

TERMS.

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GIVE ME SOMETHING TO LOVE.

"Yes, loving is a painful thrill But not to love more painful still."—MOORE.

Give me something to love, give me something to love,

Erato! Erato! something to love.

I once had a fawn which I loved—

With garlands I decked it so gay,

But my fawn soon a wanderer proved

And fled to the forest away.

Give me something to love, give me something to love,

Erato! Erato! something to love.

I once had a squirrel so tame—

It would sit on my shoulder and bark,

But to kill it the hunter soon came,

While it borrow'd for nuts in the park.

Give me something to love, &c., &c.

I yet mourn the friend of my youth,

Who was kind, who was generous and brave,

In whose bosom I dwelt long and true—

This hand placed the sod on his grave.

Give me something to love, &c., &c.

JULIAN.

Fayette, March 20th, 1841.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The affair of the Steamboat Caroline. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, February 13, 1841.

Mr. Pickens, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made the following report, which was ordered to be printed:

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the Message of the President, transmitting a correspondence with the British Minister in relation to the burning of the steamboat Caroline, and the demand made for the liberation of Mr. Alexander McLeod, respectively report:

It appears that the Steamboat "Caroline" was seized and destroyed in the month of December, 1837. The committee are induced to believe that the facts of the case are as follows: The boat was owned by, and in possession of, a citizen of New York. She was cleared from the City of Buffalo, and on the morning of the 29th of December, 1837, she left the port of Buffalo, bound for Schlosser, upon the American side of the Niagara river, and within the territory of the United States. The original intention seemed to be, to run the boat between Buffalo and Schlosser, or, perhaps, from Black Rock dam to Schlosser, and should it seem profitable, it was intended to run her also to Navy Island, and touch at Grand Island and Tonawanda. Her owner was Mr. Wells, and to be a respectable citizen of Buffalo, and it is obvious, his intention in putting up the boat was one of speculation and profit entirely. The excitement upon that portion of the frontier, at this period, had collected a great many in the neighborhood—some from curiosity—some from idleness—and others from taking an interest in the unusual and extraordinary collection of adventurous men together at that time on Navy Island. Navy Island was "nominally" in the British "territory."

The owner of the Caroline took advantage of these circumstances to make some money with his boat, by running her as a ferry boat, over to Navy Island. All these facts appear from testimony regularly taken, (see H. R. Doc. No. 302, page 46 and 39, 2d Session, 25th Congress,) and the committee know of no legal evidence to contradict them. There is no proof that any arms or munitions of war were carried in the boat; except, perhaps, one small six pounder field-piece belonging to a passenger. The principal object was to run the boat as a ferry boat from Schlosser on the American side, to Navy Island on the British side. It is believed that, even in war, a neutral power has the right to trade in contraband articles, subject of course, to seizure and confiscation, if taken within the jurisdiction of either of the contending parties. What is contraband of war is not always certain. Treaty stipulations frequently include some articles, and exclude others recognised in the law of nations. Trading in contraband articles is no excuse for invading the territory and soil of a neutral and independent power, whose private citizens may choose to run the hazards of such a trade. In this instance there were no two foreign powers engaged in war; but all concerned in the outbreak or excitement within the British jurisdiction, claimed to be British subjects, in resistance of the authorities of Canada, a province of the British empire. Even admitting, then, that the Caroline was engaged in contraband trade, yet it was with citizens who claimed to be subjects of the same empire with those who were styled the legitimate officers of the

Province. Abstractly speaking, how was a private citizen to decide who were right and who wrong in these local disputes? And which portion of citizens of the same province must our citizens refuse to have any communication with? But the boat was merely used for one day as a ferry boat and on the night of the day commenced running, she was seized while moored at the wharf in Schlosser, and burnt. Several men were assassinated; certainly one, who fell dead upon the deck. Now the insinuation of the British Minister, that Schlosser was "nominally" within the territory of the United States, may well be retorted, as we can with equal truth say that Navy Island was "nominally" within the "territory" of the British Government; for at the period to which we allude, the people collected there had as effectually defied Canada authorities as any portion of our people had disregarded ours. Yet British authority thought proper to pass by Navy Island, then in its "nominal" territory, and in the plenitude of its power, to cast the regis of British jurisdiction over American soil. This was truly extending over us that kind guardianship which they had not the ability at that time to extend to a portion of their own territory, and which recommends itself to us, full as much from its assumption as from its love of right or law.

The British Minister is pleased to call the Caroline a "piratical steamboat." The loose epithets of any one, no matter how high in place, cannot make that piracy which the law of nations does not recognize as such. Pirates are freebooters, enemies of the human race; and eminent jurists describe them as ravaging every sea and coast with no flag and no home. Piracy comes under the concurrent jurisdiction of all nations. Even in the worst point of view that it can be considered, those connected with the steamboat Caroline were but aiders and abettors of others engaged in rebellion. And the committee are totally at a loss to know upon what authority rebellion is recognised as piracy. Such confounding of terms is resting the case upon epithets, instead of sound law or facts. But even supposing it to be a "piratical boat," as the Minister asserts it to be; yet the moment it touched our soil it fell under our sovereignty, and no power on earth could rightfully invade it.

There is no doctrine more consecrated in English history, than that every human being who touches the soil of Great Britain is immediately covered by British law. Suppose one of her vessels were cut from the banks of the Thames and burnt by Frenchmen, and British citizens were assassinated at night, and the French Minister were to avow that they acted under the orders of his Government, and that the vessel was "piratical," and the citizens murdered were outlaws—then there is not an Englishman whose heart would not beat high to avenge the wrong, and vindicate the rights of his country. And there is no international law consistent with the separate independence of nations, that sanctions the pursuits of even pirates to murder and arson over the soil and jurisdiction of one of the States of this Confederacy. No greater wrong can be done to a country than invasion of soil. If it can be done with impunity at one point, and on one occasion, it can be done at another, and on another occasion, it can be done at another, and the nation that submits to it, finally sinks down into drizzling imbecility. If a representation of the state of things at Schlosser, and the conduct of those who had control of the Caroline, had first been made to the proper authorities of New York, or the United States, then there would have been some show at least of respect for our sovereignty and independence, and a disposition to treat us as an equal. But in this case, as if to treat our authorities with contempt, there was no preliminary demand or representation made.

It was hoped that the outrage was perpetrated by a party in sudden heat and excitement, upon their own responsibility. But the British Minister now avows that "the act was the public act of persons obeying the constituted authorities of her Majesty's Province," and again affirms that "it was a public act of persons in her Majesty's service obeying the orders of their superior authorities."

If this had been the first and only point of collision with Great Britain it might not have excited such interest, but there is an assumption in most of our intercourse with that great power, revolving to the pride and spirit of independence in a free people. It is her desire to preserve peace, her true policy would be to do justice, and show that courtesy to equals which she has always demanded from others. The committee do not desire to press views on this part of the subject, particularly as a demand has been made by our Government upon the Government of Great Britain, for explanation as to the outrage committed, the answer to which it is to be hoped will prove satisfactory.

As to the other points presented in the demand made by the British Minister for the "liberation" of Alexander McLeod, the committee believe the facts of the case to be, that the steamboat was seized and burnt as stated before, and that a citizen or citizens of New York were murdered in the affray. And there were reasons to induce a belief that McLeod was *particeps criminis*. He was at first arrested, and upon various testimony being taken, was then discharged. He was afterward arrested a second time.

Upon the evidence then presented, he was imprisoned to await his trial. There was no invasion of British territory to seize or take him. But upon his being voluntarily within our territory, he was arrested as any citizen of the United States, charged with a similar offence, might have been;

know of no law of nations that would exempt a man from arrest and imprisonment for offences charged to be committed against the "peace and dignity" of a State because he is a subject of Great Britain, or because he committed the crime at the instigation or under the authority of British Provincial officers; much less do we know of any law that would justify the President to deliver him upon the assertions to the facts, of any agent of the British Government.

If we had been at open war with Great Britain, and McLeod had committed the offences charged, then he might have fallen under the rules and regulations of war, and been treated as a prisoner of the United States Government, and would have been subject to the laws of nations in war. But as the alleged criminal acts, in which McLeod is charged to be implicated, were committed in profound peace, it is a crime, as far as he may be concerned, solely against the "peace and dignity" of the State of New York, and her criminal jurisdiction is complete and exclusive. If the crimes committed be such as to make a man *hostes humani generis*—an outlaw—a pirate, in the legal acceptance of the term, then under the law of nations, the United States courts and tribunals would have jurisdiction. But the offence charged in this case committed as it was in time of peace, as far as this individual was concerned, was one purely against the *lex loci*, and coming exclusively within the criminal jurisdiction of the tribunals of New York.

The Minister, in his letter of the 13th December, 1840, says: "it is quite notorious that Mr. McLeod was not one of the party in the destruction of the steamboat Caroline; and that the pretended charge upon which he has been imprisoned rests only upon the perjured testimony of certain Canadian outlaws and their abettors," &c. This may perchance all be so; but it would be asking a great deal to require an American court to yield jurisdiction, and surrender up a prisoner charged with offences against the law, upon the mere *ipse dixit* of any man, no matter how high in authority. Whether McLeod be guilty or not guilty, is the very point upon which an American jury alone have a right to decide. *Jurisdiction in State tribunals over criminal cases, and trial by a jury of the peers, are essential points in American jurisprudence.* And it is a total misapprehension as to the nature of our system, to suppose that there is any right in the Federal Executive to arrest the verdict of the one, or thwart the jurisdiction of the other. If such a power existed, and were exercised, it would effectually overthrow, and upon a vital point, the separate sovereignty and independence of these States. The Federal Executive might be clothed with power to deliver up fugitives for justice for offences committed against a foreign State, but even then it might not be obligatory to do so, unless it were made of treaty stipulation. This duty and right in an Executive has generally been considered as dormant, until made binding by treaty arrangement. But when the matter is reversed, and demand is made, not fugitives from justice for offences committed against a foreign power, but for the liberation of a man charged with offence against the peace and dignity of one of our own States, then it is, that the demand becomes preposterous in the extreme. The fact the offences were committed under the sanction of provincial authorities does not alter the case, unless we were in a state of war. In such cases as the present, the power to deliver up could not be conferred. It could only be conferred in those cases over which jurisdiction is clearly delegated by the Federal Constitution. Such, for instance, as treason, which is an offence against the combined sovereignty of the States, as defined in the Constitution. Over all cases except those defined in the Constitution, and those coming clearly under the laws of a nation, the States have exclusive jurisdiction, and the trial and punishment for offences against them, are incident to their separate sovereignty. It is not pretended in this case that there is any treaty stipulation under which the demand is made; and the Federal Executive, under our system, has no power but what is conferred by the Constitution, or by special law of Congress. In the former it is declared that "the Executive power is vested in a President of the United States," and that the power is then to be pointed out and defined by special laws passed from time to time, imposing such duties as are thought proper and expedient by Congress.

Your committee deem it dangerous for the Executive to exercise any power over a subject-matter not conferred by treaty or by law; and to exercise it in any case in conflict with State jurisdiction, would be worse than dangerous; it would be usurpation.

But your committee forbear to press these points further at present, and they would not have said as much on such clear questions of international law, but that in this case the demand for liberation has been made by the accredited agent of a great power, and under circumstances of peculiar aggravation and excitement.

We have other points of difference with Great Britain, which add interest to every question that arises between us at present. Neither our North-eastern or North-western boundaries are yet settled with her, and the subject is not entirely free from difficulty. She has recently seized our vessels and exercised a power involving the right of search, under the pretext of suppressing the foreign slave trade, which, if persevered in, will sweep our commerce from the coast of Africa, and which is incompatible with our rights as a maritime power. She has recently, in her intercourse with us, refused indemnity and de-

nied our rights to property, on a subject-matter vital to near one-half the States of this Confederacy, and which, considering her military position at Bermuda and her growing power in the West Indies, is of the last importance to our national independence.

All these subjects make every question between us, at this peculiar juncture, of the deepest interest.

Besides this, we are both permanently destined to have perhaps, the most extensive commerce of modern nations. Our flags float side by side, over every sea, and bay, and inlet of the known globe.

She moves steadily upon her bounds with an ambition that knows no limits. And wherever she has had conflict of interest she has rarely yielded to any power.

At this moment she presents to the civilized world the spectacle of the greatest military and commercial power in combination ever known.

From her vast possessions in every quarter of the globe, and her peculiar commercial system, she has been made the reservoir of the wealth of nations.

Her internal resources, skill, labor, and machinery, with her capital, are beyond calculation. Her natural position, being about midway the coast of Europe, gives her great control over the outlets and currents of commerce.

Her military occupation of Gibraltar, Malta, the Ionian islands, and recently of St. Jean d'Acre, give her ascendancy on the Mediterranean and the Levant, while St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope give her possession over the currents of trade along those extensive coasts. Then Bombay, Calcutta, and her immense possessions in the East Indies, together with her recent movements in the China seas and islands, enable her to extend her power over those vast regions that have slumbered for ages in solitary and envorated magnificence. She possesses Fancildland island to control the commerce that passes around Cape Horn—while Trinidad gives her all she desires in the Caribbean sea. *Hullifax at one point, and Bermuda at another, stand out in great force over our own coast from our extremity to the other.*

Her positions all over the world are at this moment, in a military point of view, equal to a million of men under arms. Her continual conflicts in the mighty regions of the East, only enable her officers to become skilful and to improve in the art of war, while her great armies and extensive fleets draw her support from the immense countries seized and occupied. In the present juncture of affairs, no steamship can overlook these things. Steam power has recently brought us so near together, that in the event of any future conflict, *war with its effects* will be precipitated upon us with much more rapidity than formerly.

Avance and ambition are the ruling passions of modern times, and it is vain to shut our eyes to the state of things around us. It remains to be seen what effect steam power is to have upon changing and modifying the whole art of defence and war.—It may be a great engine for again leveling mankind, and reducing every thing to a contest of mere physical force. In that event it might be difficult to conceive what system of national defence will stand the test of time and experience.

We have a deep and solemn interest in the hope the repose of the world will not be disturbed. We have certainly not the least desire for any rupture, Princess, and a war preparation will long preserve us in such a catastrophe. But while no preparation should ever prompt us to do injustice to the one hand, so no consideration, on the other hand, should ever induce us to submit to permanent wrong from any power or earth, no matter what the consequences may be.

Your committee would conclude by expressing a firm belief that all our points of difficulty may be honorably and amicably adjusted, and that harmony may long be preserved by both Governments pursuing a liberal and generous policy, congenial to the interests and feelings of both people, and compatible with the spirit and genius of an enlightened age.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP. TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS LATER. OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—The Britannia sailed from Liverpool on the evening of the 4th, and arrived in Boston harbor on the morning of the 22nd, at 7 o'clock, bringing 23 days later news from England. On the day after leaving England she broached, stove her bulwarks, and broke her iron tiller shot off. She has had a very rough passage, the weather having been boisterous in the extreme. She has made her passage in 17 1/4 days.

The news brought by the Britannia is of the deepest interest and importance. The Turco-Egyptian question, which was supposed to have been fully settled long since, appears only ill very recently to have been definitely adjusted. The French politicians have been very quiet since our last advices, busying themselves as usual about the Paris fortification. The opening of the English Parliament and the Queen's speech form the most important topic in the English news. We hasten to place the whole European intelligence immediately before our readers. On the 23d ult. the Queen, Prince Albert, the Princess Royal and the court, left Windsor for Buckingham Palace.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. Parliament was opened on the 26th ult. by the Queen in person, and the attendance of the Peers, was quite numerous. At a quarter past 2 o'clock, the Queen, preceded by the heralds and great Officers of State, entered the House, when the following speech was handed the Queen by the Lord Chancellor, which was read in a clear and distinct manner.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH. "MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, I have the satisfaction to receive from Mr. Man Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire to maintain peace.

The posture of affairs in the Levant had long been a cause of uneasiness and a source of danger to the general tranquillity. With a view to avert the evils which a continuance of that state of things was calculated to occasion, I concluded with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, a Convention intended to affect a pacification of the Levant; to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and thereby to afford additional security to the peace of Europe.

I have given directions that this Convention should be laid before you.

I rejoice to be able to inform you that the measures which have been adopted in execution of these engagements, have been attended with signal success; and I trust that the objects which the contracting parties had in view, are on the eve of being completely accomplished.

In the course of these transactions, my naval force has co-operated with those of the Emperor of Austria, and with the land and sea forces of the Sultan, and have displayed upon all occasions their accustomed gallantry and skill.

Having deemed it necessary to send to the coast of China a naval and military force, to furnish repair and relief for injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the Emperor of China, and for indignities offered to an agent of my Crown, I at the same time appointed plenipotentiaries to treat upon these matters with the Chinese Government.

These plenipotentiaries were by the last accounts in negotiation with the Government of China, and it will be a source of much gratification to me, if that Government shall be induced by its own sense of justice to bring these matters to a speedy settlement by an amicable arrangement.

Serious differences have arisen between Spain and Portugal, about the execution of a treaty concluded by these powers in 1835, for regulating the navigation of the Douro. But both parties have accepted my mediation, and I hope to be able to effect a reconciliation between them upon terms honorable to both.

I have concluded with the Argentine Republic, and with the Republic of Hayti, treaties for the suppression of the Slave-trade, which I have directed to be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have directed the Estimates of the year to be laid before you.

However sensible of the importance of adhering to the principles of economy, I feel it to be my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Messrs. will be submitted to you without delay, which have for their object the more speedy and effectual administration of justice. The vital importance of this subject is sufficient to ensure for it your early and most serious consideration.

The powers of the Commissioners appointed under the Act for the Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor expire at the termination of the present year. I feel assured that you will earnestly direct your attention to arrangements which so deeply concern the interests of the community.

It is always with entire confidence that I rely on the advice and assistance of my Parliament. I place my reliance upon your wisdom, loyalty, and patriotism; and I trust your sense of Divine Providence that all your counsels may be so directed as to advance the great interests of morality and religion, to preserve peace, and to promote by enlightened legislation the welfare and happiness of all classes of my subjects.

As soon as the Queen had considered the speech, her Majesty was handed from the Throne, and accompanied by Prince Albert, left the House in the same form as upon her entrance.

Immediately afterwards her Majesty quitted the House, and the royal procession returned in the same state to Buckingham Palace.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.—Lord Dufferin moved the usual Address, which, with the exception of a paragraph congratulating the Queen upon the birth of the Princess Royal, was a mere echo of the speech.

Lords Brougham, Melbourne, John Russell, Palmerston, Sir Robert Peel, and the Duke of Wellington, all made long speeches either for or against the Royal speech, on account of its having contained any allusion to France, and in the course of their remarks entered fully into the merits of the Turco-Egyptian question and affairs of the East.

Repeal, Charities, the Revenue, the Boundary Question, Canada, and the war in India, had not been noticed in the speech, as well as only a mere allusion to the China war, a long heated discussion took place in consequence.

The parliamentary proceedings, up to the evening of the 31st inst. are not particularly interesting or important.

The Journals from all parts of England, Scotland and Ireland, notice the unusual severity of the winter and its lamentable effects upon the poor, who are in a state of extreme suffering. Many persons have died from cold and famine in London, and vandals have been treated, "died from the want of the common necessities of life!"

ELLEN TREW.—The lovely Ellen Trew has been liberally shown herself away in Marriages! It would seem she was ashamed of the fact, for it was previously perambled at Manchester. Charles Keen is now the husband of Ellen Trew. This is a stand on the authority of the Liverpool Correspondent of Kilds Dramatic Journal.

The Monitor of Monday officially announces Mehemet Ali's unconditional surrender of the Turkish fleet to Admiral Wallis on the 14th ult. On the 12th a steamer left the continent, having a Turkish officer on board, bearing the Imperial French conferring upon Mehemet Ali the honorary rank of Pacha of Egypt. A glance at these dates shows that both the Sultan and Viceroy acted with good faith, for on the 14th the latter could know nothing of the coming of the French, nor the former, when granting the French that Mehemet Ali, without seeing it would restore the fleet.

DEATH OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL IN FRANCE. Died on Sunday evening, Jan. 31, in Paris, in the 68th year of his age, of typhoid exhaustion after gout, Daniel Brent, Esq., Consul of the United States of America for Paris, and agent of American claims.

The disarming of the Royal Princess was to take place, with great ceremony, on the 10th inst. in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The baptismal names of the infant Princess were to be Victoria, Adolphus Louis; the first after her majesty and the Duchess of Kent; the second, of the Queen Dowager, and the latter, of the Queen of Belgium. The King of the Belgians, the Duke of Sussex, the Queen Dowager, and the Duchess of Kent, were to be sponsors.

There have been several great floods in England, occasioned by an unusual quantity of snow, which had fallen and suddenly thawed, carrying away many houses, mills, and destroying much property, attended with loss of life.

By the dreadful shipwreck of the Thames steamer, on her voyage from Du Bu to London, on the 3d ult. it is estimated that out of sixty five passengers only four were saved.

Scott the American diver, has met with an awful death. He had for a long time, been in the habit of diving from the most head of ships into the Thames, and from the different London bridges. On the 12th ult. he announced an exhibition, and had a stinging erected on Waterloo bridge. To the top pole he fastened a rope, at one end of which he made a noose, in which he placed his head, as was his usual custom, to go through a snipe's execution. He performed the trick three times; but the third time the noose slipped, and the wretched man was langed in instant. Upwards of 10,000 persons were present at this exhibition.

FRANCE. The news from France is not interesting. The report of M. Talens on the fortification of Paris occupies a great space in the French journals, but it does not appear to have produced much effect upon the people, who regard the subject with little interest.

The whole subject of the war expenditure was, at the last dates, occupying the attention of the French Chambers.

The French Funds declined in consequence of the unfavorable impression produced by the Speech of the Queen of England, to which there was no allusion to France.

The packet ship Sheffield carrying out the President's Message, arrived at London on the 14th ult.

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The Paris papers have made a great noise about the dramatic company having stopped the representation of a new drama, reflecting on or ridiculing the Queen of England.

A great discussion has been going on among the Paris press, concerning certain political letters said to have been written by Louis Philippe, and which are pronounced to be forgeries. Five of the Paris papers have been seized for having published these letters.

An unfortunate accident occurred at Boulogne on the 15th ult. The French steamer from London to Boulogne, not being able to enter the harbor on account of its being low tide, several persons undertook to go ashore in a boat with the mail bags, and among the rest, was an American named Webster, of Virginia—unfortunately the boat swamped, and Mr. Webster was drowned.

A SECRET WITH KNOWING. "Truth is strange—stranger than fiction."

Under this heading the Long Island Star publishes an interesting tale, for the extended details of which we cannot make room, but must content ourselves with giving the leading facts in a condensed form for the benefit of our readers.

A young grocer of good character and correct habits, commenced business in a good and improved neighborhood. His stock was small as were his means, and his stock of customers still smaller. His sales hardly met his expenses, and he was evidently going "down a hill;" and an old grocer on the opposite corner predicted that he would soon be at the bottom.

That the young grocer had reason to regret this opinion, an old grocer will attest. The latter and a daughter who had won the heart of the former. He offered himself to her, and was rejected. It was long, however, with the assurance that he was the man of her choice, but she acted in obedience to her father's commands.

Assured of the affection of the woman of his choice, he set himself about removing the only obstacle in the way of their union—the father's objection to his pecuniary prospects.

A year had elapsed, and he what a change!—The young grocer was now going up a hill with the power of a steam locomotive; customers flocked to his store from all quarters, and even many had left the old established stand on the opposite corner for the young grocer's favorite. There was a mystery about it which puzzled the old grocer sorely, but which he could not unravel. He at length became nearly sick with losses and aggravations, and vain attempts to discover the secret of his neighbor's success.

At this juncture, Anglica—for that was the daughter's name—contrived to bring about an apparently accidental interview between the parties. After the old man had become, through the intervention of the daughter, tolerably good humored, he inquired with great earnestness of the young man, how he had contrived to affect so much in a single year, to thus extend his business and draw off the customers from older stands.

The young man evaded the answer, and inquired if he had any further objection to his union with Anglica. "None," said she, provided you reveal the secret of your success. "This the young man promised, when his happiness was made complete. The old man commended his prudence on this point. The affair was all settled, and the marriage soon took place.

The friends of the young couple were all assembled, and among them many of the customers of the two stores. Anglica and Thomas looked as happy as they well could be, and the old gentleman was, if possible, happier than they. The bridal cake was about to be cut, when the old man called out for "THE SECRET."

"Aye, the secret, the secret," exclaimed fifty others. "It is a very simple matter," says Thomas, "I ADVERTISE."

The old gentleman was very old fashioned, and while he shook Thomas heartily by the hand, and kissed Anglica fifty times over, he merely muttered, "why the dickens did I not think of that!"