The packet skip South America, Capt. Mar-shall, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 5th of December. The Editors of the New York Gazette have London papers to the 4th, which contain, among other interesting matter, the important announce. ment that hostilities had actually commenced be-tween the French and Dutch. The signal for this event was in consequence of Marchael Gerard sending a flag of truce to General Chasse. demanding the surrender of the citadel, for the particulars of which the reader is referred to the published in the same Gazette. annexed extracts.

The King of Belgium does not appear to be very agreeably situated, the whole of his Ministers having resigned. Several ineffectual attempts had been made to form a new ministry but up to the latest accounts from Brussels, (Dec

1,) nothing had been effected. The Lisbon advices are to the 24th of November, and furnish an official account of the defeat of Don Pedro's forces on the 17th, with great loss in killed and wounded. Don Pedro appears to be in an awkward predica-

From France there does not appear to be any intelligence of much interest. M. Dupin, the candidate of Ministers, has been elected to the Presidency of the Chambers.

General peace condinues to be the professed object of all the warlike hovements that now occupy the Powers of Europe! It is really laughable to see the editorial display which we find in the papers before us, each party settling all the great questions, according to its own notions. It is useless for us to follow them in their specula- nat. tions. On one side we see nothing but war and carnage, and on the other peace and prosperi-

In England, the war of Election was about to commence, and each party was buckling on its armour, and both sides seemed confident of success. From such a sea of difficulties, who would not be delivered?

In Belgium, the interference of France is extremely unpopular, and must have considerable influence on the fortunes of the campaign. The French and Belgian officers are upon the worst

The French Chambers had re-assembled to dis cuss the late address of the King, which we gave in t'riday's Gazette, and a mere echoof the speech was agreed to, which was considered of a servile

In the address of the French Chamber of D puties, we find this paragraph ;

"We shall examine the Treaties which relate to the discussion with the United States of America, and which call Prince Otho of Bavaria to the Throne of Greece. We entreat your Majesty to order that the Treaty of the 15th of November, and the Conventions which passed with England relative to these affairs, should be submitted to our inspection,"

The opinion at Vienna was that the Dutchcas of Berri would be sent to her family. An immense amount of merchandize had been sent from Antwerp to Flanders, Brussels, and other places, and the streets made an exhibition of desolation, more than half of the shops being shut, and sadness depicted in every counten-

A Brussels paper of November 27, says the resignation of the Belgian ministers has more and more entangled the public affairs, and that Leopold will be placed in an awkward po-

The Dutch had out some of the Dikes, and Middleburgh was under water. It is said the Prussians will not cross the lines. unless the French make an attempt upon Holland, not intending to interfere with the French proceedings as to the citadel of Ant-

Sir Pultency Malcom, with part of the fleet had returned to the Downs, on account of the appearance of stormy weather. Russia had applied to England for another loan,

which, is said, will be taken with avidity by eap-M. Hernera, Minister from Central America, had delivered his credentials to the King

From the general complexion of the Paris papers, new disturbances were apprehended.

Dutchess of Berri is a prolific theme with writers for the Parisian journals. The election of Dupln, as President of the Freuch Chamber of Deputies, is spoken of with great trimaph by the Doctrinaire Ministry; the

Libercanz, in all trials of strength since, having been defeated by the Dupin party. The following orders in Council have been issued:-For releasing Dutch vessels with perishable goods on board, and for permitting v ssels

taclear out from British ports for Dutch ports in the East and West Indies. Accounts from Brunswick to the 18th, state

that the recent large reinforcements of Russian troops in Walachia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia had caused the early convocation of the Hungarian Diet, and that the national army was to be and mented, and corps of observation stationed on the Turkish frontier, Addresses to the King against the Dutch war

Were getting up in all parts of Great Britain: it Legis 5000 signatures of the most eminent merchants had been obtained. The Glasgow Con ries calls the proceedings against libeland "antinational and apprincipled;" and adds: "W trust overy one who symmathizes in the causes of the heroic Dutch, will some forward and subscribe an address to the Throne on that occa-

LONDON

proclamation.

DECEMBER, 3rd. Dissolution of Parliament .- His Majesty ar rived in town this morning from Brighton, and proceeded to hold a Council to take into consideration matters relating to the dissolution of Parliament In the evening an Extraordinary Gazette was published containing the following

"WHELIAM R. "Whereas we thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament which stands prorogued to Tuesday, the 11th day of this inst. December: We do for that end publish this our royal proand Temporal, Knights, Citizens and Burgess es, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burgs of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Tuesday, the 11th of December instant; and we besite the constitution of the United States, and leads to a Parliament, do hereby inches known to all our loving subjects, our Royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament. And do hereby further doclare, that with the advice of our Privy County our neighbors. We cherish sentiments of the highest respect for the virtue, talents and chi-

Parliament; which writs are to be returnable on Wednesday, the 29th day of January next. "Given at our Court at St. Jame's, this 3d day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-two, and the third year of our

"GOD SAVE THE KING. A similar Proclamation for the Peers of Scot land to assemble on the 14th of January, and choose the sixteen representative Peers, w

ANEW CANDIDATE FOR THE THRONE OF FRANCE.

A self constituted delegation, represe ting La Belle et Feidle France, has offered a crown (and crown of thorns it has proved to its luckless wearers for the last half century,) to Joseph Buornaparte, at the stipulated price of two millions of francs eight thousand pound . The enswer of Joseph is said to have been, i am at the service of France, if she calls me to the throne but

'Point d'argent, point de couronne,' was the reply; and so ended the negotiation. King Joseph in conveniently placed within call; but he might as well be in America, we suspect, for any good that this vicinity

DOMESTIC.

REPORT and Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of North Carolina on subject of Nullification &c.

The Joint Select Committee, to whom was referred the letter of his Excellency the Governor of South Carolina, to his Excellency the Governof this State, with acro panying documents,

That the union of he North-American Colonies, and the subsequent declaration of Independence, are political events of momentous interest in the history of this country; and are associated in the recollection, and embalmed in the affections of the people of this State. These were monuments of imperishable fame, proclaiming to an oppressed and benighted world, the rights of man, and his capacity for self-government. In support of these principles the illustrious Washington led our fathers to battle and valour established in the field, what wisdom had declared in council. These were united efforts in a common cause the watch-word was then "Lib erty and Union, now and forever, one & inseperable" Victory added lustre to the star-spangled banner, the storm of war disappeared, and peace smiled on "the land of the brave and the home of the free."

"To form a more perfect union, and " to secure the blessings of liberty" to themselves and their posterity, the heroes and patriots of the Revolution established the Constitution of the United States of America It is a splendid production of human wisdom, admirably combining and harmoniously intremingling the elements of liberty, and the principles of social order. Political philosophy throughout the world, looked in amazement on the august spectacle; while the votaries of legitimacy in the Eastern hemisphere. predicted its early dissolution'-Hitherto, disappointment has blasted their hopes

This Constitution has secured to us the enjoy ment of happiness for forty-five years; experience has proved it to be fitted to every exigency it has conducted us to glory in war and to pre-s perity in peace. Should this temple of liberty totter to its fall, it will overwhelm in its ruins the rights of man, and his hopes " will be extinguished for ever." We will become a mark for the finger of scorn; man's capacity for self-government will be the theme of redicule, and a subject for decision: instead of universal emancipation. the dogma of universal despotism will be proclaim ed to a degenerate world.

The people of this State are already attached to the Constitution, and sincerely devoted to the Union. The spirit of 16 glows in their bosoms with its primative ardour; they recognize the rights of the oppressed to break asunder the ties which connect them with the oppressor; but is a right which should not be exercised for " light or transient causes." The dissolution of the Un ion will be accompanied by deeds of violence and scenes of blood, at the sight of which valour may stand appalled. The arm of the son raised against the father—the poinard of the brother plunged into a brother's bosom-the wife ween ing over the murdered body of her husbandthe widewed mother bewailing the loss of her only son-are all unexaggerated incidents of Civil War. May God in his mercy, avert this

awful calamity from our beloved country Although a diversity of opinion prevails in this State, as to the constitutionality of the acts of Congress imposing duties on imports; yet it is believed, a large majority of the people think it inconstitutional, and they are united in the sent.ment, that the existing Tarff is impolitick, unjust and oppressive; and they have urged, and will continue to urge its repeal. As the National Debt is so nearly extinguished, all concur in the propriety of reducing the duties on imports to Revenue standard, which should be graduated to the wants of the General Government for current expenditures. They believe this system tain an army, and a navy, &c. &c. If they do, a scene of smuggling will ensue. ent Administration; and that a reduction of the This was done by the same authority which Tariff will annually occur until the desired a batement be attained. They are opposed to the collection of Revenue by the Federal Government for purposes of Internal Improvement, for reasons not necessary now to be assigned. The proposed reduction of the duties will relieve the Sourthern States from the evil of which they complain. Then in a period of tranquillity and prefound peace, a Convention can be assembled in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, to revise and amend that charter of rights, so as to remove all doubt as to the Constitutional power of Congress to impose daties on importations for the protection of any branch of indus-

The General Assembly of this State think, liament accordingly, and the Lurds Spiritual that the doctrine of Nullification avowed by South-Carolina, and declared in an Ordinance ing desirons and resolved, as soon as may be, dissolution of the Union. This opinion is en to meet our people, and to have their advice in termined with much deference to the opinions of

would be the language of delusion and i Truth and justice forbid, that we should "a extenuate, or aught set down in malice;" the hour of trial and difficulty, ingentions frank ness is the dictate of generous hearts glowing an honest cause. This is an awful crisis. The attitude which

our Southern Sister has assumed, and the relation in which she now stands to the Federal Government, fill us with the deepest solicitude, and the most heart-thrilling anxiety. North Carelina is not only deeply implicated in the existing controversy, as a member of the Union; but from her proximity to one of the contending parties, and their community of interests, may be vitally involved in the issue of the conflict She is the border State, and her fields may be come the battle ground of the combitants. These considerations justify us in approaching, with feelings of kindnes, our Sister State, and in soli citing her to pause ere she takes a leap, the consequences of which are not within the seach of human eye. With the clive branch of peace in our hands, and with the offerings of concilia ton in our hearts, let us address her in the lan-I will not advance, a pound to accomplish guage of friendship, and implie her to the exercise of a little more forbearance. Let us beseech her to recollect the long agony of her departed worthies in the great struggle for freedom; let us remind her of their toil and suffering, and the blood and treasure which were expended in the establishment of our political institutions Let us invoke her in the name of her Pinckneys to France will do him .- Count Jour her Rutleges, her Sumpters, and her Marionslet us call upon her in the name of liberty and the rights of man, to pause. We have been taught by more than human wisdom, that "blessed are the peace-makers;" let us then endeavor to procure an adjustment of the existing controversy, and let us use all constitutional means in our power, to produce a reconciliation between the contending parties. To that end, your Committee recommended the adoption of the following Resolutions;

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the Sate of North-Carolina, doth entertain and doth unequivocally express a warm attachment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the General Assembly doth olemnly declare a devoted attachment to the Federal Union, believing that on its continuance depend the liberty, the peac and prosperity of these United States.

Resolved. That whereas diversity of ppinio may prevail in this State as to the Constitution ality of the Acts of Congress imposing duties on. imposts : yet it is believed, a large majority of the people think those acts unconstitutional and they are all united in the sentiment that the existing Tariff is impolitick, unjust and oppressive; and they have urged, and will continue to urge its repeal.

Resolved. That the doctrine of Nullification avowed by the State of South-Carolina, and lately promulgated in an Ordinance, is Revolutionary in its character, subversive of the Constitution of the United States, and leads to a dissolution of the Union.

Resolved. That our Senators in Congress be ustructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use all constitutional means in their power, to procure an adjustment of the existing controversy between the State of South-Carolina and the General Government, and to produce a reconciliation between the contending parties.

Resolved further, That a copy of these Resoutious be respectfully communicated by his Ex cellency the Governor of this State, to his Excellency the Governor of South Carolina.

THE PROCLAMATION AND OUR GOV-ERNMENT.

We have already shown in what sense the Constitution of the Umted States was formed by the people of the United States. We beg our readers to go forward with us in an examination of FACTS, forgetting they have entertained theories upon the subject, while we look into the character of the government which was established by that Con-

The States were already in existence, and had their separate governments: These governments had been created by the people of the States, who had limited them by written constitutions. In performing these acts the people had acted through Conventions constituted for the special purpose, and the acts of these conventions were considered as the acts of the people.

The general convention, in the form of Constitution prepared by them, proposed to the people of the Statesto limit their govcrnments still further, by taking from them certain defined powers, and vesting them in another government. The people of the States again constituted conventions to determine whether they would still further restrict their State governments, and vest the powers to be taken from them in a general government. Through these conventions the people of every State ecided the question in the affirmative. They decided that they would take from their State governments the power to make war, regulate commerce, lay duties on imports, muinand vest them in the general government established the State governments-by the people acting in convention. This act therefore, was of as high authority to the people of each State as that which created their State governments. In each the constitution of the State, and the Constitution of the United States derived their binding force from precisely the same source. They were both adopted by the people of the States acting through State Conventions. It is an error therefore, to suppose that the Constitutions of the States are any more sacred or any more binding upon the people than the Constitution of the United States. No citizen of any State can say that he has assented to the one and has assented to the other. He has ratified both alike, and in go into operation. the same manner. We speak of the States in general.

The adoption of the Constitution of the United States was a virtual amendment of tial curtailment of the powers which the State government previously possessed. Nor were all the powers taken: from them

binding force from precisely the same source as the Constitution of the States. It is just as much the Constitution of the people of each State as is their own State Constitution. It is an amendment of the State Constitutions, as a restriction upon the State governments, and its prohibitions are as imperative on these governments as if they had been incorporated into their respective State Constitutions. If the State Government were established by the people, so was the General Government. The people carved the latter out of the former, and by that act made both what they are. Thus it was, "that the people of the United States," acting through Conventions in each State, adopted the Constitution, and established the Government of the United States. The world now saw that it had never before seen, two separate Governments, perfect in all their machinery, over the same country and people. Both are LIMITED, regarded as delegated powers on the one hand and reserved rights of the other and in the strict obser ance of their limitations' consists their harmony and beace.

Can this Government be altered or abolished in part or in the whole, within the limits of a State, by the authority which gave its binding force? So far is the affirmative of this proposition from being true, that the very reverse is true. Neither State nor the people of a State, can alter or abolish the Constitution; but it may be altered or abolished in spite of them. a State and the people of a State, may be bound by alterations made without their consent and contrary to their will. The nature of the Government may be essentially changed, the powers of the States materially diminished, and yet a dissenting State be bound by it, however repugnant to its interests or its inclination. If any one doubts this, let him read the 5th article of the Constitution, which declares that amendments proposed as therein pointed out, "shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof," with only the single exception now in force, "that no State without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal

niffrage in the Senate There is now twenty-four States. Eighteen of the twenty-four in utter opposition to the other six, may change, by amendment, the whole character and substance of the Constitution, with the above exception, and those six would be bound by their act. The consent of every State was necessary to bring it under the authority of the Constitution, but the voice of three-fourths may amend it. When a new Constitution may, by the terms of the compact, be imposed upon a State and its people. without their consent, is it not abourd to say, that it may, at pleasure throw off the whole authority of the Constitution to which they have assented? How nugatory is this provision about amendments, and how absurd withal, if it may throw off amendments & all whenever it takes offence at its sisters!

There are other views of this subject equally conclusive, which we will hereafter pre-

For the Globe. I have called the South Carolina Ordinance a revolutionary measure.

It is so, strictly. Nothing can exceed its vio-She will rule, or she will ruin. This, unhappily, is the ground she has taken " This is the question between her and the Union; or if anther term be preferred, between her and her

Hecause she could not carry her point, she epeals the revenue laws toot and branch. If her repeal stands, she will both rule and

Had she nullified an alien law, or sedition aw, there would have been this mitigation, iz; that other States might not have suf-But her late act, falls with an iron hand upon hem. It is like the Stroke of death.

how long, and to what extent, will Savannah, remain a port of entry for foreign commerce? How long the ports in Virginia? How long the best ports on the Chesapeake

If foreign goods pay no duty in Charleston,

and Delaware? Let any one consider these questions, and me that answers must grow out of them.

Yet nullification is a peaceful remedy! the boys thought it sport to kill the frogs. The wit of man, in Carolina, could not have devised an act of more unequivocal and sharp agression upon her sister States.

Its spirit towards them is merciless. There exists no example in all history of one community having meditated such an attack upon the wenty-three others. Can she in reason, expect their sympathy.

while she holds on to it?

No: the whole world will be against her. If, therefore, she does hold on to it, I repeat. that the first principles of justice, of self-defence, of self-existence, will require, that no vessel from foreign ports be allowed to enter Charleston, or any port in South Carolina, until it is revoked. has ever before witnessed. Ours will feel the shock from New Orleans to Boston .-

ready incorporated in her Ordinance.

If she should send abroad for aid, I venture to predict, that her ambassador would not be able to obtain an interview, with the toreign Secretary of either the British or French Covernment. I venture to predict, that if she wrote twenty notes to them not one would be answered. I have said, that if she sends out a force to drive

way Cutters, she will commence war. Ladd, that an express declaration of war by her against twenty-three other States, with all that she could do under it, would injure them less, far less, than her Ordinance, if allowed to A CITIZEN OF THE U. STATES

EFFECTS OF NULLIFICATION

Through a very respectable gentleman, lately from a visit to Charleston, we learn, that in conevery State Constitution. It was an essen- seguence of the loss of credit in the Northern cities, the wholesale business of that place is considerably embarrassed, and that the merchants are making arrangements for foreign acceptance-

for calling a new Parliament: and we do hereby also, by this our Royal Proclamation, under our play of the human mind teaches us, it is so consulted that honest differences of opinion will also, by this our Royal Proclamation, under our play of the human mind teaches us, it is so consulted that honest differences of opinion will also, by this our Royal Proclamation, under our play of the human mind teaches us, it is so consulted that honest differences of opinion will powers were invested in the General Government. These powers exist in neither Government. These powers exist in neither Government, but are reserved to the people.

New Yorks, Jan. 7.

The Philosophy of calling a new Parliament: and we do hereby play of the human mind teaches us, it is so constitute. Still the cry is heard, that Nullification is peace, as it is government. These powers exist in neither Government. These powers exist in neither Government, but are reserved to the people.

New Yorks, Jan. 7.

The packet ship South America, Capt. Mar
The packet ship South America, Capt. Mar
The packet ship South America, Capt. Mar-State, individuals are thus compelled to defeat the acts of Convention and the Legislature.

Still the cry is heard, that Nullification is peace, able, peaceable. While Carolina is crying peace, peace, her credit is ruined abroad—her people loose all confidence in her government—her meriant at a back door. The flame which enveloped at a back door. The flame which enveloped at a back door. from the anticipated evils of her disorand tyrannical edicts. The principle roads leading through this vicinity, are thronged with hone est citizens, removing from Carolina, to find pro-

tection from distress and oppression, in some other quarter of our happy but distracted country.

The prosperous condition of trade in Sovanniah furnishes further evidence of the diveston of capital from Charleston. It was the rivalry of Charleston, that most seriously injured our precipal seaport. By a letter, dated Savamah' 3 December, 1832, from a source entirely to be re-lied on, we learn that "the commerce of Savannah is greatly increasing; the duties of this quarter double any previous one for eight years."
we now begin to believe that Nullification will cure itself. The people, the good, honest peodeceived and imposed on. The reaction is going on rapidly; if our information be correct—and had the application of Nullification been postboned 30 doys longer, we question, whether the voice of the people in South Carolina w.nld not have put it down. As it is, we know not what may be the result.

From the Fed. Union

The following is a copy of a communication made on Friday last to the Senate, from the Secratary of State, with its enclosure, Mr. Calhoun's letter resigning the Second Office in mires him emerging from the gil the Government.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 4th Jan. 1932.

The President has directed me to send you for the information of the Senate the enclosed copy of a letter just received from John C. Calhoun, Esq. resigning his office as Vice President of the United States, the original of which day the glorious orb is at once rising letter, subscribed with his name, is deposited in resplendent at noon day, and setting in a this Department, pursuant to the provisions of west; or rather our sense deceives us the act in such case provided. Very respectfully

Your most ob't serv't, EDWARD LIVINGSTON. To the President of the Senate.

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) 28th Dec. 1832. Having concluded to accept of a seat the Senate, to which I have been elected by the Legislature of this State, I here with resign the

Office of Vice President of the United States. Very respectfully. J. C. CALHOUN. Hon. E. LIVINGSTON, Secretary of State.

The following paragraph, which we find in he last number of the Georgia Courier, if intended for a jest, is, we must say, a very scurvy one: if for a fact, a very revoluing one:

From the Georgia (Augusta) Courier. Is it possible? Can it be believed? In the face of this community, the William Scabrook, Capt. Dubols, with Governor Hamilton on board, remarkable is the word "prevent," who on leaving our wharf on Saturday morning last, we now use in the sense to "hinder," but hoisted the United States Flag, Union down, with the revolutionary tri-color flying over it The indignation we feel in common with an an sulted community desenot allow us to speak an other word concerning such an outrage;

Supreme Court, against the State of Georgia, has been terminated by their voluntary act, with the approbation of the Board of Missions, under which they hold their appointments, as unssionaries, They have directed their counsel to presecute their case no farther, and to make no motion in their behalf in court, and have informed the Gov | says "I mean to be up early to-more ernor, and Attorney-general of the State, of their | morning to prevent the sun rising," that is abandonment of the suit, furnishing those officers to be up before the sun. with copies of their orders to their council. As the state is no longer throatned with an attempt to coerce her, through the agency of the supreme court, she may now exercise her clemeney, wit out an abandenment of her rights. The law against which the missionaries offended, longer required by the policy of the state, has been repealed : the offence, of which they were wandering up and down our streets, so convicted, is no longer known to our laws. The Cherokee country is now open to any person who may wish to reside in any part of it It has been formed into ten counties, over which the authority of our laws is sustained, not by severe penal enactments, but by the regular or ganization of civilized society, and the dinary vigilance, prudence and patriotism our citizens, who are settling in great numbers advised him to deposit them in the Satur on unocupied lands, and prepare to transform the wilderness into a garden. The rights of the State have been triumphantly sustained; and the fruition of them is now realized by her children As neither the honor nor the interest of the State requires a continuance of the punishment inflicted on the missionaries, we presume they will be treated with the forbearance and mildness, which become the character of a humane generous, and magnanimons people. It is tot justice to them to State, that during their imprisonment, they have yielded a prompt, and exemplary obedience to all of the regulations of the emtentiary.

From the Fed. Union

Sr. Louis. DED. 11. The farmers of Illinois are adopting one of the surest means of enriching themselves by engageing very extensively in the cultivation of wheat, In the counties of Sangaino and Morgan alone, we have been told that the produce of the next crop, shold no blight fall upor it, will be nearly ing on and asked him what he qual to two mution of bushels. It is no uncommon thing, in that thrifty and enterprising secion of the State, to see fields of from three to six If Carolina should fit out a ship to drive the hundred acres, sown altogether in wheat. This Revenue Cutters away, she would be guilty of increased production must exclude Onio and Kencommencing war against the Union. God for- tucky Flour entirely, from our market; and furbid that she should add this, to the violence al- nish a large overplus for the supply of the Southern cities.

We are glad to see something like a return of our old winters, which, we feared, had departed with the two that preceded it. The autumn was uncommonly mild and pleasant; and thus far we have had scarcely a foretaste of what winter really is. At Galena, and even a hundred miles to the north of us, much snow has fallen within the last three weeks, and the navigation is obstructed by ice; but here, steamboats the rates of postage, is sketched are arriving and departing every day, business Washington correspondent of the has a very cheering aspect

[Republican]

Accident of an afflicting nature occurred in Haverhill, (Mass. on Thursday week. in the death of a young man named Edward H. Foster, a clerk in the store of Mr. Peter Osgood. The circumstances are these: Mr. Osgood had placed a bottle on the stove containing between two and three gallons of alcohol, with several pounds of shellac, for solution, It had been customary occasionally to shake the bottle, in order to facilitate the process, but always ruis. declare, that with the advice of our Chancellor of cil we have given orders to our Chancellor of cil we have given orders to our United Kingdom, called Great that part of our United Kingdom, called Great Britain, and our Chancellor of frequent, that they do respectively, upon notice 1 lives, furthwith do respectively, upon notice 1 lives, furthwith issue out writs in due form, and account writs in due form them to the form them to defent out to favored the country and account writs in due form.

Nor were all the powers taken: from them to defent out to favore the form them to defent out to favore the favore to favore the form them to defent out to favore the form them to defent out the process, but always rais, and also the benefit of the defent out the form them them the form them them the form them the fo

The young mon and Mr. Osgan until Thursday afternoon, when he expired.

THE EXISTENCE OF GOD

There is a God! The herbs of the valler the cedars of the mountain, bless Himthe insects sport in his beams; the Elenha salutes frim with the rising orb of day, theba sings Ilim in the foliages the thunder proclares His immensity; man alone has say There is no God!" - Unite in thought the same instant, the most beautiful object of nature; suppose that you see at once the hours of the day, and all the year; morning of Spring and a morning Autumn; a night bespangled with stan and a night covered with clouds me dows chainelled with flewers fore hoary with snow, fields gulded by the tints autumn, than alone you will have a in conception of the universe. While you gazing on that Sun which is plunging und the vanits of the west, another observet gites of the east. By what income able magte from that aged star which sinking fatigued and burning in the shad of the evening respect at the same stant fre h and humid with the losy de of the morning? At every instant of there is, properly speaking, no east or soul or west to the world. Every thing reduce itself to one single point, from whence it King of day sends forth at once a trible light, one single substance The brid splendor is most beautiful; for while gives us an idea of the perpetual mag cence and resistless power of God, it ex its at the same time the shinning image of the Trinity .-CHATEAUBRIAND.

Bible, and also the Book of Common Pra er, are written in a style of pure noble English; but some words contain in them. have, by the change in the means of words since that day, assumed a men ing different from that in which they we then used; and by these, without d caution, the reader may be misled. The are, however, very few. One of the me than signified "to go before;" and so to be taken in every case in which it of curs in the Bible or Prayer Book. The in the Collect taken from Communion So vice, which is usually offered before the THE MISSIONARIES Their case in the Sermon, we have PREVENT US, O Lord i all our doings," a petition which convers an idea then very different from the men of the word now. A curious mstange the old use of this word occurs in Wa ton's "Angler." where one of the character

RICH FODDER. Last week the crew

the United States, ship Concord were ma

off at the Navy Agent's office in this tort

and discharged from service. Fortilities these reckless sons of the ocean were's in coaches some in charses which they be for the day, and some recling along there and side walks, 'half seas over,' as sailors term it. One of the crew who pretty essentially drunk, had about 13 or of Bank Bills in his pockets but knew of what to do with them. His shop may Bank, Jack was very good natured about it, and said he would follow their adno so he marched in direction entirely confi to the one that led to the Bank, sing and whistling and as a jolly as needs when suddenly be spied a miserable cow just a head. He made up to he well as he could, put both arms found neck, kissed and hugged her for several utes and then went off to buy her something eat. He soon returned with a small base of potatoes. 'Here, eat these, my charity sweeten, said he at the same putting one into her mouth. - Here, the good, now take another, you shall ! 'em-and you shall have some of my mon you old honey-you poor old costney and he crammed two five dollar bills her mouth. His mates saw what west feeding the old cow with Bank bills? dont you put them into the Bank? New mind; she is poor and I am rich; l'it enough left vet, and in went another toe, followed by a ten dollar bill. Here! other sailors seized hold of him and stop to his folly .- Portsmouth N

> Senatorial Wit. The following between Messrs, Holmes of Maine Grundy of Tennessee, which occurred a late debate in the Senate on a propositi to enquire into the expediency of reduc Journal of Commerce:

Herald.

"Some repartees in the debate beta Mr. Holmes and Mr. Grundy, disturb the visage of senatorial gravity. Mr. H. in favor of extending the franking privile to members of Congress, during the of the recess. His own term of service about to expire, and perhaps that of Senator from Tennessee. Thesenate wo loose much of its wisdom and experience