FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from England.

From our attentive correspondents of the N. York Mercantile Advertiser, under date of the 8th instant, 2 o'clock, we learn that the packet ship Silas Richards, had just arrived from Liverpool. Sailed 24th ult.

No political news of importance.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Jan. 24.

We have to report a fair supply of most kinds of GRAIN, fresh in for Tuesday's market. In WHEAT, the business done was to a very trifling extent, and all descriptions were offered fully at 2d per 70 lbs. under the prices of the preceding Tuesday. OATS were also dull at a decline in value in the fine qualities of 1d and on the other sorts of 2d to 3d pr 45lbs. FLOUR and OATMEAL difficult of sale and 1s. per sack lower. MALTING BARLEY 1s. per quarter, and GRINDING DITTO 2d and 3d per 60 lbs. cheaper. PEAS, BEANS and MALT, nearly without enquiry, and depressed in value 1s per quarter.

LIVERPOOL, January 24.

We have a continuation of dullness in the Corn Market, and the transactions are very limited.—Wheat is 3d per 70 lbs lower, and good foreign imports are now offering at 9d per bushel reduction from the highest point. This week duty for Wheat is 1s, and that for the succeeding week will be the same. Flour 7½d, and Indian Corn 7s 10d per quarter.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Jan. 24.

Among a people like the English, the meeting of Parliament generally excites considerable attention, but we never remember any thing approaching to the interest with which the meeting on the 5th of February is contemplated. No doubt, this feeling is awakened by the knowledge that various and important questions are to be discussed and decided, one of which involves the tranquility of the country, and the other, its commercial prosperity. We, of course, allude to the Catholic question and to that of the currency. The former comes before the legislature with an accession of power derived from the force of public opinion as to the justice and expediency of yielding the claims; the discussion of the other is urged on the reluctant Commons by the pressure already occasioned by Mr. Peel's bill, evidenced by the stagnation of all descriptions of manufacturing and mercantile business, and an increasing want of confidence among the capitalists of the country.

The Catholic question will come before the House in a new form—the great Champion of Emancipation will attempt to discuss the question in person, in the Chapel of St. Stephen's, and this circumstance, alone, forms a subject of very general conversation. Whether the member for Clare be heard against the oath, which declares his religion "damnable and idolatrous," or whether he be forthwith consigned to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, is a subject of very great speculation. But one opinion can, however, be entertained, on the effect which his reception will have on the public mind of Ireland; where, if he be punished, Mr. O'Connell will be regarded as a martyr, if he be permitted to take his seat he will be considered the successful vindicator of an injured and an insulted nation.

The two questions, to which we before referred are by no means unconnected. The credit by which both the Bank of Ireland and of England are enabled to circulate their notes, depends on the public confidence, which, if once shaken, cannot be easily restored. In one of the very able papers of Mr. Attwood, that gentleman broadly asserts, that one of the causes by which the panic of 1825 was removed, was, "that the opinion of the country had not left the bank notes," which, though not a legal tender, were eagerly taken by the public from the bankers. If any cause, political or otherwise should induce a determination in the public mind to have gold for bank notes, we need not prognosticate the inevitable result, which would be a suspension of the law, by an order in council, until an act should pass which would for ever reverse the golden dreams of Mr. Peel.

No person can deny, that Mr. O'Connel possesses a power over the public mind of Ireland, which an individual has rarely obtained. His influence in the Catholic Association is on all hands admitted, and the influence of the Association on the Catholic people is too well known to be at this period a subject of doubt. If, then, Mr. O'Connell should desire a Catholic people, instantly and simultaneously, to demand gold for the bank paper, what would the Directors of the national establishment do? Gold they could not pay. This is not a case made for the mere purpose of illustration—Mr. O'Connell did, some time ago, threaten, that, if emancipation were delayed, the Bank should not have a note in circulation and, it is confidently reported, that the utterance of this threat has compelled the Directors of the Bank of Ireland materially to increase their stock of gold. We cannot be insensible, neither can Mr. O'Connell be ignorant, of the ruinous consequences of this measure to many innocent families, but he may fairly, and with tenfold strength, appeal to the government who have the folly perseveringly to oppress a body of men possessed of incalculable power, either for evil or for good.—There are other causes in operation which may render the supply of gold to Ireland uncertain and limited, causes which, considered separately, are deserving the utmost attention, but which, combined, may make even Mr. Peel doubt the propriety of enforcing his favorite bill.

In truth, procrastination will not much longer avail the foes of emancipation, nor can expedients continue to support a desperate and fallacious system of finance—the vital questions must be met with becoming resolution, and in a spirit of justice and conciliation, or we fear, we shall be compelled to encounter perils and difficulties which a wise minister and an honest Parliament could and would avert.—In what manner these questions will be met by the ministry, a little time will inform us; we confess however, that we entertain but faint hopes of an amicable and statesman-like adjustment of them.

The peremptory recal of Lord Anglesey for no other reasons which we have been able to learn, than because he administered justice with an even hand, and refused to be subservient to the most degrading species of corruption convinces us, that Ireland is not to be emancipated—and this conviction confirms our opinion, that some alteration in the currency will be made, for it would be manifest folly to exasperate a whole people by a denial of justice, and, at the same time, to expect them to abstain from every legal species of annoyance which they can inflict on their oppressors.

We have heard that Mr. O'Connell and his friends will arrive here on Tuesday next, on their way to London.

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

MONDAY, March 2.

In the Senate on Saturday, Mr. McKinley presented a Protest from the Legislature of Alabama against the Tariff. Six thousand copies of the map representing the country through which the proposed canal across the Peninsula of Florida, connecting the Atlantic with the Gulph of Mexico, were ordered to be published. Mr. Webster's resolution, requesting the President to cause copies of the instructions given to our Ministers appointed to attend the Congress at Panama, and copies of communications to other Governments on the subject, to be laid before the Senate, was considered, and after an animated discussion, of which we have given a sketch, was laid on the tsble by a vote of 23 to 22. The bill from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the public buildings was passed with amendments making appropriations for the erection of a portico on the north front of the President's House, and for the enclosure of the public square west of the Capitol. The Senate meets to day at 10 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, the report of the Committee on the Library, in reference to the reprinting of the scarce documents, was again the subject of discussion during the morning hour. Mr. Hoffman occupied the floor until the discussion was suspended. After which, the House proceeded to act on the various bills ordered to a third reading, and the bills and amendments from the Senate. A joint resolution from the Senate, on the subject of a military road through the State of Maine, which had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was reported by that Committee, accompanied by a resolution declaring it to be 'inexpedient' to act on the subject at present.—Mr. Sprague moved to strike out the word 'inexpedient,' and to substitute the word 'expedient,' which was carried in the affirmative; & the resolution was then changed, on motion of Mr. Sergeant, for one authorising the President to mark out the military road whenever he shall think it called for by the honor and interests of the country. After some other bills had been acted on, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the bill to compensate Susan Decatur, widow of Captain Stephen Decatur, and others. Motions were made to amend the bill so as to introduce the officers and crew of the brig Syren, but they were negatived, and the Committee rose and reported the bill without amendment; after which the question was taken on the engrossment of the bill, and decided in the negative. The bill was therefore rejected by a vote of 83 to 80.

TUESDAY, March 3.

In the Senate, on Monday, the bill making provision for the relief of sundry Revolutionary and other officers and soldiers, was, after a long discussion, laid on the table. A committee consisting of Messrs. Smith of Maryland, White, & Santord, were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the reception and inauguration of the President elect, on the fourth of March and to apprise him of the same. The Senate took a recess from four to six o'clock.

In the Evening Session, the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road, and the Bill for the government of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, were passed. The bill authorising a subscription of stock to the Washington Turnpike Road Company was after some debate, laid on the table. The motion to take up the bill for the reduction of tonnage duties, was, after some debate negatived. The Senate refused, by a large majority, to take up the bill providing for an exploring voyage to the Pacific Ocean and South Seas. The Census bill was taken up; but upon the suggestion of Mr. Benton, that the bill anticipated the usual time of taking the census by thirteen months, it was laid upon the table without a division. The Bill for holding treaties with the Indian tribes, &c. &c. was lost, the Senate refusing to recede from their amendment for the appropriation of 20,000 dollars to the survey of lands west of the Mississippi, and the House insisting on their disagreement to the amendment, a committee of conference was appointed on the part of both Houses, whose modification of the amendment was not concurred in by the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives a motion was made to reconsider the vote of Saturday, by which the bill to compensate Susan Decatur was rejected. Mr. Whittlesey moved to lay the motion on the table, and asked for the ayes and noes. The motion was then laid on the table—ayes 99, noes 61. The House then took up the amendments made by the Senate in the appropriation bills, and disposed of them. Various bills were then acted on in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union; among others, bills from the Senate for the continuance of the Cumberland Road Westwardly from Zanesville, which were read a third time and passed. The amendment made by the Senate in the bill making appropriations for the Public Buildings, providing for a portico for the North Front of the President's House was concurred in. The House then determined to take a recess from half past 4 till half past 6 o'clock.

At the evening session, numerous other bills of public and private interest, were acted on in Committee and passed.

WEDNESDAY, March 4.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, a resolution from the House rescinding the rule which prevents bills from being sent to the President for signature on the last day of the session; so far as regarded four bills named, was concurred in. Ineffectual attempts were made to embrace other bills in the resolution A message was received from the President, communicating to the Senate and House of Representatives documents relative to the Panama mission.—The message and documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The motion to print the documents after an animated debate was rejected. The message and documents were transferred from the Legislature to the Executive branch of the Senate, on motion of Mr. Tazewell. The Senate met next day at 11 o'clock, to make arrangements for attending the inauguration.

In the House of Representatives, the rule which provides that bills shall not be sent to the President for approval and signature on the last day of the session was suspended, in order to allow four bills which had passed on the previous day, among which was the bill to provide for a government, &c. Penitentiary in the District of Columbia to be sent to the President. A considerable discussion took place on a resolution voting the thanks of the House to the Speaker, in which it was contended on the one side, that to receive this resolution either the unanimous consent of the House, or a suspension of the rule was nesessary. On the other hand it was insisted that the practice of the House warranted the reception of a resolution of this character, without the formality of suspending the rule, it being a matter of courtesy. From this decision, Mr. Brent appealed to the House, but the decision of the Chair was sustained by a vote of 94 to 22. The objection to the reception of this resolution originated in a desire, on the part of a portion of the House to obtain a vote, previously, upon the resolution in relation to the reprinting of the scarce documents which was the unfinished business of Saturday, as every member disclaimed any personal motive. The ordinary resolutions making compensation to the officers of the House, &c. were then adopted, and the Speaker adjourned the House in a neat address.

The resolution respecting the reprinting of the documents was considered for a few minutes which alone remained of the time appropriated to resolutions &c. when Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Kremer occupied the floor.

A message was received from the President on the subject of his instructions to the Panama Commissioners, which was laid on the table. A motion was made to print the message and documents; which was also laid on the table.

THURSDAY, March 5.

The Senate met yesterday at 11 o'clock. The Vice President elect was qualified and took the chair. Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Clayton, Bibb, Livingston, Sprague, and M'Lean of Illinois, attended, were qualified, and took their seats. The oath of office was also administered to the Senators whose term of service commenced with yesterday. At half past 11 o'clock, the President elect entered the Senate chamber, supported by Messrs. Chandler and Smith of Maryland, and accompanied by a number of gentlemen. He took his seat in the front of the Vice President's chair, the foreign ministers being seated on his left, and the Justices of the Supreme Court on his right At 12 o'clock the Senate accompanied the President elect to the Eastern Portico, where the inaugural ceremonies were performed. The Senate will meet at twelve o'clock to morrow.

SATURDAY, March 7.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nominations of Martin Van Buren, of New York, as Secretary of State; and

Samuel D. Ingham, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of the Treasury.

No nominations were made to the Senate on Thursday.

We learn that a resolution was yesterday adopted in the Senate, directing the publication of the Executive Journal of the last session. The proceedings of that body, therefore, during its sitting with closed doors, will be made public.

From the Washington Correspondent of the United States Gazette.

"WASHINGTON, March 3, 1829.

"The two houses adjourned this afternoon, *sine die*. You will perceive by the papers, that the Vice President communicated both to the senate and the house, a message concerning the instructions given to the ministers to Panama, and that in both houses it was refused to print the message and documents. The senate, to which body alone the instructions were sent, placed them directly under the seal of secrecy, as if fearful lest their purport should escape to the public. A great deal of feeling has been excited by this outrageous course. It is a course indeed, as silly as it is outrageous; because the refusal of the two houses to print, cannot have the effect of keeping the documents from the people; and the people will go to the perusal of them, with a suspicion upon their minds, that they contain something which is calculated if not to raise a blush on the cheeks of a certain party, certainly to lessen the claims of that party to the public confidence.

The resolution respecting the re-printing of the scarce documents, was taken up to-day, by Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Kreamer—*par nobile*—the rival lights of New York and Pennsylvania; who occupied the floor until the opportunity of taking a vote was completely cut off.

"I understand the difference between Mr. Bates of Missouri, and Mr. M'Duffie, has been arranged. After the disturbance of Friday evening, and the very uncourteous interruption of Mr. Bates, and the avowal by Mr. M'Duffie that he was one of the persons making this disturbance, the general expectation was, that a personal affair would be the consequence. It is whispered that, on the following day, Mr. Bates addressed a note to Mr. M'Duffie, stating that he could not view the affair in any other than a personal light, enquiring if he was not correct in taking that view, and stating that, if so, he was disposed take such measures as might be necessary to vindicate his own dignity and honor. This note is said to have been delivered by one of the representatives from Kentucky, to Mr. M'Duffie, and to have drawn from the latter a most explicit disavowal of any intention to offer a personal indignity to Mr. Bates, or to do any thing which could be construed into a personal affront. The reply was so ample and satisfactory, that Mr. Bates could not have been justified in refusing to accept it.

"The other affairs which have been talked of within the last few days, are also said to have been amicably arranged.

"There has been such an influx of strangers into this city within the last three days, that it is impossible to find accommodations for them.—Wide as our pavements are, a peaceable citizen runs imminent risk of being shouldered into the kennel, by the knots of dandies who come hither, where their faces are unknown, to play off their antic tricks, and astonish the natives of the ten miles square. Every vehicle and every animal within a circle of fifty miles appears to have been put in requisition to convey hither a large commodity of appendages to the procession of to-morrow; and our guests, after the Indian fashion, seem to be of the opinion that they have a greater right to occupy our tenements than those who have to pay rent for them. In front of each of our principle taverns, you might to-day have counted at least a hundred of the human animal loitering in the sun, and convulsing their fleshy fabrics with laughter over a scurrilous handbill, purporting to describe the funeral of the present administration.

"It is said that the spectacle of the inauguration is to be exhibited in the open air, under the eastern portico of the capitol, in order that the assembled multitude may have an opportunity of seeing the illustrious chieftain; and in order also, according to some wag, that they may not hear him. I think there are many political leaders in this city, who have exerted themselves to the utmost to bring about the election of General Jackson, who, if they witness the inauguration at all, will look at it with diminished joy, and pressages very different from those which they felt some three months since.

"I shall send you a description to-morrow night."

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser in giving an account of the Inauguration of the President of the United States on the 4th of March says:—"He looks thinner than when he was last here—his visage very sallow, his hair long and grey, his whole head resembling very perfectly the lithographic print of him taken from Vanderlyn's painting. He wore two pair of spectacles, one being thrown up on the top of his head, and the other before his eyes. He talked much with the Vice President, who sat upon his left, and who writhed his deeply cut cheeks into horrible smiles as he responded: the bright light of anticipation mingling itself in the flashes which proceeded from his brilliant, radiant, eye. The Chief Justice on his right presented that noble image of integrity, benevolence and mental power, which always wins while it awes the beholder. The administering of the oath I could neither distinctly see nor hear, but in a few moments the General came to the front with a MS. in his hand & read his Inaugural Address. His voice was feeble, and but few sentences were heard at ten yards distance. Being unable to hear I occupied myself in seeing. It was a most beautiful and impressive spectacle. A painter could not have wished a finer subject. The building itself, noble in its size, with its richly sculptured capitals and cornices—Perscio's fine group in the pediment; the massy columns; the far-spreading wings and terraces; the grounds, and gates, with the crowd of carriages without; the line of soldiers in the square; their silken banner playing in the breeze; then the crowd of heads, the innumerable eyes all bent to one spot; the towering flight of steps, covered with members of Congress, officers of the army, foreign Ministers, Ladies richly dressed in all the varying hues of fashion; others hanging round the columns, and bending over, like "Guardian Angels," watching the issue of the scene; the General, with his tall form, his sunken and deeply grooved cheek, his locks of silver gray, his high nose, and wide stern mouth, in the act of utterance;—all, taken together, presented even to the outward eye, an assemblage of images never to be forgotten ——But when the mind began to range;—when it went back to the landing of the pilgrims, back to the days of the revolution, back to the adoption of the constitution, & then came down to Washington and Hamilton, and all that group of mighty spirits who brought forth the energies and sealed the happy destinies of this people:—when one remembered that here was the only FREE REPUBLIC on the Earth, now in the very act of conferring its highest dignity and trust, and then looked round on the quietness, the order, the simplicity of the scene, it was impossible to repress the swell of deep and mingled feeling; impossible to forget the Hand which divideth to the Nations their inheritance, and which has thus pre-eminently filled our borders with HIS Goodness. Nor could I, while gazing on so Great a collection of human beings, placed before their acknowledged ruler, forbear a solemn reflection on that greater scene when all the kindreds of the earth shall form but one assembly, and every eye shall behold the Judge. If such a spectacle as ours be solemn, what shall that be, when Presidents and Kings shall themselves compose the waiting crowd, and HE on whom they gaze shall utter the words of fate; and divide the remunerations of Eternity."

MR. RANDOLPH.—All that has been heard during the present session of Congress of this eccentric legislator, is that he has been occasionally seen riding up & down the Pennsylvania Avenue, followed by his man Juba. He has not opened his lips in the House; but through the Telegraph we find that he intended to have said the following exceeding *trash*. A Sophomore of decent judgment would be ashamed of such mock heroic talk and common place learning. *N. Y. Amer.*

A few words intended to have been said by Mr. Randolph, on the passage of the Cumberland Road Bill.

Sir:—I have had as little inclination as ability to partake in the discussion on this bill: but I cannot let it finally pass without my solemn protest against it.

If I were unrestrained by other considerations, and wished to superadd to an aggression upon the rights of the States, insult the most offensive to their pride, I would vote for this bill. If I wished to bring about collison and discord between the Federal and State authorities, but above all, if I had it most at heart to embroil the administration just coming into power, and to embarrass their very first official movements, I would vote for this Bill.

What, Sir! shall the Federal authority seize upon the great passes and thoroughfares of our land, and construct barriers which no man shall be permitted to pass to mill or market, to church, to court or to an election, without paying unto Cæsar such tribute as the imperial pleasure shall prescribe? If we are to erect a splendid imperial government, let us at least endeavour to emulate the virtues of the Roman despots, since we will copy their crimes. It never entered into the head of Tiberius himself, that perfect model of a tyrant, to levy tolls upon the Appian or Æmilian Sir, when these gates shall be erected within her Territory, it will be the bounden duty of the Commonwealth of Virginia to abate the nuisance. This must bring her into direct collision with the Federal power. You leave her no alternative;—for submission cannot be endured, even in supposition. I shall pursue this subject no farther, it is too painful to be dwelt upon.

The following ANECDOTE of Mr. Randolph is given in the New York Morning Courier, on the authority of a correspondent at Washington:

While he was at a boarding school in Virginia, he as well as the other scholars had frequent occasion to complain of the quality of the butter, with which they were supplied, and, as is customary in such establishments, the complaints received but little attention Finding all remonstrance unavailing, a combination was formed, not to use the butter, but to besmear the walls of the study and corridor with it. Amongst the conspirators Randolph was pre-eminent, and succeeded in destroying more of the butter, than any of his fellow students. The dominie soon observed the indications of their distaste of the butter, and hoping, from his youth to discover the sinner, he called up to his desk Master John, when the following dialogue ensued:

Master. I know John you will inform me, who threw the butter on the wall, tell me?

J. R. I see no reason why I should be singled out.

Master. Of whom then shall I enquire?

J. R. Why, I think you should ask the butter—I know it is old enough to answer for itself, and you see, it has got a pretty long beard.

A BOOK.—Lorenzo Dow is about publishing a strange sort of a book, entitled "Omnifarious Law exemplified, how to curse and swear, lie, cheat and kill according to Law."

THE PRISON ESCAPE.

Kendrick one of the eleven who escaped from the Walnut Street Prison, is re-taken and safely lodged again within its walls. This man was sentenced at the last Court for horse stealing. He it was who was the last to let himself down, & was injured by the fall, & whose cries first alarmed the Watchmen. We have heard that since his recommittal he has disclosed the fact that the notorious "Jock Smith" was the planner and principal executor of the means by which the escape was effected. 'Jock' is a Scotchman and a most ingenious mechanic; his ingenuity has more than once procured him a residence in prison. All, or nearly all the convicts, it appears, were parties in the plan but 'Jock' being the contriver, like a cunning rogue as he is, bargained to have the privilege of the first descent from the window. All the rest were to take it in rotation, according to a plan laid down by their leader, and this was done to prevent any unnecessary hurry or dispute, which it was feared might produce alarm. This plan was strictly adhered to until the noise made by Kendrick's fall produced an alarm outside, when those who remained within, and were preparing to follow made a merit of necessity, and kicked and hammered and hallooed until the keepers and inmates within, were informed of the escape.

'Jock Smith' is a villain of the first order. His adventures, his knaverys, his hair breadth escapes, and his various punishments, would from a history as wonderful as that of George Barrington, or James Hardy Vaux. Since his present confinement which has been long, he has employed himself upon various mechanical pursuits, all appearing to be perfectly innocent, and some of them certainly useful. One of the Prison Inspectors, it is said, frequently having occasion to admire Jock's industry and ingenuity, lately engaged him to make for his counting house an ingenious and complicate Lock and Key, which Jock satisfied him was impenetrable to a knave, even as wicked and cunning as himself. The lock and key the worthy Inspector—for such he is—has had some time in use. Since Jock's escape however it has appeared that the greater part of his ingenuity and industry had been exercised in manufacturing the implements of his trade for future depradatory operations.—These tools, saws, dubs, keys, &c. amounting to a great number and variety, Jock in the hurry which produced a separation of himself and his companions, left behind him. They have since been inspected, and turn out to be ingenious pick locks and other instruments necessary for carrying on his avocation to a great extent; amongst them was found a duplicate of the identical key he had constructed for the Inspector's complicate lock. Those who have had locks of Jock's manufacture will do well to have them removed and others substituted in their place.—*Dem. Press.*

[From the New York Courier.]

"*Think of this, and take Tobacco!*"—THE ADVENTURER.—A dissertation on the use and abuse of tobacco has just issued from the Press of M'Elrath and Bangs. It is from the pen of Adam Clarke, L. L. D. F. A. S. M. R. J. A.—(what an appropriation of the Alphabet!)—the author of the commentary on the bible. It is enough to throw snuffers, smokers, and chewers into fits. We have been smoking for some fourteen years without knowing what we were about—little have we thought that we were "drying and shrivelling up" our brains! We have repeatedly taken to snuffing, and as often abandoned it, because we cannot stand sneezing. So we shall not "take in snuff" all the author's denunciations against the vile Indian weed.—Let us now take up his denunciations in order.

We begin with snuffing. Snuff tends to produce apoplexy. It may be—but the French are great snuffers, and we never knew a Frenchman to die with Apoplexy.*

Now for the PIPE!—The pipe draws off the mucus, plays the deuce with the sesophagus,—and commits all sorts of enormities upon the sublingual, parotid, and submaxillary glands!—Here we must stop and take a cigar. It is smoked. How are our sublingual and submaxillary glands? Yesterday, we should have said, "they feel very well"—to-day, we are rather doubtful on the subject—our œsophagus in particular feels very ticklish.

But the quid—the abominable quid!—This destroys the digestion and makes one flatulent; creates anxiety of heart and stupidity of mind. This is the 'ultima thule' of the wickedness of the Indian weed.

Hereafter, when an old lady extends her 'tabatiere' to a crony, she must say, "will you take a pinch of apoplexy?"—When John Smith meets John Thompson he must ask him for a 'chew of flatulency,' and when George Timkins hands round a plate of Cigars after dinner, he must say "gentlemen, will you déstroy your *submaxillary glands.*"

Cats and Pigeons are not fond of tobacco.

Doctor Clarke tells us that a single drop of the oil of tobacco, being put on the tongue of a Cat, produced violent convulsions, and killed her in a minute. Poor pussy!—He also states that a small incision was made in a Pigeon's leg, and the oil of tobacco applied to it. In two minutes the bird lost the use of its foot. The leg is a curious place to supply with tobacco, in bird or man. It is however a fact that Brutes are averse to tobacco. We once put a lighted cigar in the mouth of a monkey, and the thankless little reprobate made faces at us for an hour; but this was owing to his want of taste.

The amount of all that can be said, pro and con, on this subject, that tobacco in all its forms is, like food and wine, very injurious if used to excess—and like them, used in moderation, it is very comfortable, and kills no-body.

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*N. B. One of our French friends is now in our presence; he assures us that he once took a pinch of snuff in Rochelle, and that HE has not yet died of apoplexy.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

POLICE OFFICE.—*Thursday.*

Fancy Ball.—Two gentlemen of color, fashionably attired, approached the bench with a step as firm and dignified as that of any member of the *Haut-ton*, and one of them having adjusted the peculiar tie of his neckloth, drawn four symmetrical fingers and a thumb through the mazes of his raven locks, and indulged his olfactory organ with its accustomed titillation of "Prince's mixture" and "Rappee," thus addressed the Magistrate:—"It is our intention—Sir—that is—the intention of the ladies and gentlemen of colour in New York, to have"—

Magistrate.—Well?

Gentleman.—It is our wish to have—

Magistrate.—What? a warrant!

Gentleman.—Oh! no Sir?

Magistrate.—What then?

Gentleman —A Fancy Ball.

Magistrate.—Well; and what have we to do with you and your Fancy Balls?

Gentleman.—Why Sir, we wished you to send some of the police officers to prevent any breach of the peace. It is possible such a thing might occur, though we intend to have the party exceedingly select.

Magistrate.—The high Constable will be the person for you to apply to. If he chooses to let you have the whole *possee*, I have no objection.

High Constable.—He has applied to me, and I have informed him that he had better get your permission.

Magistrate —Is this Ball to be a Masquerade?

Gentleman.—No—Sir—not—exact—ly.

High Constable.—Who are you to have there?

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