

Thus while one man pays his tax according to law—another pays according to his pleasure. While the expenses of government are increased the revenue is decreased by the bad execution of the laws.

Treasurer states them at \$80,000. This was a mistake of mine in transcribing, or in addition. The public Treasurer is probably right, and therefore I have adopted the sums reported by him.

A DEBATE IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 17, 1833. JEWISH DISABILITIES.

The House resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. Warburton in the Chair.

MR. R. GRANT proceeded to say, that it became his duty to propose a resolution to the effect that it was expedient to remove all the civil disabilities affecting that class of his Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion, in like manner, and with the like exception as in the bill for removing the disabilities under which both classes labored were nearly the same, and his object was to remove the Jews from the position formerly occupied by the Catholics to the position which the Catholics stood at present.

treated in Mesopotamia, they remained strictly faithful to the Persian monarch, and rejected all the lures and offers of Julian. Not only did they do this, but they threw every possible impediment in the way of the Romans when they entered the country, and Julian was discomfited in all his hopes and projects.

Though the Jews rallied round Napoleon, yet when they went into States where their own people were protected, he could not by any means gain them over to his side. There was one very remarkable period in the history of the Jews, which was called the golden age of the Jewish captivity. That period existed for centuries before any persecution was directed against them, while in the mean time, they were protected by some of the greatest sovereigns in the universe.

At an early period they were cultivators of the soil, but under the Moabish sovereigns they were cut off from agricultural pursuits, and raised to high civil and political offices in the State. Afterwards came the time of the Crusades, which without any just reason, was said to be the dawning of light, while to the Jews it brought the most grievous persecution, in which England and France were the first to lead the way.

It should be recollected, that this harvest of suffering, into which no man could be found to thrust his sickle, left after a crop of misery. Though at present, and for ages past, the Jews were protected from the persecution of the rack and the wheel, still they were subject to the martyrdom of insult and ridicule as an outcast and degraded people.

From worlds not quickened by the sun, A portion of the gift is won; [spread An intermingling of Heaven's pomp is On ground which British shepherds tread; All truth to the humble mind, is poetry; spiritual truth is eminently so. We long to witness a better understanding of its sublime laws, an acknowledgement of its great fountain, and a more worthy appreciation of its nature;—to have it felt and light from Heaven shines upon it, because it is full of hieroglyphics whose meaning points to the Eternal World, because man is immortal, and this world is only the habitation of his infancy, and possesses power to rouse his imagination only in proportion as it is invested with moral grandeur by his own wonderful destiny, and by the light reflected down upon it from the habitation of angels.

Dr. Buchanan stated, "that the time was now come when the Parliament might restore to the Jews their rights;" and Mr. Robert Hall said that a great array of guilt was contracted by the nations of Christendom, in consequence of their conduct towards the Jews. After commenting upon these extracts, he strongly enforcing his arguments, the right hon. Gentleman said he chiefly relied upon two grounds—justice and religious toleration.

Notes of a Naturalist. The Rev. Mr. Avery.—The annual conference of the New England Methodist Episcopal Church is now in session in Boston. The Rev. Mr. Avery is present, and will take part in the proceedings. We learn that when Mr. Avery, arrived at Bristol on Sunday, in a sloop, from Newport, the Methodist meeting in that town had just closed. No one of his friends had heard of his arrival, and many had serious doubts as to the final result; the last intelligence received, having been, that ten of the jury, were, on their first leaving the Court room, against his innocence.

Joel Clough has been convicted of the barbarous and unprovoked Murder of Mrs. Hamilton at Mount Holly, N. J., in April last, (an account of which was published directly afterwards in this paper,) and sentenced to be hung on the 26th of July.

A strange creature.—A gentleman travelling to Pittsburgh, from one of the neighboring towns, stopped to refresh himself, and left his horse tied to the road. On his return he found the animal had slipped his bridle. While in pursuit of him he met an Irish pedestrian, of whom he inquired, "Have you seen a strange creature, any where hereabouts with a saddle on?" "Oh, by the powers, you may well say that." "Where?" "Just yonder."

"I would take a newspaper IF I could find time to read it."—This is the excuse which many people make against taking a paper. Nonsense! There is a mechanic in this village, who has no other way of supporting himself and a large family than, his own hands, who takes six periodical papers, the subscription price and postage of which amounts to sixteen dollars and fifteen cents!

Soap Lay has been accidentally discovered by a soap boiler to be excellent for garden walks or house yards. He spread in a wet state the black sulphurous residuum of the ley tubs on the alleys of his garden—which would not raise any grass or weeds afterwards, nor permit any growth within some inches of the place.

The Corn Crane.—This interesting bird, which visits the north of England and Scotland in summer, and keeps up in the meadows its cry of crane, crane, is well known, but it is not easily seen. It runs with great rapidity, and is loth to take wing. When found it has the instinct, common with some other animals, and especially insects, to feign death.

It has been stated that graves ready made are offered for sale in New Orleans—an appalling proof of the mortality at that place. In noticing it, the Boston Morning Post, with melancholy truth observes:—"How many strangers and sojourners, who have visited this place in pursuit of wealth have perhaps passed by their own graves, little thinking that they had seen, without knowing it, the bonds of all their ambition, and all their earthly hopes."

distance; in about five minutes it warily raised its head, looked around, and decanted at full speed.

Prudence Journal. A little girl, daughter of Mr. Snyder of Pendleton Va. was in 1829, kidnapped from home, and every effort on the part of her relatives and friends proved unavailing, until within a few days past. She was then found in the family of Col. John Howe, of Fairfax county, Va. at whose house she had been residing since 1829. The little girl was found by Col. Howe in the custody of a woman insane, who was going about the country soliciting alms.

AGRICULTURE. TO DESTROY ANTS IN GARDENS.—Open their nests with a hoe, and pour in boiling water from a tea kettle. Or, pour a little spirits of turpentine into their holes from a snail, or the nose of a lamp filer. Such as are not killed by coming in contact with the spirits of turpentine immediately take to their heels. A few drops in a cistern or pantry are sufficient security against ants.

Scenes in a Mail Coach.—(In Virginia—the day hot—a gentleman comes into the stage where there are eight passengers, with a cigar in his mouth.) "Gentlemen, I hope I do not incommode you,"—puff, puff,—smoke, smoke.

From the Boston Gazette. We understand, says the Philadelphia Gazette, that Dr. Webster, of New Haven, Conn. is now engaged in preparing for publication, a new edition of the Bible, with a view of correcting the grammatical inaccuracies in the common version, omitting obsolete terms and phrases, and changing those indelicate expressions in the old Testament, which now give pain both to the reader and hearer.

The Magpie.—Wherever it be, wild or tame, this is the monkey of birds, full of mischief and mimicry. A gentleman told Mr. Bowt, that one he kept, having stolen various articles, was watched by him narrowly; and was at length seen by him busy in the garden gathering pebbles, and with much solemnity and a studied air, dropping them in a hole about eighteen inches deep, made to receive a fine post. After dropping each stone, it cried "crack!" triumphantly, and set off for another.

A number of laborers, believers in Kidd's money, at work in a field, accidentally discovered upon the top of a large stone, an inscription in ancient characters, which on deciphering, read as follows:—"Take me up and I'll tell you more."

Eager for the money, and entertaining no doubt of their being raised upon it, they immediately set about raising the stone. After tugging and toiling several hours they finally succeeded, and with some difficulty read on the bottom:—"Lay me down as I was before."

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The people of Burke and Buncombe have for years petitioned the Legislature to divide those two counties into three, and in support of their application they have set forth the following grievances: that to get to their Courts and Magistrates many of them are obliged to travel from 35 to 70 miles in a mountainous country—that they pay tax more than equal to the additional expense of a new county—that their population is exceeding 34,000, and their evils are of a character to be remedied no other way.

4. I have said that this spirit of sectional party is extending itself among the people. Do you wonder that the people of Burke and Buncombe should feel its influence when their representatives go home and tell them that their grievances are not remedied—their oppressions are not removed—their complaints are not heeded—the single reason that they live in the West? Is any thing more natural than that the same feeling should find reception among their neighbors who also live in the West? But this is not all. It is proposed to elect the Governor by the people. On this question the representatives East of a certain line, vote against, while those West of that line, vote for it, and their constituents approve their course.

SENEX. P. S. In my last Essay, I put the Revenue at \$82,507; but the public Treasurer states it to be an average of \$80,000. I then put the expenses at \$78,328; the