House and Senate, to any responsibility. Mr Adams had, in fact, no power, and expended $12,000.000 Mr Van Buren has all the power, and expends $38,000,000. Mr Adams was expelled for his profligate waste of the public money; and Mr Van Buren is described by the same men who effected the overthrow of Mr Adams on false pretences, as the head of the most simple, economical, frugal, democratic, inexpensive Administration that ever presided over the Republic. So much for the patriots who strain at a gnat and swallow a camel! So much for the justice that patronizes sheep stealing in Peter, but hangs Paul for looking over the fence."

A letter, from Philadelphia to the Baltimore Patriot, contains the following significant item:

"There is one fact which has come to my knowledge that will have an important influence in determining the result of the contest. You are aware that the American Sentinel, though a strong Anti-Sub-Treasury paper, has been a powerful advocate of the pretensions of Mr Porter, the Sub Treasury candidate for Governor. Mr Senator Rives of Virginia, has recently written a letter to a gentleman who stands among the highest of those whose views, wishes and determinations the American Sentinel professes to represent and who is known as a firm and devoted adherent of the Administration, except on the question of the Sub-Treasury. In this letter, the distinguished Senator earnestly remonstrates against any Conservative giving his support to Mr Porter. The election of Porter, he very properly says, will be regarded as a triumph of the Sub-Treasury party. The question is between Sub-Treasury and Anti-Sub-Treasury, and there is nothing left for the Democratic Conservatives of Pennsylvania but to unite with those who think and act with them on this great question, and to aid in defeating the Sub Treasury candidate. This is the substance of the honorable Senator's remarks. The gentleman to whom the letter was addressed, declines to have it published; but it has become known, and is already having a beneficial effect."

This may be all true to the letter; but in consequence of the indirect method of its reaching the public, it will scarcely satisfy those who choose to regard Mr Rives' position as one of doubt. It is not for us to advise Mr R. of his duties to himself, or to the public, under existing circumstances. His situation, as a public man, is one of some delicacy. He sees that his party devotion is suspected by those with whom he once acted—that he is denounced most bitterly by the leaders of the 'Benton faction' out of the State, and will be by those in the State, as soon as it can be done with impunity; he knows he is catechised by their tools with the view of extorting answers which may be used to his detriment, or, if he fails to answer, of construing his silence into evidence of guilt, or of timidity and shuffling.

Such, in a few words, appear to be his relations towards the dominant party. In reference to the Whig party, until within the last year, he was an open and undisguised opponent. That the treatment he has received at the hands of his old cronies, and may expect to receive, has made him entertain kindlier feelings towards the Whigs, is possible, and even probable. And if the reports which we hear of the speeches he has made, and the letters he has written, be true, he is very few removes from a Whig.—But we attach no great consequence to these rumors, and until we receive some better assurance to the contrary, we must of course continue to regard him as substantially the same we have ever done. If he does not choose to respond to the interrogatories of the Enquirer and its correspondents, "come out boldly" and define his position, he may expect to excite the suspicions and incur the hostility of one party, while he fails to gain the confidence of the other. It is for himself to say whether or not he will occupy this "position" While the Loco Focos threaten him for maintaining, the Whigs, from self-respect, will not entreat him to abandon it. These latter have a plain path to pursue. They are laboring to reform the abuses of the Government, and to eject from the helm of affairs corrupt and embezzle ministers; and without condescending to solicit or to bargain for aid from any, will cheerfully receive the assistance of all to promote their patriotic ends. By this high and honorable course, they have already obtained the confidence of a majority of the people, and by persisting in it, they will retain that confidence.

Richmond Whig.

Developements.—We copy from a New York paper an account of judicial proceedings recently had in that State, developing some of the machinations of the Albany Regency party. Many of the people of Virginia are hard of belief as to the systematic and mercenary profligacy of the party in New York, of which Mr Van Buren is the acknowledged leader and brightest ornament. They have, in times past, been inclined to regard the accounts they received of the debasing prostitution, and selfish intrigues, and political bargains and sales by the Regency party, as fables, concocted by their political opponents for party effect. But the rogues have fallen out among themselves now, and are showing to the world that half has not been told of them.

The patriot will derive but little pleasure from the perusal of these proceedings, when he reflects that perhaps the destinies of the great Commonwealth of New York are in the hands of such men as Mack & Co., who make a trade of politics, and practice upon the principle that the offices of the people are the spoils of partizans.—*Richmond Whig.*

MR. JEFFERSON'S' *Circular.*

Extract from Mr. Jefferson's Circular, addressed to Office-holders under himself.

"The President of the United States has seen with dissatisfaction, officers of the General Government, taking, on various occasions, active parts in the elections of public functionaries whether of the General or State Government. Freedom of election being essential to the mutual independence of Government, and of the different branches of the same Government, so vitally cherished by most of our constitutions, it is deemed improper for officers depending on the Executive of the Union, to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right. It is expected that no officer will attempt to influence the votes of other men, nor take any part in the business of electioneering—that being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution and his duties."

GEN. JACKSON'S *Inaugural Address.*

'The recent demonstrations of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform—which will require particularly the correction of those ABUSES THAT HAVE BROUGHT THE PATRONAGE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INTO CONFLICT WITH THE FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS."

ATTORNEY GENERAL GRUNDY'S

Speech in 1828.

"When I see an office holder interfering in elections, it occurs to me that he is thinking of his salary and his bread, and is therefore AN UNFIT ADVISER OF THE PEOPLE."

SENATOR BUCHANAN'S *Speech in* 1828.

"When a man is once appointed to office, all the selfish passions of his nature are enlisted for the purpose of retaining it. The office holders are the ENLISTED SOLDIERS of that administration by which they are sustained. Their comfortable existence often depends upon the re-election of their patron. Nor does disappointment long rankle in the hearts of the disappointed. Hope is still left to them; and bearing disappointment with patience, they know, will present a new claim to office at a future time."

Madisonian.

From the New York Star.

WHAT ARE WE COMING TO.

The open and unscrupulous use of money, public or private, no matter which, that is brought to bear on State elections by the present administration, is the most alarming circumstance yet detailed of the horrid corruption now prevailing. It is stated in the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, that sixteen persons have paid in four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, to aid the Administration in *buying up votes.* It is also stated in the Maine papers, that TWENTY TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS have been sent there from Baltimore, and that ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS have been offered for a single vote, and that runners are spread all over the State. We can readily believe that great suffering and poverty prevail throughout the land, produced by the acts of this very administration, but to take advantage of that poverty by offering a bribe in money to sell votes, is at once bartering away the liberties of the country, and calls for a rally of every honest man in the land to prevent our being sold outright This administration stops at nothing foul and corrupt to carry its plans. In detroit, a UNION CLUB has been formed of Government *office holders,* who hold their meetings in secret. A similar club has been formed in almost every city in the union, each making up in its own purse for purchasing votes and throwing in aid on weak points—the whole is in correspondence with the Central Club at Washington.

The following is from the Detroit Advertiser.—

The 'Union Club' is but a branch of the Great Central Inquisition established at Washington, and but one of the affiliated Juntos that are scattered throughout the nation. So adroitly and harmoniously is the whole managed by the ARCH MOVER, that the cord once touched by him vibrates electrically in every city, town and village to which it extends.—The decrees of the party are thus promulgated with secrecy, rapidity and certainty; the will of the great magician is at once made known and obeyed; the whole moneyed and political power of the Administration through this terrific engine, will be brought to bear upon the popular voice until the press shall be silenced, freedom of opinion destroyed, republican liberty a thing that was, and the people of Michigan prostrate in the dust.

Who are the men that would thus trample upon our rights and sacrifice them to a political fiend? Who are the men who have organized themselves into a secret band, who gather at the midnight hour, who prate of liberty in the streets but forged the chains of despotism in secrecy—who are the MEN? THE OFFICERS OF OUR GOVERNMENT, and those whom they have seduced into their designs. These are the men who conspire against your liberties. These are the men who plot your ruin while they kiss you in pretended friendship. Democrats they are by PROFESSION; they are tories, agrarians, levellers, jacobins, demagogues in PRACTICE and TYRANTS IN HEART.

What is their object? To sustain themselves and the party in this State and to continue Martin Van Buren in power. To sell Michigan to that arch apostate from democracy, perpetuate the reign of terror, subvert our democratic and time honored institutions, and fasten upon us an executive despotism more intolerable than that which wrings with anguish the soul of a Russian ser for excoriates the mangled remains of a Turkish slave. Away with such men.—Down with their infernal machines. No more of their PROFESSIONS. They have flattered us long enough. LET US NOT BE BETRAYED.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

Mr. ELMORE, M. C. from South Carolina in his Letter published in the Columbia Telescope, is all wrong in some things concerning political Abolition in the North. In New York, the Regency of this State is courting Abolition votes in every possible form, and, where it cannot woo them, it wheedles them into driving out the Whig candidates to such bold expressions of opinion as will drive from them all Abolition votes. Mr. BIRNEY has come out in a most strenuous attack upon Mr. CLAY. Mr GERRITT SMITH is coaxed and tickled by the Regency leaders at Albany in every variety of form. The leading Administration paper in Boston is an Abolition paper—the Boston Advocate, I mean Mr STANTON, an Abolition lecturer, in this city, the other night, rejoiced that ALBERT SMITH, the Administration candidate in the Cumberland Congressional district, was elected, because Mr. WHITMAN (Whig) would not come out for the Abolitionists. He said he had a letter from the Abolitionists there who refused to vote for Whitman on the account. Five majority, you will remember, determined that election.

If Mr Elmore will direct his attention to New York city, he will learn much of the movements and springs of Northern Abolitionism. The merchants here, one and all, I may say, repel that party, and all its propositions There is not a Whig newspaper in the city which does not reject it, unless it be the New York American. But the Evening Post the most influential Administration paper here, the organ of the Custom-house and the Post Office, the journal in which Mr. Van Buren publishes all his official acts 'by authority,' is conducted by an editor whose views correspond with the Abolitionists And then what is this "largest liberty" of all Northern Locofocos but *Abolution?*

And what is Fanny Wright's and Mackenzie's *liberty* and *equality* but liberty & equality for all races, colors and creeds? And what security has Mr. Elmore, in his alliance with a party, the main principles of action with which is *revolutionnry reform*—whose cry is '*down,*' 'DOWN,' 'DOWN,'—who preach the breaking of corporate contracts, and the repeal not only of charters, but even of Constitutions of Government, that militate with their mighty will! When Mr. Elmore throws himself into the arms of the Slam-Bang crew here, the Esquirols, the Messeroles, and the Rigmaroles of American Robespierrean Jacobinism—men from the very breath of O'Connell, reeking yet with his intoxicating eloquence—is he as safe where he was? The Locofocos of all Christendom last autumn rushed into Tammany Hall when Mr. Van Buren took up the doctrines of their Skidmores and their Fanny Wrights, and Mr. Elmore looks to such a party as the conservative party of Southern institutions, when we of the North cannot even keep them out of our flour stores by day! Oh, Bah! Bah! Bah!

☞ The Fredericksburg Arena, we think right, in regretting that Mr. Stevenson should have felt called upon to notice what Mr. O'Connell uttered respecting him in his mad and fanatic public harangue. The style of abuse which that individual has heaped upon this country and its Great Father, has placed him and his utterings beneath the notice of an American. Besides he repudiates the laws which regulate gentlemanly intercourse; and has declared himself irresponsible according to them for any insult or offence he may choose to give; and satisfaction could not therefore be expected from him, in an effort to obtain it by correspondence or otherwise, having reference to those laws. Under the code in question, Mr. Stevenson was obliged to consider the reply to his note satisfactory; but that reply was coming from the agitator, mere equivocation. Upon the whole, Mr Stevenson has gained little credit where there was none to be gained; and we regret, with the Arena, that he considered himself bound in any manner to open the correspondence he did.

With regard to the letter of Gen. Hamilton to the Editor of the Enquirer on this matter, we also agree heartily with the Arena, that "there is not a sentence in the letter which bears internal evidence of its authorship, or quadrates with the estimate entertained of the lofty and chivalric character of Gen. Hamilton, whom we were accustomed to regard as the imperson ation of the *beau ideal* of the gentleman, in the widest sense of that oft misapplied word." We would be heartily rejoiced to hear that it was a forgery, and that the Editor of the Enquirer had been deceived. But there is little doubt of its genuineness, we believe; and while we regret that Gen. H should have so far compromitted his dignity, we must look upon the letter as an off-hand effusion, while his mind was indignant and excited, and not the deed of his calm moments; when reason and propriety held their wonted sway.

Richmond Compiler.

Having frequently heard disputed the course of Mason and Dixon's line, which has been so much alluded to, in debate and conversation, we subjoin the following explanation, from the Salem Gazette.

MASON'S AND DIXON'S LINE.

Whenever the rights, interests, or duties of the Northern and Southern States, respectively are in question, reference is commonly made to "Mason's and Dixon's Line. This boundary is so termed from the names of Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon—of the two gentlemen who were appointed to run unfinished lines in 1761, between Pennsylvania and Maryland, on the territories subjected to the heirs of Penn and Lord Baltimore. A temporary line had been run in 1739, but had not given satisfaction to the disputing parties, although it resulted from an agreement in 1739, between themselves. A decree had been made in 1618, by King James, delineating the boundaries between the land given by charter to the first Lord Baltimore, and those adjudged to his majesty (afterwards to Wm Penn) which divided the tract of land between Delaware Bay and the Eastern sea on one side, and the Chesapeake Bay on the other, by a line equally intersecting it, drawn from Cape Henlopen, to the 4th degree of north latitude. A decree in chancery rendered the King's decree imperative. But the situation of Henlopen became long a subject of serious protracted, and expensive litigation, particularly after the death of Penn, in 1718, and of Lord Baltimore in 1714; till John and Richard and Thomas Penn, (who had become the sole proprietors of the American possessions of their father William) and Cecilius Lord Baltimore, grandson of Charles, and great grandson of Cecilius, the original Patentee entered into an agreement on the 10th of May, 1722. To this agreement a chart was appended, which ascertained the site of Cape Henlopen, and delineated a division by an East and West line running westward from that Cape, to the exact middle of the peninsula. Lord Baltimore became dissatisfied with this agreement and he endeavored to invalidate it. Chancery suits, kingly decrees, and proprietary arrangements followed, which eventually produced the appointment of commissioners to run the temporary line. This was effected in 1739. But the cause in chancery being decided in 1759, new commissioners were appointed, who could not, however, agree, and the question remained open till 1761, when the line was run by Messrs. Mason and Dixon.

NEW AND IMPORTATT INVENTION.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer states that Mr. Asahel Collins, of Ulster Village, N York, has made what is likely to prove a valuable improvement in the mode of supplying air to the fires of forges and furnaces of various descriptions, by which a great saving will be effected in the quantity of fuel necessary to generate a given degree of heat. A fan-wheel, or other blowing apparatus, is to be placed within the flue of the furnace, and put into action so as to exhaust the air from the fire chamber, and the air thus drawn through the fire is to be conducted through a tube in its highly heated state, into the ashpit, under the gratebars, which, as well as the furnace, is to be made air-tight. Such a portion of fresh air as might be found necessary to the purpose of keeping up the combustion is to be admitted through proper openings. From a number of experiments, fairly tried, the plan seems likely to exceed in utility the anticipation of the inventor. Mr Collins has made application for a patent for his invention but has delayed having it completed, as he expects to make further improvements by which the apparatus will be rendered still more efficient.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, OCT. 1

The Detroit and Michigan Locofocos chime in with the New York Emancipator in attacking Mr CLAY for his course upon the Missouri question, and upon the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Between the Nullifiers of South Carolina and the Locofoco Abolitionists of the North, Mr. CLAY has a hard time of it. When extremes thus hit a man, it is a pretty good sign that he is about right.

FANNY WRIGHT is going on with her Sunday night Locofoco lectures. She drew a large crowd last night, and there were some signs of a riot.

It is stated in the Montreal papers that the despatches from Lord GLENELG, received by the last packets from England, were addressed to Lord DURHAM, *or the person administering the Government* & that Sir JOHN COLBOURNE will be appointed Governor in Chief on the departure of Lord DURHAM—the last is probably nothing more than a rumor.

A strong feeling of indignation at the conduct of the British Ministry towards Lord DURHAM appears to prevail throughout the Provinces Lord BROUGHAM was burnt in effigy at Quebec on the receipt of the news, and preparations were making to confer the same honor on Lord Melbourne. Symptoms of uneasiness begin to be perceived in various parts of the Provinces, and it is said the *habitans* are recently providing themselves with arms. The authorities apprehensive of some trouble, and have already despatched reinforcements of troops to some of the districts which are supposed to be most disaffecting. A Hamilton (U. C.) paper states that Mr J. G. Parker is soon to be liberated.

There is no change in the grain market to day. The transactions will be small till after the arrival of the Royal William.

The city has been unusually healthy the last week, the whole number of deaths being only 150.

The PRESIDENT returned to the Seat of Government yesterday, from his visit to the Virginia Springs, we are glad to learn, in excellent health.—*Nat. Int.*

☞ The North Carolina *Funeral Feast* came off, as proposed, at Yanceyville, on the 23th ult. Senator Brown and the 'dapper' little Bynum, 'delivered speeches,' in commemoration of the late signal defeat of their party, and 'an eloquent and interesting letter from Mr Calhoun,' the new Nullifying ally of the authors of the Proclamation and Bloody Bill, was read, condoling, we presume, with the mourning assemblage upon the sad occasion of their convocation!

Lynchburg Virginian.

☞ The Albany Argus asserts that Young Van Buren is altogether innocent of the arrest of J. Watson Webb, in England—that he had nothing whatever to do with the affair, except to testify the signature of Judge Lansing, of New York, before whom the necessary affidavits had been made in New York by the holders of Mr Webb's note previous to its transmission to England. The Argus adds, that the management of the affair was entrusted to an English attorney, (Mr. H. Lloyed,) who states that he addressed Mr Webb a private note, advising him of the demands sent to him, and expressing a readiness to place the matter upon the most favorable footing, and he only held him to bail in Bristol because he could not find him in London.

Lynchburg Virginian.

☞ It is now stated, with great positiveness, that Thomas Hart Benton is the author of the *editorial* articles in the Globe, assailing the officers of the Navy.—*Ib.*

☞ Gov. Bagby, of Alabama, in a recent Address before the Temperance Society of Tuscaloosa, gave, a striking illustration of the connection between intemperance and crime. He stated, that, in the course of his professional career at the bar, (and he is a distinguished criminal lawyer,) he had been employed in some 50 or 60 capital cases, every one of which as well as he then recollected, was connected with intemperance!—*Ib.*

OUR COUNTRY.—BY JUDGE STORY.

When we recollect what has been, what is, how is it possible not to feel a profound sense of the responsibilities of this republic to all future ages!—What vast motives press upon us for lofty effort!—What brilliant prospects invite our enthusiasm!—What solemn warnings at once demand our vigilance and moderate our confidence!

The old world has already revealed to us, in its unsealed books, the beginning and end of all its marvellous struggles in the cause of liberty. Greece! lovely Greece! the land of scholars and the nurse of arms, where sister republics, in fair procession, chattered the praise of liberty and the good—where is she? Her arts are no more. The last sad relics of her temples are but the barracks of a lothless soldiery; the fragments of her columns and palaces are in the dust, yet beautiful in ruins! She fell not when the mighty were upon her. Her sons were united at Thermopylæ and Marathon, and the tide of her triumph rolled back upon the Hellespont. She fell not by the hands of her own people. The man of Macedonia did not the work of destruction. It was already done by her own corruptions, banishments, and dissentions.

Rome! republican Rome! whose eagles glanced in the rising sun—where and what is she? The eternal city yet remains proud even in her desolation, noble in decline, venerable in the majesty of religion, and calm in the composure of death. The malarin has but travelled in the parts won by the destroyer.—More than eighteen centuries have mourned over the loss of the empire. A moral disease was upon her before Cæsar passed the Rubicon, and Brutus did not restore her health by the deep probings of the Senate Chamber. The Goths and Vandals, and Huns, the swarms of the North, completed only what was begun at home. Romans betrayed Rome. The legions were brought and sold, but the people paid the tribute money.

And where are the Republics of modern times which clustered around immortal Italy? Venice and Greece exist but in name The Alps, indeed, look down upon the brave and peaceful Swiss, in their native fastnesses; but the guaranty of their freedom is their weakness, and not their strength. The mountains are not easily retained. When the invader comes, he moves like an avalanche, carrying destruction in his path. The peasantry sink before him. The country, too, is too poor for plunder, and too rough for valuable conquest. Nature presents her eternal barrier on every side, to check the wantonness of ambition. And Switzerland remains, with her simple institutions, a military road to climates scarcely worth a permanent possession, and protected by the jealousy of her neighbours.

We stand the latest, and, if we fail, probably the last examble of self-government by the People. We have begun under circumstances of the most auspicious nature. We are in the vigor of youth. Our growth has never been checked by the oppression of tyranny. Our constituents have never been enfeebled by the vices or luxuries of the world.

Such as we are, we have been from the beginning; simple, hardy, intelligent, accustomed to self governmen and self-respect. The Atlantic rolls between us and a formidable foe. Within our own territory stretching through many degrees of latitude, we have the choice of many products, and many means of independence. The Goverment is mild—the press free. Religion is free. Knowledge reaches, or may reach every home. What fairer prospects of success could be presented? What more necessary than for the people to preserve what they themselves have created?

Already has the age caught the spirit of our institutions. It has ascended the Andes, & snuffed the breezes of oceans. It has infused itself in the life blood of Europe, and warmed the sunny plains of France, and the low lands of Holland. It has touched the philosophy of Germany & the North, and, moving onward to the South, has opened to Greece the lesson of better days

Can it be that America, under such circumstances, can betray herself?—That she is to be added to the catalogue of republics the inscription upon whose ruin is, "they were, but they are not?" Forbid it, my countrymen. Forbid it, Heaven.

I call upon you FATHERS, by the shades of your ancestors, by the dear ashes that repose in this precius soil, by all you hope to be, resist every project of disunion; resist every attempt to fetter your conscience, smother your public schools, or extinguish your system of public instruction.

I call upon you, MOTHERS, by that which never fails in woman, the love of your offspring, to teach them, as they climb your knees to lean on your bosom, the blessing of liberty. Swear them at the altar, as with their baptismal vows, to be true to their country, and never forsake her.

I call upon you, young men, to remember whose sons you are, whose blood flows in your veins. Life can never be too short which brings nothing but disgrace and oppression. Death never come too soon, if necessary, in defence of the liberties of our country.

We call the following from the pages of Mr. SLICER's pamphlet on Duelling.

'From the time at which Francis the I, of France, gave the lie to the Emporor Charles the V, and offered to maintain it by a duel, the practice with this high sanction spread alarmingly, especially among the nobles, and military men, when either the lie or other opprobious language was given; which barbarous fashion became the cause of many wounds and murders, and of much public and private mischief—*so potent for evil, is the bad example of men in high places.* The practice obtained in England, also, to so great an extent, that in the single reign of George the III, it was estimated that there were three hundred and forty four persons engaged in duels, sixy nine of whom were killed, and ninety six wounded. Many of those combats took place from slight, and all of them from insufficient reasons. And from a petition sent to the British Parliament by Mr. Joseph Hamilton, it appears, that such is the tenderness of the sensibilities of British gentlemen of honor, that Col. Montgomery was shot in a duel *about a dog;* Capt. Ramsey in one about a servant; Mr Fetherston in one about a recruit; and Sterne's father in one about *a goose.* Gen. Barry was challenged by Capt. Smith for declining a glass of wine with him at dinner, in a steamboat, and another was compelled to fight about a *pinch of snuff*; a pretty fair specimen (by the way) of the causes which most commonly lead to duels; among such, in all countries, a theatre, a horse race, a bet, a game of hazard, a lewd woman, or some other nuisance to society, is commonly at the bottom of such affairs of honor.

LOOK OUT HOW YOU KISS A COXSACKIE GIRL.

A few days since one of the morning boats from Albany met with an accident to some part of the machinery soon after starting, which obliged her to stop at Coxsackie to repair. Several passengers went ashore and took a stroll along the town; and one of them a very respectable lawyer of this city, dropped into a school house, at which a number of scholars remained—it being noon and the teacher absent at dinner. The lawyer examined the writing books of several of the scholars present, who were principally little girls, and complimented their improvement; and actuated by a strong attachment to little children, he kissed several of them.—They all took the gentleman's tokens of fondness in good part except one, who, as she had entered her teens & entertained rather more coy notions than her fellows took the gentleman's freedom in dudgeon, and running home, communicated the offence upon her delicacy to her father. The parent readily sympathised with his indignant daughter, and proceeding at once to a justice of the peace, got out a warrant for the arrest of the gentleman for his assault upon the lips of the girl; and a constable of the town was sent for, who soon had the unlucky offender in propria persona before the magistrate, who upon a hearing of the case fined the aggressor 50 dollars for his unintentional offence. The gentleman had no other resort than to pay the fine, and profit by his experience the next time chance may throw him among a group of Coxsacksie school girls at dinner time.

N. Y. Sun.

THE FRENCHMAN AND THE BANK

Vat you say sare? Vill you read sare? Is dis not one ten dollar yours, sare? Vill you not pay de l'argent, sare—de silvare, de gold de coppare?

"We have suspended, sir and do not redeem our notes in coin."

'Suspende? what, what—hang by de neck like one damn thieving dog? O no, sare, you no deceive me, sare, by Gar, I vill shoot mit de pistele, de gun, de cannon, sare—eh? Vill you no pay de l,argent?'

'No, Mr: Trompe, we cannot redeem the note now, but will when the other banks pay theirs.'

'Ven de other banque pay deir, sare? By Gar, de oder banque say de same, sare? Ven you pay yours, sare? Mon Dieu—Mon Dieu de la monie, de silvare, gold, coppare, l'argent, sare. I vill be revenge, sare. Look eere—I tare de damn billet note in little piece—I spit on him—I chew him—you lose your damn note, sare—I am revenge—I am revenge, I am by Gar, revenge.'

So saying, the little Frenchman walked out of the Bank with the imperial air of a Napoleon.

Steubenville Union.

We noticed [illegible] of some importance [illegible] superior Court [illegible] Rockbridge, at its entering of a rule in order to obtain jurisdiction was [illegible] ing report of the Lexington Gazette were Borden [illegible]

Borden exa[illegible] Hugh Moore, [illegible] for the sum of fifty cents. In 1837, Hugh Moore, placed in constable for [illegible] time the constable credit on the [illegible] order to bring it a single justice [illegible] in the words and cash on the [illegible] dollars and fifty [illegible] moos was issued judgment rendered and 26 dollars [illegible] upon the petition setting forth the [illegible] the sum of 23 dollars credit was endorsed the design to oust [illegible] jurisdiction, a warrant was warded by Judge [illegible]

The facts as above [illegible] bition having been [illegible] the cause argued [illegible] for the plaintiff [illegible] for the defendant [illegible] Judge granting the [illegible] trate who rendered [illegible] had no jurisdiction [illegible] ground that Plaintiff [illegible] to enter a voluntary [illegible] of giving the [illegible] jurisdiction.

In the course of [illegible] tice common in [illegible] to and discussed [illegible] tors in cutting up [illegible] lars, so as to give [illegible] jurisdiction to a [illegible] question Judge [illegible] opinion declared the [illegible] lawful.

BRIDGET'S [illegible] TERVIEW WI[illegible]

'Well Bridget [illegible] get along with the [illegible] til him—and what [illegible]

Bridget,—I'[illegible] til him, that's all—[illegible] docthur dear, it's me [illegible] and I've a mind [illegible] plaze ye.' 'Do [illegible] murther, can ye [illegible] way down here [illegible] 'Sure have I slept [illegible] Hav'n't I tried all [illegible] divil? Didn't [illegible] in me mouth, though [illegible] to be drinking the [illegible] or by accident [illegible] ments in a hurry [illegible] mind as Barney [illegible] forks from the [illegible]

'Be aisy, doctor [illegible] you'll not be in [illegible] comes, I'm thinkin' [illegible] 'and yer no ready [illegible]

'Indade docthur [illegible] wid this ould tooth [illegible] ve may jist prepare [illegible] ing at a christian [illegible] her neck off first [illegible] variance afterwards [illegible] ers, but mind ye [illegible] may aisily see it by [illegible] says he, 'I'll get [illegible] he jams a small [illegible] mouth and cut [illegible] but cold mate [illegible] Docthur, thunder [illegible] was full of blood [illegible] ther? D'ye want [illegible] living creathur, [illegible] says he; jamming [illegible] intil my jaw, and [illegible] me.'

I sat still beneath [illegible] me down with his [illegible] iron in my leg. [illegible] wring, hard enough [illegible] dry as gunpowder [illegible] judgment was come [illegible] red fire o' the pit [illegible] shoulders, and [illegible] strous bloody in the [illegible] 'Is that the head [illegible] it's only yer tooth [illegible] it is,' said I, as my [illegible] face on through [illegible] been hauled out [illegible] half to pay for the [illegible] be enough for a poor [illegible] just ax him the price [illegible] much may ye ax [illegible] cints, says he. [illegible] not been submitted [illegible] a tooth for fifty cents [illegible] pulling is not so easy [illegible] till ye, docthur?'—

FROM

From the Saran[illegible]

By the steamboat [illegible] from Garey's Ferry [illegible] following interesting [illegible] attentive correspondent [illegible]

FORT [illegible]

Dear Sir: One [illegible] dians are in at [illegible] with General Taylor [illegible] the utmost confidence [illegible] have sent in a message [illegible] General, requesting [illegible] 'talk,' and the result [illegible] be, that they will [illegible]

The Indians [illegible] Creek have also [illegible] ious for a talk [illegible] months, we have [illegible] hostile swill have [illegible]

A gentleman in New [illegible] machine to facilitate [illegible] practice of right [illegible] observing that "if [illegible] tures into the [illegible]