

on the ground, of unconstitutionality. But if the law itself was unconstitutional, the stipulation was void, and could not be constitutionally fulfilled or tolerated. And as to the negative of the Senate by the casting vote of the presiding officer, it is a fact well understood at the time that it resulted not from an equality of opinions in this assembly on the power of Congress to establish a bank but from a junction of those who admitted the power but disapproved the plan, with those who denied the power. On a simple question of constitutionality, there were a decided majority in favor of it.

JAMES MADISON.

### Congress of the U. States

Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1853.

#### IN SENATE.

##### South Carolina.

A message was received from the President of the United States, accompanying the Proclamation and other documents relating to South Carolina, see Ordinance, &c. &c.

The reading of the Message occupied an hour and a quarter. As soon as it was finished—

Mr. Grundy moved to refer the Message, and Documents to the Committee on the Judiciary, and that they be printed.

Mr. Calhoun then moved, that his object in stating the above was not to make any remark on the nation which was immediately before the Senate. What he was about to say, therefore, would, under parliamentary rule, be entirely out of order. But he would, in the peculiar circumstances of his situation, throw himself on the indulgence of the Senate, for his pardon for the entire irrelevance of the remarks which he should feel himself bound to make.

He felt no disposition to notice many of the errors which the Message contained in reference to the documents by which it was accompanied, but there was one which he should deem himself a recreant to his State if he did not rise emphatically and promptly to notice. It was stated by the Chief Magistrate, in substance, that the movements made by the State of South Carolina were of a character hostile to the Union. Was he right in this impression? If so, he would say that there was not a shadow of foundation for such a statement. There was not a state in the Union less disposed than South Carolina to put herself in such attitude of hostility. But the grounds on which the President founds this inference were not less extraordinary than the inference itself. When he stated that hostile movements had been made, it was to be regretted that the President did not state the whole of the movements of this character which had taken place. Before South Carolina had taken any position of a conflicting character, there had been a concentration of the United States' troops on two points, obviously for the purpose of controlling the movements of the State. One of these concentrations was at Augusta, and the other at Charleston. Previous to this circumstance, the State of South Carolina had looked to nothing beyond a civil process, and had intended merely to give effect to her opposition in the form of a suit at law. It was only when a military force was displayed on her borders, and in her limits, and when the menace was thrown out against the lives of her citizens, and of their wives and children, that they found themselves driven to an attitude of resistance. Then it was that they all prepared to resist any aggressor.

But the President had also rested his inference on another ground. He had laid it down that the friends of the Supreme Court of the United States were, in the last resort, the only arbiters of the difference in the construction of the constitutionality of the laws. On this point, there seems to have been a great change in the opinion of the Executive within the last twelve months. The President had not held this opinion in reference to the resistance of the State of Georgia. A narrow river only divides the territory of Georgia from that of South Carolina, yet, on the one side, the power of the Supreme Court, as the arbiters in the last resort, is to be sustained; while on the other side the will of the Executive is to be supreme.

But if the Supreme Court was to be the arbiters, he wished to know in what manner the decision of that tribunal as to the constitutionality of the Tariff law, as a measure of protection, was to be obtained? How was an issue to be made up? This mode has already been tried in the case of *Holmes*, a citizen of Charleston, and the Court had declared its incapacity to act for want of jurisdiction, and refused to take cognizance of the subject. He wished to know why this circumstance had been suppressed was too strong a term—forgotten in the message of the Executive. It will be remembered that when the bill of 1828 was introduced, which had been justly called by the Senator from Massachusetts, a bill of abominations, a Representative from South Carolina had ineffectually endeavored to obtain an amendment of the title, that it might bear on its face the character of protection, which belonged to it. But it was sent abroad under a deceptive and deceptive name. How, then, was South Carolina to try the question? Even if she had every reliance on the authority of the Supreme Court, she could not obtain the judgment of that Court. What course was left for South Carolina, but that which she had pursued?

It was also suggested in the Message of the Executive, that the State ought to have resorted to the other remedy which was pointed out, and asked at an earlier period for a Convention of the States, in order to amend the Constitution. South Carolina had been prevented from many applications on this subject. She had wished over and over again to obtain a Convention, but she had uniformly found a fixed majority in both Houses against her; how, then, was she to obtain the acquiescence of the constitutional majority of two-thirds of the two Houses? Under these circumstances, she made no application until the State itself had declared it unconstitutional, and the emergency arose, which called for it.

These were all the sparks which he considered himself called on to make at this moment in reference to the errors of the Message of the Executive.

It was obvious that the country had now reached a crisis. It had been often said that every thing which lives or grows within itself the elements of its own destruction. This principle was no less applicable to political, than to physical conceptions. The principle of decay is to be found in our institutions; and unless it can be checked and arrested in its course, by the wisdom of the Federal Government, its operation will lead to a general course of events.

The only cause of wonder in his opinion was, that our Union had continued so long; that, as the end of forty-four years, our Government should still remain in its original form. He considered that to the great event of 1801, the success of the party

which had elevated Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency, was mainly to be attributed this doctrine. Nothing but the restoration of that individual and his personal character to the earlier ministrations of our experiments. But the time had long since passed when we were required to decide whether this still be a *Constitution* any longer, or whether it still give way to a consolidated Government. He believed on this point solemnly to pass and deliberate on this important question. As he believed that the continuance of any consolidated government was impossible. It must inevitably lead to a military despotism. At this moment, without having been brought into contact with any adverse circumstances, without any conflicting causes, in a time of peace, and under the influence of an unexpected prosperity, our Union stands on the verge of dissolution, of the verge of a civil war. How was this? Was it not attributable to the powerful workings of the consolidating principle?

In this widely extended republic, there has been of necessity a active conflict of interests. In one portion a system was beneficially, which is found to be oppressive in another portion. The system of protection is said to operate to the advantage of these parts of the country which are the strongest. Every one said so, and therefore he was bound to believe so. But in the weakest portions of the country, there was scarcely to be found one who would not, if he had the power, put down the system of protection. There were thus different views on both sides. How was this to operate? He intended, in nothing to which he should say, to make any personal reference. It was his wish to argue the subject solely on philosophical grounds. A President is elected, and comes into power; his policy necessarily conforms to that of the party by which he is chosen. It cannot be otherwise. The Tariff party, for example, support as their candidate a gentleman who is known to be in favor of their views. He did not condemn this. It was the natural and unavoidable course of things. The opposite side must then take up one as their candidate whose opinions on the subject of protection are less marked, but who may be sustained by a portion of the Tariff party, because he is for that system to a certain extent, and by a portion of the Anti-Tariff States, because he is less hostile to their interests than his competitor. By this combination, a triumph is obtained. He who comes into power, in this manner if he is possessed of any intelligence, can never be dislodged. How can he?

He takes a middle ground between the North and the South. If one interest attempts to make a forward movement, the other side has occupied the ground. And by this means burdens to the amount of 30 millions, without the Post Office Department, and including that Department, 32 millions, are imposed on the country, under the pretence of revenue—an amount considerably greater than the value of any single one of the great interests of the country, exceeding the whole amount of the cotton crop, or the entire value of the shipping interest. Thus identifying himself with the Tariff party, and anti-Tariff, Bank nor anti-Bank, Internal Improvement nor anti-Internal Improvement, he cannot be dislodged; What is the result? The system of oppression goes on. The weaker side sees it is a hopeless case, and makes resistance. The stronger still adheres to the system. The middle power is then thrown to the stronger side, and the stronger calls in force, which puts down reason. This was the process of consolidation. Gentlemen might contend that this was not a question of consolidation. But it is consolidation. And he could see no distinction between a consolidated government and one which assumed the right of judging of the propriety of interposing military power to coerce a State.

We (said Mr. C.) made no such government. South Carolina sanctioned no such government. She entered the confederacy with the understanding that a State, in the last resort, has right to judge of the expediency of resistance to oppression, or secession from the Union. And for so doing, it is that we are threatened to have our throats cut, and those of our wives and children. No! I go too far. I did not intend to use language so strong. The Chief Magistrate had, as yet recommended to despatch a remedy. The present is a great question, and the liberties of the American people depend upon the decision of it. It was impossible that a consolidated government could exist in this country. It never can. Did I say, in this country? It never can exist in any country. If any man would look into the history of the world, and find any single case in which the government of an absolute monarchy, unchecked by any constitutional restraints, had lasted one century, he would yield the question. For himself he had been from his earliest life, deeply attached to the Union; and he felt, with a proportionate intensity, the importance of this question. In his early youth, he had cherished a deep and enthusiastic admiration of this Union. He had looked on its progress with rapture, and encouraged the most sanguine expectation of its endurance. He still believed that if it could be conformed to the principles of 1788, as they were then construed, it might endure forever. Bring back the government to those principles, and he would be the last to abandon it; and South Carolina would be amongst its warmest advocates. But depart from these principles, and, in the course of ten years, we shall degenerate into a military despotism. The cry had been raised—"The Lion is in danger." He knew of no other danger but in a despotism. He would proclaim that on this floor, that this was the greatest danger with which we were menaced, a danger the greatest which any country had to apprehend.

He begged pardon for the warmth with which he had expressed himself. Unbecoming as he knew that it would be to his country, and his countrymen, he felt, as he was, and feeling as he did, he could not have spoken otherwise.

Mr. Forsyth said, on the motion to refer, all observations on the merits of the President's Message were irrelevant and irregular. (Mr. C. said he had so stated in the outset of his remarks, and apologized for it.)

Mr. F. Trapp, the Senator from South Carolina had admitted the existence of the tariff, and had given the best possible excuse for the violation of it. Mr. F. had no such excuse to offer, therefore should not follow the example.

The President has, in the execution of his duty, frankly and openly expressed his opinions, and the facts and reasons upon which they were founded. The Senator from South Carolina, on the part of his State, had interposed his denial. The issue is fairly made. The competent tribunal will decide. There was one of the remarks of the Senator Mr. F. felt himself bound promptly to notice, lest his silence, might be construed into acquiescence. The President is charged with inconsistency of opinion in the cases of South Carolina and Georgia.

[Mr. C. explained. He alluded only to the opinion that the Supreme Court was a final arbiter.]

Mr. F. said it was not important to the extent of the allusion. As the sole representative at present (Gov. Trapp is confined by indisposition) of Georgia, he must protest against the case of Georgia being countenanced with that of South

Carolina. He had on a former occasion endeavored to demonstrate to the Senate the distinction between them, and to defend its justice. To whom it might not be so, but to the great body of the people of Georgia it was obvious and palpable. The honorable Senator had assured the Senate that no State loved the Union more than the State of South Carolina. Mr. F. heard this declaration from such high authority with pleasure. It must be confessed that the course of the State had placed the object of their love in extreme danger. Mr. F. congratulated the Senate, that notwithstanding the threatening appearance, there was no danger to the public peace. The Chief Magistrate pledges himself not to resort to any but defensive force, and the Senator from South Carolina tells that South Carolina has no desire to be the force unless assailed. The hope might be indulged that all these pledges would be redeemed. If they were, force would not be used.

The motion was then agreed to. On the motion of Mr. Grundy, 5000 extra copies of the message and documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Poindecker laid on the table certain amendments which he proposed to make in the bill appropriating, for a limited time, the proceeds of the public lands &c.

### DOMESTIC.

#### CONVENTION MEETING.

A large and respectable meeting of those members of the Legislature of North Carolina, friendly to a revision of the constitution of the State, was held at the Government House, in the city of Raleigh, on the 4th of January, 1853.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Kerr, of Caswell, who moved that General Thomas G. Polk, of Rowan, be appointed Chairman, and that Samuel F. Patterson and William J. Cowan be appointed Secretaries, which motion being agreed to, the Chairman upon taking the chair, announced the object of the meeting in a short but pertinent address:

When Mr. Dew's submitted to the consideration of the meeting the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, That for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as it can be done without the aid of legislative enactment, the sense of the freemen of North Carolina upon the subject of a revision of the constitution, a committee of four persons be appointed to draft an address to the people of this State, explanatory of the object of this meeting, of the amendments suggested by the joint select committee of this Legislature, and of the mode proposed by that committee to render said amendments a part of the constitution:

Resolved further, That it be, and the same is hereby recommended to the sheriff, inspectors and other officers holding the next election for members of the General Assembly, in the several counties in this State, at the times and places of holding said elections, and under the same rules and regulations, to receive the votes of all free citizens of their respective counties; who are entitled to vote for members of the House of Commons, for and against amending the constitution, and to make a return of the votes so given in his county to the Governor.

Resolved further, That His Excellency the Governor, be requested to communicate to the next General Assembly, the returns made to him in pursuance of the foregoing resolution.

Resolved further, That a committee of three persons, in each county in this State, be appointed by the Chair, who, together with such others as they may associate with them, shall form a committee of correspondence; whose duty it shall be to distribute among the good people of their respective counties, the address of the committee appointed for that purpose, and such other information as they may think pertinent.

Which resolutions, after being read and discussed, were unanimously adopted.

Whereupon, in pursuance of the first resolution, the following persons were appointed by the Chair a committee to draft the address to the people of this State, to wit: Richmond M. Pearson, Romulus M. Saunders, Wm. H. Haywood and Thomas Dew.

And in pursuance of the last resolution, the following persons were appointed to enquire the committees of correspondence, in the respective counties, to wit:

Anson—Wm. Johnson, Alexander Little, Joseph White.

Ash—George Bowers, Richard Gentry, Alexander B. McMillan.

Beaufort—Wm. A. Blount, John Singletary, Joseph B. Hinton.

Bertie—David Outlaw, Stark Armistead, Josiah Holby.

Bladen—John Owen, Wm. J. Cowan, Isaac Wright.

Brunswick—John Julius Gause, Massien Campbell, Daniel B. Baker.

Camden—Joseph Dazier, Geo. Ferrebee, Haywood S. Bell.

Carteret—David Borden, Otway Burns, Thomas Marshall.

Caswell—James Kerr, Dr. Willie Jones, Paul A. Harison.

Chatham—Isiah Burnett, Isaac Headen, David Watson.

Chowan—Joseph B. Skinner, Charles E. Johnson, Richard T. Browning.

Columbus—Joshua Williamson, Isaac Powell, Luke R. Simmons.

Craven—Wm. Gaston, John J. Pasteur, Thomas Watson, James C. Cole.

Cumberland—John D. Toomer, James Hooper, Thomas L. Hybert, Louis D. Henry.

Darlington—John Hall, John Howard, James W. Gunn.

DeWitt—James R. Slade, Dr. S. J. Baker, Josiah Robeson.

Mecklenburg—Thomas B. Smart, Wm. J. Alexander, Joseph McCormac, J. McLeary.

Montgomery—Reuben Kendall, Edmund Deberry, John Crump.

Morris—Archibald McNeill, Duncan Marchison, John B. Kelly.

New Hanover—Joseph A. Hill, Owen Holmes, Geo. Pennel, (Black River).

Northampton—Wm B. Lockhart, R. B. Gary, John D. Amis.

Onslow—Geo A. Thompson, D. W. Sanders, John A. Averitt.

Orange—Wm. Montgomery, P. H. Mangum, James S. Smith, James Mebane.

Pasquotank—Wm. Martin, John B. Mose, Ambrose Knox.

Perquimans—Jonathan H. Jacobs, Jesse Wilson, Joseph W. Townsend.

Person—Thomas McGehee, C. C. Jordan, Portus Moore.

Piedmont—William Clark, Henry Toole, John C. Goshorn.

Randolph—Benjamin Elliot, Joshua Craven, Tidwell Lane.

Richmond—Robert Powell, Walter F. Leake, D. M. Lanning.

Robeson—Malcom Purcell, John W. Powell, John G. Gilebert.

Rockingham—John McIntire, James Graham, John Moore, Archibald Durham.

Roanoke—Thomas Settle, Robert Martin, E. T. Brodman.

Rowan—Lemuel Bingham, Burton Craigie, Hamilton C. Jones, C. Harbin.

Sampson—Hardy L. Holmes, David Underwood, Dr. McKay.

Stokes—John Hill, John F. Poindecker, Emanuel Shober.

Surry—Matthew M. Hughes, D. W. Curtis, Nicholas L. Williams, M. Franklin.

Tyrrell—Daniel N. Bateman, Ebenezer Pettigrew, Ephraim Mann.

Wake—Henry Seawell, Charles L. Hinton, Parker Rand, Charles Manly.

Warren—John Bragg, Daniel Turner, Joseph W. Hawkins.

Washington—Josiah Collins, Jr. Dr. Francis Warf, John C. Norcum.

Wayne—James Rhodes, Richard Washington, James Griswell.

Wilkes—Edmund Jones, James Welborn, John Mardin senr.

On motion of Mr. Pearson, Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman, for the able and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Davidson, Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Secretaries, for their services as such.

On motion of Mr. Dew's, Resolved, That the publishers of the different newspapers in this State, be requested to publish the foregoing proceedings.

THOS. G. POLK, Chairman.  
S. F. PATTERSON, } Secretaries.  
W. J. COWAN, }

1814—and that it can never be practically exercised without ruin to the co-States of the party exercising it.

6. Resolved, That the doctrine of Nullification is a rank heresy, absurd in its very nature and destructive in its tendency—subversive of the constitution destructive of the harmony of society, and the parent of Disunion, Anarchy and Despotism.

7. Resolved, That our system of government is, under the constitution, based on Public Opinions, and that all evils which may grow out of its practical administration can be effectually corrected by the popular suffrage.

8. Resolved, That the Federal Union must be preserved; that in order to secure this end, the laws of the land which have received the regular constitutional sanctions, must be enforced; and that we cordially approve of the determination, expressed by the President, in his late Proclamation, to employ all the power vested in him by the constitution and laws in repelling threatened forcible resistance to those laws.

9. Resolved, That the principles maintained in the Ordinance of the South Carolina Convention & the acts of the Legislature, in pursuance thereof, are a stigma upon the cause of free Government, and are unworthy of this Liberal and Enlightened Age; that its test oath, its attack upon the independence of the Judiciary, and its corruption of the trial by jury are utterly at war with the genius of our institutions and incompatible with the spirit of Liberty.

10. Resolved, That the thanks of the friends of the Union are due to the Union party of South Carolina for their manly, though heretofore fruitless struggles against the madness and delusion, which have obtained the ascendancy in the councils of that Commonwealth, and which threaten to destroy the blessed Union formed by the wisdom and clemency of the blood of the Statesmen and Heroes of the Revolution.

11. Resolved, That the Message of Governor Floyd to the Legislature of Virginia, communicating to that body the ordinance of the South Carolina Convention, did not, in the opinion of this meeting, express the sentiments of the people of this Commonwealth.

12. Resolved, That the Legislature of Virginia will not, in the opinion of this meeting, fulfill their representative obligations, if they do not unequivocally condemn the revolutionary heresies above referred to, and put the stamp of their disapprobation upon the course pursued by the dominant party in South Carolina.

ANTI-NULLIFICATION.

The following is an extract from the late Message of Governor Marcy to the Legislature of the State of New York:

"I perform an unpleasant duty in laying before you at the request of the Governor of South Carolina, the proceedings of a recent convention of the people of that State. In expressing my unequivocal disapprobation of those proceedings, and my deep regret that a State which, in all past time, has so nobly performed her duty to the Confederacy of which she is a member, should thus attempt to exorcise her citizens from the operation of the laws of the State, I am persuaded I do but speak the universal sentiment of the people of this State. For the first time in the history of this republic, a claim has been set upon the justly cherished ground of State rights, which, if well founded, belong equally to all the members of the Union, but which is repudiated by all, and by none more earnestly than by those members who, in respect to the evils complained of, and for the redress of which the claim in question has been asserted, stand in precisely the same situation with the State of South Carolina.

Whatever, therefore, may be the nature and extent of the alleged grievances, I do not go too far in trusting, in assuming that the remedy to which our fellow-citizens of South Carolina have resorted, and on the strength of which they are apparently preparing for themselves the most fearful of all responsibilities, is not merely unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, but fatally repugnant to all the objects for which it was framed. Let their doctrine be once established, and the Union of these States is destroyed forever.

From a State of things so novel in its character, and so ruinous in its tendencies, duties of the highest importance, increasing in interest and delicacy, according to the course of events, may devolve on us as one of the members of the sacred Union of these States. Whatever embarrassments may arise, I feel confident that the people and the government of this State will support the Executive of the United States in all measures which are proper and may be necessary for the preservation of the Union, and for the due execution of the laws, and will faithfully perform all their duties resulting from our national compact."

From the Charleston Courier.

COLUMBUS, (Geo.) Jan. 6.

Means Editors—The example of South Carolina is exercising a most baneful influence throughout our once happy country. The Town of Columbus is about to place itself in the same attitude towards the Government of Georgia, that South Carolina holds towards the General Government.

An act of the Legislature imposed upon the free citizens of Columbus a Mayor's Court. The citizens in Town Meeting assembled, passed an Ordinance nullifying said act, declaring it repugnant to the Constitution of Georgia, and as not binding upon them. They have provided in the ordinance the means of resistance. I will briefly state them. Every citizen is to take an oath not to appear before the Mayor's Court, either as a lawyer, witness, informer, jurymen, or prisoner. If the Government of Georgia resorts to force, to support the act of the Legislature, the citizens are to throw themselves upon their reserved rights, and assert the sovereignty of the people. They declare that they will no longer consider themselves as belonging to the State of Georgia, but proceed to the organization of a Government of their own. Should Georgia attempt to exert a military force against them, the Commissioners of the town are authorized to receive 250 Volunteers, and 400 Creek Indians, provided the said Creek Indians will find their own ammunition, provisions, &c. 150 musket balls, of about 12 to the ounce, have been deposited in the town, 20,000 barrels of powder are daily expected. This powder is to be deposited in a hole dug for the purpose, in the centre of the town, with a view of blowing themselves and the State of Georgia to the devil, rather than submit to the operation of an unconstitutional act. Copies of the proceedings are to be sent to the President of the U. S. to Ex Gov. Hamilton, to Dr. Cooper, and to Aaron Burr. This is a dreadful crisis, and strong apprehensions are entertained that the attitude which Columbus has taken, will lead to the dissolution of the Union. I have not time to say more. The mail will give you the whole proceedings of the people.

Should a separation take place, it is thought

Columbus will enter into a Treaty, offensive and defensive, with South Carolina.

In great haste, yours, with respect,  
TIMOTHY SARRANS, Jr. Esq.

P. S.—My father Samuel Sarrans, and his brother Solomon Sarrans, are both red blooded men, and declare they would prefer to see their stock in trade melt into one mass of grease, than are tamely and sopp manufacturers) than the town of Columbus should tasele y knowledge the illegal act of the Legislature.

N. B. A gentleman at the meeting made the most eloquent patriotic appeal to the feelings I have ever heard. He is the Patrick Henry of the South—James Hamilton, Jr. Esq. John C. Calhoun—M. D. Duffie—Hayne, of Columbus. His address to every native born Columbian was irresistible. I found myself shedding tears, "as fast as the Arabian tree their moisture" besides I had a very bad cold in my head, and had my pocket handkerchief at my eye, you can well imagine my appearance, with a high, cross eyes, pug nose, eyes running and keeping company. It was too much for my young nose, said my wife. It won't stay, said I.

"Columbus was founded in the year 1833.

SARRANS' MEMOIRS OF LAFAYETTE.

By the kindness of a friend, we have before us a London copy of memoirs, entitled "Lafayette, Louis Philippe, and the Revolution of 1830," by F. Sarrans, and the Rev. John C. Calhoun.

It contains a biography of Lafayette from birth to 1830, the greater part of which is familiar to all Americans. It is to be regretted that the book owes its chief interest, to more minute and interesting than any previously published. The account of Lafayette's resignation, as chief of the National Guards, places that transaction in a light extremely favorable to the reputation of our NATION'S GUEST, and indeed throughout the whole of the two volumes Lafayette receives the praise due to exalted merits. The reputation of this individual is particularly dear to Americans and the author of these memoirs, who was and-de-camp to Lafayette until the death of the General's resignation had been facilities for arriving at a knowledge of his life and motives; he has used these opportunities wisely, by effectually rescuing the pangs of a party, the cloud which it attempted to cast upon his name. In the prominent discussions of the late important crisis, Lafayette has been faithful to the principles of half a century, containing inch by inch and from position to position against the encroachments of aristocracy of whatever origin, upon the salutary doctrine of the sovereignty of the people. The doctrine upon which, in his eyes necessarily depend the wishes, the interests, the welfare, the civilization and the greatness of a nation; a doctrine in short, which has imbued every great question which he has entered, and of which he left such deep traces in the minds of men that no human phrenzy has power to blot them.

Since the above was written, we are pleased to observe in a morning paper these memoirs will appear next week, Waldie's Library. Probably that will be only American edition.

TOUR OF A GERMAN PRINCE.

On the subject of New Market race, the German Prince, Puckler Muskau, very severely on all parties concerned. The New York Traveller remarks, probably he was not "up to the sharp, and down the flats, as Bob Logic beautifully expressed it." We give the article and shall occasionally give further short extracts.

"At a certain distance from the goal about a hundred paces to one side, stands a white post called the betting post. The betters assemble after they have seen the horses saddled in the stable at the beginning of the impending race, or perhaps a wink by some devoted Jockey.

The scene which ensues would not appear the most strange that ever was witnessed. In noise, uproar and clamor, it resembles a Jew's synagogue, with a grand display of passion. The persons of the drama are the first peers of England, the servants, the lowest "sharps" and "blebs" in short, all who have money bet here claim equal rights, nor is there marked difference in their external appearance. Most of them have pocket books, their hands, each calls aloud his bet, when it is taken, each party immediately notes it in his book.—Dukes, lords, gentlemen, and rogues, shout and hallow together, with a volubility, and in a technical language out of which a Foreigner might be puzzled to make any thing; till suddenly a cry is heard "The horses have started!"

In a minute the crowd disperses, but betters soon meet again at the ropes, to include the course. You see a multitude of telescopes, opera glasses and eye leveled from the carriages, and by the betters, in the direction whence the Jockeys are coming. With the speed of the they are seen approaching; and for a few moments a deep and anxious silence pervades the motley crowd, while a man on horseback keeps the course clear and applies his whip without ceremony to the shoulders of any intruder. The carriages do not budge a moment; then once more the wildest uproar; shouts and lamentations, curses and cheers re-echo on every side from lords to ladies far and wide. You see four upon the Admiral! A hundred upon one upon Madame Vestris! Small bets against the field? &c. are heard almost a minute better; and scarcely do they hear a "done!" uttered here and there, in the twinkling of an eye—the next moment the goal—and luck, or skill, or knavery have decided the victory. great losers look blank for a moment; winners triumph aloud—many make a "nine a mauvais jeu," and dart to the where the horses are unsaddled and the jockeys weighed, to see if some irregularity may not yet give them a chance. A quarter of an hour the same scene is new with other horses, and is repeated