question altogether, or if his views upon that subject, corresponded to a hair's breadth with our own, still there are other grounds opposition to Mr. Van Buren, which although they might not present insuperable obstacles to his elevation, would yet prevent his becoming the first object of our choice.

We will commence with his vote upon the bill to erect toll-gates upon the Cumberland Road. It is true, this bill never became a law but we are not indebted to the forbearance of Mr. Van Buren for the failure of its passage. It is understood that he has since repented of that vote, and declared himself against the doctrine of Internal Improvement, upon what grounds we have no means of ascertaining. The act speaks for itself, and we have a right to hold him responsible for it, until we have better evidence of his recantation, than vague conjecture, or the feeble disclaimer of persons assuming to be in his confidence.—Late experience warns us, how little reliance is to be placed upon testimony of this kind. It is almost needless to say that voting for such a bill, was yielding at once the whole question of internal improvements, and that too, in the most odious form in which the disputed power could be exercised. John Randolph stigmatized the whole plan as more oppressive than any scheme which Tiberius, that perfect model of a tyraut, ever thought of. He, cruel and wanton as he was, delighted in trampling upon the liberties of his subjects, never tho't of levying contributions on the Appian and the Claudian ways.

Here then, the two most important questions upon which Congress has been called to act, within the last ten years, we find Mr. Van Buren voting in direct opposition to the unanimous voice of the southern country. Are not these the very grounds of opposition to Mr. Clay? Has not the time been when he was held in the highest estimation by the democracy of the union, for the ability and the boldness with which he advocated the true principles of our government—and has he not been discarded from our affections, for the very offences, of which Mr. V. B. has been equally guilty?—What has there been in Mr. Van Buren's past life, in his services or his sacrifices for the good of the republic, that entitles him to our consideration and regard, whilst another individual of equal talents, professing the same doctrines and differing only in the uncompromising firmness and fearlessness with which he has avowed them, is denounced and execrated through our borders without measure and without mercy? There may be reason in it, and possibly something of *consistency*, but it is altogether beyond our comprehension. According to our poor judgment, it would seem that most of the reasons of our opposition to Mr. Clay, apply with the same force to Mr. Van Buren; especially when it is recollected that whilst the former was standing forth in defence of the principles upon which the late war against Great Britain was declared, and suffering all kinds of opprobrium in his attachment to the Republican cause the latter was zealously engaged in getting up a Ticket in New York for De Witt Clinton, in opposition to Mr. Madison, and if the scheme had succeeded, the utter prostration of the Republican party would have been the inevitable consequence. It is probable he *repented* of that step too, for before the close of the war, he was one of the most furious partizans of Mr. Madison and like all party proselytes, attempting to hide the shame of his apostacy, in the excess of his devotion to the *new* friends, into whose ranks he enlisted.

Another objection to the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, is the division which would be created amongst the supporters of Gen. Jackson. Mr. Calhoun and his friends, already forming a party respectable both for number and talents, would prefer the elevation of any other man in nation, and there is a large portion of the friends of the President, particularly in Virginia, and the States south of it, that no inducement could prevail on to unite in his support. It is doubtful whether under any circumstances, with all the aid which conventions and caucuses can bestow, he can gain the votes of these States, and unless he does, if he continues a candidate, the election will certainly devolve upon the Senate. Under the provisions of the Constitution, the contest would then be narrowed down to the two highest on the list, and from them the selection would have to be made. Upon the failure of an election in the Electoral College, it is almost universally agreed that Mr. Van Buren would not receive the support of the majority of the Senate, against any competitor. No one believes that an election of Vice President will be made by the people, if his claims are pressed, and it is equally certain that if the election is made by the Senate, the vote of that body will be given to the other individual who happens to be one of two highest on the list, and that individual will be John Sergeant. If Mr. Van Buren possesses a charm to allay the violence of our opposition to the Tariff and other odious measures, Mr. Sergeant is not so fortunate. As to the importance of defeating his election, there seems to be no difference of opinion amongst us; and surely it is not the part of sound policy to preserve in a course the best calculated of all others to insure his success.

We are compelled to postpone such further remarks as we design making on this subject until next week—when we also intend to offer a few reasons why we shall support the scheme of a State Convention, suggested by a meeting at Halifax.

LETTER FROM GEN. SAUNDERS TO GOV. BRANCH.

Gen. S. requests of Messrs. Lawrence & Lemay to insert in their next paper the following copy of a letter addressed by him to gov. Branch:

[COPY.]

Raleigh, April 7th, 1832.

Sir,—When I received your letter of the 19th, of March, I did not for a moment think of your having forwarded a copy of that for publication—as forming a part of "the correspondence which [had] passed between us." I can but consider your course in this business as very extraordinary. You had called for an explanation of an allusion which I had made to you in an annoymous publication, which had been given, and received by you as "satisfactory." Yet by the same mail in which you forward your note and my reply, address to me a letter, a copy of which you enclose (without waiting for an answer) for publication. This may be fair dealing, and according to your notions of honorable etiquette. If so, I have at least learnt something from this controversy. If my answer was as you had pronounced it, "so far satisfactory as to relieve [you] from the necessity of resorting to another mode of redress," which it seems you are so fond of intimating your willingness to adopt—why this appeal to the public? Was it to relieve your own feelings, or to lacerate mine, by an allusion to a matter, which, when understood, will reflect as little credit on you for its disclosure, as injury to me by being made thus public? You say my answer contained "expressions which might be susceptible of an offensive construction;" yet in your letter you make no allusion to these "expressions," but content yourself with insinuating that my change of feeling towards you had arose from the fact, that it was no longer in your power to serve me with those who now wield the patronage of the General Government—and that I had been "a suitor for office" through "your favor" whilst Secretary of the Navy. A simple statement of the case will sufficiently repel the pitiful motives you have here ascribed to me, as well as show the conduct of one who exhibits so much sensitiveness at being charged with a breach of private confidence. I freely admit that I did write to you some months after your appointment as Secretary, expressing a desire to change my situation; and as I was unwilling to place my name before the executive, left the matter with you to act as your own sense of duty to the public and justice to me might dictate. But sir, your memory should have reminded you, and your candor should so have stated, the fact, that afterwards I thanked you for your offer of a willingness to serve me, *but declined all further application.* This too, was long before you ceased to be Secretary, and as I had believed you sincere in your proposed tender of service, the matter had passed from my mind, and I little expected to have had it revived by you through the columns of a newspaper. I was not your friend for the sake of office nor have my feelings undergone any change towards you in consequence of your loss of it—but from the miserable complaints you have made about it, and the open political tergiversation you have manifested in your active zeal against those whom you suspected to have been instrumental in depriving you of it. As I do not desire to add to the bitterness of your feelings or court the honor of a newspaper controversy with you, I shall here close a correspondence, from which I expect neither instruction or improvement.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Hon. John Branch.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, of the Charleston Mercury, dated

"WASHINGTON, 7th April, 1832.

"Our friend, Warren R. Davis, has just concluded a most able and eloquent Speech against the PENSION BILL. In consequence of his reluctance to engage in debate, most of the members were not at all prepared for the display made by Mr Davis on this occasion. But I assure you he commanded, for several hours, the undevided attention of the House, and spoke with a force and effect which have secured for him a high reputation as an able debater.—This pension Bill is not as well understood at the South as it ought to be. It is a part and parcel of the American system and is expressly intended to absorb that surplus revenue, which the payment of the public debt will leave in the Treasury. The Tariff party are aware that the duties must be reduced to the revenue standard, and by multiplying the sources of expenditure, they are desirous of creating a necessity for high duties. Of all the schemes that ever have been devised for this purpose, this Pension Bill is the most dangerous, because it is best calculated to accomplish the object. It proposes to give a pension of full pay for life to every man who, during the whole of the revolutionary war, served in all, two years either in the Army, or as State troops, Volunteers, Militia, and in proportion for any length of service not less than six months, and this without any regard to the circumstances of the individual. No one can conjecture the number of persons who will come in for pensions under such a law When in 1818, pensions were extended to a particular description of regular troops of the continental Army, who stood in need of assistance from their country for support, there were 35,000 applicants, of whom upwards of 20,000 succeeded, by some means or other, in getting themselves placed on the pensions swelled to upwards of $3,00,000 per annum. Now when all the Militia and Volunteers, are to be added, who can say to what extent the number will be swelled, and how many millions must be annually appropriated? On the former occasion the expenses was estimated at less than three hundred thousand dollars, and it amounted to more than two millions.—Now it is admitted that it must exceed half a million, and I confess I think five or six millions will be nearer the mark, and if it should fall short of this, those who served in the late war will, ere long, be added to the list, and the surplus revenue, whatever it may be will be absorbed in pensions for the present, you may be assured that if this pension Bill does pass—and pass I fear it will—no reduction of the duties can be affected beyond the seven millions which Clay and Dickerson propose to take off from articles of luxury, and the burdens upon the South will remain undiminished."

The JEFFERSONIAN Doctrines of '98.

We understand that Mr. Elliot has in the press, on the eve of publication, a pamphlet containing The Virginian and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798-'9, with Madisons Report; and the Resolutions of the several States in relation threto, at large; with other documents and opinions, in support of the Jeffersonian doctrines of '98, accompanied by a full Index.

This valuable and useful political compilation, furnishing facts and arguments, that every American citizen should treasure up for reference and illustration, will we are told, be afforded to the public at the moderate rate of Fifteen dollars per hundred copies, which places it within the reach of every reader.

Telegraph.

[*From the Mercury.*]

[COMMUNICATION.]

DIRECT TAXES.

At the utmost the General Government requires a revenue of thirteen millions of dollars. The population of the United States amounts to thirteen million, who under a system of equal taxation, would each contribute one dollar to the support of the General Government.

If the public lands are given up to the Western States, will they consent to supply their quota by direct taxation?

If the Federal Revenue were to be collected by a direct tax upon each citizen which he could feel, and measure, would there be any *Pension Bill*, *Internal Improvements*, or misapplication of public money by Congress?

To give up the public lands will diminish the Federal Revenue three millions of dollars at least annually. The proposed Pension List will cost the country every year seven millions of expenditure. Upon Internal Improvements the amount laid out baffles calculation.

The Southern States have no public Lands to be given up to them they will reap comparatively nothing under the Pension List—the blessings of Internal Improvement never flow to their doors—& yet, the whole revenue of the Genl. Government is to be derived from duties upon the imports purchased by *their* industry? In other words, the Western States are to be exonerated from all contribution by a surrender of the Public Lands, and the Manufacturing States not only exempted from taxes, but to receive the bounties of the Tariff; and in addition these two sections are to derive the spoils of *Pensions*, and Improvements exclusively, while the *Exporting* or Southern States are to pay all the taxes!

Is not this a beautiful exemplification of the "Sociana Leonina?"

TOSCIN.

Mr. Webster.—In the debate with Mr. Hayne in 1830, while Mr. Webster was contending that the constitution was the work of the people in the aggregate, and not of the people by states, he made one assertion fatal to his whole argument. It was "that the Constitution was intended to curtail and control the sovereignty of the States." This admitted that the States were independent sovereigns at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. If so what but the sovereign action of the States could establish a rule for common restraint and control? If in the Union there was but one people, there must have been but one sovereignty, & therefore there could not have been any State sovereignties to be controlled. But limits he tells us, were to be imposed on the exercise of the sovereign powers of the States. Who then were competent to impose them? Not the people in the aggregate—but the different sovereign States; and unless they agreed to do so, each exercising for itself its sovereign discretion in acceding—how could any restraint have been imposed? *Evening Post.*

The Tariff Memorial.—We find that the correspondent of a New York paper, from whom we quoted a day or two ago, was correct. The tariff memorial does assert that the great danger in this country is not from the power of rules, but from the *too* great liberty of the people! We quote the passage:—

"Our great danger is certainly from the abuse, not of power, but of liberty; and it should be the endeavor of the real friends of the country, by a *liberal construction* of the law and constitution, and a generous confidence in the *motives* of those who administer them, to facilitate the business of administration, and diffuse a spirit of harmony and union throughout the whole constitution of the State."

In accordance with the above, the memorial further speaks of incessant "struggles between the great elementary principles of Law and Liberty."

This doctrine of the *evil of liberty* is advanced in that part of the memorial which is intended to meet the argument of the free Trade party, who, believing that there is no necessity or inherent opposition between *law* and *liberty*, and that government, so far as the property of individuals is affected, was instituted merely to secure them in its free use and enjoyment, and not to restrain them and manage their property for them.—deny the right of government to regulate the industry of individuals. The rest of the reasoning of the memorial, on this point, strikes us as no less strange—It asserts that the regulation of individual industry is almost the exclusive object of all government, because all civil legislation and jurisprudence is employed entirely about the economical concerns of individuals. Did the memorialist think that this was really meeting the objection? Surely they were aware of the difference between securing to the individual the tenure of property—between fixing rules as to the form of its voluntary purchase or transfer and forcing him to transfer, or precluding him from a purchase? Yet their memorial calls all the laws of property, regulations of individual industry, and virtuality assumes that the power to ensure the validity of a private contract is one and the same with the power to compel the citizen to make the contract! *ib.*

The Philanthropists of the North are at present much engaged with a Cherokee Chief named Ridge, who is travelling amongst them. His mission seems to be for the purpose of making collections of money from the generous people among whom he is sojourning, in order to carry on the suit of the Indians, against the State of Georgia, in the supreme Court. He seems to be regarded by the republicans in that part of the world as a sort of foreign prince. Public meetings are called at the places through which he passes, to which he makes speeches abusive of the Georgians, and then begs the sympathy and money of the audience. Of the first article he receives an abundance, but not quite so much of the latter.

It will be remembered that these people who affect so deeply to compassionate the Indians of Georgia, once had Indians in their own territories. What did they do with them? What has become of the Mohawks, the Onedias, and a hundred other tribes? Exterminated by these philanthropists, who used to take them prisoners and carry them to the West Indies and sell them for slaves. Yet now they are filled with vast indignation, that Georgia should require her Indians to observe her laws.

Thus it is that the people of the North continue to practice their impudent intermeddling in the local concerns of the South They seem even to pretend to a right to do so. The question in the present case may be thrown into a form so simple & decisive that it cannot but satisfy even them.

The Cherokees are either an independent people or they are the subjects of Georgia. The people of the North affect to consider them a foreign sovereign nation: if so, by what right do they countenance and aid a foreign nation in hostility to a sister State? On the other hand, if these Indians are subject to Georgia, by what right do they interfere between Georgia and her subjects?

FROM THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

RUDISILL'S MINE.

This mine, situated half a mile SSW. from the town of Charlootte, is connected with the earliest period of researches for gold in Mecklenburg county. The precise date of the first discoveries of the precious metal in this county, is not accurately known; most statements concur in naming about 1826, as the time of its development. A gunsmith while on the chase for deer in the neighborhood of the place now known as Dunn's Mine, then a place of resort for hunters as a "stand" he, by breaking and examining the rocks around him discovered something adhering to them that closely resembled Gold; and after satisfying himself of the reality at home, returned to the same spot frequently, to gather small quantities to use in his trade. Some time afterwards this place was worked in a very imperfect manner, notwithstanding which, a considerable quantity of gold at different times was extracted. One of the laborers working this mine obtained some idea from actual experience, of the kind of surface earth that was likely to prove auriferous. One day, as this man was on his way to the mill, at present known as "St. Catherine's," he observed a great similarity between the auriferous surface earth he had seen before and that of Rudisill's Hill; he washed some of it and discovered gold. This was the first gold found at Rudisill's and took place in 1826. Shortly after this discovery, Dr. Sam'l Henderson, the intelligent Gold "Pioneer" of Mecklenburg, with a few hands, commenced working the surface earth in the 'rocker,' his operations were sufficiently carried on for 2 months during which period the average daily returns were 3 dwts. per hand. The earth washed under his direction was the entire surface, including the back soil or red clay The latter, for a short distance, be found to be most productive, but it was attended with too much difficulty to extract the gold in the 'rockor.' Cotemporary with this, which led to a search in the hill, several individuals dug and washed to advantage on different parts of its sides and summit, and continued their works until the property fell under execution and was disposed of at a Sheriff's sale. At this time some of the lodes had been discovered, by observing that gold was to be found adhering to minerals which designate their outcrop. The natural conclusion was to follow the direction of these minerals by small and rude excavations, and this commencement of mining operations closed at the same time all further work at this place for nearly two years, in consequence of the right becoming contested.

In 1831, the property was finally transferred to the present owners, and a lease granted to Mr. de Rivifinoli for 25 years. During the first year the several lodes within the boundary of the land have been tried to a general depth of 40 feet from the surface, and from what has been observed during this years course of mining operations, we are induced to give the following sketch of the nature of these lodes, in addition to some remarks concerning the practical mining operations through which the former knowledge has been obtained.

The conspicuous elevation of the hill whereon the buildings of Rudisill's mine are placed, (found to be 130 feet above the level of sugar creek,) has obviously been preserved from the levelling influence of the decomposing powers of the atmosphere, by the compactness of 5 lodes at their outcrops, which accidentally consist almost entirely of quartz and silicious talcous slate. While then the greenstone and granite in which they occur, became dissolved and exposed to the mechanical force of rain, &c. these minerals, comprising the gangue and auriferous part of the lodes, prevented this influence by their consistency of their property of being water productors, serving the coherence of the whole as a joining medium. The immediate inference to be drawn from this phenomenon, establishes the fact, that whatever small water courses cross the direction of lodes, which on a higher level consist of quartz, &c. containing gold, there the veins will be poor on the surface, because the gangue is composed of slate alone, or totally compressed.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Three Racans.—When Mademoiselle de Gournay arrived at Paris, she desired to see the Marquis de Racan, an eminent wit and poet. Two of his friends knew the time he had appointed for his waiting on her; and they resolved to be revenged on him for many a ridiculous situation to which he had exposed them. One of these Gentlemen, about two hours before the time appointed, waited on the lady and announced himself as Racan. He endeavored to talk of her own works, which he had purposedly turned over the preceding evening, and though he did not exactly satisfy her in point of his abilities, besides committing some gross blunders, she could not but think the merquis a very polite gentlemen. He had just parted from her, when the Marquis de Racan was a second time announced. She naturally supposed he had forgotten some particulars and returned for this purpose, when to her great surprise a stranger who by different from the first marquis, entered the apartment. She could not help questioning him repeatedly if he was the *real* marand informed him of what had just passed. The pretended Racan appeared very much hurt, and declared that he would be revenged of the insult the stranger had mutually offered them, but the intercession of the lady softened the choleric man, and she infinitely pleased with the second marquis, who exceeded the first in every respect. Scarcely had this second counterfeit issued, when the real Racan was announced! This began to exercise the patience of the de Gournay, "What, more Racans in one morning!" she exclaimed at the same time desiring that he might be introduced. As soon as he entered she raised her voice and demanded if he meant to insult her? Racan, who at the best was an indifferent speaker, remained silent with astonishment. He muttered something; and de Gourney, who was naturally violent and irascible, imagined he was sent to impose on her, and and pulling off her slipper, she fell upon the real and unfortunate Racan with the rage of an irritated virago, and made him gladly retreat from a visit where he had expected to have met with a very different reception.

D' Israeli's Curios Lit.