

circumstance of that event, was not the attempt of the General Government to execute its laws...

Sir, I do not wish to be misunderstood on this subject. I do not insist that nullification is a remedy, under the constitution, necessarily peaceful in its operation...

I am aware there is still a lingering prejudice in a certain quarter against all who have ever favored this principle of State interposition...

tional restrictions? Have they not been the consistent supporters of an administration that is steeped, doubly steeped, in the darkest dye of federalism?

Mr. Chairman, I must confess that I was not only surprised but pained at the general tenor of the speech of my friend from Virginia...

And, sir, I must say, my feelings compel me to say, that his speech fell ominously upon my ear. And ought the gentleman to complain that his views have been the subject of conversation and conjecture?

He protested in advance against an extra session, and yet says he is for consolidation and compromise. Why, then, not wait until General Harrison has had an opportunity of consulting his friends on such a step?

bankrupt, the places of trust and honor in the hands of political gamblers, we shall soon find that our triumph will be as short-lived as it will be barren in its fruits...

The gentleman from Virginia said he was opposed to proscription for opinion's sake. And who is not? Yet why indulge the supposition, the probability or even possibility of General Harrison removing any one from office for his cause alone?

My friend from Virginia, in the course of his remarks, made an allusion to my State, in reply to a playful remark of my friend and colleague, (Mr. Stanton), which I thought a little unkind, knowing, as he said, our sensitiveness on the subject...

I will not suffer myself to indulge in any apprehensions or misgivings as to the policy of General Harrison's administration. He is the mere agent of a great popular movement. He cannot, he will not, dare not attempt to check the progress of that great political revolution...

"Better Laugh than Cry."—So say we. There's no use in rubbing one's eyes and blubbering over "all the ills that flesh is heir to..."

Do you find "disappointment lurking in many a prize?" Then throw it away and laugh at your own folly for so long pursuing it.

Is your heart broken by "Some maiden fair, Of bright blue eyes and auburn hair?" Then thank your stars that you escaped with your neck, and make the welkin ring with a hearty laugh...

Dean Swift says—"It is with little souled people as it is with narrow necked bottles, he less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring out."

From the National Intelligencer.

The Discourse delivered in the Village Church in Amherst (Mass.) on the morning of the annual State Fast, April 8, 1841, by Heman Humphrey, D. D. President of Amherst College...

When at the funeral of Louis Fourteenth, his favorite Chaplain rose up to address the vast multitude of nobles and courtiers; of statesmen and warriors and savans; of scholars and artists; the proud and acknowledged representatives of the talent and learning and refinement and chivalry of France...

But we have introduced this Discourse to the notice of our readers, for the purpose of making an extract from it—showing the impression made upon the mind of a conscientious unambitious but intelligent and observing man, such as Dr. Humphrey...

You have, my friends, known my "manner of life," for many years. I have never meddled with politics, further than to avail myself of the elective franchise, and freely to express my private opinions. I have devoted my life to other cares and duties; and have endeavored, I hope with some sincerity, to serve God and my generation in that "line of things" to which, if I have not been mistaken, he has called me...

MR. WEBSTER AND SLAVERY.

The attacks recently made in the United States Senate upon Mr. Webster by Mr. Cuthbert of Georgia, after the former gentleman had resigned, will be remembered by our readers...

New York, May 17, 1833. My Dear Sir: I have received your letter of last evening, requesting me to state my opinion of the powers of Congress on the subject of slaves and slavery...

My sentiments on this subject, my dear sir, have been often publicly expressed; but I can have no objection to repeat the declaration of them if it be thought by you that such a declaration might, in the smallest degree, aid the friends of union and the Constitution in the South in dispelling prejudices which are so industriously fostered...

In my opinion, the domestic slavery of the Southern States is a subject within the exclusive control of the States themselves; and this, I am sure, is the opinion of the whole North. Congress has no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves...

might not possibly be found who suppose that Congress may possess some power over the subject, but I do not know any such persons, and if there be any, I am sure they are few. The servitude of so great a portion of the population of the South is undoubtedly regarded at the North as a great evil, moral and political; and the discussions upon it which have recently taken place in the Legislatures of several of the slave-holding States have been read with very deep interest...

I am, my dear sir, with much true regard, your obedient servant, DANIEL WEBSTER.

TO JOHN BOLTON, ESQ. VICE AND MISERY.

He who looks only at the surface of society, sees but little to induce him to believe that man is born to evil. He who searches the lowest stratum only, finds nothing but wretchedness and vice. The truth lies between. And he who would judge of man as he is, and of men's characters and experience as they are, must examine closely and personally, not by classes, and inference, but individually, and by sample.

Mr. Coak, who took the census of the city of Cincinnati, has published, among other interesting statements, some account of the situation and character of those whom he saw, and the following is the extract:

Few people are aware of the ups and downs in society beyond the present moment. We see one man rise by some fortunate conjuncture of events, whose descendants, perhaps, whose children, may be steeped in poverty or infamy to the very lips. But the same generation in the case, rarely witnesses the ascent and descent of the ladder; it is only by inquiry, or recorded history, that we are called to contrast the affluence or the dignity of the past, with the destitution or insignificance of the present.

JURISPRUDENCE OF TEXAS.

The following provisions, either constitutional or legislative, characterise the jurisprudence of the Republic of Texas, viz: 1. The President of the Republic is elected for three years only, and is ineligible to reelection for three years after the expiration of his term.

mon Law, as equity and admiralty jurisdiction. Cases at law are instituted by filing a petition setting out with the writ.

8. The Common Law of England, as now practiced and understood, is declared to be in full force in Texas; and the Constitution makes it the rule of decision in all criminal cases.

9. All free white persons who have been six months in the Republic, are entitled to all the privileges of citizenship, upon taking the oaths required by the Constitution.

10. By a late act of Congress, it is provided, that persons, males, who have emigrated to Texas since the first of January, 1840, or who may emigrate by the first of January, 1842, heads of families shall be entitled 640, and single persons 320 acres of land; provided, they reside on and cultivate ten acres thereof for the term of three years.

11. Congress at its last session passed a General Bankrupt law, founded upon the broadest principles of liberality. By an act of the same session the collection of foreign debts is prohibited for and during the term of five years.

12. Congress has also provided, by a late law, that Negro property shall not be the subject of levy and sale under any execution or legal process. It is further provided by law, that in all cases the defendant in execution may point out, or select the kind of property to be levied on, and that unless the property thus selected bring two-thirds of its appraised value, there shall be no sale.

A NEW DUTY FOR CONGRESS. THE EXTRA SESSION.

The characteristic of William Henry Harrison was disinterestedness. Never did he think of himself. Opportunities enough there were, during his life, in which, without offending a scrupulous honesty, he might have enriched himself; yet, acting always upon the principle, that his country was to be served first, his family and friends next—himself last—he never improved them. He has died consequently as he lived, in honest poverty.

For the first time, as President of these United States, he was beginning to receive some compensation for services rendered to the nation. But he fell ere this poor reward could reach him; and in that fall perished the hopes of children, and grand children who were dependent upon him for support. True; he has left valuable legacies in our neighborhood; but they are not enough to pay his old debts, and meet expenses necessarily incurred in establishing himself at Washington.

The occasion calls for the nation's aid, and we hold it to be the duty of the extra Congress to extend it. Let the first year's salary be paid to his family as some return for the patriot's services. Less could not be afforded; and who is there, what member of Congress, that could refuse his support to such a measure? If any there be, let them now while among the people ask them what they shall do, and our word for it, that ninety-nine out of every hundred of them, whether political friends or foes, would demand that more should be appropriated as the gift of the nation. It will be considered as a common offering on the shrine of patriotism.

U. S. BANK.

The developments made by the investigating committee of stockholders, in relation to the gross mismanagement of this institution, since it has held a charter from the State of Pennsylvania, are well calculated to astound the community. So far as we have heard, no voice is raised in behalf of the infatuated men by whom this flagrant abuse of public confidence has been perpetrated; but all concur in denouncing them as swindlers, whose estates should be held liable, to the last cent, for the losses which the stockholders must sustain, and whose persons should be rendered amenable to the most rigorous penalties of the criminal law. For one, we hope to see every man among them, tainted with a connection with these villainous frauds, prosecuted with the utmost severity, both in their purses and persons.

The efforts which are made, however, to render a National Bank unpopular, in consequence of this mismanagement of a State Bank, are exceedingly disingenuous and unfair. It is true, that like a National Bank, the Pennsylvania institution had a larger capital, but the magnitude of its capital was an element of weakness rather than of strength. It had no branches in the different States, among which it might have divided and profitably employed in the legitimate business of banking; and hence it "shot madly from its sphere," and plunged into the broad and fathomless ocean of speculation, buying cotton, stocks, &c. without limit, until it has been almost entirely engulfed. Besides, this, the immense bonus paid to the State of Pennsylvania for its charter, and the obligation which it incurred to loan (as it has done,) that State immense sums of money at 4 per cent, materially contributed to its embarrassment and downfall. But all these causes combined could not have destroyed if its Directors and Officers had been faithful to