officers by the employment of the land and naval forces and militia, under provisions similar to those authorized by the 11th section of the act of the 9th January, 1809.

The provision, however, would not shield the officers and citizens of the U. States acting under the laws, from suits and prosecutions, in the tribunals of the State, which might thereafter be brought against them; nor would it protect their property from the proceeding by distress, and it may well be apprehended that it would be insufficient to ensure a proper respect to the progress of the constitutional tribunals in prosecutions for offences against the U. States, and to protect the authorities of the U. States, whether judicial or ministerial, in the performance of their duties. It would moreover be inadequate to extend the protection due from the government to that portion of the people of S. Carolina, against outrage and oppression of any kind, who may manifest their attachment, and yield obedience to the laws of the Union.

It may, therefore, be better to revive, with some modifications better adapted to the occasion, the 6th section of the act of the 3d of March, 1815, which expired on the 5th of March, 1817, by the limitation of that of 27th April, 1816, and to provide that in any case where suit shall be brought against any individual in the courts of the State for any act done under the laws of the United States, he should be authorized to remove the said cause, by petition, into the circuit courts of the U. States, without any copy of the record, and that the courts should proceed to hear and determine the same, as if it had been originally instituted therein. And that in all cases of injuries to the persons or property of individuals for disobedience to the ordinance and laws of South Carolina, in pursuance thereof, redress may be sought in the courts of the United States. It may be expedient, also, by modifying the resolution of the 3d March, 1791, to authorise the marshals to make the necessary provision for the safe keeping of the prisoners committed under the authority of the United States.

Provisions less than these, consisting as they do, for the most part, rather of a revival of the policy of former acts called for by the existing emergency, than of the introduction of any unusual or rigorous enactments, would not cause the laws of the Union to be properly respected or enforced. It is believed these would prove adequate, unless the military forces of the State of South Carolina authorized by the late act of the Legislature, should be actually embodied and called out in aid of their proceeding, and of the provisions of the ordinance generally.—Even in that case, however, it is believed that no more will be necessary than a few modifications of its terms, to adapt the act of 1795 to the present emergency, as by that act the provisions of the law of 1792 were accommodated to the crisis then existing, and by conferring authority upon the President to give it operation during the session of Congress, and without the ceremony of a proclamation, wherever it shall be officially made known to him by the authority of any State, or by the courts of the United States will be openly opposed, and their execution obstructed by the actual employment of military force, or by any unlawful means whatever, too great to be otherwise overcome.

In closing this communication, I should do injustice to my own feelings not to express my confident reliance upon the disposition of each department of the Government to perform its duty, and to co-operate in all measures necessary in the present emergency.

The crisis undoubtedly invokes the fidelity of the patriot and the sagacity of the statesman, not more in removing such portion of the public burthen as may be unnecessary, than in serving the good order of society, and in the maintenance of well regulated liberty.

While a forbearing spirit may, and I trust will, be exercised, towards the errors of our brethren, in a particular quarter, duty to the rest of the Union demands that open and organized resistance to the laws should not be executed with impunity.

The rich inheritance bequeathed by our fathers has devolved upon us the sacred obligation of preserving it by the same virtues which conducted them through the eventful scenes of the revolution, and ultimately crowned their struggle with the noblest model of civil institutions. They bequeathed to us a Government of laws, and a Federal Union, founded upon the great principle of popular representation. After a successful experiment of forty-four years at a moment when the Government and the Union are the objects of the hopes of the friends of civil liberty throughout the world, and in the midst of public & individual prosperity unexampled in history, we are called to decide whether these laws possess any force, and that Union the means of self-preservation. The decision of this question by an enlightened and patriotic people cannot be doubtful. For myself, fellow citizens, devoutly relying upon that kind Providence, which has hitherto watched over our destinies, and actuated by a profound reverance for those institutions I have so much cause to love, and for the American people, whose partiality honored me with their highest trust, I have determined to spare no effort to discharge the duty, which, in this conjuncture, is devolved upon me. That a similar spirit will actuate the Representatives of the American people, is not to be questioned; and I fervently pray that the great Ruler of nations may so guide your deliberations and our joint measures, as that they may prove salutary examples, not only to the present, but to future times, and solemnly proclaim that the Constitution and the laws are supreme, and the *Union indissoluble.*

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Jan. 16, 1833.

THE NEW REVENUE COLLECTION BILL.

IN SENATE OF THE U. S.

January 21, 1832.

Mr. Wilkins, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the following bill; which was read and passed to a second reading:

A BILL further to provide for the collection of Duties on Imports.

Be it enacted &c. That whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or unlawful threats and menaces against officers of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgement of the President, to execute the revenue laws; and collect the duties on imports in the ordinary way, in any collection district, shall and may be lawful for the President to direct that the custom-house for such district be established and kept in any secure place within some port or harbor of such district, either upon land or on board any vessel; and, in that case, it shall be the duty of the collector to resume at such place, and there to detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within the said district until the duties imposed on said cargoes, by law, be paid, in cash, deducting interest according to existing laws; and in such cases it shall be unlawful to take the vessel or cargo from the custody of the proper officer of the customs, unless by process from some court of the United States; and, in case of any attempt otherwise to take any vessel or cargo by any force, or combination, or assemblage of persons too great to be overcome by the officers of the customs, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person or persons as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces, or militia of the United States, as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the removal of such vessel or cargo and protecting the officers of the customs in retaining the custody thereof; and also for the purpose of preventing and suppressing any armed or riotous assemblage of persons resisting the custom house officers in the exercise of their duties, or in any manner opposing the execution of the revenue laws of the United States, or otherwise violating or assisting and abetting violations of the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States shall extend to all cases, in law or equity, arising under the revenue laws of the United States, for which other provisions are not already made by law; and if any person shall receive any injury to his person or property for or on account of any act by him done, under any law of the United States, for the protection of the revenue or the collection of duties on imports, he shall be entitled to maintain suit for damage therefor in the circuit court of the United States in the district wherein the party doing the injury may reside, or shall be found. And all property taken or detained by any officer or other person under authority of any law of the United States shall be irrepleviable, and shall be deemed to be in custody of the law, and subject only to the orders and decrees of the courts of the United States having jurisdiction thereof. And if any person shall dispossess or rescue, attempt to dispossess or rescue, any property so taken or detained as aforesaid, or shall aid or assist therein, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to such punishment as is provided by the twenty second section of the act for the punishment of crimes against the United States, approved the thirtieth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety, for the wilful obstruction or resistance of officers in the service of process.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in one case where suit or prosecution shall be commenced in a court of any State against any officer of the United States, of other person, for or on account of any act done under the laws the United States, or under color thereof, or for or on account or any right, authority, or title, set up or claimed by such officer, or other person, under any law of the United States, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such suit, or prosecution, at any time before trial, upon a petition to said court, setting forth the nature of of said petition by affidavit, which said petition and affidavit shall be represented to said Court, or to the clerk thereof, or left at the office of the said clerk, to remove the said suit, or prosecution, to the Circuit Court of the United States then next to be holden in the district where the said suit, or prosecution, is commenced: and thereupon, it shall be the duty of the said State Court to stay all further proceedings therein; and the said suit, or prosecution, upon presentment of said petition, or affidavit, or leaving the same as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be removed into the said Circuit Court, and any further proceedings, trial, or judgment therein; in the said State Court, shall be wholly null and void; and on proof being made to the said Circuit Court of the presentment of said petition and affidavit, or of leaving of the same as aforesaid, the said Circuit Court shall have authority to entertain jurisdiction of said suit, or prosecution, and to proceed therein, and to hear, try, and determine the same, in like manner as if the same had been originally cognizable and instituted in such Circuit Court. And all attachments made, and all call and other security given upon such suit, or prosecution, shall be and continue in like force and effect, as if the same suit, or prosecution, had proceeded to final judgment and execution in the State Court. And if, upon the removal of any such suit, or psosecution, it shall be made to appear to the said Circuit Court that no copy of the record and proceedings therein in the State Court, can be obtained, shall be lawful for said Circuit court to allow and and require the plaintiff to proceed de novo and to file a declaration of his cause of action, and the parties may thereupon proceed as in actions originally brought in said Circuit court; and on failure of re proceeding, of non pros. may be rendered against the plaintiff with costs for the defendant.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in any case in which any party, is; or may be by law, entitled to copies of the record and proceedings in any suit prosecution in any State Court, to be used in any Court of the United States, if the Clerk of said States if the Clerk of said State Court shall, upon demand, and the payment and render of the legal fees, refuse or neglect to deliver to such party certified copies or such record and proceedings, the court of the United States in which such record and proceedings may be needed, on proof, by affidavit, that the Clerk of such State Court has refused or neglected to deliver copies thereof, on demand as aforesaid, may direct and allow such record to be supplied by affidavit, or otherwise, as the circumstance of the case may require and allow; and thereupon, such proceeding, trial, and judgement, may be had in the said Court of the United States, and all such process awarded, as if certified copies of such records and proceedings had been regularly before the said Court.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That, whenever the President of the United States shall be officially informed by the authorities of any State, or by the circuit and one of the district judges of the United States, in the State, that, within the limits of such State, any law or laws of the United States, or the execution thereof, or of any process from the courts of the United States, will, in any event, be obstructed by the employment of military force, or by any other unlawful means, too great to be overcome by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding, or by the powers vested in the marshal by existing laws, it shall be lawful for him, the President of the United States, forthwith to issue his proclamation, declaring such fact or information, and requiring all such military and other force forthwith to disperse; and, if, at any time after issuing such proclamation, any such opposition or obstruction shall be made, in the manner or by the means aforesaid, the President shall be, and hereby is, authorized, promptly to employ such means to resist & suppress the same, and to cause the said laws or process to be duly executed as are authorized and provided in the cases therein mentioned by the act of the twenty-eighth of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled "An act to provide for for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose;" and, also, by the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled "An act authorizing the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States in cases of insurrection."

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in any State where the jails are not allowed to be used for the imprisonment of persons arrested or committed under laws of the United States, or where houses are not allowed to be so used, it shall and may be lawful for any marshal, under the direction of the judge of the United States for the proper district, to use other convenient places, and to make such other provision as he may deem expedient and necessary for that purpose.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That either of the justices of the Supreme Court, or a judge of any district court of the United States, in addition to the authority already conferred by law, shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases of a prisoner or prisoners, in jail or confinement, where he or they shall be committed or confined, or by any authority or law, for any act done, in pursuance of a law of the United States, or any order, process or decree, of any judge or court thereof, any thing in any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. And if any person or persons to whom such writ of habeas corpus may be directed, shall refuse to obey the same, or shall neglect or refuse to make return, or shall make a false return, thereto, in addition to the remedies already given by law, he or they shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by fine, not exceeding———dollars, and by imprisonment, not exceeding———, or by either according to the nature and aggravation of the case.

From the Fayetteville (N. C.) Journal.

OUR OWN STATE.

We will not exclaim "our own Carolina," lest it might be supposed we would imitate the *moderns* of a neighboring land of *chivalry*; but we will hail North Carolina as our own State, because we feel an hereafter pride when we look abroad and contemplate the conduct of our more pretending neighbors, and compare it with ners. The first to resist the tyranny and oppression of the mother country, she was behind none in offering the blood of her sons and treasure to aid the great struggle for independence. Acting from principle, she was content to perform her duty, without endangering the success of the common enterprize by clamoring for the promotion of her sons. When the Constitution of the United States was framed, she weighed it well in her convention before she would subject her citizens to its control; but when she gave her adhesion to it, she plighted an honest faith to sustain it. Each trial which has arisen under it, she has endured with patriotic devotion—each temptation she has resisted with republican plainness and sincerity of purpose. No whiskey insurrection can be laid at her door—no secret measures to resist any department of the Government,—no Hartford Convention countenanced by her,—no unconstitutional measure in the form of nullification, or any other form proposed or advocated by her, by which the integrity of the Union or the liberty of the citizen might be endangered. Acting on the principle that ours is a government of opinion, she has carefully abstained from any act which might weaken or destroy its effect. Professing the principles of pure democracy, she has been content that the voice of the majority should have its influence in all questions where there was no *palpable* violation of the constitution; relying on the virtue and intelligence of the people of the other States to redress any grievance she is subjected to by a change of representatives, with a determined purpose to exhaust all constitutional means of reform, ere she will bring her mind to calculate the value of the Union. Basing her action upon a foundation so obviously just and reasonable, one would conclude that every lover of order and good government, would appreciate her conduct and do justice to her consistency—and so we are induced to believe they do; but in all communities there are a sort of blustering, gasconading sort of would be great folks, whose chief consequence arises from a free indulgence in the abuse of these excellencies which are foreign to them, and which they have not the humility to imitate.

These reflections occurred to us on reading a paragraph, in which we found our good old republican State characterized as the Rip Van Wrinkle of the South, by one of the *nullifying knights* of the land of *chivalry*. Hath she then slept for 20 years? Was she then dozing amid the clash of arms and the roar of cannon during the last war? Was she dozing when the thousands of her sons were going forth to offer up their lives for their country's honor? Was she dozing when her Forsythes and her Blakeleys were sealing their devotion to their country? Was she dozing when her Macon and Gaston were opposing with manly independence the very system which some of these knights of the land of chivalry were then advocating so zealously, but which they now denounce as a palpable violation of the constitution? Was she dozing when her Representatives incurred the odium of being termed Radicals for opposing the appropriation money for works of Internal Improvement by Congress, by the very men who now arrogate to themselves exclusively the proud name of State Rights Champions? Was her Legislature asleep when they so recently and so emphatically denounced nullification as unconstitutional and revolutionary? If these are the evidences on which the legend of sleepy hollow is sought to be transferred to her, long may they endure, they furnish to her children in every clime the proud satisfaction of knowing that she has not been seduced from her integrity, that treason receives no countenance within her borders, that she is not fit for stratagem and spoil, that the Star Spangled Banner still floats proudly over her soil, animating her sons to deeds of generous devotion in the cause of the Union. Let her revilers turn to the history of the past and read their destiny. Where then will be their gibes? where their scoffing? Looking to the future we anticipate their ejaculations of wonder that we too had enjoyed such repose, which however unnatural, was blessed with a quiet conscience.

UNION TRIUMPH IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

We learn that the Union party achieved a signal triumph in Williamsburgh, at the recent election for a Senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by the removal of the former Senator, Mr. Mayrant, from the State. Col. D. D. Wilson, the Union Candidate, was elected by a majority of 47 votes over his opponent, Col: W Salters, a nullifier, and one of the most popular men in the district. An election for Sheriff was held at the same time, and attended by a still more decisive result, W. R. Scott, a Union man, having succeeded against Capt. M'Gill, a Nullifier, by a majority of 67 votes. It will be recollected, that at the last general election, parties were so equally divided in this district, that one Union man and one Nullifier were returned to the Legislature by an equal number of votes. The *reaction* then, has been decided—the people at Williamsburgh, at least, have not said "well done" to those who have recklessly trampled both the State and Federal Constitutions under foot, and are ready to sever South Carolina from the great co-partnersip of Freedom, formed by the wisdom and cemented by the blood of her revolutionary patriots. We deem this decisive victory an ample set-off—nay more than an equivalent—for the recent defeat in Georgetown in which our opponents may claim the spoils, but certainly not the *honors* of victory.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Governor, agreeably to the directions of the act of last Session, has issued his Proclamation (which appears in a preceeding column) appointing five Commissioners in each of the towns therein specified, for receiving Subscribers to the Stock of this new Bank, who are to make their returns to him at the end of sixty days.

Some doubts have been entertained whether the Stock of this new Institution would be taken, owing to the tax of one per cent. which is laid upon the Stock held by individuals, and to the power of appointment which the Legislature has reserved to the State. But though these provisions may influence some monied men, we have no doubt a sufficiency of Stock which will be promptly taken to carry the Bank into effect, as the holders of Stock in the existing Banks are about to receive considerable Dividends, which most of them will no doubt be willing to re-invest in this new Bank; especially, as it will be seen that the tax is not to take effect till the year 1838, and if it shall be found that the profits of the Bank will not afford the tax, no doubt can be entertained that the Legislature will repeal it; and as the Legislature will appoint the President only, and one Director for every 250 shares which the State holds of the Stock, the individual Stockholders will most likely have the appointment of a majority of the Directors.

We have seen it stated in some of the Northern papers, that this Bank cannot go into operation while the present State Bank is in existence, owing to a prohibition in its character; but as that Bank is winding up, and no objection was made in the Legislature on this ground, and as it would rather be serviceable than injurious to the State Bank, no objection can be raised against it on that score.

TENNESSEE.

A large meeting of the citizens of Nashville and its vicinity was held in that city on the 29th ult. for the purpose of considering "the present critical state of our national affairs." Wm. Carroll Governor of the State, was unanimously called to preside. A preamble and set of resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice, expressing the most unequivocal attachment to the Union and the Constitution, and the most decided hostility to the whole South Carolina doctrine and practice. Secession was also condemned, with scarcely less strength of denunciation than nullification itself. *Secession* was affirmed to be "inconsistent" with the nature of the Constitution, and "revolutionary in its character:" and *nullification* to be—in the words of the Proclamation—"incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle upon which it is founded, and destructive of the great object for which it is formed."

Consolidation is another bug bear to frighten the weak. It is a big word, and that is all the meaning commonly attached to it; for in this country, to talk of the General Government's absorbing and exercising the power of the States, is flying in the face of facts, and the whole history of the United States. Consolidation is no evil for us to fear. Consolidation! Talk of consolidation, when we can scarcely keep the inflamatory mass from blowing up like a volcano! No; *Disunion*, the very antipode of this, is the evil, the only catastrophe, we have to dread. Our whole history proves it. The duty is pregnant with demonstration. The centrifugal force predominates in our Government—it is the tendency of all free governments. Man is naturally impatient to restraint—the constant impulse of his temper is to throw it off; and in the eager struggle of the moment, regards alike good laws and bad. Consolidation! It is impossible. Human Nature is sentinel on the bulwarks of the Confederacy, and while she guards its safety on one side, not only points with faithles finger to its weakness on the other, but leads the attack.—*Augusta Courier.*

In a Report from the Postmaster General to a committee of the Senate, on the subject of a reduction of the tax on postage, it is stated as an occurrence of almost every day, that more than a ton weight of newspapers is carried in one mail for hundreds of miles together. In the same report the amount of postage on newspapers, returned to the Department for the year ending June 30, is stated at $255,796. No opinion is expressed of the expediency of the reduction of the postage on letters or newspapers but the facts are so stated in the Report as to bear against a reduction upon either.

PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD.

The engine of the Company brought to North Spring, on Tuesday last, the heaviest load she has yet carried any distance on the Rail Road. There were ten wagons and one coach, loaded with 104 bales of cotton, about two tons of tobacco and sundries, and 50 persons including passengers, and men connected with the train. The whole mass in motion amounted to about 38 tons. The engine experienced no difficulty in setting in motion and dragging this ponderous load, except in ascending a grade of 30 feet per mile, which she overcame at a speed of about 3 miles per hour. On a level she averaged ten miles an hour.—*Pet. Int.*

From the Boston Transcript.

MARCH OF INTELLECT.

The following dialogue is said to have taken place in the Town of C. down east, between a master and his pupil, previous to an examination before the school committee of that town:

Master.—Jacob come here. Are you a good boy?

Jacob—I am sir.

M.—How do you know it?

J.—By auricular demonstration.

M.—Is auricular demonstration a talent natural to the human family?

J.—Plato asserts that it is, except in cases where the opital membrane is injured by over exertion.

M.—What authority have you that Plato said so?

J.—Mr: ——— that comes to see mother, told me so.

M.—Very well, let me see if you are versed in Jography, and my fust questions will be leetle political. Well, in the fust place, who commanded the American sogers on Bunker's Hill!

J.—Brigadier General Arnut.

M.—Where was Gen. Jackson on that memorable week?

J.—Shooting woodchucks in Kentuck.

M.—Did you ever hear of Henry Clay?

J.—Yes sir.

M.—What sort of a man is he?

J.—A very clever man, only he *brags* a leetle too much father says.

M—What part of Rhode Island is Cape Hatteras?

J.—South east part, sir.

M.—In what part of Nova Schota does the river Nile rise?

J.—In the centre,

M.—What is its course, and where does it empty?

J.—Its course is serpentine, and it empties into the Miscicipy just above New Orleans.

M.—When and where was Independence declared?

J—In the 75th year of the Christian cree, under the big poplar down by Davises brook.

M.—What part of speech is Ante Masonry?

J.—A erregular defective verb.

M.—Was *Morgan's* death prophecied?

J.—No sir, it was granted by an act of the Ginrul Assemble.

M.—Very well, you must try and be perfect at the school committee day, which will be third Tuesday preceding the last Saturday in next month.

MALTESE ANCHOVIES.

Some few years ago, an Irish gentleman, attached to a regiment in garrison at Malta, procured leave of absence and returned to England to enjoy for a season the society of his friends. As is the custom of travellers, he was fond of relating the wonders he had seen. Among other things, he one day, in a public coffee-room, expatiated on the excellence of the military mess at Malta.

'But,' said he,' as for the *anchovids*—by the powers, there's nothing to be seen like them in the known world!'

'Why, that is a bold assertion,' said a gentleman present,' for I think England can boast of that article in as great perfection as any country, if not greater.'

'My dear sir,' replied the officer, 'you'll pardon me for saying your opinion is founded on sheer ignorance of the fact;—but had you seen the fruit growing so large and beautiful, as I have seen it many's the day—'

'The fruit growing so large and beautiful—oh! my good sir, impossible!'

'Pray, sir, do not doubt the word of a gentleman?'

'I doubt the *fact*, sir,' said the gentleman, 'which it is impossible to believe!'

'Then, by the powers, you only display your own want of understanding, for I have seen the anchovies growing upon the trees in the governor's garden, with my own eyes, many's the hundred times;—besides, sir, the whole walls of the fortress are covered with them, as my brother officers can testify.'

'Upon my honor,' said the gentleman, 'you must be mistaken, I cannot believe it.'

'As much as to say, sir, in plain terms, that I have told a lie?—say the word, sir, and I am satisfied.'

'Neither you, sir,' returned the gentleman, 'nor any other man, shall compel me to say that I believe that which is by nature impossible.'

'Impossible, sir?—have I not told you that I have seen it with my own eyes, and do you doubt the word of an officer and a gentleman?—Sir, I am an Irishman, and an Irishman's honor is dearer to him than his life, and Cornelius O'Flanagan will not take the lie from any man, even if it was *true*; therefore I trust that every gentleman present will see that I have sufficient cause for requiring satisfaction.'

'Satisfaction! pooh! pooh! mere difference of opinion?' exclaimed several of the party.

'I beg your pardon, gentlemen,' returned the officer, 'no difference of opinion at all; he has given me the lie, so I bid you, gentlemen, a good night: and, sir, there's my card, which I shall be happy to exchange for your's.'

The Englishman, of course, gave his address, and the next day the parties met, attended by their seconds; they fired, and O'Flanagan's shot took effect in the fleshy part of his opponent's thigh, which made the latter jump about a foot from the ground, and fall flat on his back, where he lay a few seconds in agony, kicking his heels.

This being observed by the officer's second, he said,' You have hit your man, O'Flanagan, that is certain—I think not dangerously, however, for see what capers he cuts.'

'*Capers! capers!*' exclaimed O'Flanagan, 'Oh! by the powers! what have I done?—what a dreadful mistake!' and running up to his wounded antagonist, he took his hand, and pressing it eagerly, thus addressed him:' *My* dear friend, if ye're kilt I ask your pardon in this world and the next, for I made a divil of a mistake; it was *capers* that I saw growing upon the trees at Malta, and not anchovies at all!'

The wounded man, smiling at this ludicrous explanation and apology, said 'My good fellow, I wish you had thought of that a little sooner: I don't think you have quite killed me; but I hope you will remember the difference between Anchovies and Capers as long as you live.

He is never tired of listening who wishes to gain wisdom; and he is never tired of talking who thinks he has gained enough.

The more honesty a man has, the less he affects the air of a saint; the affectation of sanctity is a blotch on the face of piety.

An inviolable fidelity, good humour and complacency of temper, outlive the charms of a fine face, and makes the decay of it invisible.

A man who gives his children habits of truth, industry, and frugality, provides for them better than by giving them a stock of money.

Marriage has been factiously defined king a yoke fellow, who may lighten the of existence if you will pull together, it insupportable if you drag different w

Foreign Summary.

It is rumoured that the Duke of Rich about to enter on the viceroyalty of Ire John Hobhouse is to accompany him chief secretary.—*Dublin Register.*

Travelling like a Lord.—Earl Grey have been very much dissatisfied with the mous expense of Lord Durham's equipage latter travelled with six carriages and two post horses—a *cortege* larger than ny Emperor or King travelling on the Lord D. is a great Reformer.

The New Conference.—The Min Russia, Austria, and Prussia, no longer conference. They hold a cabinet at each other's houses. On two occas have occupied hours in discussion. By ly after each breaking up messengers patched by express to the respective ments.

An evening paper, with excellent pares the 'protocoling system to a game

New Peers.—As Lords Stanley and tock have withdrawn from the repres Lancashire and Bedfordshire, it is believed that they will be called up to of Lords. Lord Uxbridge, and possi ther eldest sons of peers, are we think receive the same mark of royal favor.

Sir Walter Scott.—The general noblemen and gentlemen on the subject ument to the memory of the late Sir Scott is deferred until Parliament ble, when it said the Lord High Chan move the first resolution. Lord Ha we understand, declared that the most able monument, to commemorate the poet and novelist, next to his works, preserve in his family for ever—Abbo

Preaching Extraordinary in Ir Sunday se'nnight Lord Mandeville, Duke of of Manchester, preached at a chapel, near Lurgan, in the county of The announcement of his lordship's collected an immense congregation, what the chapel could contain. He took for his text, "He that cometh to in no wise cast out." Before his ser the chapel he announced to the co that his gold watch had been stolen passage through the crowd, after from the pulpit. This announcem great confusion.

The reform Act is yielding the crow a pretty considerable harvest. On the tion of a case for the opinion of the general, a few days ago, the learned stated that it would be at least eight he could give it his consideration, w multiplicity of cases then before him.

Reports state that Earl Grey and Chancellor have always expressed the at the meetings of the cabinet in fav solving Parliament early in December seems that some obstacles in the such an arrangement have been Of the present cabinet, nine are pe liament and six are members of the Commons. The Wellington cabinet posed of twelve individuals—seven p members of the House of Commons.

ANGELIC ANIMADVERS

By sir h. cooke.

Why art miss-called *Angelic*, my
As if thou were a creature of the
There's nought *angelic* in you—m
There's something *devellish* wit
eyes.

A Living.—A gentleman one mor little barefoot boy what his mother did ing? "She eats cold victuals," was *Athenæum.*

King Leopold.—A letter from Br "You would be astonished at the alter anxiety has made in the person of Kin He appears ten years older than when two years ago at Claremont. Were the excellent conduct of the Queen, to consult his taste and wishes in e the turmoil of his present situation his nervous temperament, be hardly —*Court Journal.* ("Uneasy lies the wears the crown.")

EPIGRAM, BY LORD BY

The world is a bundle of hay,
Mankind are the asses who
Each tugs it a different way,
And the greatest of all is John

The Three Fannies.—Miss Fann woman of original genius, fine taste, tellect, and exquisite sensibility—e part of passion. Miss Fanny Kemble like a poetress, as she is; and equal them in all things, and in some supe is our own Miss Fanny Jarman, e in power and pathos, and superior grace, elegance, and beauty. The as much respected for their virtue as they are admired for their genius and that lends a charm to their impe such characters as *Imogen, Desdem* and *Cordelia*, which is felt by audi the want of which no accomplishm pensate.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Electioneering.—One of the ca the Pottery borough, on calling at the of the electors, who happened to be was accosted by the worthy dame do you do Mr. ——? I am very gl —I have known you a great many "Yes," replied the candidate; "I th well—I hope Mr. —— is well; I h solicit his vote." "I am sorry he is rejoined the old lady, "he has pro er three candidates, and I am sure he mise you, he has known you so long."

LONDON POLITICAL CARIC

In one, Talleyrand is enacting Guy Fawkes; with a dark lantern Holland, he is about to set fire to col-faggots and gunpowder arran ped up by the Allies; while Pal sneaking off, or keeping watch represents Talleyrand as a spa from his hole, to seize upon the fly Palmerston; who is caught in This is the true spirit of Gillray is capital, and the execution Talleyrand is the personification ry old spider; and Palmerston helpless and imbecile as a blund bottle. "The Cat's Paw" is b Talleyrand, as the cunning mon the fine-grown puss, Palmerston spite of his struggles, stretches ful paw to take those hot chestnu and Antwerp, from the fiery sta land. The faces of both monkie are admirable for expression brute character.