

GREAT MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA OF THE FRIENDS OF MR. CLAY.

The public meeting held in Independence Square yesterday afternoon must have realized the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the distinguished statesman of Kentucky. The weather was delightful, and thousands upon thousands pressed forward to testify their devotion to the cause, and join in the expression of a preference for one who has so long so ably occupied a conspicuous position in the councils of the nation.

The Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL presided, assisted by a number of gentlemen from the city and county as Vice Presidents. Messrs. Ingersoll, Smith, Joseph Randall, Brewster, and Harper, were the principal speakers.

The stage was ornamented with appropriate banners, and among the dense multitude, amounting, it is variously estimated, to from 6,000 to 10,000 persons, it was gratifying to observe a large portion of the working-men of Philadelphia—old and sterling democrats—together with hundreds of those who have heretofore rallied in the ranks of the National Administration. The meeting throughout was an imposing affair, and calculated still further to animate the opponents of bad government, and stimulate the ardor of every true friend of his country. We subjoin the resolutions.

Resolved, That a moment has arrived when the existence of flagrant and enormous abuses in the Administration of the General Government, and the necessity of immediate and complete reformation of them, are felt and acknowledged throughout the country; when a suffering, oppressed, and indignant People can no longer continue a course of patient endurance, without proving recreant to their sacred duties, and false to their proud and cherished hopes.

Resolved, That the embarrassed and distressed condition of the American People is the consequence of the weak or wicked policy of their rulers, who, from blindness and imbecility, or from less excusable causes, persist in carrying out plans and projects which, as an experiment, were absurd and mischievous, but have become arbitrary and tyrannical, when the experiment has signally failed, and has produced results which are every where disastrous.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every citizen to use all honorable exertions to obtain a restoration of departed credit, the establishment of a sound, equal, and national currency, which has been wickedly abused and shamefully trifled with; the new inspiration of mutual confidence; and the revival of lost commercial and manufacturing prosperity; and that these vital results cannot be produced without a total change in the Executive Department of the nation, and a substitute of talents, patriotism, and integrity, for weakness, selfishness, and corruption.

Resolved, That the eyes of the whole nation are turned, at this eventful crisis, to wards eminent and enlightened statesmen, of approved abilities and sterling virtue, for an available candidate for the Executive chair—one who will inspire confidence of success, and, when successful, will maintain its honor and restore its prosperity; and it is firmly believed, by a candid exercise of impartial judgment, enlightened and guided by genuine patriotism, a union of sentiments and suffrages may be secured which will restore in their utmost brightness palmy days of the Republic.

Resolved, That whilst a Republican spirit, with which we all are animated, and a true and moderate policy, alike suggest respect for what may prove to be the general sentiment of the patriotic opponents of the present Administration, and point out the propriety of a cheerful acquiescence in them, the Whigs of the city and county of Philadelphia entertain an especial and decided preference for one of the distinguished citizens whose names have been connected with the next Presidential election, & a firm belief in his superior availability as a candidate.

Resolved, That these important considerations must of necessity be modified by a comparison of opinions, which can be collected only from the represented interests of every section of the country. That a National Convention, assembled for the purpose, will afford the fairest and best opportunity to determine the interesting question and we earnestly recommend to the Whig members of Congress to designate, during the present session, a time and place for its meeting.

Resolved, That the American People have long regarded with satisfaction and pride the personal and political conduct of HENRY CLAY, and are bound to him by the strongest ties of affection, esteem, respect, and gratitude. They have known him on every occasion of his country's need to put forth his utmost strength in her behalf—to sacrifice all selfish and sordid considerations of the promotion of her interest, happiness and glory; and in her hour of trial and emergency to stand proof against the malice of his enemies. They honor him as a wise and experienced statesman; they confide in him as a consistent and upright politician; they admire him as a zealous patriot; they esteem him as a pure and virtuous citizen; and they love him as a brave, generous, and true-hearted man.

Resolved, That the individuals here assembled are fully impressed with the conviction that HENRY CLAY is eminently gifted

with faculties and imbued with the principles which would make his Administration wise and salutary; that would cause it to rescue the country from impending evils, give permanence to the Constitution of the Government, and happiness to the People; secure order and harmony among vast and diversified interests; promote tranquility and unusual confidence at home, and invite universal respect and applause from the nations of the earth. They therefore recommend, and as far as in them lies, will procure his nomination by a National Convention, as the Whig candidate for President of the U. S.

Resolved, That a Central Committee of Correspondence be appointed to hold such communications with our brother Whigs elsewhere, as may tend to a cordial union and efficient exercise of the various means that may best promote the downfall of despotism, and the re-establishment of liberty and good government.

Resolved, That the especial object of this meeting is to express the sentiments of its assembled numbers on the subjects of national policy and interest. But they cannot separate without manifesting their confidence in the present Executive Government of Pennsylvania, and their belief in the wisdom of vigorous and persevering devotion to the great scheme of interesting improvements and general education which has marked its administration, as well as their adherence of the indissoluble and unshakable alliance of the advocates of State radicalism with the slaves of a national sub-Treasury, and that the disfigurement of the one will be realized in the disappointment and overthrow of the other.

JOSIAH RANDALL, Esq. offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of the Hon. HENRY CLAY, in the different counties throughout the Commonwealth, to hold public meetings, and to adopt such measures as, in their opinion, will best calculated to secure his election to the office of President of the U. S.

On motion of Matthew Carey, Esq. it was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting be inserted in all the Whig papers of the city and county.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Extract from Mr. Bonds Speech.

Mr. B. said he was here tempted to name one or two offices in particular, which seem to have been created for special favorites; one of them under the law authorizing the President to sign laws patents by an agent, instead of doing it as heretofore in person. If he could not find time to do this duty, as Mr. Adams and all his predecessors did, then it would have been better to dispense with the signature altogether, as you have done with that of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The President's name now is not even written by his proxy, as it should be, but is written by some Clerk in the Land Office, and the whole service of the proxy or agent consists in his writing his own name! For this he is paid \$1,500 per annum! The place is held by one of the President's sons, and it is an indirect mode of increasing the President's salary. The compensation is too high, under any circumstances. For a service requiring neither skill nor talent, and employing a very small portion of this young gentleman's time, he receives a higher salary than many of the Generals and other high officers in the several States!

Another office specially created is that of the 'Smithsonian agent,' with a salary of \$3,000 a year and furnishing a convenient abode for a gentleman wishing to visit London. The duties of this place might well have been discharged by ordinary correspondence, but at all events they are such as could justly be required at the hands of our resident Minister at London. It cannot be overlooked, that Richd. R. Ross was Secretary of the Treasury, & received the censure & condemnation of the Retrenchment Committee. And yet Mr. Ross was appointed to the office of the Smithsonian agent. I will leave it for others to apply what the Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchment said at that day, in debate on this floor: "Whenever an office is to be filled by an even a zealous, constant, and faithful friend is compelled to yield to a mushroom apostate that may have been purchased but yesterday."

Let us next compare the Navy Department. Mr. Southard, who was Secretary of the Navy in 1828, employed in his Department seven clerks, besides the chief clerk. The salary of the Secretary, and the compensation of the clerks and messengers, amounted to 17,250, dollars. The Department has been held for many years, and is still managed by Mr. Dickerson, who was a member of the committee, in the Senate, from whom came that famous report on Executive patronage, to which I first referred. He employs eight clerks besides the chief clerk, and his salary, with the compensation of his clerks and messengers, amounts to 18,850.—And, at this very session, demands more clerks, and an increase in the salary of some of those he already has.

The committee censure Mr. Secretary Southard for unnecessary expense in subscription for newspapers for the department. They specify, under this head, \$624 43 for three years. It now appears that Mr. Secretary Dickerson has expended for newspapers and fashionable books and literature of the times, in one year, near \$700, and, including similar expenses of the Navy Board, near \$950.

The committee also condemn the practice of extra clerk hire. We find Mr. Dickerson not only employing three extra clerks, but, what is far more dangerous, paying extra hire to one of the regular clerks in the Department, enjoying at the time a salary of \$1,700, but to whom is paid, for extra services as clerk, the further sum of \$429 67, making his salary \$2,129 67. Is not this a ready mode of providing for a favorite?

The committee also specify the sum of \$466 86, as paid by the Navy Department in three years for printing, and condemn it as extravagant.

The Blue Book of 1837 shows the Navy Department, under the reformer, Mr. Dickerson to have paid \$9,537 23 for printing in two years!

The committee also reported that a "considerable sum, varying from 100 to \$200, was annually expended by the Secretary of the Navy in the purchase of books for his office, most of them having no appropriate relation to the naval service of the country, such as reviews, magazines, and other periodical publications, and the fashionable literature of the day." This usage was of course to be abolished. Has it been? I beg leave to read a few items from Mr. Secretary

Dickerson's contingent expense account for 1837: 24 volume Repository of Patent Inventions, \$8 00; 24 volume Southern Literary Messenger, 5 00; One fourth of Audubon's Birds, 165 00; Audubon's Birds, 55 00; No. 1. Indian Biography, 6 00; North American Review, 5 00; No. 4. Indian Biography, 6 00; One No. of American Secretary, 75

Here is a display of the "fashionable literature" in which Mr. Secretary Dickerson indulges himself and his clerks at the public expense.

I wish the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambreleg,) who aided in concocting the report from which I have just quoted, would inform us "what appropriate relation" the books and reviews just mentioned have to the naval service? But what means the item "one fourth of Audubon's Birds"? Why sir, I understand that neither of the four Secretaries being willing "to take responsibility" has unit they agreed to divide it! The cost to the People is the same. It all comes from the public coffers. And the mode of doing the thing proves that the Secretaries felt that its expediency and propriety were questionable. I have read somewhere, perhaps Sierr's works, an incident which most happily illustrates this transaction. As I recollect the story, Abbess of Andouillet, and Margareta, a novice, made a little journey in a vehicle drawn by mules. As the evening approached, they were deserted by their muletier when ascending a hill. The mules presently became stubborn, and stopped. The travellers were greatly alarmed, and in their dilemma, the novice said there were two certain words which she had been told, would force these animals on the moment they heard them,—but then the words were sinful. The novice was urged and she gently whispered the words "bonger" and "foister." The Abbess, in her distress, turned caustic, and said they were only a venial or slight sin, which might be divided; and by taking half, and leaving the rest, or by taking it all, amicably halving it betwixt yourself and another person, would become diluted into no sin at all! Therefore my dear daughter, continued the Abbess I will say *bon* and thou shalt say *ger*; and thou shalt say *foi* and I will say *ter*. Accordingly the Abbess giving the pitch rode on *bon* Margareta responded *ger*; Margareta continued with *foi* and the Abbess drew out *ter*; but still the mules stood. They do not understand us, cried Margareta; but the devil does, said the Abbess. And I think, Mr. Speaker, that these reforming Secretaries will find that they are understood in their patent mode of reform, and particularly, that the People will not be gulled into the approval of an unauthorized expenditure by dividing its amount among the Departments.

By this time, I think it is apparent that the duty devolves on the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cambreleg) not only to account for his voting against the measure in regard to the compensation of members, but also why it is that a "judicious system of reform" has not been instituted by his friends, the Executive officers themselves, whereby the country might realize what was promised by the gentleman's report—a reduction of one third of the number of clerks in the several Departments, with safety to the public interest.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, May 4. Among the removals the new collector has made in the Custom-house, is one of extraordinary cruelty, that of Mr. Thompson, a gauger, whose father was a Revolutionary soldier, whose brave son, Lt. Col. Thompson, lately fell fighting bravely at Withlacoochee, in Florida. That gallant death of a noble brother, that hereditary nobility in every man of the Revolutionary stock, availed him naught, and his place is filled by Alexander M'ing. J. while the McGubbins, and McKibbins, fresh from Tipperary, the ink on whose naturalization papers is hardly dry, whose allegiance to a monarchy over sea is not yet off, obtain American honors and emoluments! The Thompsons can lay down their lives for their country, but the McGubbins can get more votes in the Sixth Ward!

The proceeding of the Senate upon Mr. Clay's resolution startle men of business here. Our Banks have got disconcerting, and are scared again. But a few more such votes as that, and we shall have another panic. It is idle to say the Government is a friend of a mixed currency, when the Post Office continues its runs upon the Banks, as we hear of a case in Albany.

National Intelligencer.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, May 5. The other day I wrote you the banks were expanding; thus imparting confidence and relief. They have gone back into their shells again, and the money market is "tight." The bankers are scared to death. They are groping their way in the dark, and they see spectres every step they take. Already the Safety Fund country bank notes begin to be discredited at the city banks, thus making our only paper currency the issue of our city banks, and one of them is indeed a very safe people look at with surprise. I feel for the Government, even when resumption takes place, when we get back to 1834, the People will not be satisfied. They want a currency, and they will have it.

U. S. Bank stock has run up to day to 116 1/2. The Globe must see that People do not appreciate the merit of its figures. It is a strange, financiers of the Globe, that "a bankrupt, insolvent institution" can sell stock so much above par?

The Great Western steam ship sails on Monday, 13 o'clock. Her cabin passengers will number 75, it is believed, or more. Governor Marcy was to visit her to day, "in state." What think of that, thou earping Globe? His aids de camp accompanied him? His suite! their ladies! What horrid aristocracy for the Globe! Several steamboats will accompany the Great Western out to sea on Monday, making a aquatic procession of American boats.

New York, May 7. Our Banks announced officially that they resume on the 10th inst. They say, out of doors, they have resumed, and we all talk magnificently on the subject, but there is a good deal of brag about it, and they are as cross as a northwester if asked for considerable sums in specie. What asked the country Banks get here they buy, not liking to ask the Banks for it, and they pay for it in checks on them. As for business, they do little or none. They keep in their shells completely. Thus their resumption profits none but themselves.

The operations in Exchange on London to day for the Great Western have varied from 106 to 108 1/2. U. S. Bank stock is 116. There is nothing remarkable in the money market. Letters of some considerable importance, it is stated, have been received here, relating to some of Mr. Biddle's operations on the London Exchange. When they are made public, if report speaks correctly of them, the ridiculous articles

of the Globe about the insolvency of that institution will, if possible, appear more ridiculous. Crowds are thronging the wharves, and the fleet of steamboats making a part of the escort, to see the Great Western. The number of passengers is full 70. Letters innumerable, almost, seem to have been deposited in the letter bags. The amount of correspondence via this city and Europe is now amazing. The two Governments ought to regulate it by law; but we feel no anxiety about it inasmuch as such a regulation will add to the expense.

The Evening Post has an article, to-day, denouncing the regulation, by Congress, of steamboat machinery, &c. &c. for the protection of life, as monopoly, &c. This is genuine New York Localism. To such a creed as this, after the era of the exclusive metallic currency, the Administration must come.

By the packet-ship, yesterday we have dates two days later. Lord Durham's mission to the Canadas appears to be one of Eastern magnificence. A company is forming in Liverpool to send steam ships over here. In Paris, speculation in the Joint Stock Companies is going on at a great rate. The King of Hanover has forbidden all Hanoverians from studying at Leipzig. The negro apprenticeship in the West Indies seems to be in a fair way to be abolished by England. The cotton market in Liverpool was dropping.

It is not probable that any more specie will come to this country from the Bank of England, after the packets due are in.

This is an anniversary week in New York, and among the Societies there will be a great many "movements, doings, and so on."

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, MAY 8.

ONE MILLION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS in specie left this city this morning in the Philadelphia 6 o'clock boat for Philadelphia, probably to go down the jaws of the Monster.

There is a great deal of fog in our money market here it is yet difficult to see through. My opinion is that the Bank of England has repented of its quarrel with the Penn. U. S. Bank, and ordered a portion of its specie sent here to be sent to Philadelphia. Rumor says that Mr. Jaudon, the agent of the Pennsylvania Bank, (a bank bankrupt! a bank insolvent! vide Globe, passim.) was about to draw from the Bank of England the nice sum of \$16,000,000 in specie, when John Bull's monster concluded it was best to make friends with Brother Jonathan's monster, and thus this specie marches to Philadelphia, with more in its train. This conjecture is confirmed in part, by the following statement in the London Morning Chronicle (received last night) of April 9th:

"It is said that, apprehensive of the consequences of the misunderstanding with the Bank of the United States, the Directors of the Bank of England have absolutely forfeited the policies of insurance upon a very large amount of money. Taken at the lowest calculation, at one per cent we are informed of £15,000!"

The financial policy of this may be seen in the state of the markets of Europe. It has required all the strength of Mr. Biddle to keep up the cotton market in Liverpool, in face of the exportations of specie to America. The first law of such an exportation is, that the products of the country to watch the billion is sent must fall to counteract the effect of the exportation! Mr. Biddle has succeeded tolerably well; but the cotton market is drooping; and if we insist upon pay in gold and silver, cotton, rice, and tobacco, and state stocks, must pay the bill in a depreciation.

Mr. Biddle's head is a great deal longer than many of the men's who, in our city, so often glow him up. He don't want to sacrifice the great staples of the country, or to produce universal pressure and disaster by a precipitancy in specie payments. He don't want to keep gold and silver marching over the ocean and back at every little turn in the tide of the exchanges, or to cart it, specie-circular fashion, over hill and hillock from Pen Yan to Kalamazoo. This seems to me to be what he means by saying "The great prerogative of strength is to do right." However, in all these guesses, I am but groping my way in the fog. Wall street, Chesnut street, and Threadneedle street, (London) are very foggy just now. Chesnut street, however, just now, seems to be winning the day.

For the fete day in the harbor yesterday, upon the departure of the Great Western, I most commend you to the newspapers. It was the greatest day ever seen in this harbor.

The real Locofoco organ in this city (the New Era) denounces the Richmond Enquirer. This is fit for fat, as the Enquirer called that concern here a "rabble rout."

Mr. Thorburn, the florist here, has sent, by the Great Western, a splendid bouquet of flowers to the Queen of England. It is enclosed in a tin case, hermetically sealed, with a plate glass cover. Our Marine Officers, it is said, have agreed to take risks in steam ships for Europe, of the first class, at the same rates they take packet-ships.

Treasury notes below par to day. U. S. Bank stock is 116 1/2. Stocks are a little higher to-day.

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, MAY 9.

Nearly two millions, principally in gold, instead of a million and a half, as I wrote you yesterday, went to Philadelphia yesterday for the monster; giving him now about five millions of the real gold! I rather think he can buy 'the Government' now, out and out, if Mr. Wright's account of the dolorous condition of Uncle Sam's purse is correctly stated, notwithstanding his poverty as figured forth in the Globe. By the way, since Uncle Sam abandoned his good old steady Quaker wife for such a set of mistresses, the poor old fellow yet suffers sad, even with the 10,000,000 of Treasury pap to feed him. Much as the merchants and business men, however, respect the old gentleman, in spite of his derelictions from duty, they do not want to see him have more of these Treasury notes. All practical men here, uninterested by direct influences, deprecate such a currency, and wish no more of it. It is a false way of doing business, they say; and Uncle Sam will in the end, be but the worse off

for such a patching up of his rags and old clothes. He must have a new tailor, they add, a new suit, and quit these Locofoco ideas of divorce; and it is shameful, all cry out, for the old man to come into Wall street shin-plastered all over, when even 'the yellow boys' snicker at him through the brokers' windows. The 'rag barons' here now, with eagle buttons on, and sovereigns and Napoleons on their heads, scorn even to shake hands with the old fellow; whereas, when Mr. Kendall introduced him to them in 1834, they smiled and capered about him like dancing-masters, and could not shake hands often enough in a day.

To-night, a year ago, the Banks of New York resolved it was necessary to suspend specie payments. Their year of grace has ended, and the law compels a resumption to-morrow all over the State.

Steps are being taken in Wall street for an organization of a large Bank under the general banking law. U. S. Bank stock is yet rising. To-day it stands at 116 1/2. There is no change in the money-market. The Banks do little or nothing.

The weather here is cold, the prevailing winds from the east, and the season backward.

We have now, via Stonington, by 6 o'clock A. M. the Boston evening papers of the evening preceding. This is speed.

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, MAY 10.

The question in the money market is contraction or expansion of the currency. The large capitalists, the fund, and the old school, generally speaking, are for keeping the currency contracted as it is. The business men in action, the merchants, the enterprising, demand expansion. This is the question now in the money market. Mr. Gallatin leads the old school, and the new school is a large one, but with no prominent leader. This question unites itself with the question of bank balances too. The old school insist upon the gold and silver balance every day or so; and the new, upon balances on interest, short credit, accommodation, &c. Mr. Gallatin is right when he looks to the tendency of State Banks, unchecked by a great regulator, to 'run riot' within the currency; but all wrong at this moment, when resumption, to be useful, demands expansion, which alone can revive business, and recreate confidence.

Stocks to-day are firmer, and sales are larger—without much variation in prices. The banks are drawn upon a little for specie—but the importations from Europe give us abundance of it. The demand is only for the ordinary chancery of business. Every ward in the City of Troy (N. Y.) has gone for the Whigs, the Whig majority being 759. Mans taked again for the administration. Catskill gives 100 Whig majority. Erastus Root is elected President of the Board of Trustees in Delhi, New York, I say again is not going back. Her step is the whig step yet, and her march is onward.

Facts for the People—Who can wonder that the 'Globe' is ready to defend any and every act of the administration, when it is a fact that it has received, from the Executive Departments, alone, for printing, from 1832 to 1837, inclusive, the enormous sum of 172,099 85 cents? And that as the 'rewarded' party printer to Congress, in the two years which it held that office, it received in addition \$105,519 52—upwards of \$218,000 in six years? Surely a fact like this speaks trumpet-tongued in favor of a 'divorce' of the Government from the Press, as vastly more important than the Bank divorce of which corrupt stupidity is the loud-mouthed champion. A bribed press is the most dangerous of all instruments in the hand of a corrupt administration. F. P. Blair, with the loss of all this patronage held in terror over his head, has no freedom of opinion. He is bound, hand and foot, the mental of the party that pays him so lavishly, and compelled to obey his masters. Can statements of fact from such a source, be relied on? Or are his bought arguments worth the paper on which they are printed?—Virginia.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS.

The Washington Chronicle, which seems to be making preparation to take the place of the Globe, calls loudly upon Congress to come to the aid of the Treasury, which it seems, is almost bankrupt, in despite of its heavy issues of irredeemable continental paper. The Chronicle says, 'it cannot be disguised, that the condition of the Treasury is such, that unless something is speedily done, the government will be compelled to stop payment!' Indeed! Here is a confession for you. The Government stop payment! Why then, we suppose the Experiment has failed, and we must re-organize our institutions! If the stoppage of the Banks calls for their destruction, and the re-organization of our fiscal system, the stoppage of the Government, by analogy, demands the same radical remedy! The Globe, Enquirer, &c. too, have been endeavoring to prove that Nick Biddle is nearly bankrupt—but here is a candid confession, from the Government's new ally, that Government is entirely so. If Biddle, then, be adjudged 'worthy of death,' upon mere suspicion of bankruptcy, what will be done with the Government, upon its confession of guilt? Lynchburg Virginia.

The result of the recent elections is said to have produced wonderful effects in Washington; one of the most singular of which is the thousand and one virtues, hitherto unknown, which it has imparted to Henry Clay. Many of the office-holders,—the waters upon Providence,—it is added, actually admit that he would make a very good President. These acute gentlemen see which way the wind sets, and begin to trim their sails to the breeze!—15.

It is said, by the many of the Southern members of Congress at the time of the Duel affair, and the Globe newspaper, too coarse and too vulgar. Other rumors speak of an administration paper, and a discreet editor to take the editor of the Globe, who is now as much as twelve months ago to be thought we are really when we open the Globe thorough revolution months has wrought its merits.—(ere yet the the Enquirer might say that we should have his control, unless should effect as great a principles and habits, Mr. Callahan has done which, by the way, we prehension.—15.

A TIGER.

All the world knows time, tamed tigers, and made them obedient to and of his lyre. This is for who can withstand sounds? Last summer mire here a circumstance there still exists a power beats, and makes them tender. Adventur, who the continent, came to the aid; and we found the advances in the education the celebrated Martin, more than play and small byreux. His ways asserted that, with those beasts, and able of any training; only take pains with ordinary capacity, and they are not likely to go.

This is far from being on the Pestalozzi method. You should not in the cage of the great commanding assurance with the formidable way the meat thrown so much as to touch the ferocious animal was jaws to their full extent his head between them, fired a pistol close to the slightest, even involuntarily the least movement of him a wound at least, this kind from happiness could not help noticing took to keep his teeth his master. The same ed with the tiger, a power sure. He did not know him; but would not let of his fore legs and man on the hind leg just to

This tiger was extremely attitudes, passions, and lady of this city took a of him from nature. ing, when there are few self before the cage of his eyes upon his face, ed a fine attitude or plain down and curled allowed him to rest, and and lean him to the angry at this distance in gentle, and when herself with her paw would rise, walk about, his paws between them them out to her; he down, playing and talking as accustomed to do, and to him. Such an instance between them that Adm damoiselle M. might, eage, for he was not in ten days she had on positions. Having collected her drawings, on her gloves, and washed the animal. Advice, she remember been said to Hassan looked at the door, and then lay down would not before him; he was really gallant, about M. had been used to licked himself, walked and round, presently in various attitudes, he wooed himself about him, and last raised himself impatiently at the tie of the keeper, and him. Hassan began his frightful manner, and his keepers, and when cage in the evening, and novices with him. usual, and contemptuous touched.

On the following there were the same pions of hope and agitation so long as he likely to come, whose face, and whose impression on his uper towards he became a that Adventur began therefore upon M. the state of the case, Hassan, to see if he What female would such an application, and no sooner and Hassan was totally of port of the brute, a most extraordinary; he, meately, and laid ing his eyes steadily then went through tions, and did every in his notice, and in After staying a quarter again; it was not her depart, but he in the sequel M. g together, his rage was manner I once saw the most savage boldness of a pet cat I verily believe him through