

the table, he was shocked to find its columns teeming with the most wanton abuse and licentious calumnies against the President.

He threw it down with indignation, exclaiming: "Why do you not have the fellow hung who dares to write these abominable lies?" The President smiled at the wrath of the Baron, and replied, "What! hang the guardians of the public morals? No, sir, rather would I protect the spirit of freedom which dictates even that degree of abuse. Put that paper into your pocket, my good friend, carry it with you to Europe, and when you hear any doubt the reality of American freedom, show them that paper, and tell them where you found it."

"But is it not shocking that virtuous characters should be defamed?" replied the Baron. "Let their actions refute such libels. Believe me," continued the President, "virtue is not long darkened by the clouds of calumny, and the temporary pain which it causes is infinitely outweighed by the safety it insures against degeneracy in the principles and conduct of public functionaries. When a man assumes a public trust, he should consider himself as public property."—*Winter in Washington.*

#### POLITICAL.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

#### ABOLITION.

It is no proof of wisdom to make light of anticipated evils, or to find an excuse for neglecting every measure of defence, by pretending to despise the danger. Such wild delusion, and such blind security is equally fatal to individuals and states; it is therefore the province of wisdom to provide the means of resistance before the attack is actually made, and to shut the door ere the enemy is within the threshold. Many believe, and still more, probably, only affect to believe, that the apostles and advocates of abolition consist only of a few hot-brained fanatics, with slender means, and yet more slender intellects; and that nothing more than silent neglect is necessary to reduce themselves and their efforts to insignificance. We most earnestly wish it were so. But far different is the case. The various powers and elements combined in this crusade against the Constitution of the United States, the rights, property, and the safety of the southern members of this confederacy, are such as no reasonable man can contemplate without serious alarm for their success, and its consequences. Let us fulfil the promise made in a preceding article, and analyze this dangerous combination.

We will not attempt to deny, that the ostensible leaders of the abolitionists in this country, are individuals sufficiently contemptible to relieve us from all apprehension of the consequences of their efforts. The Tappans, the Rankins, the Garrisons, and their imported associate, Thompson, who constitute the mere tools and instruments of the combination, would be indeed beneath contempt, were they not aided and abetted by the money, the talents, and influence of some of the most powerful societies in the world; and, if we mistake not, by cunning statesmen, directing the destinies of empires, or influencing states, and communities by the authority of their example, or the exercise of their power.

Let it be remembered, that a single spark of fanaticism, has often lighted a flame which in its progress has laid whole states in ruins, sprinkled their hearths and their altars with blood, and perpetrated, in the name of a merciful Being, cruelties from which robbers and assassins would shrink in the permanence. The flame which is now threatening us with a repetition of those horrors, let it be recollected, was first lighted in England. It was at a meeting of Englishmen in the city of London, where Lord Brougham, Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, and other leading statesmen of England attended, and where the renegade Garrison was listened to as an oracle, while he calumniated his country and countrymen—it was at that meeting the Colonization society was denounced as the great obstacle to the freedom of the blacks, and that it was resolved to let loose the fires of fanaticism upon the people of the United States. The apostles of abolition and colonization came red-hot from England, stimulated by English example, English influence, and English money. They were the tools and instruments of English societies, and English statesmen. At this moment they are doing their bidding, and forwarding the objects of this deep laid conspiracy against a confederated power, whose growing greatness is an object of sleepless jealousy, whose splendid example is the bugbear of all those who have so long slept in security in the lap of greybeard despotism.

The statesmen who preside over the destinies of Europe, and of England, most especially, are not ignorant that the question of slavery is one which cannot be peacefully adjusted in this country, without producing feelings at war with the very existence of the union. They know full well that any attempt to interfere with the rights of the master over the slave, would inevitably separate this Union into hostile elements, destroy not only its growing greatness, but forever divest its example of unparalleled growth and prosperity, of its dangerous influence over the people of Europe. Politically, therefore, they are our enemies, and commercially they, and England most especially, are our rivals. They have every motive of apprehension and interest to stimulate them to every effort, short of open violence, to destroy the Union of the States, and thus relieve themselves from all future fears of their rivalry or their example. There is no way of accomplishing this object so speedily and certain, as that of raising a hue and cry against the bondage of the blacks, and thus producing a feeling of insecurity on the part of the Southern States that shall make it appear to them an imperative measure of self defence, to separate from this confederacy, and become themselves the sole guardians of their rights and their lives.

England has taken the lead on this occasion, and it will be perceived that she has by far the highest interests at stake in the success of the project.—England and the United States reciprocally act upon and influence each other, far more than any other two nations of the world. Their language is the same and their intercourse perpetual. Hitherto the example and opinions of England have exercised almost absolute dominion over the United States. Whenever she denounced us denounced; whatever she was pleased to pronounce contrary to the laws of morality or the precepts of religion, we soon came to consider an abomination; and when she established a society for any thing, no matter what, we were sure to follow the fashion, without inquiring whether there existed any necessity or propriety for its adoption.

Of late years, however, the tables have begun to turn. The daughter is growing up to be an example to the mother, and the old lady begins to tremble at the prospect of being some day thrown into

the shade by her overgrown offspring. The spirit of reform, which is every day acquiring new force and energy in that country, and producing a silent yet inevitably revolution, was lighted at our lamp, and is fed by our example. Though too proud to own it, they are borrowing their principles and practice from this country, whose example is not more dear to all true lovers of liberty, than it is hateful and obnoxious to those who have long revelled in the exclusive enjoyment of wealth, honor, and power. To the latter it is an object of vital consequence to divest the United States of their dangerous influence over the people of England.—This can best be done by goading them on to disunion, or failing in this, to raise a hue and cry against them as the oppressors of the blacks; as traitors to their own declarations and principles; as "men stealers and murderers, exhibiting the odious spectacle of a people with liberty in their mouths, standing with the chain and lash in their hands, ready to bind and scourge their unoffending slaves." To these are added slanders, misrepresentations, and exaggerations of every kind and degree, calculated to impress on the minds of the people of England a conviction, that the principles and institutions of freedom are only calculated to undermine the structure of rational religion, vitiate the public morals, debase the human mind, and convert mankind into unrelenting oppressors of a portion of their fellow-citizens.

The whole force and influence of British literature has been brought to bear against the character and institutions of this country, most especially on the subject of slavery, knowing, as the statesmen of England do full well, that this misfortune entailed upon us by her own tyranny, against the express remonstrances of Virginia, the oldest of the colonies, can best be turned not only into a crime, but into an instrument of disunion. No English spy, under the cloak of a traveller, can take up his pen or open his mouth now a-days, without some malicious twaddling on the subject of slavery, some exaggerated picture of its evils, or some bitter denunciation of those on whom England herself entered the institution, which she now thinks proper to denounce so vehemently.

Not content with this, extensive and powerful societies have been instituted, which number among their members and benefactors, the King himself, the leading ministers of State, the bishops and men of wealth of almost every class and denomination, whose avowed object it is to interfere with the domestic policy of those nations recognizing slavery, and by means of money and State influence, aided by the spirit of fanaticism, accomplish their object. The whole aristocracy of England is a party to this conspiracy against a people whose progress and prosperity endangers their exclusive privileges, and renders the thrones of Kings but pillows of thorns. It is from this source proceeds the impulse which actuates, inspires, and encourages the incendiaries who are every day brawling forth the language and denunciations of the press of England; it is from this source they derive a great portion of the funds with which they carry on the war against our laws, our Constitution, and our Union; it is these who send out the Thompsons and other pernicious intermeddlers to stimulate the weak, and excite the wicked to acts of disorganization and violence; and it is the praise, the encouragement, and the money received from those sources, which render these daring innovators on the rights and the safety of others, so reckless of the contempt and detestation of the rational people of the United States. What care they for these, when they are lauded to the skies by statesmen, lords, bishops, and all the tribe of English aristocracy; sustained by the whole force of English literature, and pampered with English gold.

The apology of England for this sacred and deadly war against the very existence of the union, is humanity. It is under this cover that she assails us in our most vital part, and it therefore becomes necessary to enquire if other motives may not be found equally cogent in rousing this late and lagging spirit, which prompts her to go about like Don Quixotte, righting wrongs, and interfering with the concerns of her neighbors.

Until the late vote of 20,000,000 sterling by the Parliament, as a salvo for robbing the planters of the English colonies of their property, England had never made any sacrifices of her interests or her money in behalf of the blacks. She had indeed raised against the United States on the subject of slavery, and she has made treaties with various nations, under which she can exercise the right of boarding, searching, and capturing their vessels, whenever it suits her convenience or interest. She also wormed and wheedled a similar treaty out of Mr. Rush, but, unfortunately for the cause of English philanthropy, the late President Monroe, and a late Senate of the United States, rejected it on the ground of its affording an apology for a practice under which we had suffered too much injury and degradation ever to consent or submit to its renewal.

In concluding these treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, let it be remembered, England made no sacrifices whatever, while she established a character for humility which cost her nothing. In fact she was pursuing her own commercial policy all the while, for it must be obvious that while thus crippling the means of the colonies of other nations, by cutting off their importations of slaves, she was indirectly securing to herself peculiar advantages, since her own colonies were amply supplied with slaves, whose numbers were increasing without the aid of importation, while those of France, and most especially Spain and Portugal, were but ill supplied, and not increasing by natural means. Under these circumstances, it must be obvious that the advantages of these conventions for extinguishing the slave trade were all on the side of England.

But the world, or at least the people of the United States, saw through the deception and penetrated the thin veil of hypocrisy. The latter called upon England, while she was tilting against them in the cause of humanity, and calling upon them, and upon other nations to make sacrifices in its behalf, to get the example of herself making some sacrifices at the shrine of her devotion. They pointed to the British colonies and bade England hold her tongue, until her own 20,000,000 of slaves were emancipated. Nay, they went so far as to allude to the situation of the millions of manufacturers of England, and the millions of paupers in Ireland, and to remind the great Quixotte of humanity, that here was ample room for the exercise of her humanity.

This argumentum ad hominem was unanswerable, and England, true to her character, and game to the last, sacrificed the interests of her colonies to keep up her character. It was only to borrow 20,000,000 to add to the old 800,000,000, and to rob

the planters of 20,000,000 more, and the thing was done. Here, as in other cases, the pious, philanthropic Government of England sacrificed nothing. The planters of the West Indies, and the constituents of the members who voted the 20,000,000 paid the forfeit; and thus England again stood forth arrayed in all the honors of the chosen champion of humanity. We should be more inclined to give her credit for sincerity on this occasion, had not the same Parliament passed an act placing the wretched starving population of Ireland under worse than martial law, and signalized its humanity by a vote of 40,000 sterling to its Indian allies during the last war, as a reward we presume for the massacres of the Thames and the Raisin.

From the same Paper.

#### ABOLITION.

Having shown, as will be seen by a preceding article under this head, that the Government of England at length signalized its philanthropy by adding 20,000,000 to the burthens of the people, and robbing the West India planters of 20,000,000 more, by paying them less than half the acknowledged value of their slaves, we shall now proceed to show in what manner she is striving to make herself amends. Having sacrificed her own colonies, she intends if possible, not only to persuade other powers to do the same, and thus place herself comparatively in the situation she was before; but her great paramount object is the United States, and we shall continue the analysis of her motives for the peculiar interest she takes in the emancipation of our slaves. Her political objects have already been discussed, and we shall now proceed to enumerate the others, as they present themselves to our mind, with a force which produces entire conviction of their truth.

We have already often repeated what every one versed in the feelings of the people of the South, knows to be true, that an attempt on the part of either Congress or any State or States of the Union to interfere with the relations of master and slave, either by legislation, by public declarations, or by any other means direct or indirect, would shatter this confederation to atoms. But, for the sake of the ensuing argument, we will admit, that the influence of the English Press and English money, aided by the exceeding nonsensical and conclusive arguments of the Abolitionists, and their delicate regard to the feelings of the people of the South, may speedily operate on them to dispossess themselves of one half their property, and render the other half comparatively worthless. The loss of slave labor in the Southern States would, at once, place them on a footing in their great staples with the British colonies; nay, sink them far below them, in consequence of the high price of free labor in the United States, and thus a great commercial object would be gained by England, in restoring her West India products to a level of competition with the rest of the world. It is true, the loss of slave labor in the South would greatly enhance the price of cotton to the British manufacturers, and seriously diminish the quantity raised. But this would equally affect manufacturers of the United States as well as France, and other rivals of England, and thus again would the latter be placed in a position to undersell the rest of the world. Thus again would her philanthropy cost her nothing but a little injustice to the planters of the West Indies, and a trifling increase of a debt which will never be paid.

There is, however, another point of view in which this subject assumes a different aspect. Suppose, what is the only rational anticipation of the consequences of a perseverance on the part of the Abolitionists, and a neglect of the Northern States to repress and punish their offences against the Constitution and the rights of other States—suppose the result of all this should be a separation of the States, would they separate as friends or enemies? Most assuredly the latter, for the rupture would be preceded by a violent discussion and reciprocal reproaches that could not fail of producing a lasting enmity. What then would be the result of a separation? Jealousy, rivalry, opposition, and eventual wars, in which the weaker confederates would look to foreign aid and foreign alliances.

What would be the price of this foreign aid? A conceded monopoly of the trade of the States thus calling in an auxiliary, or advantages which would secure that monopoly; a feeling of, and an actual dependence on foreign aid, and a necessity of paying that price which is always paid by the weak when they purchase the assistance of the strong—we mean the price of Independence.

Who would be the most efficient ally in this state of things? Certainly England, who would then resume the sceptre of the ocean, and whose fleets would effectually turn the scale between the contending rivals who were once countrymen and brothers. In short, it is useless to penetrate farther into future consequences. No one can doubt that the whole commerce of the South, or of that portion of the disrupted Union, which called in her aid, would gradually be monopolized by England, who would thus reap far greater advantages from the separation of the States, than she gained from their actual dependence as colonies.

Let no one, therefore, be blind to the deep interest which England has in alienating and separating the different members of this great and growing confederation. Such a catastrophe would at once relieve her rulers from all apprehension of danger from the contagion of our example, for the signal of separation would be the knell of our freedom, our happiness, and our glory. The different discordant portions would become objects of pity and contempt, not admiration or fear. It would also most assuredly remove all danger of naval or commercial rivalry, for it is only by uniting in one common bond of union, and one common system of trade that we can ever hope to compete with England either in one or the other object. The United States once separated into discordant rivals, or inveterate enemies, and England would reign without a competitor in trade, a rival on the ocean, and a prospective rival in arts and manufactures. Nay, we go still further, and say, that on the permanence of the union of these States depends the great question whether the new world shall continue forever in a state of base inferiority to the old; its dependent, its toad eater, and its slave.

We ask, then, if sufficient has not been adduced in this, and the preceding article, to prove pretty distinctly that the abolitionists of this country are the tools and instruments of English Societies, English politicians, and English aristocracy? That they are supplied with English gold; that they operate with English agents, are aided designedly, and for the accomplishment of the purpose here indicated, by the whole force of the English press, and by the whole weight of English influence? It was against this foreign influence the great Father

of his country warned his children with paternal earnestness, when in his last farewell, he cautioned them against the wiles of unfriendly or rival nations. He knew, as every man conversant with the history of the world knows, that it has always been the fate of free republics, and confederated States, to fall victims to the intrigues of foreign powers, which by exciting their jealousies, stimulating their little feelings of local pride or local interest, and arraying them into conflicts with each other, become in time the arbiters of their fate and the instruments of their ruin.

Will the States, or the people of the United States, suffer themselves to be duped into a similar fate, by the arts of selfish politicians, and rival traders, operating with such paltry, such pitiful instruments as the leaders of the abolitionists? Will they plunge headlong into the gulf which they themselves cannot but see yawning right before them as plain as the light of day, and sacrifice themselves not to save, but to ruin their country?

Will they suffer themselves to be cheated, bamboozled, and misled into the evident excesses of a fatal philanthropy, chasing abstract dogmas to the very verge of absurdity, and seeking impracticable good at the certain risk of wide incalculable evils? Will they, in short, forfeit their birthright which has decreed to them the possession of a country without a parallel in its natural advantages, without a rival in its political institutions, and whose future destinies cannot but inspire them with the most glowing anticipations? And for what? To create a nation of ignorant blacks, who neither know how to enjoy their freedom, or to gain a subsistence, and make England once again the arbiter of our prosperity, the monopolist of trade, the mistress of the seas, the plunderer of our ships, and the kidnapper of our seamen. She prate of freedom! Why, the impressed sailor on board an English man-of-war, is ten times more a slave than the blacks of the South; and not only in the extent of his labors, but most especially in the miserable scarcity as well as quality of his food, and all his domestic comforts, and the British laborer in the manufactories, is an object far more worthy the exploits of the philanthropist, than the worst fed, worst clothed, and worst lodged slave in the United States. But British philanthropy is at present all of one colour. It has little sympathy for white men, and there are strong grounds of belief, that the cloak of humanity to the negroes is partly assumed to draw the attention of the poor white slaves of England from the contemplation of their own abject condition, by inverting the condition of the black slaves with fictitious horrors.

We earnestly recommend, that in order not to be behindhand with the English philanthropists in their disinterested exertions in behalf of the black slaves of the United States, that we should reciprocate their kindness. Let us forthwith establish societies for the purpose of interfering between the owners of manufactories and their operatives, or white slaves as they should be called; and between the little tyrant of British men-of-war, who can inflict chains and stripes at pleasure, and his nautical slaves, who are first seized, gagged and bound, and then placed in a dungeon of a floating prison. Let us send missionaries to preach to them the wholesome doctrine, that their condition "absolves them from all the obligations of mankind;" that the aristocracy of England are no better than "men stealers and murderers;" that the impressed seamen have a right to mutiny at any time, murder their officers, and burn, sink, and destroy, or run away with the ship at pleasure; that punishments for the conflagration of barns, haystacks and other property of the farmers, which occasionally occur in England, are manifest acts of tyranny and injustice, since the possession of such property is contrary to the law of God and nature. Let our missionaries then intrude into the recesses of private life, and instil in the minds of the servants and dependents of the aristocracy, the wholesome doctrine that the law of God prohibits one human being from becoming the slave to the will of another, and that any institutions of society which uphold such a state of things, any laws which recognize these distinctions, are an outrage on the rights of nature and the precepts of holy writ. Let them reinforce these exhortations by pictures representing the peasantry of Ireland, while throwing themselves on the inhospitable rights of nature, and resisting the oppressions of landlords and parsons, shot down, cut down, and ridden over by hiring soldiers; or condemned without judge, jury, or trial, by irritated or drunken soldiers, executing the behests of Lynch's, or in other words, martial law at pleasure. Finally, let them in the names of the Creator of the universe, and the Saviour of mankind, call upon that portion of the people of Great Britain, which is without property, and without a voice in the making or administering of the laws, to rise in a mass, and cut the throats of all those who possess either one or the other, for that their condition "absolves them from all the obligations of mankind." The law of England, as well as ours, authorizes "free discussion," and we should then see a practical illustration of the difference between "Your Bull going my Ox, or my Bull going your Ox."

From the Richmond Whig.

#### SOUTHERN TRADE—RICHMOND.

The Boston Courier has the good sense to express itself as follows, on the proposition now in agitation, that the South import for herself. We commend it to the perusal of certain gentlemen in this quarter, who in their zeal for a Northern candidate, have found a mare's nest in the preamble and resolutions before the Committee of Vigilance. The Boston Courier, Northern from top to toe, thinks the proposition that the South should import for herself, without paying millions to New York, every year to import for her, extremely reasonable and right—"certainly it (says) every man and every State, will consider its own interest in this respect and act accordingly." So we had really supposed was the dictate of common sense, which a man or a community might follow, without endangering or being suspected of a wish to endanger our "blessed Union." Not so, however: A proposition to encourage Southern trade, Southern interest, Southern prosperity, is met by one ass in the public prints, with the denunciation of being a direct recommendation to dissolve the Union, and is formally assailed by a certain coterie as if it were neither more nor less than the wooden horse itself, which was to be insinuated by Sinon arts, into the heart of the city. What does this mean, but that we have those among us who are New York in their politics, New York in their affections, New York in all their thoughts, and are resolved to harness us to the car of the Empire State. Disguise it as they may, the master feeling peeps out of

every loop hole. But to the good sense of the Boston Courier—

"Southern ingenuity seems at length to have hit upon a plan to compel the Northern States to annihilate the Abolitionists and their principles. A suspension of commercial intercourse is the lever which is to overturn them, acting on the supposed avarice of the merchants, traders, and manufacturers of the North. There can certainly be no objection to any combinations which may be formed at the South for the purpose of rendering the people of that region independent of Northern trade and manufactures. If such a disposition had prevailed there ten years ago, we should never have heard of Southern opposition to a protecting tariff—out of which grew the whole affair of Nullification. Let the Southern merchants send their cotton and tobacco direct to France and England, and import in return their own supplies of silks, muslins, wools, lins, wines, and hard-ware; they might have purchased such a course years ago. Why did they not do it?—Doubtless they found it more advantageous to carry on this trade by the help of Northern ships, and through the agency of Northern merchants. If they find it now more advantageous to have a non-intercourse with us, we do not know that the North has any right to complain, or that it will have any cause of complaint. Certainly, every man, and every State, will consider its own self interest in this respect, and act accordingly."

A Northern paper says:

"Southern Convention, Dissolution of the Union, Non-Intercourse—are the topics most prominent in a number of the Southern papers. All this is worse than foolish."

REMARK.—No doubt the writer of the above, and other aiders and abettors, virtually, of the Abolitionists, would much prefer our being "foolish," to our proposing measures for the effectual suppression of the nuisance. We trust that the Tappans, and all who give them aid and comfort, will find the South much "worse than foolish." We would certainly give credit for the paragraph above quoted, but we find it without any credit among the selections of the New York Gazette.

When the North refuses, as it seems it does, to go farther than the "expression of opinion" against the abolitionists, does it expect the South to be so "foolish" as to rely upon "the force of opinion" to extinguish the fires which the incendiaries are kindling. Shall we not try deeds, if the North continues to answer, Hamlet like, nothing but "words—words—words"?—*Charleston Mercury.*

The French Indemnity.—A correspondent at Washington predicts that the message of the President of the United States at the assembling of Congress, will be any thing but flattering to the insulted dignity of France, and in no wise of a pacific nature. Although we have unbounded confidence in our correspondent, we doubted the correctness of his information on this head, and still hope he may be in error; the following from the Globe of Tuesday, very plainly indicates that in the estimation of the official our difficulties with France are not yet arranged. We look upon this intimation as being made "by authority," and under the circumstances, feel authorized in calling upon the editor to be more specific in relation to the position of our affairs with France. It is a question in which the mercantile interests of the country are deeply concerned, and the people have a right to know, whether by the Administration, it is considered arranged, or whether there are still difficulties in the way of an adjustment which may produce a rupture between the two countries.

In reply to the Nashville Banner, calling upon Mr. Grundy to sustain the claims of Judge White for the Presidency, the Globe holds the following language:

"The Nashville print, therefore, means to say, that Mr. Grundy is expected to take a course in the Senate calculated to advance Judge White's interest—that is to say, on the Expunging Resolution, he must vote with Judge White to strike out the word 'expunge,' and all the reasons condemning Clay's denunciation of the President—he must vote for Mr. Calhoun's Bill, making the tenure of the subordinate agents of the Executive as 'stable as frehold,' by way of supporting the charges levelled by the Nullifier's Report against the President, of proscription and corruption in the disposition of Executive patronage—he must act with Mr. Webster and the opposition in any course they may devise, to embarrass him in his controversy with France, and he must go with Judge White against all Executive nominations, if that be necessary to secure the opposition to the support of the Judge!"

Surely the words which we have placed in italic are of great import, and in behalf of the commercial interests of the country we call upon the Globe for an explanation.

What does this mean?—The Louisville Journal says: "We suspect that Rucker, after all, was a saint in comparison with some of his associates in the Baltimore Convention. We have a letter before us from a respectable gentleman, who states, that one of the chief officers of that body, whose name we think proper for the present to suppress, brought an action at law, a few years ago, against a distinguished fellow-citizen, for charging him with being a free negro or mulatto, and with having poisoned his own wife. The verdict was for the defendant. The charges were proved to the Jury's entire satisfaction."

The Passions pulling the string.—A late author, not imaptly, compares the human being to "one of those figures that children buy at fairs, with his arms and legs, and even his head, hung on wires; and with the passions to pull the string at the back, not only without his volition, but often against his will. Wrath pulls, and he kicks; revenge pulls, and he strikes; jealousy pulls, and he writes; fear pulls, and he runs; love pulls, and he dances;" and so on. Thus the poor man, by allowing his passions the mastery, is made a mere puppet of, for the sport of others. He that would avoid this result, must beware how he permits the passions to get possession of the string; for once they get hold of it, and they compel him to cut a thousand fantastic capers, which in his cooler moments, he looks back upon with chagrin and shame.

A FACT.

A couple of friends, in a late duel in England, not possessing, in any very high degree, a knowledge of gunnery, came near shooting their seconds. The latter, on reloading the pistols and handing them to the principals, said—"Perhaps it will be as well for you, gentlemen, the next time, to fire at each other."