THE MADISONIAN.

THOMAS ALLEN.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE MADISONIAN is published Tri-weekly during the sittings of Congress, and Semi-weekly during the recess, at $5 per annum. For six months, $3.

No subscription will be taken for a term short of six months; nor unless paid for *in advance*.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve lines, or less, three insertions, - $1 00
Each additional insertion, - - - 25

Longer advertisements at proportionate rates.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

☞ Subscribers may remit by mail, in bills of solvent banks, *postage paid*, at our risk; provided it shall appear by a postmaster's certificate, that such remittance has been duly mailed.

A liberal discount will be made to companies of *five* or more transmitting their subscriptions together.

Postmasters, and others authorized, acting as our agents, will be entitled to receive a copy of the paper *gratis* for every five subscribers or, at that rate per cent. on subscriptions generally; the terms being fulfilled.

Letters and communications intended for the establishment will not be received unless the *postage is paid*.

THE MADISONIAN.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

We commenced on Saturday last the publication of a weekly edition of the Madisonian, and shall issue the second number to-day. This edition will comprise a condensed report of the daily proceedings of both Houses of Congress, with all the editorial matter and much other political, statistical, financial, and miscellaneous reading comprised in the edition published every other day—filling the four sides of the sheet with reading matter, of an interesting and valuable character. This will prove a valuable acquisition, we flatter ourself, to all who would supply themselves with general information from the Capitol of the United States, in a cheap and convenient form, accessible to all. The present political period is an interesting and important one, and cannot fail to excite the attention of every one who seeks to be informed upon matters of general concern.

The price for the Madisonian, weekly, one year, is $3, payable invariably *in advance*.

December 16, 1837.

STANDARD LAW BOOKS, published and sold by G. & C. MERRIAM, corner of Main and State sts., Springfield, Mass. Sold also by F. TAYLOR, Washington, D. C., and by the principal Law Booksellers throughout the United States.

BARBOUR AND HARRINGTON'S AMERICAN EQUITY DIGEST.

From Chancellor Walworth.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, June 14, 1836.

I have no hesitation in recommending it to the Profession as a valuable Digest of Equity Cases, which will be found very useful to those whose libraries are furnished with the Reports, and indispensable to other members of the Profession, who wish to become acquainted with the decisions of the various Equity Reports in this country and in England in a condensed form.

R. HYDE WALWORTH.

From Judge Cowen.

I know Mr. Barbour's means of research, his ability and industry, and do not hesitate to say that the plan cannot be better executed than it has been by him. I speak with the more confidence, because I used several of his heads in the course of judicial research, and found them of very great assistance. The book is essentially necessary to the Chancery practitioner. Our undigested Chancery Reports are numerous, and the publication of a work of the kind has already been too long delayed.

E. COWEN.

From Chief Justice Savage.

My examination of the Digest has been sufficient to satisfy me of the great usefulness of such a work to the Profession, and of the ability and industry with which it has been executed.

JOHN SAVAGE.

From Professor Hoffman.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2, 1836.

This Digest is analytically arranged, and with all requisite clearness, in its cardinal and minor divisions, and embraces an extensive series of British and American chancery cases. Such labor-saving auxiliaries are eminently useful to practitioners.

DAVID HOFFMAN.

From Benjamin Rand, Esq.

BOSTON, July 12, 1837.

The American Chancery Digest is a very useful and valuable work. A Digest of the decisions of the Courts of Equity in this country was much wanted before the appearance of this work, as an index to the many volumes of printed reports, otherwise of comparatively little use to the Profession in practice. I have examined the volumes comprising this Digest, and find that the cases have been collected and digested with great care, diligence and fidelity.

R. RAND.

To the student and practitioner in Chancery, this book will be a valuable, and almost necessary key to the multitudinous decisions in Chancery, which are scattered throughout upwards of three hundred volumes of American Reports, and especially when it is considered that this list is increasing every day.—*American Jurist, for July, 1837.*

CHITTY'S PLEADINGS.

"It is to a writer of our own day that the honor is due of having first thrown effectual light upon the science of Pleading by an elaborate work, in which all its different rules are collected, arranged in convenient divisions, and illustrated by explanation and example."—*Mr. Sergeant Steven.*

COLLYER ON PARTNERSHIP.

"Of the four Treatises above mentioned [Watson, Montague, Gow, and Collyer,] the chief are Gow's and Collyer's—the former published in 1830 the latter in 1833. * * * Mr. Collyer, is perhaps, upon the whole, to be preferred, on account of his fuller statement of the cases, whereby the reader will be able to understand and appreciate," &c.—*Warren's Law Studies*, a highly valuable work recently published.

CHITTY ON BILLS.

Mr. Warren, in his "Popular and Practical Introduction to Law Studies," p. 492, giving directions to the student for selecting a library, mentions, on Bills of Exchange, Joseph Chitty, sen., Joseph Chitty, Jr., Bayley, and Roscoe, and then adds: "The first of these, and the edition of 1833, [from which the last American edition is taken,] will be found incomparably the most useful for the practitioner."

In another place, he says: "This is a great and very intricate head of Law, [Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, etc.] and one to which the student's attention will be called almost daily. * * Mr. Chitty's Treatise, which is a very complete and masterly one, contains every thing relating to the subject, very conveniently arranged, and with an excellent Analytical Index.

CHITTY'S CRIMINAL LAW.

From the American Jurist and Law Magazine, for January, 1837.

"The extensive use of this book, and its well-earned reputation, render any particular remarks from us on its character entirely superfluous. But the notes and references by Mr. Perkins [the American editor] to the present edition, deserve especial mention. They place their author, among American annotators, by the side of Story and Metcalf. * * Mr. Perkins's notes are acute, thorough, and learned, and what is very important, appended with critical accuracy to their natural places in the text. * * Reference has been made to nearly two thousand cases, in addition to the former editions. All the American reports have been sifted; and every case which bears upon any part of the Criminal Law correctly cited. We do not hesitate to say, that Mr. Perkins's labors have essentially enhanced the value of Mr. Chitty's work.

Feb. 19-3t

BROOKMAN'S LONDON DRAWING PENCILS. F. Taylor, has this day received a small supply of the above, which are known to be genuine, and will be warranted as such, and can be returned to him by purchasers if they do not give satisfaction. A very limited number of each letter is received, graduated to every degree of hardness and shade.

Also, Whatman's English Emperor Drawing Paper, double the size of the Antiquarian.

French Fancy Paper, the genuine "Papier Vegetable" of an unusually large size.

English and German Mathematical Instruments, in cases and separately, the best.

English Water Colors, Reeve's London Drawing Pencils.

Lewell's Liverpool Drawing Pencils.

English, Antiquarian, and other Drawing Papers, and every other article of the kind, together with the best collection of works on Drawing, Engineering, Mathematics, Mechanics, and other branches of the arts and sciences, for sale in the United States, imported by the advertiser, and for sale in all cases at the lowest prices.

Books and other articles imported to order.

F. TAYLOR, Bookseller,
Immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

jan 20-tf

HISTORY OF ROME—Translated from the German of Heeren and Schlosser, 1 vol. 8vo., is just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

THE MADISONIAN.

VOL. I. WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY MARCH 8, 1838. NO. 77.

THE TEN MILES SQUARE.—The Picture of Washington, or Washington Guide, of which a new edition, corrected up to this time, is just issued, contains diagrams of the different floors of the Capitol, showing the various committee rooms, &c. &c.; a map of the whole District of Columbia, and its three cities, (the first ever published;) a full account and description of the Public Buildings, their paintings, sculpture, architecture, &c. &c.; lists of public offices, and names of public officers and clerks, their duties, salaries, and the method for strangers to pursue in transacting business with the different offices; the political history of the District of Columbia, its geography, botany, mineralogy, and natural history; the river Potomac, Captain John Smith; and the tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting its borders; laws of Maryland and Virginia ceding the District to the United States; corporation laws of the city; police regulations; capture of the city by the British; mode of securing patents and copy rights; diplomatic staff of foreign countries resident here, and that of the United States abroad; the Patent Office; the Navy Yard; Indian Office, &c. &c.; and a great amount of other information combining every thing of use and interest to strangers or residents. One volume with engravings. Price one dollar.

Published by F. TAYLOR,
mar 6 Immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel.

MR. BUCKINGHAM'S LECTURES.—A strong and general desire having been expressed, since Mr. Buckingham's arrival in Washington, that he should deliver in the city those Lectures on the Scriptural and Classical Countries of the Oriental World, which were attended during the present winter by upwards of 20,000 of the inhabitants of New York, it has been determined to commence the Course on Egypt in the ensuing week.—The six Lectures will be delivered on the following dates:

Tuesday,	March 6	Tuesday,	March 13
Friday,	9	Thursday,	15
Monday,	12	Friday,	16

To prevent these Lectures interfering with evening parties, they will be commenced at half past 6 exactly, so as to conclude before 8.

Tickets for the whole course as follows:

Single Ticket,	$3	Family of three,	$7
Double Ticket,	$5	Family of five,	$10

Nightly admissions 50 cents each.

Tickets are requested to be procured at the Libraries of Kennedy & Elliott, and of Mr. Frank Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, as no admissions will be permitted without tickets, and no money will be received at the door.

The Lectures will be delivered in the First Presbyterian Church on 4 1-2 street, which has been kindly granted for the purpose. It will be well warmed for the auditors; and the doors will be opened at 6 o'clock. mar 6

VERY CHEAP GOODS.—We shall open on Monday, 5th inst. a large supply of cheap articles in our line, which will be sold unusually low for cash, or short credit.

Some very handsome Shalleys,
Mousselaine de Laine, dark colors,
Handkerchiefs, very cheap, French Chintz,
Irish Linens, Diapers, Sheetings, Napkins,
Cambrics, Bobinets, Hosiery,
Very handsome figured and plain Silks,
Cotton Shirtings, together with a large supply of other articles.

Also, a handsome supply of Men's Wear, which will be made in the best manner.

All persons indebted on account of 1837, will please call and settle.

BRADLEY & CATLETT.

mar 6—3tw2w

ENGLISH BOOKS.

JUST received by F. TAYLOR, Loudon's Encyclopedia of Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture.
Do do of Agriculture.
Do do of Gardening.
Do do of Plants.

Heeren's Historical Researches into the politics, intercourse and trade of the Carthagenians, Ethiopians, and Egyptians, translated from the German, 2 vols.

Also, by the same author, [Hereen,] a similar work in 3 vols. on the ancient Asiatic nations.

Heeren's Manual of Ancient History, particularly with regard to the Constitutions, the Colonies, and the Commerce of the States of antiquity, 1 vol.

Selections from the Edinburgh Review, 6 vols.

Godwin's History of the Commonwealth of England, 4 vols

Collier's Annals of the Stage, 3 vols.

The Political Life of Mr. Canning, 3 vols.

Baine's History of the Cotton Manufactures, 1 o

Rollin's History of the Arts and Sciences of the Ancients, 1 vol.

With many others, of which the list will be continued in a subsequent advertisement. All at the lowest prices.

feb 20-tf

THE TWO BRIDES, or Ethel Churchill, a novel, by L. E. L. is just published and this day received, for sale by F. TAYLOR,

And for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library.

Also, a splendidly illustrated copy of Bulwer's new novel of the Siege of Grenada. Feb. 12

CIVIL ENGINEERS' AND ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, the publication of which is just commenced in London.

The first number of this work is just received and may be examined at the Bookstore of F. TAYLOR,

Who will receive subscriptions for the work, and forward it to any part of the U. S. Published in large quarto form, with many engravings.

THE TEN MILES SQUARE, of which a new edition is just issued by F. TAYLOR,—contains a map of the District and City, ground plan of the different stories of the Capitol, engraving of the City Hall, List of Public Offices and the name of all officers of the General and City Government, &c. Published by

F. TAYLOR, Bookseller, immediately
Feb. 12 East of Gadsby's Hotel

DANAS MINERALOGY in one octavo volume containing 400 engravings, is just published and for sale by F. TAYLOR. Treating also on Chrystallography; the application of Chemistry and Mathematics to the same subject, &c.

Also, SOPWITH'S ISOMETRICAL DRAWING as applicable to Geological and Mining Plans: by T. Sopwith, Mine Surveyor, 1 volume, engravings.

Eastman's Topographical Drawing.

Philip's Introduction to Mineralogy, edited by Allan.

Morton on Fossil Organic Remains.

How to observe Geology, by De la Bache.

Grier's Mechanics and Engineers' Pocket Dictionary, and other works not enumerated on the same subject.

*** A collection of valuable books on Conchology, now on the way, are daily expected dec21

THE GRAPHIC MIRROR,

A NEW invention, just imported from England, is this day received and for sale by F. TAYLOR, for the purpose of reducing Maps, Paintings, &c., and enabling persons unaccustomed to drawing, to take sketches in true perspective of nature, machinery, &c &c.

The simple adjustments and novel application of this instrument entirely obviate the difficulties existing in the Camera Lucidd. Feb. 3.

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW for February, 1838, is this day received and ready for sale or distribution by F. TAYLOR, who will have the work safely forwarded to any part of the United States.

Subscription price, five dollars per annum.

Feb. 3.

GEMS OF BEAUTY, for 1838.—A splendid Souvenir, large folio size, just imported into New York, is this day expected, for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, The Authors of England,
Pearls of the East,
Brockedon's Passes of the Alps,
Hofer's News of the Tyrol,
Winkle's Cathedral Churches,
Gems of Flora,
Illustrations of the Rhine,
Hardynge's Sketches at Home and Abroad,
Shakspeare Gallery,
Byron Gallery,
Gallery of the Graces,

And many others too numerous for an advertisement, such as beautifully illustrated editions of various favorite authors in Poetry and Prose. Illustrated Books of Travels. Books of Engravings. Drawing Books. Illustrated Albums, and nineteen different kinds of Souvenir's, English and American. All for sale at the lowest New York and Philadelphia prices. dec23

INDIAN TREATIES, between this Government and the several Indian Tribes, from 1778 to 1837, compiled and printed under the supervision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in 1 vol.; just issued from the press, is for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, the Laws of the Colonies, and of the State Governments, relating to Indians and Indian Affairs, from 1633 up to this time, 1 8vo. vol. of 322 pages; price, one dollar, containing also the Proceedings of the Congress of the Confederation and the Laws of Congress, since 1800, on the same subject. feb 19-tf

McCULLOCH'S COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY, latest edition, is just received, for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants,
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening,
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Agriculture,
Loudon's Encyclopædia of Cottage Farm, and Villa Architecture, and many other valuable English editions.

jan 6

PROPOSALS,

☞ For publishing a Daily Morning Journal in New York city, under the title of the NEW YORK TIMES AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER, to be devoted to Politics, News, and Commercial Intelligence.

The well known fact that the Republicans of this city are destitute of an organ to promulgate their opinions, and advocate their principles in connection with the Democratic Press of the interior, has been a subject of reiterated complaint and regret. Circumstances of a favorable nature conspiring measures have been adopted to commence the publication of the *Times and Commercial Intelligencer* upon a footing calculated to ensure its independence and permanency.

The political character of the *Times and Commercial Intelligencer* will be strictly *Democratic Republican*. It will adhere to the principles of the party which brought into existence, and sustained the late administration. It will labor to define the ancient land marks, and to maintain in their prime vigor the ancient usages of the party which, whilst they were observed, rendered it invincible, and secured a simple and constitutional administration of public affairs, at the same time that they promoted in the highest degree the undivided welfare and happiness of the people.

In marking out this line, which both duty and inclination will prompt us to pursue, we desire to be understood as conceiving that certain measures and points of policy entertained by a portion of the friends of the present general administration, form no part of the Republican creed of binding influence, but as mere questions of expediency rest upon debateable ground, and may be opposed according to the dictates of conscience and judgment. This paper will therefore be found in opposition to the "*untried expedients*" of the day. The country needs repose from the agitations or demagogues and empirics. It is time that a period of depression unexampled in its duration, and in its disastrous consequences should give way to the return of confidence and the resumption of the ordinary pursuits of trade and industry. If the measures of the government shall be found at variance with the suggestions of sound policy, or are brought into collision with public sentiment, every consideration for the public good cries aloud for their abandonment. To convince our rulers, that they mistake, in some sense, the indications of the public will, and to embody the scattered rays of that will in a sensible and tangible form, will be deemed to come within the legitimate province of our Journal, and to compose prominent objects in the prosecution of our design, of great importance and interest to every class of the community.

We cannot resist the conviction that the Republican party of this State has been placed towards its opponents in a false position—a position which exposes it to eminent hazards, which is daily and hourly weakening its energies, and which, in its threatened prostration, surrounds our country with the worst dangers ever apprehended from the ascendency of federal misrule. When we contemplate the havoc which has been made with the Republican legions in the short space of eight or ten months, and weigh the certain indications of Revolutionary movements in public sentiment, in states where elections are pending, we cannot regard it as either safe, just, or honorable to deviate further from the "republican track" marked by the footsteps of those distinguished Presidents who have in times past secured the triumphs of Democracy, we feel impelled to reject the Councils which bring us nothing but defeat and humiliation. *The Times and Commercial Intelligencer* will therefore endeavor to expunge the heresies which have been interpolated into our creed, and to rectify the errors into which they had betrayed our friends. To the genuine cause of Democracy we are sincerely wedded, and there is no power, whilst it remains pure, that can divorce our affections or fervor from it. But from the spurious faith of the *Loco-Focos* and destructives sought to be engrafted upon our principles, and to be substituted in our embraces we turn with abhorrence and disgust. *The Times and Commercial Intelligencer* will labor to restore the Democracy again to its former vantage ground—to re-organize its broken and dispirited legions—to rebuild its crumbling temples, and re-establish its ancient ordinances—and to behold it again flourishing and predominant, reflecting the moral influence of this great republic abroad, and protecting the interests of its numerous people at home. We shall rejoice to be permitted to contribute our efforts to this consummation. If our labors shall prove fruitless our admonitions shall not be wanting. We will make one more attempt to put the good ship before the wind, and to save her gallant crew and precious freight. If afterwards the madness of the few shall disappoint the hopes of the many, and the voice of destiny shall proclaim that "ROME MUST FALL, *heaven and earth shall witness that we are innocent.*"

The Times and Commercial Intelligencer, will recognize the organization of the Republican Party in this City as it was effected at the meeting of the City Hall on the evening of the 2d of January, 1838. The resolutions and address adopted on that occasion, will be referred to as consonant to Republican principles and adapted to the present crisis in our public and political affairs.

TERMS.

DAILY PAPER—Ten dollars per annum. *Semi-Weekly Paper*—Four dollars per annum, payable in advance, or five dollars, payable half yearly.

Persons at a distance wishing to subscribe, may enclose one Bill, and send the same by mail at the expense and risk of the Proprietor.

ADVERTISING—*half square Daily*—First insertion, 50 cents; second and third insertions, 25 cents; and 18 3-4 cents for every subsequent insertion. (*Seven lines is half a square.*)

SQUARE DAILY—First insertion, 75 cents; and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. (*Fourteen lines to a square*)

ADVERTISEMENTS, upon which the number of times for insertion *is not marked*, will be inserted and charged until ordered out.

☞ All advertisements marked for the *inside*, will be charged as new advertisements each day.

☞ Subscribers out of the city payable in advance.

☞ Address N. T. ELDRIDGE, Proprietor, No. 45, William steet, between Wall and Pine streets.

Feb. 26.

NEW UNITED STATES GAZETTEER—*Cheap.* In one volume, with maps and many engravings, containing 470 large octavo pages, closely printed and well bound, price $1 25, is just received and for sale by F. TAYLOR; giving a complete and general description of North America, of the United States, and of the West Indies, their counties, cities, villages, seas, rivers, lakes, harbors, internal improvements, &c. &c.; their productions, population, commerce, institutions, constitutions, &c. &c., and much other valuable information all compiled from the most recent and authentic sources.

BUBBLES *from the Brunnens of Nassau*, by Sir Francis Head, published in 1836; an additional supply is this day received, for sale by F. Taylor.

Also, Letters from Palmyra, Robbin's History of English Literature and Language, 1 vol., Cotton's Constantinople and Athens. feb 24

PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY CHRONICLE.

F. TAYLOR will receive subscriptions to the above, which claims to be the largest, best, and cheapest Literary Periodical in the United States, giving 32 of the largest columns of small type, weekly, for two dollars per annum, filled with every variety of original and selected literature, science, news, poetry, humorous articles, &c. The work may be examined at the Bookstore of the Advertiser, immediately east of Gadsby's Hotel. feb 22

PICK WICK CLUB.—CONCLUDED

THE Fifth volume of the Pick Wick Club is this day received, for sale by F. Taylor, or for circulation among the subscribers to the Waverly Circulating Library.

jan. 3.

AMERICAN ORATORY.

A COLLECTION of the most celebrated Speeches of eminent Americans, in one volume, is just received and for sale by F. Taylor.

Also, the select Speeches of the Right Hon. William Windham, and the Right Hon. William Huskisson, edited by Robert Walsh, with preliminary biographical sketches, 1 vol. of 616 large octavo pages, handsomely printed and bound; price $1 75. feb 24

NOTICE.—A person calling himself SELBY PARKER, of Washington, D. C., is requested to send for, pay and take away a small package, executed according to his order, 6th November last.

WM. SIMONSON, corner of Fulton
Feb. 6-3t and Gold street, New York.

PICKWICK CLUB—Illustrated—New edition, complete in 1 vol., 8vo. with very numerous engravings, is this day received and for sale by F. TAYLOR.

feb 20-d

ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF BULWER'S NEW NOVEL.

LEILA, the Siege of Grenada, with numerous beautiful illustrations, is expected this day, and will be for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Feb. 6

From the American Monthly Magazine.

THE SERENADE.

Once in those forgotten hours,
When life was fresh, and fair, and new—
And all its buds, and all its flowers,
Hung drooping with the early dew;
Before one feeling felt a blight,
Or any rose of thought could fade—
My love came one starry night,
And woke me with a serenade.

The music o'er my senses stole,
And sweetly mingled with my dream,
Transported my imprisoned soul
To bliss on its melodious stream.
I never shall forget the song,
Or the sweet tune the dear one played,
As the soft night-wind bore along
The verses of that serenade.

He sung of love, of constant love,
Of his devotion, pure and deep;
And called the brightest star above
To sentinel my happy sleep.
At first I listened doubingly,
My heart was of its joy afraid—
Till through the gloom I saw 'twas he,
Who sung to me that serenade.

Long years have vanished since I heard
His song—and Time has sadly flown;
Yet I have treasured every word,
And pondered every melting tone
Of that dear voice. He wandered far,
And to a distant region strayed,
Where guided by some lovlier star,
Perchance he sung that serenade.

The bloom has faded on my cheek,
My life, alas, has lost its smile,
With other songs I vainly seek,
My spirit's sadness to beguile,
For how can I be happy more,
Thus in my fondest hopes betrayed—
Can any charms in life restore
That sweet and simple serenade?

When midnight from her ebon throne,
Flings over earth a brilliant veil,
That pure, and deep, and thrilling tone
Floats faintly on the gentle gale,
And sometimes when the morn is near,
And sometimes through the evening shade,
Too faithful memory bids me hear
The music of his serenade.

LINES

Written by Master Lester Stankope Buckingham.

At the close of the Temperance Festival, on the 22d inst., Mr. Buckingham spoke of the vast importance of leading our children to understand and adopt, from principle, the temperance cause; and observed that, as Hannibal led his son to swear eternal enmity to the Romans, so he had led his son to declare an uncompromising war with all intoxicating drinks. To show the strong hold the cause of temperance had on the mind of his son, he would read a few lines written by this youth, then standing by his side, and wearing the temperance medal on his breast.

Raise the Temperance banner high,
Let your breasts with ardor glow;
To the crystal fountain fly,
Where the sparkling waters flow.

Dash the tankard to the earth,
Drink no more of ruby wine,
And round the drunkard's cheerless hearth,
Peace and comfort soon shall shine.

Come, ye drunkards, ye shall find,
Happiness for you in store;
Come, ye of every land and kind,
Come to us and drink no more.

Then hail! bright Temperance, heavenly queen,
On us thy blessings pour;
On thee shall tottering drunkards lean,
And vow to drink no more.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—When Franklin's works were first published in France, in two volumes, the publisher, Dubourg, caused to be inscribed under the portrait of the philosoper, the following:

"Il a ravi de feu des Cieux,
Il fait fleurir les arts en des climats sauvages:
L' Amerique le place a la tete des sages;
La Greece l'auroit met au nombre des ses dieux."

TRANSLATION.

"He has stolen fire from heaven;
He has caused the arts to flourish in a wilderness;
America has assigned him the palm of wisdom—
But Greece would have placed him among her gods."

From the Boston, (Mass.) Journal.

A NEWSPAPER.

"With baked, and broiled, and stewed, and toasted,
And fried, and boiled, and smoked, and roasted,
We treat the town."

A public newspaper, which is conducted with a design to afford entertainment to readers of a great variety of tastes, is a complete salmagundi. It contains a mass of incoussistent, incoherent, heterogenous, although useful and agreeable matter. The curious, and in some cases, ludicrous advertisements, the contradictory substance of foreign and domestic paragraphs, the opposite opinions and observations of contending correspondents, the great variety of editorial essays and paragraphs, some serious, some comic, some descriptive, some scientific, and some political, the variety of ship-news, deaths, marriages, markets, stocks, &c., &c. form a fund of entertainment for a world, of which it is in itself no bad epitome.

In a newspaper, the general tenor and arrangement of the various articles of domestic news is not a little curious.—Paragraphs are thrown together, without any regard to the subjects of which they treat—and it is often the case that paragraphs of a character entirely dissimilar are placed in juxta-position. It is not unfrequently that we find immediately after an article of a grave and moral tenor, a bon mot of a tendency somewhat equivocal—a tale of murder is followed by a witty epigram—an account of a public dinner is followed by an obituary of an alderman, or some dignitary, who died of appoplexy—after a long army of toasts, comes a pathetic illustration of the evils of intemperance—a homily in favor of strong moral principles, is followed by a string of paragraphs detailing various cases of theft, fraud and swindling—an essay, showing the value of the Union, is succeeded by an article, which smacks strongly of nullification—and a neat compliment to the virtue, intelligence, and good order of our citizens, is followed by an account of a horrid duel, or of disgraceful excesses committed by a lawless mob—thus the paragraphs in a newspaper will often follow each other in the same natural order as in real life.

It is also curious to observe the different effects which the various articles of intelligence have on different persons. Thus, one person will turn up his nose at an article on banks, and look for paragraphs on more frivolous subjects—one delights in a tale of slander—another in an essay replete with pious instruction—one is in ecstasies at meeting with a violent political article, another eschews politics, and looks for romantic incidents or stories—one searches for scientific information, another snaps at a humorous anecdote or conundrum—one is in raptures with a piece of poetry, another reads eagerly the account of the money market—one values a newspaper for its numerous list of deaths, another for its long array of marriages.

And thus a newspaper is happily calculated to hit the ordinary and unbounded prejudices of society—to excite and put in motion all the feelings of the human mind. It is a magazine, a toy shop, where every one may find his hobby-horse—and where all capacities and descriptions may be regularly, at stated times, furnished with instruction, amusement, and information. It is a well arranged *table d' hotel*, where are found all the luxuries, as well as the necessaries of life. The currency of the country is now the roast turkey of the times, and a dish equally sumptuous to the high-toned aristocrat, as to the loafing loco-foco—while the latest news from Washington may be regarded as plumb-pudding, and is greedily swallowed by all—other subjects act as vegetables—and our packets from Europe bring us condiments in abundance.

Such is a newspaper of the present day—and the family which does not take one, at least, is to be pitied. It deprives itself of an important source of information and happiness.

LOVE.—We should not judge of the love of others, according to our own capability of loving. All persons love after a manner of their own; and woe must befal that man or woman who expects to be loved according to their own degree of loving, without any consideration for the different feelings of the beloved object.

SOURCES OF THE NILE.

This geographical problem, which still remains unsolved, was the wonder of early times; and as long ago as the time of Cambyses, an expedition was fitted out to explore it; but none returned to tell the result of their investigations. Alexander, of Macedon, who halted at no obstacle which opposed his ambitious schemes, fitted out, in his day, two expeditions for this same object; but failed in both attempts to explore the sources of this enigmatical stream. Records of no less than eighteen expeditions are found in history, which were fitted out by different crowned heads of Europe, but none of which ever attained the desired end, although new geographical information has been attained, and much has been added to our stores of knowledge by these repeated investigations. The last of these attempts which have been made, were under the patronage of the Royal Society, originally under Sir Joseph Banks, which numbers among its adventurers Mungo Park, Burckhardt, Belzoni, and several other distinguished names. And still more lately, the two young Landers, to whom at one time it seemed likely that the palm of victory was to be given; but when, after their eventful and dangerous journey, they thought they had found the object of their search, they had the disappointment to learn their error, and leave the mystery unsolved.—*Buckingham.*

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—*The Graves of the Signers.*—We learn that in a conversation several years since, with Ex-President Adams, a distinguished gentleman of this city, pointing out Independence Square, alluded to it as a most appropriate spot as a burial place for the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.—"There," said he, pointing to the Hall of Independence, "they consummated an act which will bear their names down to all future ages—and there also, in the immediate vicinity of that Hall, should their bones be deposited, to invite the steps of the patriot pilgrim from all sections of the Union, and excite in the bosoms of the contemplative, reflections suited to such a cemetery—consecrated as it is, by all that is calculated to inspire the purest love of country." Difficulties would no doubt attend the complete accomplishment of a design that appears to us so happy and so laudable. Still they are difficulties of a comparatively unimportant nature, and would soon give way before a little perseverance, and the laudable zeal which would naturally be inspired by such an object. The ground is already consecrated, and the building connected with it is sought out with interest by every stranger. How much additional interest, therefore, would be imparted if the bones of the illustrious sages of the Revolution could be there deposited—each with an appropriate monument, marking out the particular burial place, with some brief record inscribed thereon, of the prominent and patriotic acts of his career! It is time that this country should begin the work of handing down to posterity, in some permanent and affecting form, the memory of the illustrious spirits who, through their wisdom and valor, carved out the beautiful inheritance of liberty, now enjoyed by nearly fourteen millions of souls.

The examples of such spirits should be held up in the most palpable form, to the admiration and the emulation of future generations. An incentive would thus be given to patriotic conduct, and the young and pure-hearted, while looking upon such a glorious record of the past, would feel the true spirit stir within them, and pant for an occasion of treading in the glorious footsteps of the great prototypes of modern republicanism How better could such a work be commenced—how more appropriately could such a design be carried out, than in the manner we have alluded to, in relation to the Signers of the Declaration of Independence! Such a mausoleum would become at once an honor, and an ornament to Philadelphia, and would invite to our beautiful city thousands who, but for that consecrated spot, might pass us by as almost unworthy of consideration. The great work might be speedily commenced by our city authorities, in the case of Benjamin Franklin, whose bones now repose within the limits of Philadelphia.—Other States would, no doubt, speedily follow the example, and thus, in the course of a few years, the whole illustrious band would be gathered together, on the immediate scene of their great labor; and the country would at once be rescued from the reproach that now rests upon her, of not only neglecting her national benefactors in the decline of their lives, but also of permitting their dust to remain unmarked by a monument, and unhonored by an epitaph.—*Pennsylvania Inquirer.*

THE LITERARY CHARACTER.—We think that we perceive very positive indications that the literary character will be more highly estimated in our commercial city than it has hitherto been. The reverses and distresses of the two past years have caused many to reflect that there is something worth living for besides the simple accumulation of property. The man of a million will scarcely be regarded with a more favoring or envious eye than the possessor of fine talents and hard earned erudition, when the reflection is forced upon our minds that the riches of the former are, by unseen fatuity, made sensibly to diminish or to melt away altogether, while the true wealth of the latter abides surely and securely with him until death. Nothing but the rare deprivation of reason can rob the literary man of that capital which he has stowed away in the chambers of the brain; while the *millionaire* may witness in a single year the dissipation of those possessions for whose attainment he has "filed his mind."

All this may be called common-place; but, when considered as relating to a proper estimation of the literary character, such observations are not without their value. The time seems not to be far off when literature will become a distinct profession in this country, and when any man, who is engaged in its ennobling pursuits, will be regarded as a laborer no less worthy of his hire than a clergyman, or a lawyer, or a physician. The liberal professions, as they are termed, are filled to overflowing; and yet any one who possesses a fair share of ability can command a respectable livelihood in them. They are therefore regarded with respect, and it is right that they should be. But why is it that the respect of the world does not follow as readily the more elevated pursuit of letters? The question is easily answered. It has not afforded in our country any certain and reliable remuneration for labor. Will it always be so? We think not. We think that the prospects of literature are improving. Every day of the last two years diminished our respect for money, and consequently increased our regard for better and loftier objects.

We do not mean to detract from the credit which is due to the useful arts. From the days of Lorenzo de Medici, Commerce has ever been a munificent almoner of the bounties of Providence; and the temple of literature has been supplied with many statues of the gold and ivory, and marble, which the merchant has brought in his ships from distant shores. We would have the respect for Commerce undiminished, and the praise awarded to her votaries. We would at the same time that Literature should be no less highly estimated, and that men of letters should occupy their proper places in the great congregation assembled within the walls of the social edifice.—*New Yorker.*

REMINISCENCES.—The town of New Port, Rhode Island, was formerly the handsomest and most flourishing town in the United States. It has the finest harbor in the country, and seventy years ago, was the second town in the country, inferior in wealth and commerce only to Boston.

In 1769, Newport contained 11,000 inhabitants, now it has only 6000. At that period, although the country trade of New York was greater than that of Newport, yet the latter far exceeded New York, as to foreign and domestic navigation. There were then employed at Newport, about 150 vessels in the foreign trade, and about 300 on coasting voyages. A line of London packets sailed from there, and Aaron Lopez, an eminent Jew merchant, first prosecuted the whaling business beyond the Falkand Islands, and was the owner of thirty vessels.

About 14,000 hhds. of molassess were annually imported into the town, and distilled into rum in the twenty-two distilleries then in operation at that place. The rum was sent to Africa and exchanged for slaves. Newport grew rich by the slave trade. Her merchants lived like princes, with slaves to fan them while they slept, and wait on their capricious desires when awake. A few fragments of the shattered fabric of ancient pomp still remain to show us that luxury and extravagance had taken deep hold on the habits and customs of the people of Newport. But an end cometh to all things. The present condition of some of the descendants of those rich men, furnishes a striking commentary on the folly of human expectations. The Almshouse in that place is the gloomy home of many of the poor, broken and friendless descendants of men who strutted through life with all the ostentation of immense wealth.—*Newburyport Herald.*

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—A toast having been recently given in the Third Congressional District, (Pa.) in derision of what was called "Yankee Interlopers," has called forth from the editor of the Philadelphia Ledger a spirited article, from which we make the following extract:

"Nor does the embattled field or mountain wave, red with the blood of mortal strife, alone proclaim the praises of New England. Wherever industry sows and reaps its harvest—wherever enterprise forces its daring march—wherever ingenuity beats down obstacles that defy physical force—wherever the indomitable spirit converts the wilderness into the garden and rears the domicil of civilization upon the haunts of the wild beast—wherever learning sheds its holy light, and morals and religion, hand in hand, point the way to peace on earth and happiness beyond the bound of mortality—there is the New Englander rejoicing in his name, and proudly pointing to the school house and to the church of his father land, as the temples in which he learned to cultivate and develope the higher attributes of his nature. Go to that little spot of our Union covered by the six New England States, and see what a paradise its hardy, enlightened and honest children have reared amid its stubborn rocks and chilling blasts. Go to the bright skies and teeming soil of the West, and see how beneficent nature rewards the industry, enterprise, perseverance, and skill of the 'Yankee Interloper.' Go to quiet, orderly, prosperous Ohio, and see what the 'Yankee Interloper' has done under his reign of liberty and law. Go to the universities, academies, pulpits, schools, court houses, medical laboratories and manufactories of every State in the Union, and see what the 'Yankee Interloper' has done and is doing to sustain the reign of intellectual improvement. Go to your patent office, and among its seven thousand inventions, you see in four-fifths of them the proofs of 'Yankee ingenuity.' Go to the marts of your commerce, from Passamaquoddy to New Orleans, and see the Yankee mechanic, the Yankee lawyer, the Yankee physician, the Yankee teacher, the Yankee editor, throwing his ample stores of industry, enterprise, learning, and integrity into the common stock of improvement."

PRINTING, ITS ORIGIN, &C.—It is supposed that this art originated in China, where it was practised long before it was known in Europe. The Romans had the possession of the art long before they were conscious of their rich possession. And it is a curious fact, that a well known Italian, to whom learning owes much, actually published a treatise on the art of reading a printed book, which was dedicated to the higher and more enlightened class of society.

The Loco-Foco convention which recently held its session in Middletown, Con. was, we doubt not, as respectable as it could be, and far be it from us to detract any thing from its dignity; but it is our duty as "impartial journalists," to give all that we hear of its proceedings, faithfully as they are chronicled in the "contemporary press," and in the honest discharge of our duty, therefore we copy the following advertisement from the New Haven Herald:

NOTICE.

The Loco Foco member of the Middleton Convention who took a pair of BOOTS that did not belong to him, is required to return them to the owner