GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

"THE IGNORANT AND DEGRADED OF EVERY NATION OR CLIME MUST BE ENLIGHTENED, BEFORE OUR EARTH CAN HAVE HONOR IN THE UNIVERSE."

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NORTH-CAROLINA.

"Hail sovereign law, that State's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes elate,
Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill."

DEBATE

On the Bill to enable the Cape-Fear and Newbern Banks to wind up gradually, and to fix a uniform rate of collection.

House of Commons, January 1.

Mr. *Pearson* rose and said—I have the honor to represent a large and fertile county, but its wealth unfortunately induced the location of a Bank at its Court-house, and in the pride of prosperity, when cotton, land, negroes, every thing sold high and *money was plenty*, the people went in debt,—times altered—the price of property fell, *money* became *scarce*, and for a few years every exertion has been necessary for the people to hold up under their embarrassments. So far they have been able, by the proceeds of their lands, to keep up their renewals, and if they have a reasonable indulgence, they will get through without a sacrifice of much property. This matter, then, is of great importance to my constituents, and I am really sorry to see the opposition it meets with, the prejudices it has to encounter, and the disposition there seems to be to give it the *go-by*. To occupy as little time as possible by giving my views of the whole subject at once, I will state the amendments I will offer. The bill as it now stands, requires the Directors to diminish the amount of debts to one half their present amount, by the first of January 1833. I dislike this provision, because it leaves it in the discretion of the Directors to indulge in part of their debtors, and make the rest pay all the required amount. I shall move to strike it out, and insert a provision that each debt now existing may be paid by instalments of one-twentieth of its present amount every ninety days. In this way the people will then know precisely what will be required at each instalment. I will also propose to permit the Bank to take its stock in payment of debts. This will have the effect of making stockholders indebted to the Bank pay their share, and will increase the means of paying debts due the Bank. I will also propose to authorize the stockholders to declare dividends of the capital after the first of January 1833. This will enable the State to withdraw its funds from the institution, and dissolve the copartnership, and will also dispose of the money that will accumulate, and be otherwise idle. In offering these amendments, and in considering the several provisions of the bill, I look at the Legislature, not as dictating terms to these institutions, but as endeavoring to bring about an arrangement for the benefit of the people, that would meet the approbation of the stockholders. I might make the bill more indulgent to the people, but then the Banks would refuse to accept of the terms, and the measure be entirely frustrated. Let me beg gentlemen to view the subject in this light, and see if the provision is not as likely to meet the sanction of both parties, as any we can adopt. What is the situation of the country? For many years we have been groaning under an enormous amount of debt, and for the last two or three, have been gradually paying it off. At this time, the people owe *four* millions and a half of dollars to the Banks of the State—besides what they owe to each other and out of the State;—for the last year, the collection of the several Banks have amounted to eight hundred thousand dollars, and at this rate, if let alone, on the first of January 1835, they will nearly have extinguished the whole debt. But sir, the charters of these Banks run out on the first of January 1835, and unless something [illegible]

[illegible] shock throughout the whole State? Will it not bring ruin upon us all? For Sir, it is not merely the debtor and his securities that would be involved. We are all dependent on each other, if one falls, fifty may fall, if the Banks press their debtor, he must press those who owe him, and so the ruin would be general, the distress universal! Are gentlemen prepared for this state of things? Will they not try to avert it? And if they succeed, will they not have performed well the trust reposed in them and consulted the interest of the people? Gentlemen abuse the Banks, and say they have proved a curse to the country. I represent a section of the State that has as little right to be in love with the Banks, as any part of our State; and if cursing would do any good, we could curse as hard as any; but we are attempting to effect an argument, and feeling must be kept down, and reason permitted to act. We have got into these difficulties and we must get out the best way we can. The people do not wish to be released from debts for which they have received value, they want to pay them, but they want time to do it in. The Banks find it will be impossible to force that much out of the people, they know unless they give indulgence, many of their debts will be lost; and from the discussion of last session, they are not anxious to press matters too far. They are willing to give indulgence, if the people will agree not to take advantage of it. The bill proposes, that if the Bank, will not require a greater instalment every ninety days than the one-twentieth of the present amount of each debt, and if there should, at the expiration of the charters, be any debts outstanding, they may have three additional years to collect in.—Is not this perfectly fair? Is it not as reasonable as any thing can be? Gentlemen, say, they cannot see how this is to benefit the people? they have five years to pay in any how? Is it no benefit to have your debt divided into twenty equal parts, and to know that if you pay one of these parts every ninety days, you do as much as your creditor can ask? Whereas now, you don't know at what time you may be called on to pay the tenth, or third, or the half, or the whole? Five years is all we want, but we want that uninterrupted, and unless this bill passes, instead of having five years, we must pay in the next six months or be sued. In five years we can pay off by the profits of our land, not by the property itself. Need I urge upon this house the difference between paying a debt by the profits instead of *with property*? Break in upon a man's property once, and you may as well sell him out. His profits will be diminished by the sale of a negro, or a horse, and the next time you may sell two negroes or two horses—and his land. It is said, this bill is to benefit stockholders who owe the Bank; they are the debtors least interested—for if the Bank should not force all out of them before the charters expire, the stock and debt will cancel each other; but, sir, a more deadly blow was directed, when the fears of the friends of the new Bank were roused, by alleging that this bill would prevent it from going into operation. I am friendly to the principal of that Bank, and so far from *injuring*, my honest conviction is, that the passage of this bill will be absolutely necessary for the operations of that Bank, and in addition to the direct benefit it will do the people. I flatter myself it will benefit them by paving the way for a Bank, that is to supply us with a sound circulating medium. In bringing myself to the determination, to support the new Bank, my greatest obstacle was the fear that this infant Bank would be swallowed up by the present Banks—I know this fear presents itself to all its friends—and the only thing I look to for removing that objection is, the passage of the bill upon your table. If the present Banks wind up gradually, it will enable the new Bank to go into operation gradually, as the notes of the one gradually go out of circulation, the notes of the other will take their place. If the present Bank indulge their debtors, they will stay where they are, and not flock to the new Bank—for no new institution can support itself, except by loans on a short credit and prompt pay; but if you force them to call in their debts without delay, you might as well cast an infant into the raging sea, and expect it to swim out, as to expect the new Bank to go into operation amidst general distress and ruin! Away then with your fears for the New Bank! Away with your invectives against the present Banks—tell me no more about bearding the lion in his den. This bold language comes from gentlemen whose constituents are too poor to tempt the monster. We who have felt its power, and are in reach of his paws, are the best judges. In an unhappy moment the Legislature created these Corporations; in an unhappy hour the people went in debt. Let us get out the easiest way—We were told the other day, that this was an attempt to extend the charters of the Banks, and that the voice of the people forbade it. That is not the object of the bill. After the 1st January 1835, they are not to do Banking business, but merely to pay and collect debts. We all know that if a creditor dies before he has received the money, even if he has judgment, the debt is lost unless there is an executor or administrator, so in the case of the Banks, for banking purposes they die, at the expiration of their charters, and there is usually in Bank charters, a provision for collecting. In the charters of our Banks, there are no such provisions, and the bill proposes to supply that defect, so as to enable them to indulge their debtors until the last day, and not force them to sue immediately. Is not [illegible] of reason, will it not promote the [illegible] people?

Mr. *Gaston* observed, that it might not be amiss to correct some misapprehensions which prevailed with respect to the origin of this bill, and of another of a similar kind, in relation to the State Bank. At the last Session, the Legislature passed an act for the appointment of Commissioners to represent the State in the general meeting of the Stockholders of these Institutions; and enjoined it upon these Commissioners to use all their exertions to prevent a too rapid collection by the Banks, and a too early closing of their business. In June last, these Commissioners attended the general meeting of the Stockholders at this City. It was anxiously desired by the principal Stockholders to terminate all banking operations, and to adjust their concerns as speedily as the nature of their business would permit. For this purpose, they proposed that an assignment should be made of all the corporate funds to Trustees, who should collect and pay debts, liquidate all claims, and settle with the Stockholders. This proposition, recommended by many other motives, was said to be imperiously required by the consideration that the charter expired on the 1st of January 1835, and that it was their duty as well as their interest to set their house in order before that day. But our Commissioners, obeying our instructions, most strenuously resisted the proposition, and pressed upon the Stockholders to postpone a decision until after this *then* approaching session of the Legislature. Among the reasons urged for this postponement, were the necessities of the debtors, the pressure of the times, and the apprehended increase of distress from a rapid withdrawal of the circulating medium. And to obviate the objection arising from the near approach of the day on which the charters of the Banks must expire, our Commissioners assured the Stockholders of their perfect confidence, which they entertained that we would not hesitate to give [illegible] a further day for the collection and payment of debts. The Commissioners succeeded—the decision was postponed, and the Stockholders are to meet again to pass upon this proposition as soon as our session shall close.

The bills in question do not therefore come from the Banks, nor owe their existence to any application from them.—These Institutions ask nothing at our hands. They know when their chartered powers are to cease, and they are competent to take care of those interests, and provide for the performance of their obligations without any special help from us.

The true question is—the only enquiry should be—whether this interference of ours is called for by considerations of public policy? Rhetorical invectives, and horrid declamation cannot aid us in solving this question. They may enliven a dull discussion, they may amuse the fancy or gratify resentment, but they assist not the judgment in coming to a correct conclusion.

No one was more thoroughly satisfied than himself, that the Banking system which had been pursued in this State had been productive of numerous and severe mischief. The system itself was wrong, and could not but terminate in evil. Banks were established, multiplied, kept up, and enlarged, not with a view to afford legitimate facilities to commerce, but to make accommodation loans, and to manufacture paper money. The State descending from its high station had entered into an unholy alliance with individual corporators, and had urged, encouraged and sanctioned a most pernicious course of operations. All who wanted to borrow, and could give security, were accommodated. Issues and re-issues of notes were thrown out to make money plenty. While this vicious course continued, nothing was so popular as the Banks. Their paper depreciated; but no matter, it would pay debts and buy produce. Fictitious credit was created, extravagance encouraged, and old fashioned industry made to give place to wild speculation, but the State made large dividends, men spent money freely, and no one thought of pay-day, provided he could but discharge the interest on his loan. It is impossible to say when or how this would have ended, but for a cause over which the State had no control. The Bank of the U. States received the paper of these Institutions, demanded payment, and would receive no denial. After every temporary expedient had failed, no alternative remained for the Banks but to call on their debtors to make payment—not all at once, but in small instalments. Then public favor was succeeded by public hatred. Then these beneficent Genii who had thrown open the doors of their vaults at every call of "open sesame," were converted into unpitying monsters that fattened upon the life-blood of helpless victims. May we take a lesson from the past to avoid the like errors hereafter,' but it is idle to recriminate, and silly to vent our unavailing anger. The mischiefs of this pernicious system now exist. How are these mischiefs to be cured? This is an enquiry worthy of all our attention, and demanding the exercise of our best judgment.

It is proper to bear in mind, that more than $700,000 of the property of the State is embarked in these Institutions. True, it was unwisely embarked in them. The State had no business to engage in banking operations. but there it is, and it is our bounden duty to take care that it should receive no detriment. It is to this property only that every friend to the State must look as furnishing the fund for the future improvement of its moral and physical condition. Its preservation is an object that cannot be disregarded, without incurring the heaviest responsibility.

The paper issued by these banks and yet in circulation, certainly exceeds a million—and it may be [illegible] amount to fourteen hundred thousand dollars.—It constitutes the great mass of the currency of the State. Its character must affect all the monied operations of the country. Its gradual or rapid withdrawal will produce the most important effects on all contracts, and on the value of every species of property.

There is due to these institutions upwards of four millions of dollars. Few are so mad or so wicked as to contemplate any scheme for preventing the payment of these debts. It is the duty of the Directors of the banks to have them collected, and if they be not paid voluntarily, the law must be resorted to in order to enforce their collection. Now it is a settled rule of law, that a corporation deriving its existence solely from the will of the Legislature that created it, can neither sue nor be sued—can perform no acts of any kind after the day when its legal existence terminates. In order then to secure the receipt of what may be due, and to satisfy the demands of their creditors, the banks must proceed by an energetic course of action to wind up their affairs, so that nothing shall remain to be done when the 1. of January 1835 shall arrive. They may avoid this inconvenience, by adopting an alternative which will perhaps answer *their* purpose, what they possess they may assign, and a Court of Equity will compel the assignees to perform any honest trust.

They may therefore transfer all their property, in trust, to make sales, to collect debts, pay off all they owe, and divide the surplus among their Stockholders. Whatever others may think of an assignment, he should regard it, at the present moment, as a measure fraught with alarming consequences. It could not be expected of assignees, acting under a severe personal responsibility, to shew the same lenity, or exercise the same discretion in collecting debts, as may be practised by the Board of Directors. [illegible] may be serious difficulty in finding assignees worthy of so vast a trust, who could be induced to undertake it, and the property of the State and of our Citizens embarked in these institutions, might be exposed to great jeopardy. But above all, a dangerous depreciation of our currency, and its rapid retirement from circulation, would probably be the result of such an assignment. At present, our currency is in a sound state, for the banks are able to pay their notes, and there is a short and effectual legal remedy for compelling payment. But when the corporate funds shall be in the hands of assignees, they canot be compelled to pay but through the medium of a tedious and expensive suit in Equity, and only then out of the proceeds as they are realized. An assignment will naturally excite alarm, create distrust and be followed by depreciation. And when the notes of the transferring Bank shall be received by the assignees, they will have no right to reissue them—and thus the notes would be speedily altogether withdrawn from circulation.

Without an assignment, the banks cannot collect all that is due to them by the day when their charters expire, but by beginning without loss of time to demand considerable instalments, and enforcing the payment of them by rigorous measures. Who may be broken down by such a course, who may be involved in their fall, what ruinous sacrifices of property may be spread throughout the community, no one can predict with precision. But every man who is not destitute of feeling, and who takes an interest in the prosperity of his country, must earnestly hope that these calamities may be prevented. An assignment will no doubt be productive of less confusion and distress, but an assignment nevertheless must cause not a little embarrassment and public mischief. The true remedy seems, therefore to be, that which our Commissioners have indicated. Let the corporate existence of the institutions be extended beyond the present term, for *the sole purpose* of enabling them to sue and be sued, to make collections and to pay debts. Let us avail ourselves of the occasion, while proposing this restricted extension of their charter, to impose such terms as shall secure our embarrassed citizens from caprice and oppression, produce a gradual retirement of the notes from circulation, insure a faithful discharge of duty on the part of the Corporations, and make it their interest to cooperate with our views of public policy. Time—time is the great lenitive of all human evils. The mischiefs of our present condition can be cured but by prudence, forbearance, industry and economy. Afford an opportunity for these remedies to operate, and all that we can reasonably hope may be attained.

The Legislature cannot alter the charters but by consent of the Corporations. Of course it must be left to them to say whether they will accept of the prolongation offered under the restrictions with which it is accompanied. If the restrictions be reasonable, there is a rational certainty that the offer will not be refused: and it is our business to take care that they be reasonable.

Should the result be security to the public funds and tranquility to the public mind, a mitigation of present distress, a gradual improvement in the condition of our citizens, and the prevention of those portentous calamities which seem to be impending, we may without envy, resign to others the [illegible] chivalric daring. Let it be their boast to [illegible] ons and attack monsters,'

"Hydras Gorgons, Chimeras dire"

while ours is the [illegible] to those whom it ought to be [illegible] friends is our duty to protect.

The motion [illegible]

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 1. Mr. Marks presented the following resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, relative to the Tariff of 1828, which were read and laid on the table:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the Tariff of 1828 accords with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and that it maintains the true principles of protection to the industry of the country, against foreign policy and legislation.

And be it further resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the above resolution to His Excellency the Governor of Mississippi, and to the Governors of the several States of the Union, with a request to have the same laid before their respective Legislatures, and also forward copies of the same to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

On motion of Mr. Rowan, so much of the President's message as relates to the organization of the Attorney General's Office, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Webster on Friday last was taken up:

Resolved, That the Senate will, on the 4th of February next, proceed to the election of a Printer for the Senate.

The Vice President was under the impression that the resolution was out of order, under the rule of the last Session requiring that a Printer could only be elected within 30 days previous to the close of the Session.

Mr. Webster suggested that it should be a matter for the consideration of the Senate, rather than a point of order.

Mr. W. gave notice that he should, when the Senate was fuller than at present, offer the same resolution, and discuss the point of order.

Mr. Webster then asked if it would be in order to move that the present printer be removed?

The chair decided that it would.

Mr. Webster said that he would [illegible] modify his resolution.

Tuesday, Feb. 2. Mr. Rugles presented petition from the Society of Friends, in Ohio, relative to the condition of the Indians which was read and referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Wednesday, Feb. 3. The Chair laid before the Senate, at the request of Mr. Duponceau of Philadelphia, a work upon the culture of Silk.

Thursday, Feb. 4. Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the memorial from Maine, relative to slavery in the District, asked to be discharged, it being expedient to legislate on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Hayne, the Senate adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 5. Mr. M'Kinley presented a memorial of the Legislature of Alabama, requesting the duties may be remitted on certain books imported for the use of the college of Alabama.

Mr. King presented a memorial from the Legislature of Alabama, relative to Indian depredations.

The Chair presented a letter relative to a new application of power to Rail Roads, which was laid on the table.

The Chair submitted a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing the annual statement of the Foreign Commerce of the United States.

Monday, Feb. 8. Mr. Livingston offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising the laws imposing penalties for Military offences, and that they particularly inquire into the expediency of abolishing the punishment of death, for the crime of desertion in time of peace, and providing some other penalty for the offence.

The following bills were received from the House of Representatives, viz:

An act for the relief of Orsen Sparks and John Watson;

An act for the relief of Peter Ford;

An act to amend an act to continue a copyright to John Rowlett;

An act authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury Department to pay to the State of Pennsylvania a debt due that state by the United States;

An act to alter the time of holding the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland. Were severally read the third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 1. Mr. M'Duffie, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported a joint resolution for amending the Constitution of the United States, on the subject of the election of President and Vice President of the United States; which was read twice, and committed to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Tuesday, Feb. 2. On motion of Mr. Magee, it [illegible]

[illegible] That the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency [illegible]

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on Salt.

Mr. Earll asked for the ayes and noes on the question of consideration.

The Ayes and Noes were ordered.

Mr. Conner then withdrew his own motion, and asked for the reading of the resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina, on the subject, and they were read.

Motions were then made to refer the resolutions to the Committee on Ways and Means, and to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Daily asked for the ayes and noes on the question of reference, and they were ordered.

Wednesday, Feb. 3. The House then resumed the resolution of the Legislature of North Carolina, instructing their Senators, and requesting their Representatives, in Congress, to vote in favor of reducing the duty on Salt.

Thursday, Feb. 4. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Buckhanan in the chair.

The Committee resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for taking the Fifth Sensus.

There were various amendments moved by different members, most of them having a reference to the pay of the respective Marshals.

The Committee then rose reported the bill and amendments.

On motion of Mr. Storrs, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till Monday, and the bill and amendments were ordered to be printed.

The Speaker communicated a letter from Mr. Gurley, praying to be excused from serving as a member of a committee on which he had been appointed, and stating that in consequence of a domestic affliction he should probably be compelled to return home.

Mr. Gurley was then excused.

The House then adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 5. Mr. M'Duffie, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to reduce the duties on coffee and tea, which was read twice, and committed to a committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. M'Duffie, from the same Committee, reported a bill to reduce and modify the duties on certain imported articles, and to allow a drawback on spirits distilled from foreign molasses, which was read.

Mr. Ramsey moved for the postponement of the bill to the 4th day of July.

Mr. Martindale asked for the ayes and noes on the second reading of the bill, and the ayes and noes were ordered accordingly.

Mr. Cambreleng said that it was impossible to prevent the discussion of this subject, there being resolutions on the subject before the committee of the whole on the state of the Union. He deprecated this early opposition as harsh. He considered the course now pursued as small game.

Mr. Ramsey said he considered it large game, it a discussion which would unnecessarily waste the time of the House could be prevented. The gentleman from New York had been opposed to the Tariff of 1828, and given all the trouble he could to prevent its passage, and he (Mr. R.) did not wish to have all the trouble over again, until the existing tariff had had a fair trial.

Mr. P. P. Barbour said that if the motion for the second reading were rejected it was competent for the Chairman of the Committee, or for any other gentleman to submit to the House every distinct proposition contained in the bill, in the shape of resolutions. He farther suggested that the present rate of duties was higher than the wants of the country required, and he wished the question to be distinctly brought before the nation at this time, whether the Treasury should be filled to an over flow, by sustaining the present rate of duties; and by this means should be accumulated which must subsequently be divided among the States.

Mr. Strong moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Cambreleng asked for the ayes and noes, which were ordered.

Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, moved a call of the the House, ayes 99 noes 68.

The roll was then called, and upwards of 190 members were found to be present.

On motion of Mr. L. Williams, the farther proceedings under the call were suspended.

The hour allotted to reports and resolutions having expired, the farther consideration of the subject was suspended.

Monday, Feb. 8. Speaker presented the memorial of certain chiefs of the Creek Nation, now in this city.

Mr. Wilde moved to lay it on the table, & print it.

Mr. Storrs called for the reading.—It having been partly read, Mr. S. withdrew his motion, and

Mr. Clay moved to refer it to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

To reference Mr. Wilde objected, on the ground that the subject belonged, under the circumstances, to the Executive, and also that the course was unprecedented: he thought it would have been better to have laid it on the table for one day, that members might have an opportunity to examine it.

Mr. Clay then withdrew his motion, and said, he preferred that it be laid on the table.

Mr. Taylor said there were numberless precedents, showing that the [illegible] had been to refer such documents to the committee on Indian Affairs.

The memorial was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Irwin from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the removal of the land office at [illegible], which was read, referred to the Committee of the Whole; made the order of the day [illegible] and ordered to be printed.

[illegible]

with foreign nations, and on the past and present state of our navigation; which report was referred to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union; and

On motion of Mr. M'Duffie, 6000 copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Manners with fortunes, humours turn with climes,
Tenets with books, and principles with times.

We find the following retort courteous in the Harrisburg Intelligencer, (Pennsylvania.) It is part of a legislative debate:

"Mr. CRAFT, a young man of considerable promise, from Allegany county, having thought proper to answer Mr. MARTIN, of Philadelphia county on the subject of connecting an important subject with party feeling, Mr. MARTIN answered Mr. CRAFT, by saying that he would quote the following poetry for the gentleman's instruction:

"Learge vessels can—may venture more,
But little CRAFT must keep the shore."

Mr. CRAFT replied, that when the gentleman offered argument, he would condescend to answer him; but he had been pleased to amuse the house with poetry, he would add the remainder of the couplet:

"The noble swallow seeks the sky,
But foolish MRTINS can but try."

A Home Thrust. Mr. Hayne, in his recent celebrated speech, was very violent upon the *Federalist*. In reply—"Sir," said Mr. Webster, "if any man feels the guilt of *Federalism* lying very heavy upon his consience, he knows where he can get *absolution* for his sin, and in half an hour come out an original democrat *dyed in the wool.*"

Capital Punishment.—We perceive with pleasure, that at the recent session of the Tennessee Legislature, an act was passed, abolishing the punishment of death for all offences to be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary, just ordered to be established, for a longer or a shorter period. We look forward to the day when N. C. shall imitate so laudable an example. Let punishment be *certain*, and it will deter from crime more effectually, even though slighter than death itself where there is ever so remote a contingency of escape. Construct suitable prisons, employ the convicts constantly in the hardest labor, confine them as soon as their labor is done, in solitary cells, deny them every comfort which is prized by men living in civil Society, and leave them to their conciences, and it will tend more to the prevention of crime, in a tenfold degree, than capital punishment.

General Jackson and the Tariff.—In the speech delivered by Mr. Baldwin, at the public dinner given to him in Cincinatti, Ohio, he expressly declared that he supported General Jackson discharging all considerations of local popularity, he had taken his stand in favor of the *American System*—It appears by the following extract from a South Carolina paper, that the attempt made in his Message at the opening of Congress, to conciliate both parties, by supporting his real sentiments, will not answer in that quarter:

"If we had known by the votes of General Jackson in the United States' Senate—by his letter in the spring of '24, to Dr. Coleman, and the repeated expression of his opinions at various times subsequent, what his notions were, with regard to the constitutionality of the Tariff, we should need no further proof than this message, that he goes to the full extent with the majority of Congress. He is not only not for us, but unequivocally against us."

African Colony. We are informed that the brig Liberia, Captain Sherman, which sailed from this port, the other day, for Monrovia, took out about sixty emigrants for the interesting colony at that place. Of these, we understand, fourteen were liberated by Robt. Braden, dec'd. of Louden county; five by Jno. Braden of do.; one by Albert Heaton of do.; one by Townsend Heaton of do.; one by Mr. Blackford of Fredericksburg; five by Mr. Winston of Richmond; one by J. Scott of Murfreesborough, North Carolina; and the rest were free people of color, nine of whom were from London, and seven from Lynchburg. Among them, was a preacher by the name of Erskine, of good character for piety and talent, with his whole family, twelve in all. In addition to these, there were about thirty liberated by Joseph Early, Esq. Greensborough Georgia, who were to have sailed in this vessel, but who arrived here a little too late; and are now in town waiting for the next opportunity. We are gratified to learn, also, that two missionaries from the Missionary Society, of Basle, in Switzerland, Rudolf Dietschy, and H. Greaor, went out in the brig, to join another of their brethren at the settlement. The whole accompanied by a physician, Dr. J. Anderson, will be a valuable reinforcement to the flourishing colony which has been so happily planted at the Cape.

Norfolk Beacon.

As it should be! An individual has been travelling through Connecticut, for the purpose of getting up an excitement against the Masons, in that land of steady habits. In this high calling, he visited Hartford, where he held several public meetings, and [illegible] the curious the different degrees in Masonry, as they are laid down in Morgan's [illegible]. But while rising the [illegible] of the place to the Royal Arch, he was arrested by a prosecution, under a statute of the State, prohibiting *Theatrical* performances. It would not have been [illegible] if he had been made acquainted with the [illegible] stool.—*Rel. Reg.*

South Carolina Methodist Conference. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] river on the west. The Conference which has been created west of that boundary, will be designated the Georgia Conference. The Georgia Conference will meet at Macon, Geo. on the 5, January, 1831, and the South Carolina Conference in Fayetteville on the 25, January, 1831.

Mr. Webster having denied on the floor of the Senate, the remark attributed to him by the Editor of the United States Telegraph, viz.—"that the National Government was established by the people who had imparted to it unlimited powers over the State and Constitution," and Duff Green having reaffirmed that Mr. Webster did use this language, the Fayetteville Journal expresses its belief of Duff's veracity. We have never seen during the whole of Major Cameron's editorial career, any thing so indicative of mental imbecility as this, for independent of Mr. Webster's direct disavowel of the sentiment, it involves such gross absurdity, that we cannot see how any intelligent man can swallow it.

GREENSBOROUGH:

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1830.

"Truths would you teach, or save a sinking land,
All fear, none aid you, and few understand."

"SOUTHERN TIMES." We have received, says the National Journal, the present number of a new and very neat paper under this title, published at Columbia, S. C. by Messrs. Morris and Wilson. The Publishers announce that they "are republicans, of the Jeffersonian School," that they "are friends of the union, and *deprecate the necessity of making such an avowal*;" that they "are opposed to Internal Improvements," and "to the tariff in every shape and on every ground;" that "heart and hand, soul and body, they are with the South;" but that yet they "love and venerate the American Union," and "have a holy, almost a superstitious revenue for it." After dwelling, however, on the usual common place of a particular school, they say, "we have taken our stand to avert the impending calamities, and some of our publications, waxing warm in the contest have threatened the *immediate* disunion, with the hope of awakening a sense of danger in those whom they thought it impossible to arouse, but by a foretaste of instant suffering. The people of this State are not *yet* prepared to go fully so far. They do not believe that they will be driven to that extremity; but there is a feeling and a resolution, we believe, among them to stand firmly by the post they have assumed—to *speak out* and to *act boldly*. The enthusiasm of 1828 has subsided. *A calm and settled determination to follow them out*, has succeeded in this place. They are going coolly onward, and we warn those who, reposing on the belief that the excitement of 28, has passed away also, the *spirit of determined resistance*, that they are indulging in a fatal error. We warn them that before that spirit dissipates, there will be such a stir as has not been in this country since 1776; and before we yield, the blood of our fathers shall have forsaken our veins, or the recollection of their glory faded from our memories forever?" This language requires no comment. If the print which utters it contains the "almost superstitious reverence for the union" which it professes, it would do well to get rid of its superstition as soon as possible, and substitute for it a little real respect. We would like to know whether Governor Troup was present with his keag of *Cogniac* brandy when the above *temperate* sentiments were dribbled upon the blushing surface of the *"Southern Times!"*

PRIMARY SCHOOLS. The Annapolis Republican contains the following remarks:—We may well be proud of the success which has been achieved on the experiment made in this City of the Primary School system, enacted by the Legislature two years since. There is nothing like demonstration—there is no arguing against figures.

Cost of each scholar per year, for tuition, Books, stationary, and fuel, Two Dollars.

COUNTERFEITING. To the politeness of the Hon. A. H. Shepperd we are indebted for the following copy of a bill reported by the committee on the Judiciary, at the instance of a resolution of the Legislature of North Carolina, designed to provide for certain offences committed in the act incorporating the bank of the United States. The Bill was reported, read twice and committed to a comittee of the whole house.

A BILL.

Supplementary to the act, entitled "an Act to incorporate the Subscribers to the Bank of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate & House of representatives of the United states of America in Congress assembled, That if any person shall sell, utter, or deliver, or cause to be sold, uttered or delivered, any falsely altered, forged or counterfeited order, check, or draft, on the said Bank, or corporation, or any of its Branches, or [illegible], knowing the same to be falsely altered, forged or counterfeited; or shall receive any falsely altered, forged, or counterfeited bill, or note, [illegible] or purporting to be a bill or note, [illegible] order of the President, Directors, and Company, of the said Bank, or any falsely altered, forged, or counterfeited order, check, or draft, on the said Bank, or Corporation, or any of its Branches, or any [illegible] thereof, knowing the same to be falsely altered, forged or counterfeited with intent to pass the same, [illegible] to defraud the said Corporation or any [illegible] body politic, or person; [illegible]

[illegible]

three years, nor more than ten years, nor shall be imprisoned for exceeding ten years, and fined not exceeding [illegible] thousand dollars: *Provided*, that nothing herein [illegible] shall be construed to deprive the Court of the [illegible] States, of the jurisdiction, under the law of the several States over any offence declared punishable by this act.

SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. Some printers in the United States, and perhaps in Europe and elsewhere, would have headed this article—"*Toby Watkins*," as being more descriptive of the proceedings of that functionary of which we are about to write, we know not how much. But we shall begin by saying, that Tobias Watkins, whose noted case engrossed so large a portion of the attention of the District Court upwards of a good while ago, has petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Coxe, for the petition, read the petition, and the record of the proceedings of the Circuit Court. He then contended that all the proceedings of the Circuit Court had been void, because that Court had no Jurisdiction of the matters charged as an offence. The proceedings of a court beyond its Jurisdiction are nullities, and this was the foundation of his application. The Attorney General, for the United States, stated that the Government had no disposition to prevent the examination of the case, and he would be prepared to discuss it at large on the return of the habeas corpus. He went into an argument to show, that if the Supreme Court would entertain an application for a habeas corpus in such a case, they would have power to review the judgments and acontments of the inferior courts of the United States in all criminal cases. No writ of error would lie to the Supreme Court in a criminal case; and yet upon the principles contended for, under the writ of habeas corpus, the Court would exercise the same authority. He argued these points at large, and is to be followed by Mr Jones for the relator.

NORTH-CAROLINA GOLD. "Since the fourth of March last," says the North-Carolina Journal, "the office of the bank of the United States, in this town, has received from its dealers $30, 853 in gold, in bars, the produce of the North-Carolina gold mines. Supposing that the State Bank with its six branches—the Bank of Cape-Fear with its branches, and the Bank of Newbern with its branches, have received an equal quantity and that the merchants of the Western counties, where the gold is found, and who deal principally with the Northern cities, remit as much more to pay for their purchases, we have an amount approaching $100,000 found, within the last year, in the goldmines in this State. These suppositions, we are convinced, fall below the reality, but they show the propriety of having a branch of the Mint in this State, for the purpose of assaying and stamping the gold."

The merchants in this place, Greensborough we mean, might, without any difficulty, shoe their horses with gold! We have seen bars large enough to lay a plough share!!

REDUCTION OF DUTIES. The bill reported by Mr. M'Duffie, on Friday, to reduce and modify the duties on certain imported articles, and to allow a drawback on spirits distilled from foreign molasses, was taken up. The question being whether the bill should be laid on the table. The ayes and noes having been ordered on this question, they were taken, and the bill was laid on the table—Ayes, 107; Noes, 79.

The vote of the delegation from North-Carolina was as follows: In the affirmative, NONE—in the negative, ALL, except Willis Alston, Gabriel Holmes, Henry W. Conner, and Samuel P. Carson, who were absent!

RHODE ISLAND. In the Legislature of this State, says the National Intelligencer, resolutions were proposed, by Mr. Potter, expressing strong approbation of the Message of the President of the United States to Congress at the commencement of its present Session. After some debate the consideration thereof was postponed indefinitely, by a vote of 50 to 8. This is a most powerful demonstration of the increasing popularity of the administration in that State!

COTTON SEED. This article seems likely to be largely employed in the manufacture of oil. South-Carolina alone will furnish three millions of bushels of seed, which will command about a million of dollars, for the manufacture of oil, when fully established. The seed is now used extensively as a manure, for which purpose it is valued as high as 25 cents per bushel.

RICHARD RUSH. It gives us pleasure, says the National Intelligencer, to announce the arrival in this City, of the Hon. Richard Rush, late Secretary of the Treasury, returned from his tower of business in Europe.

LOUISIANA. The Legislature of this State convened at Donaldsonville on the 4, ult. The Senate assembled at [illegible] and the House of Representatives in the [illegible] of the Parish—the building erected for [illegible] of the two Houses [illegible]

TENNESSEE. The Legislature of Tennessee, after a [illegible] adjourned on the 1[illegible] [illegible]

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. At a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, on the 14. ult. Hon. John Quincy Adams was elected a member of the Board to supply the vacancy occasioned by the Hon. Josiah Quincy to the presidency of the University.

POST OFFICE REFORM. Our readers will probably recollect an article in our 37, number, respecting postage on prospectuses, &c. The Postmaster there alluded to, has sent us the following for publication, in justification of the course he pursued:

To the Editor of the Greensborough Patriot. Having read a piece in the 37, No. of the Patriot, headed "*Encouraging!*" Please do the favor to insert the following in one of your columns, which may be found in the XVIII institution of the Postmaster General, to Postmasters:

"It is the practice of many to address their handbills to Postmasters, by which they give them an extensive circulation free of postage. This is an abuse which must be corrected. In every instance where you receive a communication, addressed to you as Postmaster which is of a private character and designed to promote private interest with an evident intention of giving circulation to it, without paying postage, you will return the same to the person who sent it, under a new envelope, with the charge of letter postage endorsed."

We cheerfully insert this communication, for two reasons:—First, the Postmaster has a right to be heard in his own defence; and secondly, we wish for our readers to understand the system of "reform," which has just been introduced by General Barry. We would ask the Postmaster General, and those who are so scrupulously punctual in squaring their conduct according to his *lawful* instructions, whether the Prospectus of a Newspaper, designed to spread information before the people, and enhance the revenue arising from the Post Office Department, is exclusively of a "private character, and designed to promote private interest?" and even if it were, we would ask them to lay a little finger on the law which justifies them in returning it, charged with letter postage! And more—a person near the Post Office to which the Prospectus which constitutes the hero of this article was sent, offered to *pay the postage* and take it out, but forsooth, General Barry must have *letter postage on a printed sheet*, and *letter postage* on an *envelope* to contain the *printed sheet*; and the printers (poor Devils) must *grin and bear it!*

EMIGRATION. It is estimated by the Governor of Indiana, that 65,700 emigrants have settled in that State during the last year, and that the natural increase has been 5,000.

THE NATIONAL JOURNAL. Has been purchased of Mr. Force, by Mr. George Watterson, by whom its publication will be continued.

THE MARKETS.

——and pour [illegible]
Exuberant nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land.

Greensborough Prices current, Jan. 14.—Bacon 7 a 9, beef 2 a 2½, brandy 30 a 40, butter 8 a 10, corn 30 a 35, coffee 16 a 20, flour 3,50 a 4,00, molasses 50, sugar 10 a 12½, salt 125 a 150, tallow 8 a 10 wheat 60 a 70, whiskey 25 a 30.

Charleston, January. 21—Cotton 7¾ to 8½ cents flour 6 a 6¼, whiskey, 26 a 27, bacon 7 to 8, hams 8 a 9, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 34 to 50, corn 42 a 46, coffee 11 to 15—N. Carolina bank bill 2 a 2½ per cent. discount; Georgia, 1¼ ditto.

Baltimore, January, 1—Flour $6¼ a 7, cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25, bacon 9 to 11.

Lynchburg, Va. January 1—Tobacco 4 to 9, Flour 4, 37 to 4,50, wheat 75, whiskey 23 to 24, bacon 7½ to 8.—Tobacco, dull sale. Wheat has risen a little, and sells readily at 75.

Cincinnati, Ohio, January 1—Cotton 12½, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5,75 to 5,25 Kenhawa salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do 37, whiskey 20, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cent per lb.

Petersburg, Va. December 25—Cotton 8¾ a 9½, tobacco, middling 3,45, a 4,24, prime 9 a 10, wheat 1 a 1,05, corn 50 a 55 cents per bushel, flour 5 a 6½, bacon 10½ a 12.

Wilmington, December 25—Cotton 7¾ to 8, flax 10 to 13, flour 5 to 5,50, corn 55 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 33 to 35, tallow 8 to 9.

New-York, January 1—Cotton 8¾ to 10½, flour 6,37 to 7, cotton bagging made of hemp, 19 to 21, wheat 1,37 to 1,50, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 26, hemlock do. 17 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 12 to 30, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 21½ to 22, tobacco 3 to 5, yellow bees-wax 23 to 24,—North-Carolina bank bills 1 to 1½ per cent. discount, South-Carolina 1 to 1½, Georgia 2 to 2½, Virginia [illegible] per cent.

Camden, January 1—Cotton 7 to 7½, flour 4½ to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills [illegible] 7, wheat $1, corn 50 to 52½, oats 32, [illegible], whiskey 28 to 30, bacon 7 to [illegible].

Salisbury, January [illegible]—Cotton 4½ to 4¾ cents corn 20 to 25, beef 2 to 2½, butter 10 to [illegible] [illegible] wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes [illegible] [illegible] sugar 12½ to 15, coffee [illegible] [illegible] 1,25, beeswax [illegible] [illegible]

Fayetteville, December 23—Cotton 8 to 8¾, bacon 8 a 7½ peach brandy 55, apple do 28 to 30, butter 10 to 15, corn 36 to 40, flaxseed 33, flour 4 to 5½, lard 7½, molasses 32 a 34, sugar 9 to 10½, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 74 a 75, whiskey 24 to 28,—U. S. bank notes ½ a 1 per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1½ a 2.

Newbern, January 1—Cotton 7,25 to 7,50 flour 6,50 to $7, wheat $1, bacon 5 to 6, salt 80 to 100, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 to 45, whiskey 35.

Richmond, January 1—Cotton 8 a ½, wheat 1,25, corn 45, bacon 7 to 7½ brandy apple 42 a 45, whiskey 26 to 27.

Boston, January 1—Cotton 9 to 10½, flax 9 a 11 flour 7 to 7,12½, corn 58 a 5[illegible], cheese 5 to 6, tallow 8 a 8½.

MARRIAGES.

"The world was sad! the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—'till woman smiled!"

MARRIED, In this place, on thursday last, precisely 41 minutes and 59 seconds past three o'clock, by William Adams Esq. Mr George Washington Scott, to Miss Martha L. Leadbetter. If she "*leads*" him "*better*" than wives generally lead their husbands—(that is out of *bad* habits into *good* ones) "Me thinks," (as uncl' Toby would say) "I will be a confounded fortunate match."

In this county on thursday week last, by David Edwards Esq. Mr. Stephen Orsman of Randolph, to Miss Jane Armfield of this county.

On the 9, instant by the Rev. William D. Paisley, William T. Bennette Esq. of Iredell county, to Miss Isabella W. Smith of this county.

In this county on the 3, inst. Mr. Green Parish to Miss Polly Car.

Recently in Rockingham, Mr. Emry Night to Miss Matty Winchester.

In this county, on the 2, inst. Mr. Manlove Cunsey of Randolph to Miss Jane Kirkman, of this county.

In this county, on the 4, inst, Mr. Hiram Lamb, to Miss Martha Swaim.

In Randolph county on the 3, inst, Mr. Pleasent Cummins to Miss Elizabeth S. Moss. The *first* of his name and the *[illegible]* of hers, will enjoy "*Pleasant*" "*S Moss.*"

In New Salem, on Sunday the 7, inst. Benjamin Swaim Esq. Attorney at law, to Miss Rachel Dicks, daughter of the Rev. Peter Dicks, all of Randolph County.

DEATHS.

"In Angel's arms can't snatch me from the grave;
Legions of Angels can't confine me there."

DIED, In Chatham County on the 23, ult. Sarah Dixon wife of the late Nathan Dixon of the Society of Friends.

POETRY.

*"And from each leaf the noblest truths inspire;
Nor is a nature my muse set than my song."*

THE STANDARD-BEARER.

All saddled and bridled,
And booted and ready,
He stopped but to listen
One word from his lady;
"All saddled and bridled—
She said it in pride—
"To the war, like a victor,
Lord Edward, ye ride.
I wrought this fair standard,
I give to thy trust!
Return it unsoil'd,
Or lie with it in dust."

He stroked his white war horse,
He touch'd his sword hilt,
These hoofs shall be moistened,
This blade shall be gilt
In blood ere I lose it,
Of other words none
He spoke—like a sunbeam
He gleam'd and was gone,
Around his bright banners
Swords sprang from the sheath,
And the words of their war-cry
Were, victory or death!

He rode to the combat
With princes and peers,
To the rending of corslets
And splintering of spears,
He rode to the combat
Of peasants with lords,
To the flashing of muskets
And thrusting of swords.
With his sharp sword he pointed
To lines long and large—
Cried, "Down with your churls"
And spurred to the charge.

All plumed, like young eagles,
All bright as the beams
Of the sun when he wakes
In June, on the streams;
All fierce as young eagles
When stooping half way
Down from heaven they come,
With a scream upon their prey
So rushed nights and nobles
On peasants and grooms,
With the trembling of trumpets
And tossing of plumes.

The death veils of battle
Asunder is torn;
Like the tempest that sports
In that valley of corn,
Death scatter'd their ranks;
In vain have they striven;
Over the earth, like the down
Of the thistle, they are driven
And he who rode proud
'Mid the kneeling of cannon,
Lies low on the field
With his war steed and pennon.

Behold! he hath been
Where the striving was hot;
And pierced with the lances,
And torn with the shot
His war horse has sunk
Never more to the night;
The trumpet, or rush
On the sabre and spear
And to him who bestrode
That minstrel well yeild
More meed than he merit
Who flies from the field.

ODE TO PRINTING.

"*Air—Oft in the Stilly Night.*"

Lone in oppressed soul
When learning darkly slumbered
When Genius to the goal
Of Poetry ascended,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
And [illegible]
[illegible]
The age of [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

And Science wild,
With spectrals
Behold on the dawn of Letters
Then Arts enraptured cried,
(And reared the Press to Heaven)
"Behold a check to tyrant's pride
By Freedom's Goddess given."

The veil from error torn,
Truth's dexter lightning wielding,
Pale Superstition borne
Downward—though unyielding,
Now marked the force
Of Printing's course,
A bold, resistless power,
That left each check
A ruined wreck,
But bless'd the Muses' bower,
Whence caustic Genius threw
Reason's shaft from Satire's quiver,
And Life's beverage drew
From Lethe's shadowed river

Hail! hail! the noble Art
That warned the soul—till broken
The Chains that bound the heart
By truths the Press has spoken.
For if in years
There disappears
One right that Freemen cherished
The tyrant's chain
Is linked again,
Because the press has perished.
Then sons of Freedom swell
Proud printing's holy chorus,
For hers would be fair Freedom's knell,
If rung while Heaven is o'er us.

VARIETY.

*"Fancy has sported all her powers away
In tales, in trifles, and in children's play."*

Predictions for the year 1830. The year 1830 will be a very eventful one—to a very old maid who gets married.

Throughout the whole course of the year, whenever the moon wanes the light will grow dark.

Those who have debts to pay, and no cash, will loose their credit.

It is probable that if there is no business doing, people will complain of hard times, but it is certain that those who hang themselves will escape starving to death. Any man who spends faster than he earns will not be richer at the end of the year than he was at the beginning, which is more certain still. He that bites off his own nose or turns politician will act the fool, and that is the most certain of all.

If bishop sleeves go out of fashion there will be more elbow-room among the ladies. If tosques follow, we may perhaps see over their heads. If either of them should be talked of, there will be much ado about nothing.

Many a man will grow rich this year—in a dream. The coming session of congress will be one of uncommon interest and importance. This cannot fail of proving true, because it has been said every year regularly, ever since we have had a remembrance.

If dandies wear their beards there will be less work for the barbers. He who wears mustachios will have something to sneeze at. He who does either will look like a ruffian, and we pray all such to keep out of sight.

If the incumbent of a fat office should die, there will be a score of feet ready to step into one pair of shoes.

If any old miser dies, it will occasion the shedding of many tears—that "live to an onion."

He who marries during this year will run a great risk—that is, if he does it in a hurry. He who steals a march will make tattlers gossip, and get himself into a scrape.

He that is penniless this year will not grieve much at the fall of stocks. He who grows old without growing wise, will be a long time coming to years of discretion. He who wants to borrow money will know the value of it. He who laughs at his own dull jokes, or hunts for a cat with three legs, or becomes a candidate for office, will rival honest Dogberry, and be content to "write himself an ass."

There will be more books published this year than will find purchasers; more rhymes written than will find readers; and more bills made than will find payers.

Whoever is in love this year will think his mistress an angel. Whoever gets married, will find out whether it be true.

He that loses his hair this year will grow bald. He that loses his wife will become a widower. He that loses his cash must sell off stock, or go to the brokers, from whom heaven preserve us!

If any young lady should happen to blush, or be stewed turkey this year, she will look red in the face. If she dreams of a young man three nights in succession it will be a sign of something. If she dreams of him four times, or have the toothache, it is ten to one that she is a long time getting rider of them out of her head.

If a man builds a house this year without counting the cost, he will know more at the end of his undertaking than in the beginning.

If any one jumps overboard without knowing how to swim, it is two to one that he gets drowned. If any one lends an umbrella, it is ten to one that he is obliged to go home in the rain for his pains.

There will be no end more shows in the country—whenever it thunders and great dust will be kicked up by stagehorses unless the roads are macadamised.

Whoever can hold his tongue this year will be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Whoever is [illegible] will look like a tailor. Whoever [illegible] [illegible] will be [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible].

Whoever makes the discovery that the world is given to lying, will do what Jack Falls'ff has done before him.

Many an old sinner will resolve to turn over a new leaf this year, but the new leaf will turn out a blank. Many a fond fool will jump into a honeypot—and find it mustard—without being able to say with the fly, "I'm off."

Many things will be wondered at this year, and turn out not to be miracles. Many a great man will tell a fine story to which Mr. Burchell would have said "Fudge."

Finally, we are of opinion that this will be a wonderful year,—just like all that have gone before it. Politicians will make fools of themselves, pettifoggers will make fools of others. The world will go round and come back to the place from which it set out, and this will be the course of many a man who should be up and doing. There will be a great cry and little wool, as at a shearing of pigs or a session of congress

A Satyre From the Spanish—History of an Infant that died three days old.—I salute you, ye venerable dead, among whom I come to rest after a disagreeable existence of three days—You suppose that a creature of so tender an age has no knowledge or reflection, but you are deceived. In order to recount to you my brief history, I will examine the traces which the events of my life have left impressed on the tender substance of my brain. I was, by accident, born of a woman rich but somewhat coquetish presuming. To this circumstance I owe, without doubt, the short duration of my life—the felicity of having died. When I first entered into life, I was surprised to hear an alarming noise, and upon opening my eyes, found myself in the arms of a greasy and ugly old woman. This was, in truth, a good augure. Afterwards a gentleman, very fat and of mature age, took me, put on his spectacles, and after having examined me for a brief space, to see if he could recognize in me any of his features, he released me with perfect indifference.—This was undoubtedly my *papa*. There then entered a number of persons crying out *an heir! an heir!* After this, a young wowan who lay in bed, took me in her arms, kissed me, and covered me with so many caresses that she sometimes took from me the power of respiration, This was my *mama*. To increase my misfortunes, the old woman returned, wrapped me up in linen, and folded me up in swadling clothes and ligatures, in such a manner that I was left entirely without the power of motion. What pains did I then suffer! And though I complained, no one paid any attention to my complaints, each one attributing it to a different cause, and to none did it occur that it arose from my being so cruelly treated. In order that my mama might not be incommoded by suckling me, or spoil her beauty, as they said, I was delivered over to the care of a nurse; who in order to make me sleep and rest quiet, put me in a kind of crib, or box giving me an oscillating motion so violent that it turned my brain topsy-turvy, and the more I cried the mor that unfeeling woman increased the motion of the crib, until, finally, she left me unregarded. This cruel operation affected my health, and they called in two physicians, after a very warm dispute, agreed to administer to me a bitter draught, and one so efficacious, that in a few hours I was released from the ties of life, the crib, and the many other vexations which I had experienced in the brief term of my existence. To this friendly draught I owe the good fortune of being with you, and of not having been martyred by nurses and servants at the age of five, by pedants at ten, by women at thirty and by my wife at fifty; without mentioning ambition, gambling, malice, envy disease, and other physical and moral evils which beset human life.

The colonel of a regiment of militia was informed lately that one of his men had run his sword through his body. On inquiry he found that he had sold his sword to buy liquor.

A country squire asked a Merry Andrew, why he played the fool? For the same reason, said he, as you do; out of want: You do it for want of wit; I for want of money.

Memory is the friend of wit, but the treacherous ally of invention: there are many books that owe their success to two things, the good memory of those who write them, and the bad memory of those who read them.