that Caongress shall have all power to carry into effect all the powers granted by the Constitution. in any branch of the Government, under the sweeping clause—for they have not specified contingencies, because she could not see what was to happen—but whatever powers were necessary, all, all are given to this Government by the fundamental law, necessary to carry into effect those powers which are vested by that Constitution in the Federal Government. That is one reason. The other is, that it is not possible for any State, provided this Government is administered with prudence and propriety, so to shape its laws as to throw upon the General Government the responsibility of first resorting to the employment of force; but if force at all is employed, it must be by State Legislation, and not Federal legislation; and the responsibility of employing that force must rest with, and attach to, the State itself.

I, (said Mr. C.) shall not go into the details of this bill. I merely throw out these sentiments for the purpose of showing you that South Carolina, having declared her purpose to be this, to make an experiment, whether, by a course of legislation, in a conventional form, or a legislative form of enactment, she can defeat the execution of certain laws of the United States, I, for one express my opinion— that I believe it is impracticable, whatever course of legislation she may choose to adopt, for her to succeed. I am ready, for one, to give the tribunals and the executive of the country, whether that Executive has or has not my confidence, the the necessary measures of power and authority to execute the laws of the Union. But I would not go a hair's breadth further than what is necessary for those purposes. Up to that point I would go, and cheerfully go, for it is my sworn duty, as I regard it, to go to that point.

Again taking this view of the subject, South Carolina is doing nothing more, except that she is doing it with more rashness than some other States have done. That respectable State, Ohio, and if he was not mistaken the State of Virginia also. An opinion prevailed some years ago, that if you put the laws of a State into penal form you could oust federal Jurisdiction out of the limits of that State, because the State tribunals had an exclusive Jurisdiction over penalties and crimes, and it was inferred that no federal court could wrest the authority from them. According to that principle the State of Ohio passed the laws taxing the branch of the U. States Bank, and high penalties were to be enforced against every person who should attempt to defeat her taxation. The question was tried. It happened to be my lot, (said Mr. C.) to be counsel at law to bring the suit against the State, and to maintain the federal authority. The trial took place in the State of Ohio; it is one of the many circumstances which redounded to the honor of that patriotic State she submitted to federal force. I went to the office of the public Treasury myself to which was taken the money of the Bank of the United States, it having remained there in sequestration, until it was peacebly rendered in obedience to the decision of the Court without any appeal to arms. In a building which I had to pass in order to reach the Treasury, I saw the most brillant display of arms and musquetry that I ever saw in my life; but not one was raised or threatened against the due execution of the laws of the United States, when they were then enforced. In Virginia, (but I am not sure that I am correct in the history of it) there was a case of this kind—persons were liable to penalities for selling lottery tickets. It was contended that the State tribunals had an exclusive jurisdiction over the subject The case was brought before the Supreme Court—the parties were a Myers and somebody else, and it decided as it must always decide—no matter what obstruction—no matter what the State law may be, the constitutional laws of the United States must follow and defeat it, in its attempt to arrest the Federal arm in the exercise of its lawful authority. South Carolina has attempted and I repeat it in a much more offensive way, attempted to defeat the execution of the laws of the United States. But, it seems that under all the circumstances of the case, she has, for the present determined to stop here, in order that by our legislation, we may prevent the necessity of her advancing any further But there are other reasons for the expediency of legislation at this time Although I came here fully impressed with a different opinion, my mind has now become reconciled.

The memorable first of February is past, I confess I did feel an unconquerable repugnance to legislation until that day should have passed, because of the consequences that were to ensue. I hoped that the day would go over well. I feel, and I think that we must all confess, we breathe a freer air than when the restraint was upon us. But this is not the only consideration. South Carolina has practically postponed her Ordinance, instead of letting it go into effect, till the Fourth of March. Nobody who has noticed the course of events, can doubt that she will postpone it by still farther legislation, if Congress should rise without any settlement of this question. I was going to say, my life on it, she will postpone it to a period subsequent to the fourth of March. It is in the natural course of events. South Carolina must perceive the embarrasments of her situation. She must be desirous—it is unnatural to suppose that she is not, to remain in the Union. What! a State whose heroes in its gallant ancestry fought so many glorious battles along with those of the other States of this Union—a State with which this confederacy is linked by bonds of such a powerful character! I have sometimes fancied what would be her condition if she goes out of this Union. If her 500,000 people should at once be thrown upon their own resources. She is out of the Union. What is the consequence? She is an independent power. What then does she do? She must have armies and fleets, and a expensive Government—have foreign missions—she must raise taxes—enact this very tariff, which had driven her out of the Union in order to enable her to raise money and to sustain the attitude of an independent power. If she should have no force, no navy to protect her, she would be exposed to piratical incursions. Their neighbor, St. Domingo, might pour down a horde of pirates on her borders, and desolate her plantations. She must have her embassies, therefore must she have a revenue. And, let me tell you, there is another consequence—an invitable one, she has a certain description of persons recognized as property South of the Potomac, and West of the Mississippi, which would be no longer recognized as such, except within her limits. This species of property would sink immediately to one half of its present value, for it is Louisiana and the South-western States which are her great market.

But I will not dwell on this topic any longer. I say it is utterly impossible that South Carolina ever desired, for a moment, to become a seperate and independent State. If the existence of the Ordinance, while an act of Congress is pending, is to be considered as a motive for not passing that law, why this would be found to be a sufficient reason for preventing the passing of any laws. South Carolina, by keeping the shadow of an Ordinance even before us, as she has it in her power to postpone it from time to time, would defeat our legislation forever. I would repeat, that under all the circumstances of the case, the condition of South Carolina is only one of the elements of a combination, the whole of which together, constitutes a motive of action which renders it expedient to resort, during the present session of Congress, to some measure in order to quiet and tranquillize the country.

If there be any who want civil war—who want to see the blood of any portion of our countrymen spilt, I am not one of them—I wish to see war of no kind; but, above all, do I not desire to see a civil war. When war begins, whether civil or foreign, no human foresight is competent to foresee when or how, or where it is to terminate. But when a civil war shall be lighted up in the bosom of our own happy land, and armies are marching, and commanders are winning their victories, and fleets are in motion on our coast—tell me, if you can, tell me if any human being can tell its duration? God alone knows where such a war will end. In what state will be left our institutions? In what state our liberties? I want no war; above all, no war at home.

Sir, I repeat, that I think South Carolina has been rash, intemperate, and greatly in the wrong; but I do not want to disgrace her, nor any other member of this Union. No: I do not desire to see the lustre of one single star dimmed of that glorious Confederacy which constitutes our political sun; still less do I wish to see it blotted out, and its light obliterated forever. Has not the State of South Carolina been one of the members of this Union in "days that tried men's souls?" Have not her ancestors fought along side our ancestors? Have we not, conjointly, won together many a glorious battle? If we had to go into a civil war with such a State how would it terminate? Whenever it should have terminated, what would be her condition? If she should ever return to the Union, what would be the condition of her feelings and affections—what the state of the heart of her people? She has been with us before, when her ancestors mingled in the throng of battle, and as I hope our posterity will mingle with hers for ages and centuries to come in the united defence of liberty, and for the honor and glory of the Union, I do not wish to see her degraded or defaced as a member of this Confederacy.

In conclusion, allow me to entreat and implore each individual member of this body to bring into the consideration of this measure, which I have had the honor of proposing, the same love of country which, if I know myself, has actuated me; and the same desire for restoring harmony to the Union, which has prompted this effort. If we can forget for a moment—but that would be asking too much of human nature—if we could suffer, for one moment, party feeling and party causes—and, as I stand here before my God, I declare I have looked beyond those considerations, and regarded only the vast interests of this united people—I should hope that, under such feelings and with such dispositions, we may advantageously proceed to the consideration of this bill, and heal, before they are yet bleeding, the wounds of our distracted country.

Extract from Circular to the Union. Mr. Williams to his constituents.

To the citizens of the Thirteenth Congressional District of North-Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

A great portion of the time of Congress at the present session, has been occupied in considering the measures necessary to be adopted in reference to the state of things in South Carolina. For some years past I have seen or thought I could see, the tendency of *Nullification*, and the mischiefs to which it would lead At one time it was contended that it was a peaceful remedy known to our forms of government, and calculated to produce the most salutary results. But no sooner have attempts been made to reduce it to practice, than the disguise has been thrown off, and the odious character of its principles has become self evident. On the 16th day of January, the President sent a message to Congress, informing them that "the whole revenue system in South Carolina is obstructed and overthrown, and the government is absolutely prohibited from collecting any part of the public revenue, within the limits of that State. Henceforth not only the citizens of South Carolina and of the United States, but the subjects of foreign States, may import any description or quantity of merchandise into the ports of South Carolina, without the payment of any duties whatsoever. That State is thus relieved from the payment of any part of the public burthens; and duties and imposts are not only rendered not uniform throughout the United States, but a direct and ruinous preference is given to the ports of that State, over those of all other States of the Union, in manifest violation of the positive provisions of the Constitution."

Instead of Nullification being, as had been professed, a peaceful remedy, referring the points in controversy to the courts, and declaring a willingness to abide the decisions they might render Congress were further informed in the message, that by the ordinance of South Carolina, the execution of the laws of the Union within the limits of that State, was "absolutely prohibited; that she has set her own will and authority above the laws; has made herself arbiter in her own cause, and has passed at once over all the intermediate steps to measures of avowed resistance, which unless they be submitted to, can be enforced only by the sword; that in effect, she has abrogated the judicial tribunals within her limits in this respect; has virtually denied the United States access to the courts established by their own laws, and declared it unlawful for the judges to discharge those duties which they are sworn to perform By these various proceedings, therefore, the State of South Carolina, has forced the general government unavoidably, to decide the new and dangerous alternative, of permitting a State to obstruct the execution of the laws within its limits, or seeing it attempt to execute a threat of withdrawing from the Union."

In the opinion of the President, both these purposes are to be regarded "as revolutionary in their character and tendency, and subversive of the supremacy of the laws, and integrity, of the Union." By the constitution he is bound under the solemn obligation of an oath, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and from time to time, give Congress information of the State of the Union, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." In fulfilment of this duty, the President communicated the message as is above stated, and called on Congress for the passage of such laws as would enable him to support the government, and suppress any violence which might be committed by South Carolina. It is matter of infinite surprise and regret that this State should ever be so deluded as to venture on resistance such as she is about to make. If one State be allowed to resist the laws passed by the government of the United States, there is an end to our whole political system. *Nullification or Secession* is equally a heresy and not to be tolerated for one moment by the people of this country. The law never commands but where it can compel. Nullification, however, contends, that the law may speak, and yet it does not command; it may command, and yet it does not compel. Certainly, then, it is no law, because every one is at liberty to do as he pleases, which is absurd and repugnant to every idea of government or of law. Again: Nullification or Secession (for they are about the same in substance, and both equally wrong) destroys every thing like order and regularity in the government, and introduces endless confusion and uncertainty. According to this notion (I cannot give it any other name) what is law in one part of the country, may not be so in another; what is law to-day, may not be so to-morrow, and all this without any change being made by the authority of the legislature. There are twenty-four States in this Union; and each one, if Nullification or Secession be right, has the power to obey or disobey at its own pleasure, the laws enacted for the government of all the rest. We should then have twenty four different laws or rules of action in the United States, instead of one, which also is absurd; because the laws of the United States are intended by the very Constitution of the Government to be the same throughout the whole country.

Equally indisposed am I to admit that Nullification or Secession can claim to be a Republican doctrine. It is indeed the very reverse of this. If a Republican Government means a free government, in which the majority have the right to rule, then Nullification or Secession, which claims for the minority the power to control or disobey the will of the majority, must inevitably lead to monarchy, or the right of a single individual to govern the whole nation. For once give up the right of the majority, or larger part to govern, and concede it to the minority, or smaller part and you will be brought by irresistible steps of retrogradation, if I may so speak, to surrender all the powers of government into the hands of a single individual, and this is monarchy. The constitution of the United States, the laws of nature and of reason all protest against such principles being introduced or practiced in this country. We have a free government in which the majority must rule, and it is the duty of the minority to submit when the acts of the legislature have been passed according to those forms which the people themselves have ordained and established. If differences of opinion should arise as to the right, the exercise of power in any case, the Courts are the proper tribunals to decide the controversy. The people, in whom all sovereign power resides, make the law by, and through, their agents, the members of the legislature; by their agents, the judges of the courts, they expound and decide the law; and by their agent, the President, they execute the law.—All the public functionaries whether legislative, judicial or executive, are agents of the people, chosen in the manner pointed out by the people, to perform the particular duties assigned to them, and they must co-operate with each other in order to accomplish the great ends of a good government, as secured to us by the constitution of the United States. In the second section of the third article of the constitution of the United State, it is declared that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under the constitution; the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States may be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different 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." In the sixth section it is further declared that "this constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and 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; and that the members of the several State legislatures, and all the executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution."

The foregoing extracts from the constitution, show how unfounded and untrue, if not grossly absurd, it is to suppose that the laws of the United States do not bind the whole Union, or that the judiciary does not furnish the proper tribunal to decide all controversies, such as that existing in South Carolina. If rightly understood our beautiful, our matchless system of government will move on with perfect harmony in all its parts, but expounded as Nullification or Secession attempts to do, confusion and disorder, violence and outrage of the most lawless character, will stalk across the land. The question then for the people for Congress to decide, is this, "shall the government be preserved or shall it be destroyed?" There are among you fellow-citizens, yet remaining, by the permission of a kind Providence, some of the fathers of the revolution, and taught by them you will say, (and to the sentiment I respond with all my soul,) that this government must be preserved, that a regard for you and the happiness of the millions of human beings, who are to come after you, require this to be done. The measures proposed in the Senate for this object, are pretty much the same as those adopted in the year 1809, to counteract the opposition then existing in another quarter of the Union. At that time the Senators from North Carolina, Messrs. Franklin and Turner; from South Carolina, Messrs. Sumpter and Gaillard, and from Georgia, Messrs. Crawford and Milledge, with all the members in the House of Representatives, from those States, voted to enforce the law. And will it now be contended that the South has a right to do what we then declared should not be done in the North? Forbid it consistency! forbid it patriotism! If it be right to compel submission to the laws in part of the country, it is equally right to do so in all parts, whether in the East, West, North or South. The illustrious Washington thought it his duty to suppress the insurrection against the laws in Pennsylvania; our fellow-citizens at the present day true to themselves, not having degenerated or fallen below the virtue of their fathers, will pronounce with one voice "let the same be now done; let the government be preserved; let the law be maintained; let our prospects of happiness be perpetuated. As your representative at this important crisis, and as one of the conservators of the general welfare of the nation, I shall feel it my duty to place in the hands of the President, the power necessary, and no more than is necessary, to sustain the government. No force I apprehend will be resorted to by the United States unless South Carolina, makes it necessary by first using force herself. If she permits the questions in controversy, to be decided by the courts of justice as she ought to do, the United States will take the same course; but if she uses force to destroy the government, or obstruct the execution of the laws, the United States must use force to maintain the authority. The whole affair will depend on the issue which she makes, whether it be peace and order, or strife and commotion; and on her own head will rest all the responsibility. * * * * *

The election of President has resulted again in the choice of Gen. Jackson for President, by a very large majority, and of Martin Van Buren of New York, for Vice President. This is a free country and every one has a right to bestow his vote upon the candidate he may think best qualified to serve him in any office. If he does not act freely and independently in this business, he deserves not to act at all, and forfeits in some measure the high attributes of an American citizen. Each one who claims for himself this exemption, and correctly estimates its importance, must be disposed cheerfully to accord the same to all others, for if he does not, he will depart from the great rule of justice we are commanded to observe. But while each one has the right to vote as he pleases, all of us are bound to submit to the election when made. because it is then a law of the land enacted by the suffrages of a majority of the people. On this principle I am anxious the President should perform his various duties faithfully and beneficially to our common country. We are fellow-citizens all of us embarked in the same great vessel of State, and recreant indeed must he be to the feelings of a patriot, who could wish for storms to endanger the voyage. Whether on the surface of a smooth or tempestuous sea, let each one do his duty, and then I trust all will be well.

The Nullifiers have for years past inflamed the people with exaggerated pictures of oppression, and called on them, in the spirit of their revolutionary fathers, to strike for liberty—they have taken pains to represent the general government as a tyrant, intent on the spoliation and ruin of Carolina, and thus destroyed that reverence for the Union, which once constituted the pride and patriotism of her sons—and all this they have done in the name of peace, and with a hollow pretence of devotion to that Union, which they & they alone have caused to rock on its foundation. Having wrought up the to a befitting mood of mischief, they have proceeded to arrest the operation of a law of the general government, within the limits of the State, by an odious system of proscription against their fellow citizens, who honestly differ from them in opinion, involving monstrous violations of constitutional liberty and the rights of man: and by denying to the courts of the United States their constitutional jurisdiction, and prohibiting the execution of their law and peaceable process, at the same time putting the State into military array, equipping troops, and accumlating arms and ammunition, under the pretext of resisting an aggression which has never been attempted nor even threatened. And all this too has been done in the name of peace, and in pure affection to the union of the States How different has been the course of the General Government. It has passed laws, which it has left independent judges and unbiassed juries to carry into operation—it has submitted itself fearlessly to the tribunal of public opinion, resorting to no extraordinary means, involving invasion of public and private right, to bolster up its acts and force an acquiescence in its measures. It has borne the contumelious languge of the Nullifiers with perfect equanimity, and never yet swerved from the even and peaceful tenor of its way. Its chief functionary, even as late as the commencement of the present session of Congress, declared in allusion to the discontents of the South that the ordinary action of the government would suffice for the due execution of its laws, and it was not until South Carolina had followed up its warlike threats, by actual arming for the field, that she was mildly but firmly told—not that she would be invaded—but merely that the laws of the Union would be executed, and that although *forcible* resisiance to those laws would be repelled with force, yet "if the primeval course of shedding a brother's blood should fall upon our land, it should not be called down by any *offensive* act on the part of the United States." Yet has this course mild, in the midst of abuse and menaces, been treated as a declaration of war, and met with a proclamation, breathing the defiance of naked swords and bristling bayonots. The Nullifiers may threaten and bluster, and put on their armor, and yet lay claim to be faithful conversators of the peace; but the instant that the President proclaims that the obstruction by force of the peaceable execution of the laws will be repelled with force—he is denounced forsooth as a bloody minded tyrant, to make unprovoked war on a loyal State and her peaceable citizens—the nullification chivalry.

Charleston Courier.

By the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered yesterday by *Mr.* Justice Story, the discharge of Tobias Watkins from imprisonment was decreed. The grounds of the decision, we believe, are error or informality in the proceedings in the Court below, which we shall be careful hereafter to state more particularly than we now can. Mr. Watkins was brought into Court and discharged. On leaving the Court, he had not passed the threshold of the Capitol, before he was arrested by the Marshal, at the suit of the United States, on three *Ca. Sa's.* issued under the judgments upon which he was originally confined, and carried again to prison. This proceeding created, as might have been expected in such a case, great sensation in different parts of the building. A motion for another writ of *habeas corpus* was immediately made by Mr. W. L. Brent, and is to be argued on Saturday next.—*Nat. Int.*

The Hon. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge has been elected United States Senator from the State of New-York, in the place of the Hon. Charles E. Dudley, whose term of service expires on the 3d of March next.

The Hon. Edmund Deberry, of Montgomery county, has announced himself as a candidate for Congress for this District. We presume that the Hon. Lauchlan Bethune, the present member, will also be a candidate for re-election.—*Fay. Jour.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISTINGUISHED SELF-TAUGHT AMERICANS.

From Everett's Franklin Lectures—Boston.

If we needed any encouragement to make these efforts to improve our minds, we might find it in every page of our country's history. No where do we meet with examples more numerous and more brilliant, of men who have risen above poverty and obscurity and every disadvantage, to usefulness and an honorable name. Our whole vast continent was added to the geography of the world, by the preserving efforts of a humble Genoese mariner, the great *Columbus*, who by the steady pursuit of the enlighthned conception which he had formed of the figure of the earth, before any navigator had acted upon the belief that the earth was round, discovered the American continent.—He was the son of a Genose pilot and seamen himself; and at one period of his melancholy career, was reduced to beg his bread at the doors of the convents in Spain. But he carried within himself and beneath a humble exterior, a spirit for which there was not room in Spain, in Europe, nor in the then known world—and which led him on to a height of usefulness and fame beyond that of all the monarchs that ever reigned.

The story of our *Franklin* cannot be repeated too often; the poor Boston boy; the son of a humble tradesman, brought up a mechanic himself;—a stranger to colleges till they showered their degrees upon him; who rendered his country essential service in establishing her independence; enlarged the bounds of philosophy by a new department of science; and lived to be pronounced by lord Chatham, in the British House of Peers, an honor to Europe, and the age in which he lived.

Why should I speak of *Greene*, who left his blacksmith's furnace, to command an army in the revolutionary war; the chosen friend of Washington, and next to him, perhaps, the military leader, who stood highest in the confidence of his country?

West, the famous painter, was the son of a Quaker in Philadelphia; he was too poor at the beginning of his career, to purchase canvass and colors; and he rose eventually to be the first artist in Europe, and President of the Royal Academy at London. Count *Rumford* was the son of a farmer, at Woburn. He never had the advantage of a college education, but used to walk down to Cambridge to hear the lectures on natural philosophy. He became one of the most eminent philosophers in Europe; founded the Royal Institution in London, and had the merit of bringing forward Sir Humphrey Davy, as the lecturer on chemistry in that establishment. *Robert Fulton* was a portrait painter in Pennsylvania, without friends or fortune. By his successful labors in perfecting steam navigation, he has made himself one of the greatest benefactors of man. *Whitney*, the son of a Massachusetts farmer, was a machanist. His cotton gin, according to Judge Johnson, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has trebled the value of all the cotton land at the South, and has an incalculable influence on the agricultural and mechanical interests of the world. *Whittemore*, of West Cambride, the person who invented the machinery for the manufacture of cards, possessed no other means of improvement than those which are within the reach of every temperate and industrious individual. Several in this audience were probably acquainted with the modest and sterling virtues of *Mr. Paul Moody*.—To the efforts of a self-taught mind, the early manufacturing ertablishments at Waltham and Lowell, are in no small degree owing. I believe I may say with truth, that not one of these individuals enjoyed, at the outset, superior opportunities for acquiring useful knowledge, to those within the reach of every one who hears me.

These are all departed; but we have living among us illustrious instances of men who, without early advantages, but by the resolute improvement of a few opportunities thrown in in their way, have rendered themselves, in like manner, useful to their fellow men; the objects of admiration to those who witness their attainments, and of gratitude to those who reap the fruit of their labors.

On a late visit to New Haven, I saw exhibited a most beautiful work of art; two figures in marble, representing the affecting meeting of Jepthah and his daughter, as described in the Bible. The daughter a lovely young woman, is represented as going forth, with the timbrel in her hand, to meet her father as he returns in triumph from the wars. Her father had rashly vowed to sacrifice to the Lord the first living thing which he should meet on his return; and as his daughter runs forth to embrace him, he rends his garments and turns his head in agony at the thought of his vow. The young maiden pauses, astonished and troubled at the strange reception. This pathetic scene is beautifully represented in two marble figures of most equisite taste, finished in a style which would do credit to a master in the art. They are the work of a self-taught artist at New Haven, who began life I have been informed, as a retailer of liquors. This business he was obliged to give up under a heavy load of debt. He then turned his attention to carving in wood, and by his skill and thirst in that pursuit succeeded in paying off the debts of his former establishment, to the amount of several thousand dollars. Thus honorably placed at liberty, he has since devoted himself to the profession of a sculptor, and without education, without funds, without instruction, he has risen at once to extraordinary proficiency in this difficult and beautiful art, and bids fair to enroll his name among the brightest geniuses of the day.

I scarce know if I may venture to adduce an instance, nearer home, of the most praiseworthy and successful cultivation of useful knowledge, on the part of an individual without education, busily employed in mechanical industry. I have the pleasure to be acquainted in one of the neighboring towns, with a person who was brought up to the trade of a leather dresser, and has all his life worked and still works at that business. He has devoted his leisure hours, and a proportion of his honorable earnings to the cultivation of useful and elegant learning.—Under the same roof which covers his store and workshop, he has the most excellent library of English books, for its size, with which I am acquainted. The books have been selected with a good judgment, which would do credit to the most accomplished scholar, and have been imported from England by himself. What is more important than having the books, the proprietor is well acquainted with their contents. Among them are several volumes of the most costly and magnificient engravings Connected with this library is an exceeding interesting series of paintings in water colors, which a fortunate accident placed in his possession, and several valuable pictures purchased by himself. The whole forms a treasure of taste and knowledge not surpassed, if equalled by any thing of its kind in the country.

I should leave this part of my address too unjustly defective, did I not add, that we possess in our own city, an instance of merit, as eminent as it is unobtrusive, in the person of one who has raised himself, from the humblest walks of life, to the highest scientific reputation. Little perhaps, is it known to the negligent mariner, who resorts to his Practical Navigator, that the calculations with which he finds his longitude in mid-ocean, are many of them, the product of work of one who started at the same low point in life with himself. Still less it is known to him that this is but the commencement of a series of scientific productions which have placed their author upon an equality with the most distinguished philosophers of Europe, and inscribed the name of *Bowditch* with those of Newton and La Place, upon the list of great names to which one is added scarcely in a century.

But why should I dwell on particular instances? Our whole country is a great and striking illustration of what may be done by the force of mind, uneducated, without advantages, but starting up under strong excitement to new and succesful action. The statesmen who conducted the revolution to its honorable issue were called without experience, to the head of affairs. The Generals who commanded our armies were most of them taken, like Cincinnatus from the plough, and the forces which they led, were gathered from the firesides of an orderly and peaceful population. They were arrayed against all the experience, talent and resources of the elder world; and came off victors. They have handed down to us a country, a constitution, and a national career, affording boundless scope to every citizen, and calling every individual to do for himself what our fathers unitedly did for the country. What man can start in life with so few advantages as our country started with, in the race of independence? Over whose private prospects can there have a cloud as dark as that which brooded over the cause of America? Who can have less to discourage, and more to dishearten him, than the sages and chieftains of the revolution? Let him then endeavor to follow in their steps, and according to his means and ability, try to imitate their glorious example: despising difficulties, grasping at opportunities, and steadily pursuing some honest and manly aim. We shall soon see that the obstacles which oppose our progress are but dust before a firm and resolute step, and that the pleasures and benefits of knowledge are within the reach of all who seek it.

EXTRACTS.

In a Comedy the plot turns on Marriage. In Tragedy it turns on Murder. The whole intrigue in the one, and the other, turns on this grand event; Will they marry? Will they not marry? Will they murder? Will they not murder? There will be a marriage; there will be a murder; and this forms the first. There will be no marriage: there will be no murder; and this gives birth to act the second. A new mode of marrying and murdering is prepared for the third act. A new difficulty impedes the marriage or the murder, which the fourth act discusses. But last the marriage or the murder are effected for the benefit of the last act.—*Rosseau.*

To be flattered is grateful, even when we know our praises are not believed by those who pronounce them: for they prove at least our power, and show that our favor is sought, since it is purchased by the means of falsehood.—*Johnson.*

It is a short step from modesty to humility: but a shorter one from vanity to folly, and from weakness to falsehood.—*Lavater.*

Some men use no other means to acquire respect, than by insisting on it; and it sometimes answers his purpose as it does a highwayman in regard to money.—*Shenstone.*

Look out of your door, take notice of the man: see what disquieting view, intriguing and shifting, he is content to go through, merely to be a man of plain dealing: three grains of honesty would save him all the trouble—alas he has them not.—*Sterne.*

Four things are grievously empty—a head without brains, a wit without judgement, a heart without honesty, and purse without money.

A barber in Nantucket heads his advertisement with the annex corrupted couplet from Goldsmith:

"Man wants but little *bread* below,
Nor wants that little *long*."

A schoolmaster in a neigboring town wishing to discover the talents of his scholars for Georgraphy, asked one of the youngest of them what State he lived in? to which the boy replied, "a state of sin and misery."

A PATTERN FOR DUNS.—A tradesman wrote to a customer—"Sir, if you will let me have the amount of my bill, you will *oblige me.* If not, I must *oblige you.*"

Absence of mind.—A well known gentleman of Magdalen College, Cambridge, lately taken his watch from his pocket to time the time he intended to boil an egg for his breakfast, when a friend entering the room found him absorbed in some abstruse calculation, with the egg in his hand, upon which he was intently looking, and the watch supplying the place in the saucepan of the boiling water.

As drunk as David's sow," a common saying, which took its rise from the following circumstance:—One David Floyd, a Welsh man, who kept an ale house at Hereford had a living sow with six legs, which was much resorted to by the curious; he had a wife much addicted to drunkenness, who having one day taking a cup too many turned out the sow, and laid down to sleep herself sober in the sty. A company coming to see the sow, David ushered them to the sty, exclaiming, "there is a sow for you! did you ever see such another?" all the time supposing the sow had really been there; to which some of the company, seeing the state of the woman was in replied "it was the drunkenest sow they had ever beheld." Hence arose the saying, "as drunk as David's sow."

"I am always heavy and stupid when I have a bad cold," said a gentleman, to which Mr. Wilkes replied, "You have been afflicted in the same way these twenty years, to my certain knowledge."

Nil Desperandum.—A counsellor was asked by a judge why he was always employed in knavish causes? "Why your honor," replied he, "I have been so much in the habit of losing good causes, that I thought I had better undertake bad ones.