

VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS OF 1793.

Pronouncing the Alien and Sedition laws to be unconstitutional, and defining the rights of the States.

DRAWN BY MR. MADISON. Virginia House of Delegates. FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1793.

Resolved, That the General Assembly doth unequivocally express its opinion, that the Alien and Sedition laws are unconstitutional, and that they will support the Government of the United States in all measures warranted by the former.

That this Assembly most solemnly declares a warm attachment to the Union of the States, to maintain which it pledges its powers; and that for this end, it is their duty to watch over and oppose every infraction of those principles which constitute the basis of that Union, because a faithful observance of them can alone secure its existence and the public happiness.

That this Assembly doth explicitly and solemnly declare, that it views the powers of the Federal Government, as resulting from the compact to which the States are parties; as limited by the plain sense and intention of the instrument constituting that compact; as no farther valid than they are authorized by the grants enumerated in the compact; and that in case of a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of other powers, not granted by the said compact, the States, who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound, to interpose, for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them.

That the General Assembly doth also express its deep regret, that a spirit has, in sundry instances, been manifested by the Federal Government, to enlarge its powers by forced constructions of the constitutional charter which defines them; and that indications have appeared of a design to expand certain general phrases (which having been copied from the very liberal grant of powers in the former articles of Confederation, were less liable to be misconstrued,) so as to destroy the meaning and effect of the particular enumeration which necessarily explains and limits the general phrases, and so as to consolidate the States by degrees, into one Sovereignty, the obvious tendency and inevitable result of which would be, to transform the present republican system of the United States, into an absolute, or at least, a mixed monarchy.

That the General Assembly doth particularly protest against the palpable and alarming infractions of the constitution, in the two late cases of the "Alien and Sedition Acts," passed at the last session of Congress; the first of which exercises a power no where delegated to the Federal Government, and which, by uniting Legislative and Judicial powers to those of the Executive, as well as the particular organization and positive provisions of the Federal Constitution; and the other of which acts in like manner a power not delegated by the constitution, but on the contrary, expressly and positively forbidden by one of the amendments thereto; a power which, more than any other, ought to produce universal alarm, because it is directed against the rights of free citizens, and is intended to suppress public characters, and measures, and to free communication among the people, which have ever been justly deemed the only effectual guardian of every other right.

That this State having by its Convention, which ratified the Federal Constitution, expressly declared, that among other essential rights, "the liberty of conscience and the press cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained, or modified by any authority of the United States," and from its extreme anxiety to guard these rights from every possible attack of sophistry and ambition, having with other States recurred to an amendment for that purpose, which amendment was, in due time, annexed to the constitution, it would mark a reproachful inconsistency, and criminal degeneracy, if an indifference were now shown to the most palpable violation of one of the rights thus declared sacred; and to the establishment of a precedent which may be fatal to the others.

That the good people of this Commonwealth, having ever felt, and continuing to feel the most sincere affection for their brethren of the other States; the trust anxiety for establishing and perpetuating the union of all, and the most scrupulous fidelity to the Federal Constitution, which is the pledge of mutual friendship, and the instrument of mutual happiness; the General Assembly doth solemnly appeal to the like dispositions in the other States, in confidence that they will concur with this Commonwealth in declaring, as it does hereby declare, that the acts aforesaid are unconstitutional; and that the necessary and proper measures will be taken by each for co-operating with this State in maintaining unimpaired the authorities, rights, and liberties reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

That the Governor be desired to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Executive authority of each of the other States, with a request that the same may be communicated to the Legislature thereof; and that a copy be furnished to each of the Senators and Representatives representing this State in the Congress of the United States.

Attest, JOHN STEWART, 1793, Dec. 24. Agreed to by the Senate. H. BROOKE. A true copy from the original deposited in the office of the General Assembly. JOHN STEWART, Keeper of Rolls

From the Jeffersonian & Virginia Times. PATRICK HENRY.

Mr. Calhoun is said by the collar press to be the "Father of Nullification." Two years ago, they said "Mr. Jefferson was the Father of the doctrine."—Vide the Richmond Enquirer.—However these worthy quill drivers may change in their opinions, we think it highly probable that Nullification was in existence before Mr. Calhoun's day, or even Mr. Jefferson's. The following Resolutions of Patrick Henry, which have been kindly furnished us by our valued correspondent, "Palmetto," sound very much like Nullification. They are of course nonsense and treason—but as mere matter of history, we lay them before the reader, and refer him to the commentaries of those two wise men, Andrew Jackson and Thomas Ritchie.

Extract from "The History of the American Revolution," published in London "under the superintendance of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge."

"On the 28th of May, (1764,) the Assembly of Virginia passed strong resolutions against the Stamp Act, the substance of which was readily adopted by the other provincial legislatures. Popular pamphlets were published in abundance in reprobation of the power thus assumed by the British Parliament; and the proprietors of newspapers, whose journals were destined to be burdened with a stamp duty, raised against the obnoxious statute a cry which resounded from Massachusetts to Georgia. The oppressive measures of ministers were canvassed in town meetings and in every place of public resort; and the limits of the obedience due to the parent country were freely and boldly discussed in every company. In those proceedings the colony of Virginia led the way, by passing in the House of Burgesses, at the motion of Mr. PATRICK HENRY, the following resolutions:

1st. "That the first adventurers—settlers of this his Majesty's colony and dominion of Virginia—brought with them, and transmitted to their posterity, and all other his Majesty's subjects, since inhabiting in this his Majesty's said colony, all the liberties, privileges, and immunities that have at any time been held, enjoyed, and possessed by the people of Great Britain."

2d. "That by two royal charters, granted by King James I, the colonies aforesaid are declared to be entitled to all liberties, privileges, and immunities of denizens, and natural subjects, to all intents and purposes, as if they had been abiding and born within the realm of England."

3d. "That his Majesty's liege people of this his Majesty's colony have enjoyed the right of being taxed by their own assembly, in the article of taxes and internal police, and that the same has never been forfeited or yielded up, but been constantly recognized by the King and people of Britain."

4th. "That the Assembly of this colony, together with his Majesty's representatives, have, in their respective capacities, the only exclusive right and power to lay taxes and impose upon the inhabitants of this colony, and that every attempt to vest such power in any other person or persons whatever, than the General Assembly aforesaid, is illegal, unconstitutional and unjust, and hath a manifest tendency to destroy British as well as American liberty."

5th. "Resolved, That his Majesty's liege people, the inhabitants of this colony, are not bound to yield obedience to any law or ordinance whatever, designed to impose any taxation whatever upon them, other than the laws or ordinances of the General Assembly aforesaid."

6th. "Resolved, That any person who shall, by speaking or writing, assert or maintain that any person or persons, other than the General Assembly of this colony, have any right or power to impose, or lay any taxation on the people here, shall be deemed an enemy to this his Majesty's colony."

Principles not men.—During the late trial in Paris of a young man of the name of Bergeron, who was accused of having fired a pistol at the King, he made an appeal in court of Republican principles, when called on for his defence. "I openly declare," said he, "I am a Republican, I feel a conviction that a monarchy is in capable of making a people happy. Hence, it is deduced, that I bear a particular hatred to the monarch. False reasoning! my views are not so circumscribed, nor my mind so little. What matters it to me if the king bears the name of Charles or Philip, if the system be the same? To liberate us we have it to make a distinction between individuals, Republicans only look at a difference in principles. We are accursed of desiring the death of the King." For what? To us, the death of the King is but the death of a man. It brings with it expenses to be paid for installing his successor and a new train of courtiers to follow nothing more, and we would waste our honor and our blood in exchange for the life of a King! To what good? Have we not learned to our cost, that Kings are not wanting for the people, so long as people want Kings, and that it would be only a loss of time to overthrow a monarch as the monarchical principle remains! It is the principle we attack.

Rousseau a Nullifier.—The great body of the people, (See. Con. b. iii. c. X.) in whom Sovereignty resides, can neither delegate it nor resign it. The essence of Sovereignty is the general will, and that cannot be represented. The deputies of the people cannot be its representatives, they are only its attorneys. The laws which the community does not ratify, are so LAWS, are NULLITIES." We thus find that the great "Citizen of Geneva" was himself a Nullifier.

From the letter of Major Downing, we fear that the Major is proving treacherous, and that he is insidiously endeavoring the President to send the right hand of fellowship to Mr. Webster and his friends. His credentials ought to be voided.

I and the President are getting ready to come on that way this summer. We shall come as far as Portland, exceptive shall go up to Downingville, for the President says he must shake hands with Uncle Joshua before he comes back, that faithful old republican who has stood by him, through thick and thin, ever since he found out he was going to be elected President.—He will either go up to Downingville or send for Uncle Joshua to meet him at Portland.

There is some trouble amongst us here, a little, to know how we shall get along among the federalists, when they come that way.—They say the federalists in Massachusetts want to keep the President out all to themselves when he comes there. But Mr. Van Buren says that'll never do, he must stick to the democrats, party, he may shake hands with a federalist once in a while if the democrats don't object, but whenever there's any democratic ground he mustn't look at a federalist. M. McLane and Mr. Livingston advise him to other way. They tell him he'd better treat the federalists pretty civil, and shake hands with Mr. Webster, as quick as he would with Uncle Joshua Downing. And when they give this advice, Mr. Lewin and Mr. Kendall hop right up as mad as march hares, and tells him if he shakes hands with a federalist while he is gone, the democratic party will be ruined. And then the President turns to me and asks me what he had better do. And I tell him I guess he had better go straight ahead, and keep a stiff upper lip, and shake hands with who he's a mind to.

Mr. Van Buren staid with us a while at the President's but he's moved into a house now on Pennsylvania Avenue. He's a fine shrew man, I can tell you, and the President says he's the greatest man in America. He's got the bestest that ever I see. If you had a black-but, he could go to talking to you, and in ten minutes he could make you think it was white. Give my love to your folks up in Downingville when you have a chance to send it to 'em, and believe me your old friend, MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

"FOREWARNED—FOREARMED."

There are evident and pregnant symptoms in the collar press generally, of a disposition to call a second Baltimore Convention at no very remote period, to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and Mr. Van Buren being of course nominated, for none but his friends will attend, the nomination will be called the act of the Republican party—such is the New York system, which Mr. Van Buren has so successfully established, and will become firmly established. This system enables a few men, possessed of the party machinery, to dictate measures, and control elections. What efficacy there is in it, was proved by the first Baltimore Convention and its results; and the choice of a Vice President distasteful to a majority even of those who elected him. Let all who do not wish to fall under the dominion of the Albany Rascals, determine now, to counteract their tactics.

Richmond Whig.

LIFE GUARD FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The Baltimore Republican of yesterday says:

"Hitherto the respect which has been felt for the office of Chief Magistrate has been a more complete shield against any attack upon his person, than swords or bayonets could ever afford, and it has been our pride and boast that such was the fact; but if such an outrage as that which has been committed by Randolph be permitted to pass with impunity, much less to be spoken of in the manner of the article in the Whig to which we objected, we have no reason to expect that similar outrages will not in future be committed, and in order to protect the person of the President, he will, in all probability, at some future day, be surrounded, as the Chief Magistrate of other countries have been, by an armed body guard."

To this completion, we foresee, will come at last. The Republican cautiously broaches the proposition for a life guard, and defends it distinctly and indirectly, by the practice of other countries.

A Collar Man.—Gen. Hawkins, a member of the late Congress from N. Carolina voted for the Force Bill, and offered as his defence to his constituents, (says a writer in the Oxford Examiner) that Gen. Jackson recommended it; and as he was Jackson man he was bound to support his measures! Gen. Hawkins is undoubtedly what he professes himself—a Jackson man! Richmond Whig.

REFORM.—We have just received a letter from an old correspondent, saying, that he would "to-morrow" be removed from his little office which he held, because he had refused a present support to a certain individual for the next presidency of the U. States! This is looking a-head—"with a vengeance!" Niles' Reg.

The New York organ of Mr. Van Buren, i. e. the Albany Argus, says that its master is "neither for nor against the Tariff." A very "judicious" position. Does he mean to bid for votes that way! What says the Richmond organ!

From the New Haven Examiner. A TRUE DEMOCRAT IN CONNECTION!

PROSCRIPTION. A Warner, J. Lewis, M. McNary, E. Wilson, W. Simpson, R. Groves, and A. Grover, all of Middleton, Ct. wish to discontinue your paper."

Seven names all told—and what think you, kind reader, was the cause of this melancholy catastrophe? Simply our having dared to doubt the infallibility of General Andrew Jackson—simply because we would not, like the base scribing scriblers, say—"Jackson! right or wrong!" For having dared to express an honest opinion an attempt is made to curtail our subscription list. And yet these men can talk of liberty!—can even cant about the freedom of the press!

Had we played the hypocrite, and praised in our paper what every democrat at heart condemns—namely, the despotic measure recommended by the President in relation to South Carolina, should we have been proscribed by these men? No. They would have supported the treason, tho' they would have despised the traitor. We would rather be a kitten in the hands of a spoiled child, and be beat upon the head with a spoon, than live to become that beggarly thing—a pander of hypocrisy. We believe that Gen. Jackson, like all other men, can do wrong, and if there are any more upon our subscription list who are offended at this, we shall strike who are names like turnip tops. We did not commence this paper to please A, B, C, but to please ourselves—consequently we are pleased, we care not a brass farthing who is displeased.

But you are in favor of nullification! 'tis we deny. We have never written a single line that could be distorted into favor of nullification. We have openly disapproved of South Carolina's taking the course she has, until other means had failed—but having taken that course, we had no idea of seeing the people of the most patriotic State in the Union hunted down like wild beasts. We have opposed the federal measure recommended by the President—WE KNOW they are opposed by the leading democrats, though they are not honest enough to speak out as we have done. We have opposed federalism—the other of the writer of this was a federalist (the old fashioned stamp—was the intimate friend of Timothy Pickering, Fisher Ames, and Timothy Bigelow, and if we could not approve of federalism in him, we surely shall not in General Jackson, fifteen hundred withdrew their names from our list. Thank God we can spare them.

Suppose we have written in favor of nullification; we have done no more than ALL the Jackson editors have done for the last eighteen months. They have vudicated (and justly too) the course of Georgia in relation to the missionaries. The President approved of it also. Now it is possible for us to see how nullification can be any worse in South Carolina than in the neighboring State of Georgia. Why it is the nullification and approved, should be commended and approved, and in no other put down with violence and blood the principle remaining the same is impossible for us to understand. It must however, of course be right, as the President can do no wrong.

In conclusion, we have again to declare that we shall pursue the even tenor of our way unawed by threats, unchanged by bribes. If our patrons are pleased, it is well—if they are not, it is just as well.

Precedents.—Either the doctrine of precedents is policy to keep a man in ignorance, or it is a practical confession that solemn decrees in governments, as government's increase in age, and can only joggle along by the stults and crutches of precedents. How is it that the same persons who would proudly be thought wise than our predecessors, appear at the same time only as the ghosts of departed wisdom! How strangely is antiquity treated! To answer some purposes it is spoken of as the time of darkness and ignorance; and to answer others, it is put forth as the light of the world.—Rich's of Man.

DEATHLY SUFFOCATION.

A warning to well Diggers. On the 14th instant, Major Robert Hairston (of Henry county Va.) lost two very valuable negroes by suffocation. They had been engaged in digging a well, and having progressed about 90 feet, reached a rock, which required boring and blasting. With this view, and upon the supposition that this object would be facilitated thereby, one of them built a fire on the rock. The next morning he descended and gave a farm, first by his groans and next by tumbling out of the bucket. The other negro, supposing him accidentally hurt, in descending, hurried down to his rescue, but returned no more; another was induced to go down, with a like purpose, but the precaution having been taken of tying him to the rope, he was drawn up in a short time almost lifeless. A physician (Dr. Winston) was immediately sent for, who with difficulty succeeded in restoring this one to life. He then, to absorb the fixed air, had lime water poured in the well and let down in the bucket; and having thus effectually expelled the gas, which was tested by letting down a lighted candle, which burnt freely, and afterwards a chicken; which returned unharmed, had the negroes taken out. They were by this time entirely stiff and beyond all hope of resuscitation.

It would be prudent in those engaged in excavating wells, to pour in some lime or even common water, and when the well becomes very deep to let down a candle. This is a safe and prudent test. For where Carbonic acid gas becomes so much embodied as to suffocate, it will instantly extinguish the light of a candle. Danville Reporter.

THE MECHANICAL ARTS.—Next to Agriculture, in point of fecundity and usefulness should be regarded the Arts of Mechanism. Who is more desirably entitled to our respect and a rich pecuniary reward, than he who can so control the properties of motion, and calculate velocities so as at once almost to annihilate time and space? when he who is enabled, by the force of the elements themselves, to convert all that is within reach in nature, to the most advantageous purposes—either to assist man in his enterprises by supplying his weakness, or to satisfy his wants, or contribute to his convenience?

While our country abounds in the variety of materials necessary to be wrought by the ingenious mechanic into labor saving machines, and while this supply of materials affords him, of ever so humble means, the required facilities of accomplishing the most surprising works, within the compass of human agency, it offers, also, a stimulus to the capitalist to encourage the highest degree of perfection in machinery; for the economy of labor, to which the modifications of the mechanic powers are acceptable.

The vast extent of our territory; its cheap and fertile soil, inviting by the salubrity and variety of its climate, to all who may choose the honorable calling of husbandry, with a sure promise of a rich reward, renders nugatory the objections of some that human labor will be out of demand. In this government, while the best of wild lands, at a nominal price, are accessible to all, industrious and ingenious mechanics will never go unrewarded because machinery is too plenty.—And no other country offers the same reciprocal assurance of success in the cardinal pursuit of human industry; the field of our agriculture has no known limits; our commerce resting on the industry and enterprise of a republican people, looks boldly to countries the most remote; while the motto over the entrance of our manufacturing is—"Onward." Already it may be truly said of the American Mechanist, as it was by the Grecian—Give him but a gleam and he will move the world.

With the ardent mechanic, a thorough knowledge of mechanical laws, and a power of referring effects to causes, and vice versa, which always depend upon and lead to each other reciprocal aid, is the basis of improvement and discovery; and a judicious adaptation of materials, and a scientific combination of forces, constitute the perfection of his art.—Syracuse Argus.

From the Nashville Republican. VALUABLE INVENTION.

Arnold Zellner, Esq. of Giles county, has invented and obtained a patent for a machine for breaking and cleaning hemp, which after repeated experiments has been found admirably to answer the purpose intended. We have before us the certificate of twelve of the most respectable citizens of Bedford county, all hemp growers, who witnessed the experiments on a machine erected on the farm of Col. Samuel Mitchell of that county. The first experiment resulted in the breaking and cleaning in a very superior manner, sixty seven pounds of raw hemp, and twenty-two and a half pounds of tow that came out of it, in thirty three minutes, with the assistance of six hands, exclusive of the drivers of the horses. On the second experiment, the result was twenty eight and a half pounds of well broken and nicely cleaned hemp, and eight and a half pounds of tow that came out of it, in 16 minutes, with the assistance of four hands, besides the drivers of the horses. In both instances, the machine was kept in operation by two mules and the same number of horses, with two small boys for drivers; the horses did not go faster than a brisk walk. The great advantage of the machine, in addition to the saving of labor, appears to be, that it saves all the lint in the shape of hemp or tow, separating the tow from the hemp, and leaving the latter very smooth, and straight, and clean. We understand that with four good horses, the machine will easily turn out fifteen hundred weight of clean hemp per day. Boys from twelve to fifteen years of age, or women, possess ample strength to attend to it. The gentlemen who witnessed the experiments are all conversant with the culture of hemp, and they unite in recommending it as the most valuable machine within their knowledge for breaking and cleaning hemp. One of them, who has been for the last six or seven years a manufacturer of hemp rope, to bagging and rope, considers the hemp broken and cleaned in this machine superior to that broken in any other way, as it will make less tow in hacking, and the tow that is separated from the hemp in the process will answer very well for making baling rope.

There are now exhibiting at the National Hotel, Chesnut street, models of one of the most ingenious pieces of machinery ever witnessed. It is used for sawing and boring; and the mathematical accuracy of its various operations is really surprising. It will turn out 500 wheel felloes in a day, while 14 are considered a good day's wheel-wright labor. It saws segments of any dimensions or descriptions, slats and legs for chairs, performs all kinds of out sawing, small framing, mitre joints, &c. and all with accuracy and expedition.—The whole machine is but six feet square, and is turned by a steam-engine of one horse power.—Its expense of construction is as trifling as it is simple, and it can be worked by an apprentice with ease and safety. It is very worthy of public attention and will well repay a visit. Philadelphia Chronicle.

A Law of Virginia allows the retailing of spirituous liquors at "proper places," in the different counties. In one of the counties the magistrates have decided that there is no proper place within their jurisdiction for such a purpose.

University of North Carolina.—The following notice, published in the last Raleigh Register, contains the first intimation we have had that a proposition to remove the University had been submitted to the board of Trustees. As to the propriety of the removal, much may be said upon both sides. Whilst its location at Raleigh would bring it more immediately under the notice of the public, and probably add materially to the number of students, it will not be contended, we suppose, that seats of government are calculated to improve the morals of young gentlemen at College. On the contrary, they are generally supposed to be peculiarly liable to those excitements and temptations to dissipation, from which it has been the constant endeavor of the Legislature to guard the Institution.—Whether the good, will counterbalance the evil, is a question which much concerns the public.

The following is the notice referred to: At a meeting of the Board of Trustees on the 2d day of January last, the following Resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of removing the University from Chapel Hill to the Seat of Government, and into the means of effecting this object, and that they report at the next Annual Meeting of this Board.—That said Committee consist of fifteen Members, one at least, from each Congressional District, to be selected by the President of the Board at his leisure."

The President has subsequently appointed the following persons to compose this Committee, viz: James Iredell, John B. Baker, Simmons J. Baker, Wm. A. Blyant, John H. Bryan, John Owen, William Roberts, John D. Toomer, Louis D. Henry, John M. Morehead, John Giles, Wm. J. Alexander, Thomas Love, Lewis Williams and James C. Johnston. The gentlemen composing this Committee are respectfully requested to meet at Chapel Hill on Monday the 24th day of June next. JAMES IREDELL, Chas. Raleigh, May 10, 1833.

THE TRAITOR ARNOLD.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, Arnold, the traitor, accompanied the royal army to England. "The contempt that followed him through life, says an elegant writer, is illustrated by the speech of Lord Lauderdale, who, perceiving Arnold on the right hand of the King, and near his person, as he addressed his parliament, declared on his return to the Commons, that however gracious the language he had heard from the throne, his indignation could not but be highly excited at beholding, as he had done his Majesty supported by a traitor." And on another occasion Lord Surry, rising to speak in the House of Commons, and perceiving Arnold in the gallery, sat down with precipitation, exclaiming, "I will not speak while that man, so glaring to him as he is, is in the Chamber, so insupportable a stain on the British name." Arnold died in London, June 14, 1801.

Bright Compliment.—At the late Ladies' Fair in Boston, Mrs. O., who presided at one of the tables for the sale of articles for the benefit of the blind, attracted no little attention, as well on account of the graces of her person, as the rarity and elegance of her wares. Whilst engaged in the avocations of the day, a stranger approached her, and exhibited strong symptoms of becoming a purchaser of some of the rich articles with which the table was decorated. He drew from his pocket a ten dollar bill, and after looking some time steadfastly at the lady, he laid the money upon the table, and was about to withdraw. "Will you not take some article for your money?" said Mrs. O. The honest tar turned again towards her, and looked—then, with an expressive hitch, sheered off, saying—"no; I've had my money's worth."

This anecdote bears some affinity to, and is not less complimentary than that which is told of the Dutchess of Devonshire, at whose eyes the coalman asked leave to light his pipe. That celebrated lady always declared that after the coalman's compliment, all others were superfluous. N. Y. Com. Adv.

I am a character well known in England and there are few, either high or low rich or poor, that are not acquainted with me.—I shun cities and towns, and take my abode towards the extremity of a village. I am a stranger to virtue and language; therefore, with the fair sex I never appear. In respectable society I am never admitted, but in a gang, among the paces and beggars, I am a principal character, and without me smuggling would do nothing. I never appear in day time, but in the middle of night and late in the evening, and always in disguise. I am fond of gaming, and always end in cheating, stealing and plundering.—It is the opinion of Burns and Blackstone that I should be put in jail, but I was certainly never there yet. From what I said, you may suppose me some thief or pickpocket, but to prove I am neither, I delight not in crowds and no sooner appear before one than it is gone. (The letter G.)

The editor of the Eastern Sentinel gives the following as a certain cure for the tooth ache:—"Take a lump of unslacked lime about the size of a hickory nut, and dissolve or slack it in two thirds or three quarters of a tumbler of water.—Hold the lime water in the mouth contiguous to the aching tooth, and certain relief will ensue. If the relief is not permanent, repeat the application as often as the pain returns. If the pain is stubborn and refuse to yield, the lime water may be made thicker and stronger."

The editor says he has tried this remedy frequently, and never knew it to fail, notwithstanding the Fire King's Edict had been tried in vain.