CHRONICLE.

To the Editor of the Cambridge Chronicle:

MR. CALLAHAN:—In your paper of the 16th of November, you gave us the "Address on the subject of Temperance, delivered by the Rev. *John J. Kerr*, in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Salem, (Dorchester county, Md.) on Sunday, the 3d of November, instant."

I have read this Address, sir, with some attention, and have collated portions of it with one delivered in Easton on the 28th of February, 1833, by the Rev. *Thomas H. Stockton*, minister of the Methodist Protestant Church. The moment I commenced the perusal of Mr. Kerr's Address, I was struck with the remarkable similarity of ideas and arrangement, between Mr. K. and Mr. Stockton, and, upon a closer comparison, I felt bound to present the subject to you, as one so singularly unique, as to make it worthy of your notice—Indeed, upon comparing the sentences which I have taken the liberty of placing in juxta position, I am apprehensive some of your readers will be ready to charge the Rev. author of the Salem address with A LITTLE plagiarism; this, however, I leave them to settle with the Rev. gentleman himself, if he should deign to notice the subject. I now proceed to give the promised extracts, and am sorry I have not at hand a pamphlet copy of Mr. Stockton's Address with which to present you:—

Extracts from the Address of Mr. Stockton:	*Extracts from the Address of Mr. Kerr:*
In the Jewish Scriptures—some of which, as you all know, are the oldest writings extant,—we frequently meet with the terms *wine—strong drink—mixed wine*, and others of a similar character. Under these denominations may be classed most of the intoxicating liquors known to the nations of antiquity. It may be of some importance to notice their character.	In reading the Jewish Scriptures—some of which, as you all know, are the oldest writings extant,—we frequently meet with the terms *wine, mixed wine, strong drink*, and others of a similar import. Under these names may be classed most of the intoxicating liquors known to the nations of antiquity.
It appears that the vine was originally cultivated merely for the pleasure of eating the grapes. In after times, it became the custom to express the juice and use it as a drink. Thus, in the vision of Pharoah's chief butler, he is represented as pressing the clusters of ripe grapes into the cup. This was the first kind of wine. It is probable that no other was in use for several centuries. Then the wine-press was invented, and fermented wine became common. Other fruits than the grape were also employed in the manufacture, such as corn, dates, apples; and thus a variety of wines were produced. * * *	It appears that the vine was originally cultivated merely for the pleasure of eating the grapes. Afterward, it became the custom to express the juice and use it as a drink. In the vision of Pharoah's chief butler, he is represented as pressing the clusters of ripe grapes into the cup. This was the first kind of wine, and it is probable that no other was used for several centuries.—Then the wine-press was invented, and fermented wine became common.
The *first case* on record of an intoxicated man is that of Noah. In the 9th ch. of Genesis, it is related that he "planted a vineyard and drank of the wine and was drunken." His drunkenness, however, in all probability, was accidental. This conclusion is favored by the general circumstances of the case, and strengthened by the particular fact of there being no account that he was ever again in the same condition.—Hence some have supposed that wine owes its origin to Noah—that he was the first who made it and proved its qualities by personal experiment. * *	The *first case* on record of an intoxicated man is that of Noah. In the 9th ch. of Genesis, it is related that he "planted a vineyard and drank of the wine and was drunken." His drunkenness, however, in all probability, was accidental. This inference we draw from the general circumstances of the case, and it is strengthened by the fact of there being no account that he was ever again in the same condition.
The *effects* of intemperance in the days of old were similar to those witnessed in our own days. It transformed the amiable, the honorable, and the wise, into the silly, the sensual and the sanguinary. And did it not, in thousands of instances, some of them very distinguished, result in death? Look at Anacreon, the celebrated Ionic lyrist.—His long life was disgraced by the most disgusting conduct; he was at last choked with a grape-stone and died. The memory of his vices was perpetuated by a statue in the citadel of Athens, "representing him as an old drunken man, singing, with every mark of dissipation and intemperance." Look at Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse. So overjoyed was he by learning that one of his tragedies had gained a prize, that "he offered a solemn sacrifice, feasted all his subjects, and drank to such excess as to cause his death." Look, also, at Alexander the Great. Peculiarly blessed in natural endowments, in educational advantages, and in all the facilities necessary to the attainment of unbounded power, he made himself master of the world—then became the slave of his own passions; then murdered, in a drunken revel, the friend to whom he owed the preservation of his life; and then perished himself, leaving the corpse of a sot on the topmost throne of the earth. * * * * * *	The bad effects of intemperance among the ancients were similar to those witnessed in our own days. Look at Anacreon, the celebrated Ionic lyrist; his long life was disgraced by the most disgusting conduct—he was at last choked with a grape-stone and died. Look at Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse; so overjoyed was he by learning that one of his tragedies had gained a prize, that he offered a solemn sacrifice, feasted his subjects, and drank to such excess as to cause his death." Look at Alexander the Great; he murdered, in a drunken revel, the friend who preserved his life. * * [In the history of the career of Alexander, it will be seen by reference to your paper, the Salem orator has entered much more into detail than did Mr. Stockton.]
I will mention yet another case. You remember that "Belshazzar, the king, made a great feast to a thousand of his lords, and drank wine before the thousand." Then, being doubtless already drunk, he called for the "golden and silver vessels" which had been brought from the "temple of the house of God which was at Jerusalem," and he "and his princes and his wives and his concubines drank in them." That was insulting Omnipotence. But they went still farther. While they thus desecrated the sacred chalices of the true and living God, they "praised the gods of *gold*, and of *silver*, of *brass*, of *iron*, of *wood*, and of *stone*." And now hear the strange and solemn history. "In the same hour came forth fingers of a man's hand, and wrote over against the candlestick, upon the plaister of the wall:"—*"MENE—MENE—TEKEL—UPHARSIN." "In that night was Belshazzar the king of the Chaldeans slain, and Darius the Median took the kingdom."	I will mention another case. "Belshazzar, the king, made a great feast to a thousand of his lords, and drank wine before the thousand." He called for the golden and silver vessels which had been brought from the temple of God at Jerusalem, and he "and his princes, and his wives, and his concubines, drank in them." This was nothing less than insulting the very Omnipotent. While they thus desecrated the sacred chalices of the true God, they "praised the gods of gold and of silver, of brass and of iron, of wood and of stone." "In the same hour came forth fingers of a man's hand, and wrote over against the candlestick, upon the plaister of the wall: *"'MENE--TEKEL-UPHARSIN.' In that night was Belshazzar the king of the Chaldeans slain, and Darius the Median took the kingdom."
These, sir, were some of the effects of ancient intemperance as illustrated by bible *narratives*. You perceive that they range through various degrees, from the shame of nakedness to the overthrow of an empire. * * * *	Thus you perceive that the effects of ancient intemperance, as narrated in sacred and profane history, ranged through various degrees, from the overthrow of individuals to the downfall of empires. * * * * * *
Of all the accounts, however, which I have read, there are none so awful as those which exhibit the destruction of the intemperate by the *Cholera*. It would seem that this avenging angel had received a special commission from the Almighty to slay the drunkard. Never was intemperance so fearfully rebuked. In Tiflis, a Russian town, containing 20,000 inhabitants, *every drunkard died!* In Poland, *nine-tenths* of the victims were given to hard drink. The 30,000 who died in Paris are said to have been nearly all of the same class. In Montreal, out of 1200 who were attacked, *not one drunkard recovered!*—Of 1000 who died in that city, it is reported there were only two members of Temperance Societies. Of 5000 members in Albany only two were lost. It is said that the societies in Ireland, Scotland and England, lost not a single member. In remembrance of the past and in fear of the future, let this truth be continually displayed to the eyes of the nation:—*The Cholera thirsts for the blood of the drunkard!*	It is said on good authority, that the epidemic called the Cholera, in its progress, has slain more than fifty millions of the human family—It does seem that this avenging angel had received a special commission from Heaven to slay the drunkard. In Tiflis, a Russian town, containing 20,000 inhabitants, every drunkard died. In Poland, nine-tenths of the victims were given to hard drink. The 30,000 in Paris are said to be nearly all of the same class. In Montreal, out of all who were attacked, not one drunkard recovered.—Of 1,000 who died in that city, it is reported there were only two members of temperance societies died. Of 5,000 members in Albany, only two were lost. It is said the societies in Ireland, England and Scotland, lost not a single member. From all this it appears that the Cholera thirsts for the blood of the drunkard; and does not this plead eloquently the cause of temperance?

I could produce still further illustrations of the extraordinary *oneness of thought and arrangement*, in the two addresses, but that I cannot reconcile it to myself to trespass more on your time and *room*. I can only say that, as the Rev. Salem orator made so good a commencement, by following so closely the Easton Address, it is a pity, for the sake of his audience, he had not continued to the end of the chapter.

ONE OF THE EASTON AUDIENCE.

Easton, Nov. 22, 1833.

*It is truly remarkable that the pamphlet publication of Mr. Stockton's Address commits the same blunder with the Rev. Salem *author*, in omitting *once* the word "MENE!" This *coincidence* is most striking.

From the Washington Globe.

WILLIAM J. DUANE, ESQ.

The following letter from this gentleman, to an unknown correspondent in Kentucky, is going the rounds of the bank papers. This wanton and unprovoked attack upon the integrity, discretion and honor of the President and his cabinet, must surprise those who do not know the man, and are unacquainted with the ground assumed by him in Washington. For reasons which will hereafter appear, it excites no surprise with us.

From the Maysville (Ky.) Eagle.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The following letter from Wm. J. Duane, Esq., late Secretary of the Treasury, to a gentleman of Mason county, has been handed to us for publication:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1833.

Dear Sir:—I have just now received your letter of the 10th instant, expressing your approbation of my course as Secretary of the Treasury. I have always been, and am opposed to the United States Bank, and to all such aristocratic monopolies; but, I considered the removal of the deposites unnecessary, unwise, vindictive, arbitrary and unjust. I believed that the law gave to the Secretary of the Treasury, and not to the President, discretion on the question, and I would not act to oblige the President, or any body else, when I thought it improper to do so. I never asked office—I accepted it reluctantly, and was removed for an honest discharge of my duty. If to keep office and $6000 a year, I had given up my judgment, I should have brought shame upon the grey hairs of my father and upon my numerous children, so that I am content to return to humble life with a tranquil mind.

With kind wishes, I am,

Very respectfully, yours,

W. J. DUANE.

REMARKS.

Mr. Duane professes, as he constantly has done heretofore, that he is opposed to the Bank of the United States. It was undoubtedly his supposed accordance with the President in his views relative to that institution, which produced his selection as a member of the cabinet. At the time that selection took place, the subject of a removal of the deposites was under discussion in the country and in the Cabinet. At the commencement of Congress then pending, the President and Secretary of the Treasury had expressed a distrust of the safety of the public deposites in the Bank of the United States, and the latter had gone further and said, that this, *"taken in connexion with the necessary arrangements, in anticipation of finally closing its business, have suggested an enquiry into the security of the Bank, as the depository of the public funds."* When Mr. Duane consented to take charge of the Treasury Department, the House of Representatives had expressed no opinion upon the subject, and he well knew that it was under consideration and undecided.

After the opinion of the House was expressed, the subject continued to be agitated in the newspapers, and we are informed that a memorial praying for their removal was circulated in Philadelphia, to which many signatures were obtained, and it is scarcely possible that Mr. Duane could have been unapprised of it before he came to Washington.

He agreed to accept the Department, therefore, and actually went into it, with a perfect knowledge that this subject was in agitation.

On coming into office, he found that the President had already required, from the members of his Cabinet written opinions upon the subject; that three members, viz: the Secretary of the Navy, the Post Master General and Attorney General, had given opinions favorable to a removal, and that only one member had given a written opinion against it. There were, therefore, *three opinions in favor of the removal*, and *only one* against it. The President, and the three *in* favor of removal, constituted a majority of four to one. Another member of the Cabinet, who gave no written opinion, although somewhat disinclined to the measure, assured the President of his support if resolved on by him.

This was the state of things when Mr. Duane took charge of the Treasury Department. Not a doubt was entertained, we believe, but that he was already with the majority in opinion, and would proceed, in convenient time, to execute a measure which was deemed essential to the interests of the country.

While on his northern tour, the President communicated to Mr. Duane, by letter, his deliberate opinion upon the subject, not in a spirit of dictation but of kindness. From Mr. D.'s newness in office, it was supposed, we presume, that he would feel a heavy weight of responsibility in executing so important a measure, and this the President was desirous to diminish as far as the expression of decided convictions could do it.

A few days after his return, the President was astonishud at being informed, in a tone and manner scarcely respectful, that Mr. Duane differed with him in opinion, and would not, with his existing impressions, remove the deposites; but promptly intimated that he would not continue in a situation to embarrass his measures.

A free interchange of opinions then took place between him and the President, and as, in case of removal, it would be necessary to ascertain beforehand, from the principal State Banks, on what terms they would receive the deposites, it was mutually agreed that a final decision should be postponed until an Agent should be sent to obtain this information, Mr. Duane maintaining that although his present impressions were adverse to the measure, his mind was open to conviction.

In drafting instructions for the Agent, however, he inserted a sentence declaring that there was *then* no sufficient cause for removing the deposites, but that the information was wanted to enable the government to act, if any cause should thereafter arise.

This palpable decision of the question beforehand, which would have made the mission of the Agent nugatory and ridiculous, drew from the President a letter, in which he desired to know whether Mr. Duane was already determined not to execute the measure, if, after full inquiry and advisement with his Cabinet, the President should be of opinion that it ought to be done.

In reply to this letter, Mr. Duane explained his object in so wording the instructions, declared his mind was still open to conviction, and pledged himself, in the most explicit terms, that, "if, after receiving the information and hearing the discussion, he should not consider it his duty, as the responsible agent of the law, to carry into effect the decision the President might then make, he would, from respect for the President and himself, AFFORD THE PRESIDENT AN OPPORTUNITY TO SELECT A SUCCESSOR, WHOSE VIEWS MIGHT ACCORD WITH HIS OWN ON THE IMPORTANT MATTER IN CONTEMPLATION."

As if his sense of honor and propriety, on this point, were not satisfied with such a pledge, he again, in the same letter, explicitly promised, *"that, when the moment for decision, after inquiry and discussion, shall arrive*, HE WOULD CONCUR WITH THE PRESIDENT OR RETIRE."

This was about the 22d of July. A few days afterwards, the Agent started on his mission to the State Banks, whence he returned and made report about the first of September. In the meantime the report of the Government Directors had been received, disclosing the startling fact that all the funds of the bank had been placed at the disposition of Mr. Biddle for electioneering purposes, that more than a hundred thousand dollars had been used in that way, and that the Board of Directors had solemnly resolved, after warning and discussion, to proceed in the same career.

Finding there was no difficulty in making arrangements with the State Banks, the President, confirmed in all his previous opinions by these disclosures, made those opinions formally known to his Cabinet, by the paper which has already gone to the public.

What was Mr. Duane's course? Did he concur with the President? NO. Did he "afford the President an opportunity to select a successor, whose views might accord with his own on the important matter in contemplation?" NOT AT ALL. He would neither 'CONCUR' nor 'RETIRE.'

However, instead of giving a prompt decision when the President's final opinion was announced, he held out the idea that his mind was yet open; that the paper presented some new and strong views; that he might finally concur in the course recommended; and he requested to have the document for further consideration!

His only further consideration was to prepair a reply, inaccurate in its assertions, and indecorous in its language, which was returned to him. Among other extraordinary things, this paper substantially stated that it was not his (Mr. Duane's) intention to comply with his promise to resign when he made it—that he did not at the time he gave the pledge, suppose the State Banks would enter into the executive's views, in relation to the deposites, and that, therefore, the occasion would not occur which would require the fulfilment of the expectation he had created; but that, as it had arisen, he would do right by refusing to resign, rather than do wrong by voluntarily giving way to enable the President to accomplish his purposes. This was followed on the same day, by another note, which he withdrew, and then on the same day by another and another! both of which were also returned. These papers were not only inaccurate in their contents, but evinced a disrespect for the President and a total alienation of feeling, which would have rendered any further association between the President and the Secretary at once unpleasant and improper.

Here, then, was a Secretary of the Treasury, who had given a solemn pledge, twice, and emphatically repeated, which he REFUSED TO REDEEM. Not content with thwarting the wishes of the man to whom he owed his elevation, he treated him with rudeness and disrespect. He was determined to FORCE A DISMISSAL, that he might throw himself into the hands of the Bank Party, to be used as a weapon against one who had invited him to a high and honorable trust. Was this ingenuous, frank, liberal, gentlemanly, or just?

What should the President have done? Ought he to have kept in his Cabinet a man ON WHOSE WRITTEN PLEDGES HE COULD NOT RELY? Ought he to have kept near him a man, who not only refused to redeem his pledges, but evinced a total want of the courtesies which should characterise official intercourse? Ought he to have retained, as his confidential adviser, one who was ready to declare that a measure which the President held to be demanded by the public interests, and the will of his constituents, was "unnecessary, unwise, vindictive, arbitrary and unjust?" The President did not think so,

Mr. Duane was dismissed for FAITHLESSNESS TO HIS SOLEMN WRITTEN PLEDGES, and for the exhibition of bad feelings, WHICH MADE HIM TOTALLY UNFIT FOR THE STATION TO WHICH HE HAD BEEN ELEVATED. He was not dismissed merely for refusing to remove the deposites.

Let us not be misunderstood. We maintain the right of the President to dismiss any executive officer for refusing to do what the Chief Magistrate may believe it his duty to do. In this case, if Mr. Duane had not given the written pledge and had not shown any of his bad feelings, the President might have dismissed him, and probably would. But that point does not belong to the case, and cannot be brought into discussion; for however clear it is, that the President had a right to dismiss him for that cause, it is equally clear that this was not the immediate inducement.

From these facts, the Bank party will perceive that the case is a little different from what they have supposed. To reach the President, they will be obliged to prove, not that he has no power over the deposites, but that he has no right to dismiss a Secretary for falsifying his written pledges and using insulting language towards the Chief Magistrate, whom it is his duty to treat with respect. They must not only prove, that the President has no right to discharge from his councils men, on whose word he cannot rely and whose feelings and opinions are with his worst enemies; but that he cannot remove a Secretary whom he himself has made, who has not had the confirmation of the Senate, whose nomination to that body depends on his will, and whose commission would have expired at the close of the next session of Congress!

Long ago we might have cut short the arguments of the Bank papers by this exposition. But as it must annihilate all that is left of the affected candor, and assumed humility of the late Secretary; as no doubt was entertained that the country would triumphantly sustain the Administration in the great measure, and as there was no desire here to give unnecessary pain, we were disposed to be silent. But when he comes before the country and charges the President and his Cabinet with being "unwise, vindictive, arbitrary, and unjust," and says, "I was removed for an honest discharge of my duty," it becomes necessary that truth shall be told and justice done.

Of the motives which governed Mr. Duane's strange condition in Washington, we have said nothing. The motive which now induces him to write vindictive letters for publication is palpable enough: It is to act as the pioneer of the Bank Party and Nullifiers in an attack upon the President at the approaching session of Congress.

In reference to the number of deaths in New York by consumption, and the preponderating prevalence of that disease among the female sex, the Commercial Advertiser asks:

"Is there no way to check its ravages? There is one, certainly worthy of much consideration. It is well-known that in cold and wet weather men prepare themselves for the worst. They are thickly clad at all points, and their feet are ever guarded by boots and overshoes—while, on the contrary, women expose themselves in slight dresses and thin shoes, let the weather be ever so inclement. As most of the deaths by consumption are of females, and the fact we have stated in regard to their dress is notoriously true, it is fair and just to conclude that this disorder is by that means contracted. Let females then be more guarded against exposure to the weather, and our bills of mortality will be sensibly diminished."

CHOLERA IN LONDON.

A London correspondent of an afternoon paper, writes under date of the 30th September:—"We have had another visit from that scourge of God—the Cholera. The extent of its ravages cannot be exactly ascertained, but it cannot be doubted that they are very great. The disease has, in the vice and wretchedness of a large portion of the population, aliment on which it will, I fear, continue to feed until nothing is left to be consumed. I have heard, from a private source, that *eight hundred persons have fallen victims to it last week*. The people are now left, by the authorities, in the dark, there being no board of health appointed this summer. The Londoners care but little about the pestilence; all the theatres are open, and the streets thronged as usual. Were it not for the frequent hearses that blacken the way, you would not suppose that London is now groaning under the cholera."—*Philad. Inq.*

Destruction of Human Life by Cholera.—The disease called spasmodic-cholera appears not to have been known previous to 1817, when it appeared in India. Since that time till near the end of 1832, a period of about fifteen years, there have been throughout the world as nearly as can be estimated, 100,000,000 of cases. Of these fully one half, at least, must have died;—which gives a mortality from this single disease, of 50,000,000 in the above period or upwards of 3,333,000 annually.

In India alone the mortality has exceeded 18,000,000. These calculations have been made by Jonnes, the celebrated French physician, and it is estimated that they are rated under than above the truth.

The Editor of the National Banner, Philadelphia, complains of the frequency of marriages between the whites and blacks in the Southern Liberties of that city, and proposes legislative enactments to prohibit the practice. It appears that the colored beaux of that vicinity have found great favor in the eyes of the fair belles, and that sable suitors are not compelled, like Othello, to win the hearts of their damsels by the recapitulation of daring exploits in war, whatever they may be required to relate concerning their encounters with the guardians of the night. Philadelphia has been termed the city of brotherly love, but it would be well if affection were confined within legitimate limits. Such unnatural matches are calculated, we should suppose, to shock the moral feelings of the community in which they occur.—*Balt. Chron.*

THE BANKS OF NEW FOUNDLAND.

These banks extend over a space of forty thousand miles, and are from thirty to forty five fathoms below the surface of the ocean. The shoals are inhabited by innumerable tribes of muscles and clams, to which it is a favorite residence as they can easily bury their shells in the soft sand. They have enemies to contend with. The cod-fish resort to this coast to prey on them. They keep a constant watch, and swim about a foot above the sub marine sands; when a muscle opens its shell, it is immediately seized and devoured. At other times the fish do not wait: they are provided with a horny protuberance round their mouths; with these they burrow in the sand and capture the muscle in its shell. The fishermen of various nations, French, English and Americans, who resort to these banks, take annually from eight to ten millions of fish; on opening them they find the remains of twenty or fifty muscles in each—sometimes the muscle shells are found either wholly or partially dissolved. The first care of the fishermen, after taking their stations, is to ascertain the depth of water: the lines must be regulated so as to lie on the bottom, where the fish are always engaged in this species of sub-marine war.

Chance has led to the discovery of a method of preserving potatoes, which is simple and attended with little expense. A housekeeper had placed in his cellar a quantity of charcoal. Having removed it in the autumn, without sweeping the dust which covered the ground, he caused a large quantity of potatoes to be laid on it. Towards the spring those roots were preserved, had thrown out no shoots, and were as fresh and well-flavored as ever.

Five British Commercial houses lately failed in the East Indies to the amount of £12,250,000; three houses in London which fell in consequence, make up a total of 15 million; upwards of *fifty million dollars.*—*Annapolis Republican.*

Mad Itch.—A disease to which this name is given, it is stated, prevails amongst cattle in Indiana. The disease affects the head, causing such an itching that the animal keeps rubbing it against any hard substance it can find, until death ensues. No remedy has been found to give relief. We understand that a case of the above disease occurred a few weeks since near Worthington, Franklin co. The afflicted animal was a milch cow, and previous to her death she had rubbed one ear entirely off! She was found dead, with her head in a stream of water, and the belief was that she had drowned herself in endeavoring to obtain relief from the cooling effects of the water.

Pretty fair Prices.—Mr. Wm. R. Johnson has lately purchased *Monsieur Tonson* at the price of ten thousand dollars, and *O'Kelly* at five thousand! Colonel Wynn has been offered for *Anvil* and *Drone* ten thousand dollars since the Jockey Club Race at Tree Hill, which he refused!

Four thousand French soldiers have this year been shot for military offences, and sixteen thousand have been punished in other ways.

Well done Ladies.—The Boston Atlas says—"Fashion is a whimsical jade, but who ever dreamed that she would put canes into the ladies' hands. But so it is, "upon honor." Two of our fashionable ladies exhibited themselves yesterday in Washington street, with their little sticks, which they flourished with becoming grace. Gentlemen must look out in future, and always give ladies the inside of the walk, or they may smart for it."

China.—The Chinese at one time measured the irritable feelings of the English nation by the quantity of china broken in a year. A Chinese historian observes: "The merchants of Canton make the sale of their brittle ware the barometer of European passions and as often as the sale augments, they say 'the last year has been a passionate one in England.' China is not imported to the extent it was some years ago; our own manufactured articles and those of the Continent have superseded the demand for the brittle ware of Asia, and the wise men of the Celestial Empire now say the English have subdued all their anger; they have no matrimonial strife, and seldom break cups and saucers."

National Traits.—Every nation has its traits. The Spaniards sleep on every affair of importance—the Italians fiddle—the Germans smoke—the French promise every thing—the British eat—and the Americans talk upon every thing.

Self Esteem.—Some Frenchmen, who had landed on the Coast of Guinea, found a negro prince seated under a tree, on a block of wood for his throne, and three or four negroes armed with wooden spikes, for his guards. His sable majesty anxiously inquired, "Do they talk much of me in France?"