in such resistance, the pains and penalties of treason.

Mr. CALHOUN here interposed some objections to Mr. Martin,s statement, but added that if his authority was good, it ought to be taken on both sides. If the senator from Delaware would read a little further on, he would find that a proposition to enable the General Government to protect manufactures was voted down, &c. If it was good on one side, it was good on the other)

Mr. CLAYTON proceded, he said, to follow his argument on the single question before him The other, suggested by the senator from South Carolina, he might meet at a proper time Upon the question whether the United States Court was supreme in its sphere, he read the following passage from the paper:

By the third article the Judicial power of the United State is vested in *one Supreme Court*, and in such *inferior courts* as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. These courts, and *these only*, will have a right to decide upon the laws of the United States, and all questions arising upon their construction, and in a judicial manner to carry those laws into execution: to which the courts, both superior and inferior, of the respective States, and their judges and other magistrates are rendered incompetent. To the courts of the General Government are also *confined* all cases in law or equity, arising under the proposed constitution, and treaties made under the authority of the United States—all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls—all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; all controversies to which the United States are a party—all controversies between two or more States—between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects. Whether, therefore, any *laws or regulations* of the *Congress*, or any *acts* of its *President* or *other officers*, are *contrary* to, or *not warranted by* the constitution' rests *only* with the judges who are *appointed* by Congress to *determine*, by whose determinations *every State* must be *bound*. Should any question arise between a foreign consul and any of the citizens of the United States, however remote from the seat of empire, it is to be heard before the Judiciary of the General Government, and in the *first* instant to be heard in the Supreme Court, however inconvenient to the parties, and however trifling the subjects of dispute."

Now sir, said Mr. C. here is historical authority from the highest source. It was not coined for the occasion. The views of Mr. *Martin* were known all over the Union, and were proclaimed to the world. Could the State of Maryland, having knowledge of these facts, with any propriety, stand before the Union as a nullifier? It could not, neither could South Carolina.

Mr. C. then referred to the journals of the Convention of 1787, to show what was the opinion in that body, in respect to the expediency of giving paramount authority to the acts of Congress, when those of the States come in conflict with them. Mr. C. then quoted in succession, (commenting upon them as he went along) the following passages:

"It was then moved and seconded to proceed to the consideration of the following resolution, being the sixth submitted by Mr. Randolph:

"*Resolved*, That each branch ought to possess the right of originating acts:—That the national legislature, ought to be empowered to enjoy the legislative rights vested in congress by the confederation—And moreover, to legislate in all cases, to which the separate States are incompetent, or in which the harmony of the United States may be interrupted, by the exercise of individual legislation:—*to negative all laws passed by the several States, contravening, in the opinion of the national legislature, the articles of the Union*"—(The following words were added to the clause on motion of Mr. Franklin)—"or any treaties subsisting under the authority of the Union"

(Questions being taken separately on the foregoing clauses of the sixth resolution, they were carried *to*."

Again—

In Committee of the whole house, Mr. Gorham in the chair—It was moved by Mr Pinckney, seconded by Mr. Madison, to strike out the following word in the sixth resolution adopted by the committee, viz:

"To negative all laws passed by the States contravening, in the opinion of the national legislature, the articles of Union, or any treaties subsisting under the authority of the Union." And to insert the following words in their place, viz:

"To negative all laws which to them shall appear improper"

And on the question to strike out, it passed in the negative.

Yeas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, 3. *Nays*, Connecticut New York, New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, 7. *Divided*, Delaware 1."

"It was moved and seconded to alter the thirteenth resolution, so as to read as follows, viz:

"That the jurisdiction of the national judiciary shall extend to cases arising under laws passed by the general legislature, and to such other questions as involve the national peace and harmony"—Which passed unanimously in the affirmative."

"It was moved to set aside art. first, section tenth, clause second, and substitute "no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts, or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the nett produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress"

It was moved to strike out the words "and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress"—Which passed in the negative.

Yeas, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, 3. *Nays*, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina, 7. *Divided*, Pennsylvania, 1.

The substitute was then agreed to."

(Mr C. also quoted a number of other passages from the history of the Proceedings in the Convention, going to sustain the views which he had taken, in regard to some of which Mr. Calhoun threw in an explanatory remark or two.)

The honorable gentleman from Virginia, if he entertains the same notions of government that I do, must agree with me that our form of government is not federal exactly, nor exactly national, but a mixture of both; that it has power to continue its own existence, and provide for its own preservation; and that the Supreme Court is the arbiter. Will any citizen doubt that he is a citizen of the United States? Can the gentleman from Virginia doubt that he is a citizen of the U. States? (Mr. TYLER—I denied not that I was a citizen of the U. States, but that I was a citizen of the government of the U. States.) Mr Clayton would not, he continued, hardy metaphysical distinctions with the gentleman. But he would say that the obligations which he and his gentleman from Virginia owed to the federal government were higher than those he owed to Delaware, or the gentleman to Virginia. Will he contend that his most valuable rights are better secured to him by the State than by the federal government?

Highly as he estimated the State of Virginia, she should, he thought, make a poor figure, when standing alone in opposition to foreign aggression and assumption. Even New York, with a population equal to two thirds of that with which we commenced the Revolution, would lose her importance when she came to measure strength with the Powers of Europe. The gentleman does not consider himself a Senator of the United States as I do; but where is the clause of the Constitution recognizing the Senators from Delaware or Virginia, or any other State. The Senate of the United States is alone spoken of. He says it only because he is a citizen of Virginia that he yields obedience to the Constitution. I, said Mr. C. obey because I have sworn, in conformity with the Constitution, to act as a senator of the United States; and I hold myself bound to act for the welfare of one as well as for another State.

The gentleman on the other side had indulged in some extreme cases. They had supposed that all parts of the system would be corrupt—the people, Congress, the Executive, the Judiciary. He would admit that when the people have lost their virtue, the basis of a republican government must fall; but while they retain it, such extreme cases cannot occur. But it was not fair to argue from such extreme cases. The honorable gentleman from Kentucky was full of supposed cases of the abuse of federal power; but his imagination did not reach the possible case of the abuse of those powers which he claimed for the States. He would help the gentleman to a case of this sort, but not so extravagant as those which the gentleman had put

The State of Delaware has about ten thousand votes; suppose some ten or twelve thousand aliens should be sent into the State by some foreign nation, become naturalized, and vote Suppose they elect a convention of nullifiers, and proceed, in due form, to nullify the acts of Congress, and pass laws for giving their ordinance effect Would not this be the most effectual and the easiest mode by which we could be subdued and our Union and prosperity destroyed? The State would be the receptacle of all foreign goods imported for the purpose, to defeat the revenue, and break down the protected interests; and Delaware would still enjoy all the benefits without sharing in any of the burdens of the Union Could a doctrine be sound which led to such extremity? The State of Delaware, during the revolution, nullified an embargo act, when it was thought to be the only means by which the army could be saved. Mr. *Madison* urged this instance in favor of rendering the laws of the General Government supreme. The question is, have we a right to use force to collect the revenue? He did not consider this a question of war with a State, as some gentleman had stated it to be. He did not recognize South Carolina as a beligerent nation; on the contrary, he adhered to the doctrine of *Martin*, that if she seceded, she was not entitled to be considered a nation, but that her citizens, who resisted the laws of the General Government, were liable to all the pains and penalties of treason. The question was not whether the tariff should be modified, but whether the laws should be enforced. If gentlemen chose to examine the history of the Confederation, they would give their opinion that the powers claimed for the General Government must necessarily be exercised by it, for they are essential to the existence of the Government. No man can look into the Constitution, and say that this is a simple confederacy For all purposes of the Constitution. we are one single nation.

The gentleman from Virginia (*Mr.* Tyler) complained bitterly of the clauses contained in the bill, and says they are unconstitutional. Its provisions were very light, and were almost similar to those in the act of 1809 for enforcing the embargo law [Here Mr. C. read the act, to show that it employed the very words of the bill before the Senate.]

Let us enquire who voted for an act so similar to those in its provisions. The Senators from South Carolina, (Sumpter and Gaillard,) from Virginia, Messrs Giles and Moore,) from North Carolina, (*Messrs*. Franklin and Turner, and from Georgia, (Messrs. Wm. H. Crawford and *Milledge*,) voted for this bill. In the House, the whole delegation from Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, voted for the bill. Yet, sir, the same provisions which were then approved of, are denounced. The shoe then pinched in another quarter of the country, and as strong appeals were then made to us from that quarter as are now made from South Carolina. It was that the bill was unconstitutional, because it delegated power to the President. [Mr. Tyler here said his argument was that the Constitution devolves on Congress no right to deputize their authority.] Still the gentleman, continued *Mr.* C. prevents us from delegating power to the President and other agents to shut up ports &c. Half of our laws were unconstitutional, if this was so. The second and third sections of the bill he did not like. He thought it was useless to extend the provisions to all the States. He wished them to be restricted to those States which nullify the laws.

Every professional man knew that this was a practice in the present organization of the Courts. According to his understanding of the third section of the bill, either party setting up a claim to the privilege, might take the case out of the State Court and carry it up to the Supreme Court of the United States. But suitors do not generally want this privilege, because it was an expensive Court. Then he (Mr. C.) had said that according to his judgment, the Constitution provided that cases of this description must be tried before the State Courts. Let Senators look at the 25th section of the Judiciary act. It expressly recognized the power of a State Court to decide on such questions. The language of it was thus:

"That a final judgment or decree in a suit in the highest court of law or equity of a State in which a decision in the suit could be had, where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under, the United States, and the decision is against their validity: or, where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decisions in favor of such their validity, or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the Constitution, or of a treaty, or statute of, or commission held under, the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege, or, exemption specially set up, or claimed by either party, under such clause of the said Constitution, treaty, statute, or commission, may be re-examined, and reversed, or affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States."

The Constitution of the United States expressly enjoined it upon the judges of the several States to take the oath to support that Constitution. The Judges of the State Courts taking that oath, were consequently bound to support it. Why, he would ask, did they take this oath? Because it was contemplated by those who framed the Constitution, that they would have to decide a question growing out of controversies concerning the construction of the United States. Mr. C. then read as follows:

"It is provided, that all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The Judges, therefore, were bound by this provision. He did not, however, hold it to be good policy to confer too much power on any party He was desirous, by the adoption of a slight modification, to impose a limitation on the powers granted by this section; and if it should be so modified as to obviate the slight objection he felt to a part of its provisions, he should give his vote for it.

He came now to the consideration, for one moment, of what had been said by the honorable gentleman from Virginia with regard to the 6th section of the bill. The 6th section reads as follows:

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 the laws of the United States, where houses are not allowed to be 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 provisions as he may deem expedient and necessary for that purpose."

That gentlemen, (Mr. Tyler) had denounced this as a Botany Bay law. This was the very phrase he had used. A Botany Bay law! And he went on to denounce it as worse than that act, so called in England. Why the Botany Bay law there, was a good law. He (Mr. C) could not denounce it as a bad one, for when People are guilty of gross crimes, Botany Bay might be a good place for them. But this was not a law of that description. Did the Honorable member not know that long ago, and at a time when the States had not provided jails under the authority of the laws of the United States, a resolution precisely similar to this, denounced a Botany Bay law, was passed. He referred to the second volume of the laws, page 236, where the following resolution was adopted.

"Whereas Congress did, by a resolution of the twenty-third day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine, recommend to the several States to pass laws, making it expressly the duty of the keepers of their gaols, to receive and safe keep therein, all prisoners committed under the authority of the United States; in order, therefore, to ensure the administration of justice.

Resolved, &c., That in case any State shall not have complied with the said recommendation, the Marshal in such State, under the direction of the Judge of the District, be authorized to hire a convenient place to serve as a temporary goal, and to make the necessary provision for the safe keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, until permanent provision shall be made by law for the purpose; and the said Marshal shall be allowed his reasonable expenses incurred for the above purpose, to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States."

Now, he would ask, if there was any thing in the provisions of this bill which is not to be found in the resolution?

Mr. Tyler said it was altogether a distinct matter. By that resolution the prisoner was not to be taken out of the State. By this bill he may be carried to any convenient place, and that at the discretion of the Judge. By the resolution the place was pointed out. So the English bill designates Botany Bay. The place is specifically named. But he would ask the gentleman from Delaware, whether by this bill there was any limitation whatever imposed upon the Judge or Marshal. They might carry the prisoner wherever they thought proper.

Mr. Clayton resumed. He denied that the resolution which he had read, specified any particular place. The Marshall was not required to confine his prisoner within the limits of the State. He would read the resolution again. There was no provision in it that a prisoner should not be taken out of the limits of the State. But, even if such a distinction existed, it was not material. If the Government of the United States should find it necessary, which he trusted in God it might never do In the case of South Carolina, he most ardently hoped the time would never arrive, but if it should ever found necessary to carry a citizen of South Carolina to prison in a ship—a prison ship, like the New Jersey prison ship to which the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Bibb,] had refered in terms of such strong denunciation, he, [Mr. C.] held it not only to be a constitutional, but an unoppressive law just such a law as all states men, who wished for the peace and welfare of their country, should adopt. The other sections of the bill; he would not advert to, as the gentleman from Virginia had taken no exception to them.

The honorable Senator from South Carolina, [Mr. Calhoun,] has told us, (said Mr. Clayton in conclusion) that all human institutions, like those who form them contain within themselves the elements of their own destruction, & that our own Government is now exhibiting their operation. To the general philosophic remark I would not have objected but for its application.

All the works of man are destined to decay, but while the great body of the people shall remain true to themselves, our Government never can be destroyed; for it contains within itself endless and ever re-nascent energies which must bring it out in triumph against every effort to destroy it. From foreign force it can have nothing to fear. It dreads nothing now from any section of this Union which shall ever seek to protect itself from the just operation of our laws by foreign intervention. Yes, sir, a foreign alliance, sought by any member of this Confederacy, for the purpose of making war upon us, would be the means, under Heaven, of immediately rallying every patriot. of every political party, under the broad banner of the Republic. I agree, however, sir, that the mortal blow to our liberties may be struck by a hand which has been indebted to us for existence. The shaft which shall stretch the American Eagle bleeding and lifeless in the dust, must be feathered only from his own pinion; and Oh! how bitter will be the curses of men, in all ages to come, against the traitorous heart & the paricidal hand of him who shall loose that fatal arrow from the string!

'Remember him, tho villian, righteous Heaven,
"In thy great day of vengeance! Blast the traitor
'And his pernicious counsels, who for wealth,
"For power, the pride of greatness, or revenge,
"Would plunge his native land in civil war!'.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

IN SENATE.

TARIFF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Webster arose, and stated that in pursuance of the notice which he had given yesterday, he wished now to lay on the table some resolutions, expressive of his opinions on the important subject in relation to which a bill was presented to the the Senate yesterday. He would now send the resolutions to the table, and request that they might be read. They would then come up for consideration to morrow, when he should take an opportunity to make a short explanation of his views of them.

The resolutions were then read as folows:

Resolved, That the annual revenues of the country ought not to be allowed to exceed a just estimate of the wants of the Government; and that as soon as it shall be ascertained, with reasonable certainty, the rates of duties on imports, as established by the act of July, 1832, will yield an excess over those wants, provision ought to be made for reduction; and that, in making this reduction, just regard should be had to the various interests and opinions of different parts of the country, so as most effectually to preserve the integrity and harmony of the Union, and to provide for the common defence and promote the general welfare of the whole.

But, whereas it is certain that the diminution of the rates of duties on some articles would increase, instead of reducing, the aggregate amount of revenue on such articles as it has been the policy of the country to protect, a slight reduction on one might produce essential injury and even distress to large classes of the community. while another might bear a larger reduction without any such consequences—and whereas also, there are many articles the duties on which might be reduced, or altogether abolished, without producing any other effect than the reduction of revenue: Therefore.

Resolved, That, in reducing the rates of duties imposed on imports by the Act of the 14th of July aforesaid, it is not Judicious to proceed by way of an equal reduction *per centum*, on all articles, but that as well the amount, as the time of reduction ought to be fixed, in respect to the seveaal articles distinctly, having due regard, in each case, to the questions whether the proposed reduction will affect revenue alone, or how far it will operate injuriously on those domestic manufactures hitherto protected; especially such as are essential in time of war. and such also as have been established on the faith of existing laws; and, above all, how far such proposed reduction will affect the rates of wages and the earnings of American manual labor.

Resolved, That it is unwise and in Judicious, in regulating imports, to adopt a plan hitherto unknown in the history of this Government, and in the practice of all enlightened nations, which shall either mediately or prospectively, reject all dicrimination on articles to be taxed, whether they be articles of necessity, or of luxury, of general consumption, or of limited consumption; and whether they be, or be not, such as are manufactured and produced at home: and which shall confine all duties to one equal rate *per centum* on all articles.

Resolved, That since the people of the United States have deprived the State Governments of all power of fostering manufactures however indispensable in peace or in war. or however important to National Independence by commercial regulations, or by laying duties on Imports, and have transferred the whole authority to make such regulations, and to lay such duties to the Congress of the United States, Congress cannot surrender or abandon such power, compatibly with its constitutional duty; and therefore.

Resolved, That no law ought to be passed on the subjects of Imports, containing any stipulation, express or implied, or giving any pledge or assurance, direct or indirect, which shall tend to restrain Congress from the full exercise, at all times hereafter, of all its constitutional powers, in giving reasonable protection to American Industry, countervailing the policy of Foreign nations, and maintaining the substantial Independence of the U. States.

On motion of DALLAS, the resolutions were then ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr POLK, from the Committee of ways and means reported the following Bill.

AN ACT authorizing the sale of the Bank Stock of the United States.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted*, &c. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorised to sell the shares owned by the United States in the Bank of the United States, on such terms as he may deem most for the interest of the United States; Provided that no Stock be sold for less than the market value thereof, or for less than the par value.

Sec. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the Bank of the United States to purchase said Stock or any part thereof; any thing in any act to the contrary notwithstanding.

The bill having been read, and the question of course being on ordering it to a second reading: Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, objected to it; and the question being then stated, in the form required by the Rule, "Shall this bill be *rejected*

Mr. WICKLIFFE sustained his objection by a speech of considerable length.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Connecticut, and *Mr*, WATNOGH, of Pennsylvania delivered animated speeches on the same side of the question; to whom.

Mr. POLK, of Tennessee, replied.

Mr. WHITTLESEY then demanded *the Previous Question;* which motion being duly seconded, the Previous question was taken by Yeas and Nays, and decided in the Affirmative, 94 Yeas to 90 Nays.

The Main Question was then put in the following form.

"Shall this bill be *rejected?*" and decided as follows:

Yeas *Messrs*—Adams, Chilton Allen Heman Allen Allison, Arnold. Ashley, Babcock, Banks, N. Barber Barringer, Barstow, Isac C. Bates Branch, Brigs, Bucher, Bullard, Burd. Cahoon, Chute, Collier, L. Condict, S. Condict Bates, Cooke, Cooper, Corwin, Coulter, Craig, Crane. Crawford. Creighton, Daniel, John Davis, W. R Davis, Dearborn, Denny, Dewart Dickson, Drayton, Ellsworth, Geo. Evans, Joshua Evens Edward Everett, Horace Everett, Findlay, Grennell, H. Hall, Hawes Hiester, Hodges, Hughes, Huntington, Ihrie, Ingersoll, Irvin, Jenifer, Kenkall, H. King, Kerr. Letcher. Marshall, Maxwell, Robert McCoy McDuffie, McKennan. Mercer, Milligan, Newton, Pearce, Pendleton, Pitcher, Patts, Randolph, John Reed Rencher Root, Russel, Semmes, Wm B. Shepard, Slade. Smith, Southard, Spence, Stanbery, Stewart, Storris, Taylor, Philemon Thomas, Tompkins, Tracy, Vance, Vinton, Washington, Watmough, Wilkin, Wheeler, Elisha, Whittlesey, Fred'k Whittlesey, Edward D. White, Wickliffe, Wilde, Williams, Young—102.

NAYS—Messrs. Adair, Alexander, R. Allen, Anderson, Archer, Barnwell, James Bates, Beardsley, Bell, Bergen, Bethune, Jas. Blair, John Blair; Boon, Bouck, Bouldin, John Brodhead, John C. Brodhead, Cambreleng, Chandler, Chinn Claiborne, Clay. Clayton, Coke, Connor, Davenport, Dayan, Doubleday, Draper, Felder, Ford, Foster, Gaither, Gilmore, Gordon, Griffin, Thomas Hall, William Hall, Harper, Hawkins, Hoffman, Holland, Horn, Howard, Hubbard, Isacks, Jarvis, Jewett, Richard M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, Kavanagh, Kennon, Adam King, John King, Lamar, Lansinn, Leavitt, Lecompte. Lewis, Lyon, *Mann*, Mardis, Mason, McCarty, Wm. McCoy, McIntire, McKay, Mitchell, Newnan, Nuckolls, Patton, Pierson, Plummer, Polk, Edward C. Reed, Roane, Soule, Speight, Standifer, John Thompson, Verplanck, Ward; Wardwell, Wayne, Weeks, Camp. P. White, Worthington—91.

So the bill was rejected.

A friend, in whose judgment we have confidence, who has perused with great pleasure a recent publication entitled "*A brief Exposition of the Constitution*," by JAMES BAYARD, Esq. of the Philadelphia Bar, says—"This work evinces a sound and discriminating judgment prepared for the undertaking by an extensive examination of all the authorities upon the subject. The size and price of this neat volume render it peculiarly appropriate for the use of all those who desire to acquire a knowledge of the principles of their government, but whose pursuits, or tastes, render it inconvenient or impossible to study in detail Constitutional Law. It is therefore highly useful for scool and colleges, and the language and arrangement have been adapted for this purpose. The Constitution is examined in its own order, and after its own arrangement. Each section and article has a distinct commentary, and thus any instructor of ordinary abilities is rendered competent to employ the book. All technical terms are avoided, except when absolutely necessary, and these accompanied by an explanation. The authorities are referred to in the notes

Nat. Int.

From the Charleston Courier

One of the ships per ship *Hogarth*, arrived at this port on Tuesday evening from Havre, writes to his correspondent as follows:

"Havre, Dec. 17.—Seeing by the late accounts from the States that there is likely to be come trouble in your port, respecting duties, I beg leave to say, that I highly disapprove of the steps your State has taken, and request you to pay the duties on our wines, on Board the *Hogarth*, Capt. ALLEN. We shall never consent to be found amongst those who dare to attempt any thing calculated to weaken the Union of our Free and Independant country."

Dispute Settled.—Two fools quarrelling about the world's age in the presence of Voltaire, he thus terminated the dispute. I believe said he, that the world is like an old coquette, and conceals its age.

He who imagines that he can do without the world, is much—but he who fancies, that the world cannot do without him, is still more deceived.

Celebacy—Is a miserable lot. It is a branchless tree growing up but to decay without a limb to shelter its trunk from the storms of existance.

A Bull.—Lord Byron says, "The bateaux o' Switzerland are sometimes *manned* by women.'

Keep thy eyes open before marriage, and half shut afterwards.

Fine sense and exalted sense are not half so useful as common sense. There are forty men of wit to one man of sense; and he that will carry nothing about him but gold, will be every day at loss for want of ready change.—*Pope.*

Original Anecdote.—Some five-and-thirty-years ago, when this country was almost entirely new, and our inhabitants were few and far between, an enterprising blacksmith came into the town of Bloomfield, and being unable, for the want of time utensils, to erect a shop, put up his anvil, and set his fire and bellows going out of doors. Not long afterwards, one of his distant neighbors hearing that there was a blacksmith in town, started off to go and employ him, but not finding the way enquired of a man whom he met on the road, "how far it was to Mr. A's blacksmith shop?"—'You are in the *shop* now,' replied the wag "But it is three miles and a half to his *anvil*.'—*Hempstead, L. I. Inquirer.*

A TOUCH OF AN EARTHQUAKE.—The following extract from a speech delivered by a Chocktaw Chief throws Nimrod Wildfire in the back ground, and perchance can find no equal—the speeches of the Southern Nullifiers "nevertheless, always excepted."

"Tell me not of blood—I was born a warrior—I was not born as other men are, of a woman—I was never nourished by the breast, or cherished by the affection of a mother; a dark cloud arose in the west, and from that cloud there came a stream of lightning, which struck and shattered to its root a huge pine and thence sprung Tushmala ha, rifle gun, scalping knife, and tomahawk, ready for war. If our father [the President] says war, here is the breast that is the first to meet the foe—Tushmala ha's step is foremost to the battle: but if he say peace, I say peace; but tell me not of blood. Tushmala ha fears not blood—he delights in it."

The Columbus (Geo.) DEMOCRAT notices the late meeting of the Nullifiers at the Circus in this city, and in stating that an "enormous burst of applause" succeeded the call of the Governor to go with him "even to the death for his sugar," exclaims—"What Devils these Nullifiers must be for sweetning, thus to go into the death for the Governor's sugar! But it is more than probably that JACKSON's since has to a very considerable degree diminished their appetite."

BARTER FOR NEWSPAPERS.—The editor and publisher of the *Hiwassean and Athens Gazette*, issued at Athens, Tenn. contains the following pathetic appeal which has been repeated in its colums nearly as often as our printer's "Important notice to his subscribers. We know that either *conscience or the civil law* will be found to be the only power worth invoking in such cases.

"☞ We do most earnestly request of subscribers, to supply us with a few of the necessaries of life. Wheat, rye, corn, flour oats, barley, buckwheat, rice, potatoes, turnips, cabbages, pork, beef, mutton, turkeys, chickens, eggs, butter, cheese, fodder, hay, feathers, tallow, beeswax, cotton, wool, hemp, flax, linen, linsey, peas, beans, hog's lard, leather, beef, hides, deer skins, or clean rags, (cash is out of the question) or any of them, will be gladly received, and we hope our subscribers will not be backward in furnishing us with part of them.

"☞ *A few loads of* **FIRE WOOD** *would be very acceptable.*"

The Boston Transcript gives the following as the *latest fashion*—"A lady of high *ton* wishing to retire from her box at the Tremont Theatre, on Monday evening last, and having too much kindness to disturb the gentleman behind her, hopped over into the next box, from the door of which she made her egress 'The *delicacy* of the movement excited the admiration of the house."

A country paper in the interior of Pennsylvania, by way of ridiculing the doctrine of state sovreignty, says.—"Only imagine, if Delaware should throw herself on her sovreignty, after the manner of South Carolina! What would be the fate of the neighboring States?" To this the editor of the New York (Pa.) Republican, (a native of Delaware) very properly replies, upon her sovreignty she will "do *as much* as Pennsylvania *did*, or Carolina *will do*." Just about the same. No State of this Union—large or small—can succeed in this constructive" revolution of throwing itself upon its sovreignty. The duration of the Union is not to be limited by the will or caprice of any one of its members. And we are among those who trust, with the writer of the last message of the president to Congress, that it is "*Indissolable*."

UPPER CANADA.—The bill for improvement of the St. Lawrence, which appropriates $280.000 for cutting a canal round Long Saults Rapids, has passed the committee of the whole in the Upper Canada Assembly, and it is believed will become a law.—The canal is to be nine feet deep and intended for a schooner navigation.

Large and Valuable cargo.—The ship St. Cloud. Capt Rich, which cleared yesterday for Liverpool, has a cargo of 1886 bales of cotton, weighing 609 779 lbs. valued at $197,382.—Charl. Cour.

A short sketch of the great amount that some of the officers of Great Britain receive from that Government, per annum.

The 339 Noblemen, with seats in Parliament, with families, receive annually £2.754,836

The 207 Noblemen without seats in Parliament, with families, receive annually 978,000

The total amount is $16.571,571 84 more then the whole expenses of the United States Government.

From the Charleston Courier

"I WON'T VOLUNTEER."

Air—"*I won't be a nun.*"

Now is it not a pity, such a pretty boy as I,
Should volunteer to be shot at, and in a *ditch to die*
But I won't volunteer—no I won't volunteer
I'm not so fond of *Sugar*, as to be a volunteer

I'm sure I'm not oppress'd, for my Pa supports his son,
Then wherefore should I volunteer and shoulder a gun?
No I won't volunteer—no I won't volunteer
I'm not so fond of sugar as to be a volunteer

I could not bear a Camp, no it would not do for me,
For I like to lounge in King-Street, the pretty galls to see,
No I won't volunteer—no I won't volunteer
I'm not so fond of sugar as to be a volunteer

So mother don't you smile now, get your scissors *Rogers* made,
And sever from my beaver hat, the ugly *Blue Cockade*.
No I won't volunteer—no I won't volunteer
I'm not so fond of sugar as to be a volunteer

Major General SCOTT arrived at Charleston on the morning of the 7th instant. Line Brig *Oregon*, from New York.

Nat. Int.

Annapolis Feb. 12.

The resolutions so ably discussed in the House of Delegates upon the present state of the Union, after undergoing strict scrutiny were so finally framed, as upon the final question, to receive the support *of every member* in the House *except one* (Mr. Jones) whose substitute in favor of Nullification was rejected with the same decisive vote. *So says Maryland*, on this subject.—*Balt. pub.*

HARD BARGAINS.—A jolly devotee of Bacchus, was a few days since found by a friend in a recumbent position against a pile of Boots nearly dead drunk and vomiting profusely "What is the matter?" was the inquiry "'Tis a hard one replied the man. "How hard?" "Why, but half an hour ago I bought a pint of rum, down town, and d—n me, [hiccup] if I aint already sick of my bargain!"—

N. B. Gazette.

JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.