

PARTY.

We publish to-day the debate in the House on Saturday, on Mr. Ince's amendment to the California bill. It will be seen that the Northern members generally repudiate in future the admission of slave-holding States—although it has been the practice to admit them ever since the Constitution was adopted.

The Senate rejected on yesterday the position of the North—a position which was sustained in the House a few days ago by the vote of a decided majority on a proposition similar to that of Mr. Ince. But the Senate is not so fresh from the people as the House, and lags behind the times.

It will be seen on examining the speeches and votes of members that they are divided sectionally—irrespective of parties as heretofore organized, with a few, a very few honorable exceptions in the North, and this has been the case on almost every question that could affect the two sections of the Union unequally.

In regard then to the great questions now pending, we find geographical or sectional parties already in existence. Yet this portentous fact is ignored, and even disputed by editors and speakers of the Whig and Democratic parties who fancy themselves still to be in vogue, and call lustily now on the North, and now on the South, for aid and comfort. Even the National Intelligencer no later than yesterday asserted its friendship for the South—yet in that very paper of the previous day, in professing to give a report of this very debate, every speech is left out, except that of Mr. Vinton, of Ohio. That speech asserts it to be the established policy or principle of this Government, to admit slave as well as free States; and it attempts to create the impression that this principle would undoubtedly be maintained.

Yet leading Northern members around him were declaring their hostility to it, and almost every Northern State had by its Legislature done the same thing.

Now the Intelligencer circulates in the South, and is, we presume, read with some expectation of learning what is going on at such an important period as the present, and particularly as to the great question of the day. Yet a debate containing a more general and decided expression of the views of both Northern and Southern members, than any other of the session, is mutilated in the Intelligencer, or suppressed entire, except as to the speech of one member, and he from the North—and that speech utterly at variance with the actual speeches of almost all the other members of his own section, and at variance with his own views of policy and his practice. But that member happened to belong to the same party with the Intelligencer; and the editor is of course anxious to show the South a specimen of the liberality and candor of the Northern Whigs.

Can the South rely on such friendship as that of the Intelligencer? Can the South believe that she had better be lulled into apathy by such pretences of justice as these, on the part of those, who have been laboring in Congress now for six months, to wrest from her all her right to one of the most magnificent acquisitions of territory ever won by the purse and the sword?

In the debate of Saturday, in the House of Representatives, Messrs. Giddings and Stevens (of Pennsylvania) announced it to be the settled policy of their constituents to admit no more slave States into the Union. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, did not think it proper to reject a new State, if her constitution tolerated slavery; but on that account he had been in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, so as to prevent any new Territory from becoming a slave State. Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, said it was the established policy of this country to admit slave as well as free States; but, when asked whether he would vote to admit a slave State, was silent.

Messrs. Giddings and Stevens assigned as their reason for rejecting all new slave States, that the right to a representation of three-fifths of their slaves, rendered a Southern slaveholder than equal to one of their constituents; that if a man had one hundred slaves, he would be equal to sixty-one freemen in the elections. This, of course, every intelligent man knows is not so; for a man in the South without a single slave, has the same vote in all cases with the owner of a thousand. The existence of slaves in a State adds to the political power of the State, but not of the slaveholder, except so far as he is one of the citizens. In the political power attached to a slave population all the white men partake, the poorest equally with the richest. But here is an avowed that one Constitutional power—that of admitting new States—shall not be exercised in future, except at the sacrifice of a Constitutional principle.

But why do Messrs. Giddings and Stevens stop where they do? Why not make war on the Senate? There, two men have an equal power with twenty-one Representatives of Ohio, or the thirty-six of New York. Why allow new States to come in at all, since, with less than a hundred thousand inhabitants, they have as many Senators as Ohio or New York, with two or three millions?

Our fathers, indeed, thought otherwise. To establish this Union, they consented that Rhode Island and Delaware might be equal in power, in the Senate, to Virginia and Massachusetts; and the North and South

agreed that, as a basis for representation, slaves should count at three-fifths of their number. If this be a wrong or disgrace to "Northern freemen," it might be a reason for them to desire to dissolve the Union, but not to violate the compact, whilst enjoying its benefits.

The Nashville Convention.

We had the pleasure, yesterday, of conversing with several of the Delegates to the Nashville Convention, and were much gratified by their accounts of its proceedings, and the spirit which animated its members, as well as the community of Nashville.

At first, some little coolness was manifested by the latter, who had been misinformed as to the objects and purposes of the meeting—but as soon as these doubts had been dispelled by its course of proceeding, the warmest and most fraternal feeling was manifested on their part.

The Address and Report as finally adopted, were much stronger than the resolutions already published; taking very decided ground against the Compromise or "Adjustment," and maintaining the title of Texas to the disputed boundary. The argument on the subject of the whole difficulty between the North and South is said to be very able and conclusive. The Address obtained the assent of the entire Tennessee delegation, among whom were Gov. A. V. Brown, Mr. Nicholson, and Gen. Pillow.

Our informants were not able to procure a printed copy of the Address previous to their departure from Nashville, but it will probably reach us by this evening's mail, in which case it shall be laid before our readers to-morrow.

The resolve to meet again six weeks after the adjournment of Congress, adopted almost unanimously, is a significant proof of the spirit which animated that body, and the determination on the part of its members thoroughly and faithfully to perform the difficult and delicate duties which had devolved upon them.

The telegraphic reports of their proceedings have been very imperfect and unsatisfactory. A reliable record of them will soon be in possession of the public in pamphlet form.

At a dinner given by Gov. Brown, he gave the following toast:

"The Nashville Convention. It has been in session seven days—and has brought Tennessee into line."

By Gen. Pillow: "The Missouri Compromise. We will take our stand on this line, and extend the hand of fellowship to our Northern brethren. We will never be driven from it, except at the point of the bayonet."

Mr. Nicholson, to whom the non-intervention letter of Gen. Cass was addressed, goes for the Nashville Resolutions. The Nashville Union is coming out in support of them.

Judge Sharkey voted for them, and withdrew the vote he had given against the Address.

Mr. Soule's Amendment.

Much comment has been made on the adoption of Mr. SOULE's amendment in the Senate on Monday last, by a large majority.

Its passage has been regarded as an evidence that Northern members were relaxing in their opposition to the admission of slave States hereafter. What was that amendment, and what the reasons assigned by Mr. WEBSTER for his support of it?

The question was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Burien, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clendenen, Cooper, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Sibley, Sprague, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Webster, Whiteomb, and Yulee—38.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baldwin, Chase, Clarke, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Greene, Hale, Miller, Smith, Uphan, and Walker—12.

Mr. SEWARD having paired off with his colleague, Mr. DICKINSON, did not vote, but emphatically announced his concurrence in sentiment with the minority.

Mr. WEBSTER, with his usual candor, declared that he based his support of the amendment on precisely the same ground as that on which he had opposed the affixing of the Proviso to the territories. He deemed it "unnecessary to re-enact the laws of God." The Proviso he deemed unnecessary, because, in his judgment, slavery could never be introduced into those territories.

For the same reason no practical result could accrue from the recognition of the right granted by this amendment.

Mr. WEBSTER'S words are as follows: "That being the state of my own judgment upon this matter, I voted very readily and cheerfully to exclude what is called the Wilmot Proviso from these territorial bills, or to keep it out rather than to have a motion made to introduce it. I did so upon a very full and deep conviction that no act of Congress, no provision of law, was necessary for that purpose; that there were natural and sufficient reasons and causes, excluding forever African slavery from those regions. That was my judgment, and I acted upon it. Those who think differently will of course pursue a different line of conduct. That is my opinion. It is by everything I have said and done, and I have no more apprehension this day of the introduction or existence of African slavery in these Territories than I have of its introduction and existence in Massachusetts."

"Well, sir, having voted not to place in those territorial bills what is called the Wilmot Proviso; and by that vote having signified a disposition to exclude the prohibition as a thing unnecessary, I do not mean to vote upon this amendment moved by the honorable member from Louisiana, [Mr. SOULE], which provides that States formed out of New Mexico and Utah shall have the right and privilege of making their own

constitutions, and may present those constitutions to Congress, in conformity with the constitution of the United States, with or without prohibition against slavery, as the people of those Territories, then having become States, may see fit to declare, have not seen very much practical utility in the amendment. Nevertheless, if I should vote, now that it is presented to me, against it, it might leave me open to the suspicion of intending or wishing to see that accomplished in another way."

Mr. MEADE, sustaining the views last offered by Mr. S. and urging the Democratic members to stand together in this case.

Mr. CONRAD sustained the Secretary in quite a speech, and to that end, he argued strenuously against this proceeding, as an abuse of the power of the House to make such investigations.

The amendment to the amendment, [Mr. CHANDLER'S proposition] having been agreed to, pending the question on agreeing to the resolution as amended, the House adjourned.

Before this subject came up, however, two reports were made from the Committee on Elections, by Messrs. STROSS and VAN DYKE, and both purporting to be the report of the majority. These reports were in the case of the contested election for the first Congressional district of Iowa, represented at present by Mr. Wm. Thompson, whose seat is contested by Mr. Miller. On these reports, the members of the Committee were divided politically; the Whigs affirming that Mr. MILLER is rightfully entitled, and the Democrats sustaining the right of the sitting member to the seat.

Mr. ASHE, a Democratic member of the Committee, is understood to have voted in Committee on some of the points in issue, in favor of the claimant, and in others, in favor of the sitting member—the said points having no direct bearing upon each other. Out of this fact has grown the difficulty, in deciding which is the majority report—that of the Whigs or that of their opponents.

Upon our first reading of the measures proposed by the Committee of Thirteen, for the organization of territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, we were struck by the manner in which a subsequent examination, with the aid of the debates in the Senate, has developed a most important objection; an objection which the amendment offered by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, was intended, in part, to obviate. It relates to such subjects as power to legislate in regard to all subjects of property, but they can pass no law to prohibit or establish slavery in the territories. We are confident that the framers of the bill intended to give the white man as no property, and therefore refuse to pass such laws as might be necessary to protect the rights of the owner to such property; and this organized under the influence of present existing laws, they would be very apt to do. Or they might, with the powers of discrimination with which they are clothed, consider slaves as property, and impose the burdens of their municipal government upon them. We know, however, with a certainty, that the bill, as it stands, and contrary to the very spirit and letter of the Federal Constitution, but certainly not more so than the Wilmot Proviso. As unjust and unconstitutional as it may be, who cannot foresee that it would be the result of a Congressional compromise, as it has been for some years past, of a majority who either openly favor the Wilmot Proviso, or have no scruples as to its constitutionality and expediency. It is, so far as the practical result of this bill is concerned, a virtual difference between it and the Wilmot Proviso.

It is sometimes said, in reply to this objection, that our appeal might be to the judiciary. So might the slaveholder, who would carry his slaves to the territory west of Missouri and north of 36 degrees 30 minutes of latitude. But the impediments that would be there thrown in the way of this step, by such a course of legislation, as well as the vexation and delay that would attend it, would amount, in any man's estimation, to an insuperable barrier. It rests upon a very slender hypothesis, but it is, together with the impotence of the subject involved, sufficient to call for the united efforts of the South to obtain a proper amendment. Our contention is, as to the views he presented were strengthened by the rejection of Mr. Davis' amendment. The objections which we have advanced to the proposed compromise measures may be summed up briefly as follows:

1. The bill for the practical result of the territorial bill is concerned, there is but little difference between it and the Wilmot Proviso.

2. The bill for the admission of California fails to provide for reducing the boundaries of that State to proper limits, and does not require California to show by her population that she is entitled to be admitted as a State.

3. The proposition to Texas requires that State to cede to the United States a large amount of Territory (at least 50,000 square miles) not involved in the dispute, and thereby to increase the indebtedness of the United States very improperly and unnecessarily.

4. The amendment proposed to the fugitive slave bill requires the owner, upon the apprehension of his slave in a free State, to give a bond to the United States, for the return of the slave, or to give him a trial by jury, provided the slave, when he is apprehended, claims to be free.

Let these objections be removed, and we give the proposed scheme of adjustment our hearty and cordial support. In advancing these objections we are but consistent with the course heretofore pursued by us. Upon examining the Virginia resolutions, we found them to be in substance, and to do not quite come up to them; but there were one or two points in the first series of resolutions that did not meet our entire approbation. We have been willing in deference to others, and for the sake of quiet, to appear to acquiesce in them, but we have not maintained an integrity and consistency on the subject under consideration, to which we do not approve our objections can lay no claim. We ask this, not on our own account, but for the benefit of our country. It is our duty to see that the corner of which we were so desirous to be a proper one.—"Spirit of Jefferson."

From the Republic of Tuesday. The President yesterday transmitted to the Senate the following message:

WASHINGTON, June 17th, 1850. To the Senate of the United States: I have received a copy of the resolution of the Senate of the 11th June instant, requesting me "to inform the Senate whether any orders have been issued to any military officer or officers at Santa Fe, to look possession against the authority of Texas, or in any way to embarrass or prevent the exercise of her jurisdiction over that country—and to furnish the Senate with copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between the War Department and the military authorities at Santa Fe since the date of my last communication to the Senate on that subject."

In reply to that resolution, I state that no such orders have been given. I herewith present to the Senate copies of all the correspondence referred to in the resolution. All the other orders relating to the subject-matter of the resolution have been heretofore communicated to the Senate.

The fact that the territory between Texas and New Mexico is disputed. I have now to state that information has been recently received, that a certain Robert S. Neighbors, styling himself Governor of the State of Texas, has proceeded to Santa Fe with a view to the establishment of that district under the authority of Texas. While I have no power to decide the question of boundary, and do not desire to interfere with it as a question of title, I have to observe that the possession of the territory into which he has proceeded, and which Neighbors has thus gone to actually acquire by the United States from Mexico, and has since been held by the United States, and in my opinion ought to have been determined by some competent authority. Meanwhile, I think there is no reason

for seriously apprehending that Texas will practically interfere with the possession of the United States.

Z. TAYLOR.

Among the letters accompanying the message was the following:

[COPY.] SANTA FE, April 15, 1850.

Sir: Having seen during the day notices posted up, both in Spanish and English, inviting the citizens of this place to convene on Saturday next, "to take into consideration the propriety of making a State movement, and to petition you, as the head of this Government, to call a convention," &c., I deem it my duty, as a commissioner of Texas, sent here to effect an organization under her laws of this portion of her territory, to call your attention to the fact, as well as to the 31 section, 4th Article of the Constitution of the United States, which I deem it the more necessary to solemnly to protest against any convention or aid being given to this movement by the present head of this Government, in consequence of the published orders which have emanated from the War Department, the result of an interview had between us a few days since. The government which I have the honor to represent has declared her determination to maintain inviolate all the territory within her constitutional boundaries, and she has accordingly been by her compact of union; and I would take this opportunity to refer you to the 2d section of the "Joint Resolution for annexing Texas to the United States," and preamble of the Constitution of the State of Texas, by which the consent of said "Joint Resolution" was accepted. And also, to the "Joint Resolution for the admission of the State of Texas into the Union," approved 23rd December, 1845. All of which, in my opinion, would be violated by a convention held by the objects of said State movement. And further to state, that I now most solemnly protest against any movements in favor of State cause, until Texas has extended her jurisdiction over this portion of her territory, or until the State of Texas can be known in this matter, as guaranteed to her by the enactment referred to above.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT S. NEIGHBORS, Commissioner of State of Texas.

To Col. J. MENROE, Commanding 9th Military Division, U. S. A., Santa Fe.

GEORGIA LEMBER.—From the 1st of January 1850, to the 10th instant, there has been shipped from the ports of Savannah and Darien 16,860, 700 lbs of cotton, of which 10,764, 000 lbs were shipped from Savannah.

A Yankee has just invented a method to catch rats. He says locate your rat in a room much infested with these animals, and on retiring put out the light. Then strew over your pillow some strong smelling cheese, three or four red herrings, some barley meal or new malt, and a sprinkling of bran. Keep awake till you find the rats at work, and then make a grab.

To Americans about to visit England for the first time, it may be of some importance to remark, that the English are not so much given to the use of the knife, as we are. They may take with them, for their own personal use, an exempt from the enormous duty which she imposes; and all English works, reprinted in any other country, if brought within reach of her Custom-house, will be seized, and destroyed. So says a late London letter.

NEW PROCESS OF SMELTING IRON ORE.—Sir F. Knives, of the London Mining Journal, has proposed an entirely new process for smelting the ore, and saving fuel, the loss by the common modes being paid by him at 81 per cent. His plan is to crush the ore and put it in gas-proof reverberatory ovens, in which the ore is separated in a separate chamber, and the vapor of carbon passed into the heated mass of ore; so that the oxygen of the ore, uniting with the carbon, will leave the pure metal only behind when the ore is an oxide of iron. The gas, then the ore is expected to be reduced under a strong blast in shallow hearths, any further fuel being used in this process.

ANOTHER TORPEDO BOAT.—Mr. James McNice, in the employment of Thomas M. Shepard, hardware merchant, of 308 Water street, yesterday received a suspicious looking box, at the hands of a boy unknown to him. The package was about 18 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 6 inches high, done up in wrapping-paper, and addressed to him in a neat and legible hand. Mr. McNice, from the fact of his having been threatened by a certain individual a few days since with to be certain of his destruction, and that he was nearly destroyed, after reflecting awhile on the best course to pursue, he concluded to convey it to the Second Ward station house, and lay the matter before Captain Leonard. The Captain and several of his assistants looked at the box, and finally it was proposed that it should be taken before the Chief of Police, which was accordingly done. The Chief and his aids scrutinized the box, or rather the wrapper, but felt no inclination to open it. The Chief, however, was requested to place it in a wash basin, where it remained nearly three hours, and was then supposed to be thoroughly saturated with water. It was then taken out and opened, when a beautiful mahogany box, containing two detonating caps, and a quantity of gunpowder, was discovered. The box, from having been so long in the water, were almost ruined.—Tribune.

A FEMALE PORT LAUREATE.—It is proposed to confer the laureateship on Elizabeth Barrett, Mrs. Browning, or Mrs. Norton, there being no law to prevent it. A Scotch paper warmly urges that laureateship should be conferred on Professor Wilson.

NEW LEVY ON PETER'S PENCE.—The "National" newspaper of Florence states that Pope Pius IX. has issued a decree, by which he has decreed, with the advocates of the court, had determined to confiscate the property of the deputies of the Roman Constituent Assembly to the amount of 2,500,000 Roman piastres.

LADIES MYSTERIOUSLY ABSENT.—The Springfield "Republican" says: "There seems to be a large number of interesting young females away from home mysteriously. Since the recent affair at the City Hall in this town, Mr. Jennings and the police are in the receipt of letters almost daily, asking for more particular descriptions of the unfortunate young lady, and detailing the circumstances of some 'strayed or stolen.' We have had several similar letters ourselves."

WILLS of the Home Journal, tells the following anecdote of a scene which he says he witnessed recently in an omnibus. The heroine was a country girl, excessively pretty, and in her mouth—the corners of which were turned up like a bow, and so turned in, like inverted commas, that her lips looked like a quotation—she carried the fatal sickness, doomed to pass from the warm bliss of that respiratory to the cold change-box on the street.

Arriving opposite the Tabernacle, she pulled the string, took the piece of silver from her mouth, and gave it to the young man sitting opposite. He received it politely, but, as the omnibus was a minute or so in coming to a stand still, she had time to observe that he was admiringly pleased, and she was not surprised within his own lips, and took a least sixpence from his own pocket to throw away. The driver.—There was a young man who smiled among the other passengers, but he was not to be complimented so precipitately.

"I'll trouble you for my sixpence, sir," said she, holding out her hand with its green tint and, in her right hand, between thumb and finger, as she would take a cockroach from a child's hand, she passed it up herself, and looked around reluctantly, as she went out, on those who had the impudence to smile."

IMPROVEMENT.—Great age, this we live in. People don't laugh now-days—they judge in earnest. They never eat their food—they masticate it. Nobody has a tooth pulled—it is extracted. No one has his feelings hurt—they are lacerated. Young men do not go courting the girls—they pay the young ladies attention. It is vulgar to give any one—you must only make a call—Of course you would not think of going to bed—you would retire to rest. Nor would you build a house—you would erect it.

In the year 1780, the first paper was commenced in Virginia, at Williamsburg, the terms of which were thus stated: "All persons may be supplied with this paper at the first dollar a year, and advertisements (of a moderate length) inserted for ten dollars the first week, and ten dollars for each week after."

CALIFORNIA EQUESTRIANISM.—The horse-racing of the Californians has long been a theme of praise, and the highest aim of equestrian effort was to imitate him, but we must confess that the half has not been told of his prowess. He is a proved gallantry in taking his dulcinea on horse-back excursions. In these degenerate days of side-saddles and trailing robes, we never thought of accompanying the fair ones on riding parties where the dear creature on the left, had half writing their necks off to bestow on you a glance of their beaming countenances, or on the right, you saw that countenance wreathed in anything but smiles when your dirty boot accidentally came in contact with the velvet that was kept clean and sacred for these occasions. Indeed, we have much preferred, and often practiced the fashion in which the song describes Lord Locksley's escape with his betrothed from grating paws and fire-eating brothers; and as the dear creature still throw their arms around you for fear of falling, it was, we used to think, rather a pleasant predicament. But there it is: we started to discuss a grave question of riding-school dress, and the fair ones, letting out secrets, after we had promised a thousand times, years ago, never to say a word about 'em!

Now the California way of getting along, for a caballero to mount behind his saddle, gently, and to dismount in the same manner, and to stand her in that position, encircling her with both arms to hold the reins, and the cavallo breaks off into a full gallop, he is an evitable error, and no mistake. We saw the whole upper-class of a fashionable society in the city on Sunday last riding on this improved principle. We wonder if Disbrow hears of this, whether he will announce it as the *Et Dovalis* style of equestrianism?—Pacific (Cal.) News.

LONG AND SHORT DAYS.—At Berlin and London, the longest day has sixteen hours and a half; at Stockholm, the longest day has eighteen and a half hours; at Hamburg the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven; at St. Petersburg, the longest day has sixteen hours and a half; at Copenhagen, the longest day has sixteen hours and a half; at Warsaw, the longest day has sixteen hours and a half; at Moscow, the longest day has sixteen hours and a half; at St. Petersburg, the longest day has sixteen hours and a half; at Copenhagen, the longest day has sixteen hours and a half; at Warsaw, the longest day has sixteen hours and a half; at Moscow, the longest day has sixteen hours and a half.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

THE MISERIES OF HAVING A NEW COAT.—No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat. It is an awkward business, and he is obliged to undergo the miseries of having a new coat.

Curious Etching.—Dickens, in his Household Words, gives the following as a literal transcript of an inscription on a tombstone in a church yard in Dorchester, viz: "Here lies the body of Lady 'Loney, great niece of Burke, commonly called the Sublime, who was blind, passionate, and deeply religious