

as intended merely to announce the new condition in which former societies, under existing Governments, and names previously known in place. To do so, it is justly to others, that new condition, which has been recently assumed by those who utter the manifesto. Whether this notion of the Declaration of Independence, be correct, must depend, mainly upon its language. Let me then examine what this is.

It commences by saying, that "when in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires, that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation." Here then, manifestly, is an appeal to mankind; and by the decent respect due to their opinions, designed to inform them of the fact of the dissolution of the political bands which had previously connected those making this appeal, with some other community.

Immediately following this introduction, comes the intended justification of this act. This consists of two parts; the assertion of certain general propositions, which the authors of this manifesto appeal held to be self-evident, requiring no proof to establish them; and the application of these general and self-evident truths to the particular notorious historical facts existing in their case—which facts are concisely narrated. The general truths here announced, are those proclaimed in the Declaration of Rights previously promulgated in Virginia, some of which I have stated in a former number. They are, in brief, these:

That all men are created equal; and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are the rights to life, to liberty, and to the pursuit of their happiness—That to secure these inalienable rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed—That whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness—That although these things are true, yet prudence dictates, that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, both shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed—But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such Government, and to provide new guards for their future security—Having thus shown the clear right and solemn duty to do the act, the performance of which they had announced, namely, the dissolution of the political bands that had formerly connected the authors of this manifesto, and their respective constituents, with another Government, provided such a long train of abuses and usurpations, on the part of this other Government, as they had referred to, existed—the Declaration next proceeds to set forth what were the abuses and usurpations, the previous occurrences of which would give point and special application to their asserted self-evident truths, and so justify that act. The catalogue of these abuses and usurpations need not be repeated here. All men must admit, that if the facts stated therein, were true as stated, and if the general propositions affirmed, were correct as affirmed, they made together a perfect demonstration of that which they were intended to establish, that is, to say, of the right to throw off the Government of Great Britain, by which Government these abuses and usurpations had been practised. But not content with this clear demonstration of a strict right, the authors of the Declaration go on to state further.

That in every stage of these oppressions they had petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; but that their repeated petitions, had been answered only by repeated injuries—That they had also appealed to the native justice and magnanimity of their British brethren, conjuring them by the ties of common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt their connections and correspondence; but they too, had been deaf to the voice of justice and of concinnity—Wherefore, they were bound to acquiesce in the necessity, which demanded their separation, and to hold them as they hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

For all these reasons, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of their intentions, did, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these Colonies, their respective Constitutions, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies were, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States—That they were absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, was, and ought to be, totally dissolved—And that as Free and Independent States, they had full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States might of right do.

This is a full and faithful abstract, of every thing contained in the Declaration of Independence, which any man can come to an important or applicable to the question now under examination. For the truth of this assertion, I refer to the Declaration itself, happily, now in the hands of almost every freeman in this country—I appeal then, confidently, to every candid mind, to determine, whether there is one word uttered, or one thought expressed, or even implied, throughout the whole of this important, clear and able State paper, to countenance the idea, that it could have been designed by its authors, to incorporate the several Communities therein for the first time styled the United States of America, into one Nation! Whether it does not affirm, that the Colonies represented in the Congress, which produced this act, were, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States—And whether it could have had any other end or aim than what I have stated, that is to say, to declare and make manifest to the world, that was the condition of these States, and in tracing the causes which had produced this condition, to justify before the world the position they had already assumed.

I ask of the Constitutional Lawyer, to tell me, whether any act, professing as this does, to be declaratory of what is, and of right ought to be, can properly be considered as an instrument ordaining the existence of that which it declares merely? I ask of any Politician, even of the new School, to tell me, in frankness, whether, at that time, the delegates of any Colony, assembled in a general Congress, could have had any authority to extinguish the rights of their Constituents, by amalgamating them with others, into one Nation, except under their credentials and instructions! Should he say, as speaking in that spirit, he must say, that they could not have had authority derived from any other source, I then refer to those credentials and instructions, to show, that all of them contained expressed limitations upon the power of these delegates, by which they were prohibited from doing any such act.

It is not necessary to recite all these papers; a part of one only will suffice. The Provincial Congress of New Jersey, assembled at Burlington, on the 21st of June, 1776, empowered their delegates, to join with the delegates of the other Colonies, in declaring the United Colonies independent of Great Britain, entering into a Confederation for union and common defence, making Treaties with foreign Nations, for commerce and assistance, and to take such other measures as might appear to them and you necessary for these great ends: always observing, that whatever plan of Confederacy you enter into, the regulating the internal police of this province, is to be reserved to the Colony Legislature." (a) Words containing a more explicit prohibition, against welding New Jersey with the other Colonies, or any of them, into one Nation, could not well have been employed; and yet the authority communicated to the delegates of New Jersey, by these instructions, was even greater than that possessed by the Representatives of many of the other Colonies.

If the nature and intent of the Declaration of Independence, are such, as I have stated, it is of little consequence to inquire whether that document and important act was taken by its authors, jointly, or severally; or whether it deserves the name of a joint act, or of several acts; for let the act be done as it may, it was certainly done for the purposes it announces, and could not have been done for any such purpose as the President ascribes to it, namely, to declare the Colonies one Nation, or the Colonists one People. In further proof of this, I will here remark, that during the very time the Declaration of Independence was under consideration, to wit, on the 11th June, 1776, Congress began to take the necessary measures for preparing the form of a Confederation to be entered into between these Colonies. (b) which measure was perfected long after the Declaration of Independence was uttered. This of itself contradicts the assertion, that we were then one Nation or one People.

But I will postpone to another number, any remarks upon this second great act of our political history; and will conclude the present, by saying, that it results from all which has been stated, that the sovereignty assumed by the several States, in the manner I have before shown, so far from being annulled, was confirmed by the Declaration of Independence, which had no other object than to declare their independence, and to demonstrate to the world, that Independence was their's of right.

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(a) See Journals of the Old Congress, vol. 2, page 224, 225.  
(b) Id. vol. 2, page 207.

From the Jeffersonian & Virginia Times.

THE DANGER.

I simply tell thee what is at hand—  
And would preserve thee! BROTHER.

There is no intelligent man who does not perceive the imminent danger in which the country now stands. No honest man ought to attempt to conceal it; and every patriot is bound by the highest earthly obligations, to come forward with ready hands and willing hearts, to sustain the tottering temple of our Liberty and Union. Look at the facts as they become men and patriots.

The late Proclamation of A. Jackson lays the axe at the very root of our institutions. It utterly denies every principle held dear by the people heretofore. The Government has, by money subsidized the press, and by offers of office corrupted many of our leading men. A party of reckless fanatics are blowing the embers of a servile war—and on all sides the principles of the Revolution—the most sacred safeguards of Liberty are scoffed at and denounced. Even in our own State we see that they who have apostatized from the Republican principles of '93, are endeavoring to rally a party composed of a majority on the east of the Blue Ridge with

the old Federal Party on the west, in order to carry on the mad project of consolidation. The Richmond Enquirer is at this work with all its power. No intelligent man can doubt it—or its objects. State Rights are not only renounced, but even trampled with all the zeal of torpedoes. It is now publicly proclaimed that the States never were sovereign—that the Constitution of the United States is not the Constitution of the United States, but of an Unit, a single nation—that as such, every State or the People of every State, are bound to submit to the despotism of the Congress—and that to "arrest the operation of an unconstitutional act, or evade from the Union is alike TREASON."

These are facts which no one can deny. We believe there is a project entertained to overthrow the Republican institutions of the country. Ambitious aristocrats have become tired of the simplicity of our Government. They yearn for a great consolidated splendid Government, wherein they may shine with stars and ribbons; and live and grow rich on the honest labor of the people. The high plaudits paid by the British and French papers on Jackson's Proclamation, is a circumstance in itself very significant of the hopes and feelings entertained by European Royalty of what is coming on us. The London Times declares in substance that "we must have a limited monarchy." We fear things are rapidly tending to that end. If the principles and doctrines now asserted by the new Party of Jackson and Van Buren succeed, no doubt will remain as to the result. We shall have a monarchy or a despotism.

It will be the policy—it is already the cry of the menials and worshippers of power, to represent the opponents of power as unfavorable to order and peace—as disposed to dissolve the Union. This is necessary to carry on their desperate designs. They are operated upon by the same considerations which induce the thief to cry out himself, as he runs, "stop thief!" Their object is to direct public attention from themselves while they press forward to their object.

We have not the least doubt that there is a fixed design to overturn the Government. Leading men in a State do not apostatize from their principles, or sell themselves for nothing. If the principles of the Proclamation gain the ascendancy, the Government is, in fact, a great consolidated despotism—the Republic is gone. These are our settled convictions. We re-assert the principle involved in our Resolution of 76. I believe so far as our interests and safety are concerned, the doctrine of the Proclamation is more dangerous than those contained in the British parliament as 1776. They would convert the whole Southern people into slaves. These doctrines will not be submitted to without a struggle. If they are fixed upon it will be to the record. If persisted in, they will inevitably lead to another revolutionary war. These doctrines were supported by the Tories in 76—and will be supported by them again—but who will run the victory? The issue will be in the hands of Him who governs all things.

We would fear almost this rapid tendency toward institutions to the despotism form—let it cannot be done, unless the people themselves will yet. No man of sense can believe for a moment that the principles of the Proclamation can result in anything else, but despotism or despotism. In either case, war is inevitable. The North and South are both aware of this. Leading statesmen in the North declare that civil war is inevitable—but that from the "treachery of Southern men—and the state of our population it cannot last more than six months"—and that it is better to incur the evils of such a war than give up the hopes of unity and ambition. These facts may be relied on.

That the North is mistaken in these calculations, we fully believe. In case of a contest, so Southern Tory would dare to show himself before the robed indignation of the people. The Southern States are united in that which nothing can dissolve. The strongest of all ties is interest—and the Northern Statesmen and Southern Tories are mistaken in the belief of the power of "black regiments, headed by white Tories." They will be as able to feed the flames.

We throw out these reflections before the people, and call on them to reflect. We have thought that if the Southern States would unite together in a temperate but firm declaration of their rights, and their fixed determination to maintain them, that the usurpations of the Government might be arrested, and the Union preserved. We think so still. But without that firm and united action, we confess we despair. Nothing else can save us—Despotism or dismemberment is inevitable, unless prompt and firm measures be adopted by the South to stay the torrent of Federal corruption and wrong.

FROM THE WHIG.

THEORY OF CONVENTIONS.

The true theory of conventions is, that they are mere extraordinary assemblies of popular delegates, more proper to express the will of the people in particular cases, than the regular Legislature. They are no more the people, than the Legislature itself; but rather the nature of an extraordinary Legislature of the Delegates of the People, and much more limited in their authority, than that regular organ of the Government.

The foregoing is an extract from an editorial article in the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, of the 1st instant, headed "Theory of Conventions." It is amusing to see the inconsistencies into which the monarchists, who contend for the constitution of the States into one State, and for the abolition of the Federal Government, betray themselves. This very Charleston

Courier reads the authority and supremacy of the constitution of the United States as being the act of the whole people as one, and that this is true, it holds proved, by the first words of the preamble: "We the people of the United States." Yet the people were not consulted with regard to its ratification, as suggested by the 2nd resolution of the Federal Convention; and when so ratified, it was by each several State, in its own convention. Hence, according to the theory of the Courier, the Constitution of the United States emanates with the assertion of an express lie. Can this be the reason why this editor is so zealous to nullify the Constitution of the United States, and to introduce in its stead the uncertain, variable and arbitrary will of an absolute majority? Is this the reason why he is so enforcing at the point of the bayonet, as if they were rightful laws, such acts of Congress as aid his object, and set at naught and nullify the Constitution, in its spirit and letter?

The paper from which the foregoing quotation is made, was established in 1802, to put down Mr. Jefferson, his principles and administration. It has the merit of having been ever consistent and true to the cause which it at first espoused; and is at this moment, conducted by a Star from the East, a native of the land of steady habits. Two years after the establishment of the Courier, did the Senior Editor of the Enquirer establish that paper; if not to utterly extinguish, at least, by its superior lustre, to overwhelm and obscure the feeble light which proceeded with diminished, and constantly diminishing power, from it, and the several other stars—(i. e. newspapers) in the old federal galaxy.

This little matter of history, should be known to younger readers, and to prevent misapprehension; for recently, the Enquirer, so far from maintaining its original purpose and superior lustre, seems to be under the necessity of borrowing its best lights from that good old aristocratic, monarchical South Carolina paper, the Charleston Courier, which is impotent to a single ray, which may beam from the numerous whig or democratic republican papers of South Carolina, holds as the best and truest institute of the theory and practice of policy and government, and the best and only true chronicle of the opinions and transactions of the people of South Carolina, (especially of the Union men there from down East). Those who have the opportunity, will readily perceive that the Federal Charleston Courier, and democratic Richmond Enquirer, have, for some time past, run together, and now constitute an amalgam of its kind. Which of the two is the perfect metal, I will not pretend to say. It might be argued, it is supposed, with success, a priori, but to avoid commitment on what is so all important, let time, and that which teaches fools—even experience determine.

BURNABY.

ANTI-YAN.

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE STATES.

The author of the Proclamation not only denies the sovereignty of the individual States as united under the present Constitution, (adopted in 1789) but originates his claim for federal sovereignty, as established by the first union of the thirteen colonies, under the old Articles of Confederation. He relies indeed principally upon that view, to sustain the pretension of Federal Supremacy. This being the case, the readers attention is emphatically invited to the following extract from the journals of the House of Delegates of Virginia.

Resolved, That the Delegates to Congress from this State, be informed, that the Legislature of this Commonwealth are greatly alarmed at the assumption of power lately exercised by Congress, in some resolutions respecting the prices of provisions, &c. to be furnished the Continent. While the right of recommending measures to each State, by Congress, is admitted, we contend for that of judging of their utility and expediency, and of course either to approve or reject. In the exercise of this right, we cannot submit to acquiesce in the declaration of making any State answerable for not agreeing to any of their recommendations, which would establish a dangerous precedent against the authority of the Legislature, and the sovereignty of the separate States.—December 24th, 1779. Journal House of Delegates.

It will be observed, that this resolution was passed in the midst of the Revolutionary War, and subsisting the Articles of Confederation. The sovereignty of the individual States is asserted in the most explicit manner, and so jealous were the patriots of that day of State Sovereignty and Federal Enfranchisement, that they remonstrated against the right of Congress to coerce the execution of their measures against the respective States, although the enemy was at their door, and although those resolutions of Congress were intended to secure the general safety, and to establish the general liberty against the arms of the British King! Were one at this day, to sit down and attempt to frame an assertion of State Sovereignty, such as he might suppose the Statesmen of Virginia would have framed in 1779, and with a view to use it as testimony in the present controversy, he could not use terms which would more clearly and peremptorily assert the sovereignty of the individual States. Had Mr. Livingston seen this Document? We presume not.

How this declaration of the Sovereignty of the States was received by Congress, we know not, but from historical admissions, uncontradicted on any hand, that the then Federal Authority had no power to enforce obedience upon the States, but one conclusion can be fairly arrived at. The claim of the House of Delegates to unqualified sovereignty in the separate

States, was recognized and acquiesced in. The last of power had not then contaminated those who exercised Federal authority. We wish to hear what the advocates of Consolidation and unlimited passive obedience to Federal Power, have to say to this paper!

Richmond Whig.

If the President's Proclamation has had no other good effect, it has certainly drawn the distinction between the true friends of the Rights of the States, and the mere office hunters. It has shown the true state of parties in the country.

Since the settlement of the Tariff question, the subject of dispute with the different parties is, whether ours be a consolidated Government, or not? This is the question that now divides the parties in the United States.

The true Republicans have fearful odds to contend against. A combination made up of the popularity of Gen. Jackson, and the interests of the manufacturers, is arrayed against us. We have every inducement to contend to the last. If we are supreme, and suffer them to shape the course of the government, and thus change its character, we lose every thing. It will then be converted into a mere patent machine for taxing us, and distributing those taxes among those who exact them. All the wild schemes of the fanatics—all their designs upon our property, will then be consummated. We shall have the miserable consolation to know, that we have sacrificed our rights, and the rights of our children, for the poor purpose of pleasing Gen. Jackson. Let the people of the South look to it. Danger is abroad. Let the office hunters live upon the elections, but let us incessantly guard our Rights.

Alabama Journal.

Judge HARPER in his speech in Convention, gives the following admirably just summary of the entire argument of the advocates of Federal supremacy:

"They first grant the State to be sovereign. They then point out the consequences which would result from their asserting to be true, that they proceed to claim a like sovereignty for the Federal Government; from which it follows that, since there can be no real division of sovereignty, these very people, who thus attempt to give you a twin sovereignty, a double allegiance, universally end by that which they set out with denying, and of those two sovereignties make one supreme—the other inferior, that is no sovereignty at all."

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Mercury.

The English papers give currency to a rumor that the Duke of Wellington is to go to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, or the commander in chief of the army, in the event of the passage of the Irish enforcement bill. This soldier of a fortuitous fortune owes his success in life, in a great degree, to the blood and valor of Irishmen. He himself is a native Irishman; and yet it appears he is to be selected to let loose the dogs of war on his own countrymen.

General Jackson is a native of South Carolina. If the soil of that State had been drenched in blood under our enforcement bill, by whom was the carnage to have been directed or ordered? The similarity of the two bloody bills, seems to extend even to the persons by whom their enactments shall be carried into effect.

Telegraph.

The Blue Laws.—The Blue Laws of Connecticut have long been a source of merriment to the citizens of the present day. But it is not generally known that some of the early acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania are equally queer.—About the year 1790 or '81, the Legislature passed a resolution, that no member thereof should come to the House bare foot, or eat his bread and cheese on the steps.

FREE TRADE AND LOW PRICES.—Fifteen hundred chests of tea, just imported, were sold yesterday by auction at twelve and three quarter cents a pound. The duty until recently was twelve cents a pound. We shall soon have all the tea tables on our side in political economy.

The following well merited compliment to the Germans who have emigrated to America, is from the Columbus (Ohio) Sentinel.

The Germans of Ohio.—The German population of Ohio, are a hardy, frugal, and industrious people. They are mostly farmers, and mind no body's business but their own. Look at their farms, their orchards, their gardens, their cattle and horses, and you will see what they are about. They are among the best practical farmers in Ohio. There is a neatness about their premises, which proves them to have been well instructed in the business of agriculture, and to understand the most profitable mode of cultivating the soil. Though generally well informed, they make no parade of their knowledge. They are never found intruding for office. They mingle little with politics, and yet no one set among us are more firmly established in their opinions. If error at any time creeps into the administration of the government, they are not slow in finding it out. They seek for correct information. Plain and republican in all their notions, they despise extravagance in every thing. They delight in tilling the soil, and using the best means in bringing it to a high state of perfection. Their barns are usually well filled, and their houses abounding in plenty. They drive fat horses, live honestly, and are finally an honor to any state or country they inhabit. We rejoice to learn that the German emigration to this State is still increasing. These are the true friends of the Republic, and the true friends of the Union. They are the true friends of the Republic, and the true friends of the Union. They are the true friends of the Republic, and the true friends of the Union.

Now fellow citizens," continued the Colonel, "you must be convinced, that in the grinning line, I myself am not slow to detect when I look upon my opponents, contentment. I must admit he is my superior. You must all admit it. Therefore, I wide awake, look sharp, and do not let him grin you out of your votes."

The gentleman who has sent us the following amusing communication, is resident near the spot, where the orator made the "impassioned appeal" here given.

FLOWERS OF RHETORIC.

The following patriotic speech was delivered, it is said at a late meeting in Illinois, called for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of getting up a second expedition against the hostile band of Sacs and Foxes.

Friends and Fellow-Citizen Soldiers! We are met here for the purpose of discussing the subject about the hostilities lately committed against our peaceful and blooming and flourishing frontiers by the

A new work has just been published at Cincinnati, entitled "The Life and Adventures of Col. David Crockett, of West Tennessee." It is spoken of as being a very amusing affair, containing as the "suction error" would say, "a variety of ludicrous anecdotes of the eccentric Member from Tennessee. The following is extracted from the book.

"During the Col's first winter in Washington, a Caravan of wild animals was brought to the City and exhibited. Large crowds attended the exhibition; and prompted by common curiosity, one evening Col. Crockett attended.

"I had just got in, said he, 'the house was very much crowded, and the first thing I noticed was two wild cats in a cage. Some acquaintance asked me 'if they were like the wild cats in the back woods,' and I was looking at them when one turned over, or died. The keeper ran up and threw some water on it. Said I 'Stranger, you are wasting time. My looks kills them things—and you had a damn sight better hire me to go out here, or I will kill every damned varmint you've got.' While I was talking, the lion began to roar. Said I, 'turn him out, turn him out, damn him, I can whip him for a ten dollar bill, and the Zebra may kick occasionally during the fight. This created some fun, and I then went to another part of the room, where a monkey was riding a pony. I was looking on, and some member said to me, 'Crockett, don't that monkey favour Gen. Jackson?' 'No,' said I, 'but I'll tell you who it does favor.—It looks like one of your boarders, Mr. — of Ohio.' There was a loud burst of laughter at my saying so, and upon turning round, I saw Mr. — of Ohio, in about three feet of me. I was in a right awkward fix, but I held to the company and told 'em I had either decided the monkey for Mr. — of Ohio, and if they would tell me which, I would beg pardon. The thing passed off, and next morning as I was waiting the servant before my door, a member came up to me, and said, 'Crockett, Mr. — is going to challenge you.'—said I, 'well, I am a fighting fellow. I spurned I am challenged, I have a right to challenge my weapons.' 'O Yes,' said he, 'Then tell him, said I, 'that I will fight him with bows and arrows.'"

While Col. Crockett was at Washington, a young gentleman who had been paying his addresses to his daughter, wrote to him requesting his permission that they might be married. The reply of the Colonel was in the following laconic style:

WASHINGTON.

"Dear Sir—I received your letter. Go ahead."

DAVID CROCKETT.

The annexed is illustrative of the Colonel's electioneering tact:

"In the canvass of the Congressional Election of 18—, Mr. \*\*\*\*\* was the Col's opponent; a gentleman of the most pleasing and conciliatory manner—who seldom addressed a person or a company without wearing upon his countenance a peculiar good humored smile. The Colonel, to counteract the influence of a winning attribute, thus alluded to, in a stump speech:

"Yes, gentlemen, he may get some votes by grinning for he can out grin me, and you know I ain't slow to grin to you that I am not, I will tell you a one anecdote. I was concerned myself, & I was fooled a little of the d—dest. You all know I love hunting. Well I discovered a long time ago that a coon couldn't out grin me. I could bring one tumbling down from the highest tree. I never used powder and lead when I wanted one of creatures. Well, as I was walking one night, a few hundred yards from my house, looking about me, I saw a coon planted upon one of the highest limbs of an old tree. The night was very moon clear, and old Rattler was with me. Rattler went bark at a coon—he's a good dog in that way. So I thought I'd hang the lad down, in the usual way, by a gun. I set myself, and after grinning at the coon a reasonable time, found that he didn't come down. I took another steady grin at him. Still he was there. I made a little mad; so I felt round, and got an old limb, about five feet long, and planting one end upon the ground, I placed my chin upon the other, and took a rest. I then grinned my best for about five minutes, but the d—d coon hug on. So, finding I could not bring him down by grinning, I determined to have him for I thought he must be a droll chap. I went over to the house, got my axe, returned to the tree, saw the coon still there, and began to cut away. Down it came, and I ran forward; and the coon it was not there to be seen. I found that what I had taken for one, was a large knot upon a branch of the tree, and upon looking