EASTON GAZETTE.

WHERE THE PRESS IS FREE—"Literature well or ill-conducted, is the Great Engine by which all Popular States must ultimately be supported or overthrown
RELIGION purifies the Heart and teaches us our Duty—Morality refines the Manners—Agriculture makes us Rich, and Politics provides for the enjoyment of all.

VOL. XX. EASTON, (MD.) SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1837. No 38.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY
Saturday Morning
BY
Alexander Graham.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
Per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Not exceeding a square inserted three times for ONE DOLLAR; and TWENTY FIVE CENTS for every subsequent insertion.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the first session of the Twenty fifth Congress.

[*Concluded.*]

The character of the funds to be received and disbursed in the transactions of the Government, likewise demands your most careful consideration.

There can be no doubt that those who framed and adopted the Constitution, having in immediate view the depreciated paper of the Confederacy—of which five hundred dollars in paper were, at times, only equal to one dollar in coin—intended to prevent the recurrence of similar evils, so far at least as related to the transactions of the new Government. They gave to Congress express powers to coin money & to regulate the value thereof, & of foreign coin; they refused to give it power to establish corporations—the agents, then as now, chiefly employed to create a paper currency; they prohibited the States from making any thing but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts; and the first Congress directed, by positive law, that the revenue should be received in nothing but gold and silver.

Public exigency at the outset of the Government without direct legislative authority, led to the use of banks as fiscal aids to the Treasury. In admitted deviation from the law, at the same period, and under the same exigency, the Secretary of the Treasury received their notes in payment of duties. The sole ground on which the practice, thus commenced, was then, or has since been justified, is the certain, immediate, and convenient exchange of such notes for specie. The Government did indeed receive the inconvertible notes of State banks during the difficulties of war; and the community submitted without a murmur to the unequal taxation and multiplied evils of which such a course was productive. With the war, this indulgence ceased, and the banks were obliged again redeem their notes in gold and silver. The Treasury, in accordance with previous practice, continued to dispense with the currency required by the act of 1789, and took the notes of banks in full confidence of their being paid in specie on demand; and Congress, to guard against the slightest violation of this principle, have declared by law, that if notes are paid in the transactions of the Government, it must be under such circumstances as to enable the holder to convert them into specie without depriciation or delay.

Of my own duties under the existing laws, when the banks suspended specie payments, I could not doubt. Directions were immediately given to prevent the reception into the Treasury of any thing but gold and silver or its equivalent, and every practicable arrangement was made to preserve the public faith, by similar or equivalent payments to the public creditors. The revenue from lands had been for some time substantially so collected, under the order issued by the direction of my predecessor. The effects of that order had been so salutary, and its forecast in regard to the increasing insecurity of bank paper had become so apparent, that, even before the catastrophe, I had resolved not to interfere with its operation. Congress is now to decide whether the revenue shall continue to be so collected or not.

The receipts into the Treasury of bank notes not redeemable, in specie on demand will not, I presume, be sanctioned It would destroy, without the excuse of war or public distress that equality of imports, and identity of commercial regulation, which lie at the foundation of our confederacy, and would offer to each State a direct temptation to increase its foreign trade, by depreciating the currency received for duties in its ports. Such a proceeding would also, in a great degree, frustrate the policy so highly cherished of infusing into our circulation a larger proportion of the precious metals; a policy, the wisdom of which none can doubt, though there may be different opinions as to the extent to which it should be carried. Its results have been already too auspicious, and its success is too closely interwoven with the future prosperity of the country, to permit us for a moment to contemplate its abandonment. We have seen under its influence, our specie augmented beyond eighty millions; our coinage increased so as to make that of gold amount, between August, 1834, and December, 1836, to ten millions of dollars; exceeding the whole coinage at the mint during the thirty-one previous years. The prospect of further improvement continued with out abatement until the moment of the suspension of specie payments. This policy has now indeed been suddenly checked, but is still far from being overthrown. Amidst all conflicting theories, one position is undeniable: the precious metals will invariably disappear when there ceases to be a necessity for their use, as a circulating medium. It was in strict accordance with this truth, that whilst, in the month of May last, they were every where seen, and were current for all ordinary purposes, they disappeared from circulation the moment the payment of specie was refused by the banks, and the community tacitly agreed to dispense with its employment. Their place was supplied by a currency exclusively of paper, and, in many cases of the worst discription. Already are the bank notes now in circulation greatly depreciated, and they fluctuate in value between one place and another; thus diminishing and making uncertain the worth of property and the price of labour, and failing to subserve, except at a heavy loss, the purposes of business. With each succeeding day the metalic currency decreases; by some it is hoarded in the natural fear, that, once parted with, it cannot be replaced; while by others it is diverted from its more legitimate uses, for the sake of gain.—Should Congress sanction this condition of things, by making irredeemable paper money receivable in payment of public dues, a temporary check to a wise and salutary policy will, in all probability, be converted into its absolute destruction.

It is true that bank notes actually convertible into specie may be received in payment of the revenue, without being liable to all these objections, and that such a course may, to some extent, promote individual convenience, an object always to be considered where it does not conflict with the principles of our government or the general welfare of the country. If such notes only were received, and always under circumstances allowing their early presentation for payment, and if, at short and fixed periods, they were converted into specie, to be kept by the officers of the Treasuary, some of the most serious obstacles to their reception would perhaps be removed.—To retain the notes in the Treasury would be to renew, under another form, the loans of public money to the banks, and the evils consequent thereon.

It is, however, a mistaken impression, that any large amount of specie is required for public payments. Of the seventy or eight millions now estimated to be in the country, ten millions would be abundantly sufficient for that purpose; provided an accumulation of a large amount of revenue; beyond the necessary wants of the Government, be hereafter prevented. If to these considerations be added the facilities which will arise from enabling the Treasury to satisfy the public creditors, by its drafts or notes received in payment of the public dues, it may be safely assumed that no motive of convenience to the citizen requires the reception of bank paper.

To say that the refusal of paper money by the Government introduces an unjust discrimination between the currency received by it, and that used by individuals in their ordinary affairs, is, in my judgment, to view it in a very erroneous light. The Constitution prohibits the States from making any thing but gold and silver a tender in the payment of debts, and thus secures to every citizen a right to demand payment in the legal currency. To provide by law that the Government will only receive its dues in gold and silver, is not to confer on it any peculiar privilege; but merely to place it on an equality with the citizen, by reserving to it a right secured to him by the Constitution. It is doubtless for this reason that the principle has been sanctioned by successive laws, from the time of the first Congress under the Constitution down to the last Such precedents, never objected to and proceeding from such sources, afford a decisive answer to the imputation of inequality or injustice.

But in fact, the measure is one of restriction not of favour. To forbid the public agent to receive in payment any other than a certain kind of money, is to refuse him a discretion possessed by every citizen. It may be left to those who have the management of their own transactions to make their own terms; but no such discretion should be given to him who acts merely as an agent of the people, who is to collect what the law requires, and to pay the appropriations it makes. When bank notes are redeemed on demand, there is then no discrimination in reality, for the individual who receives them may, at his option, substitute the specie for them; he takes them from convenience or choice. When they are not so redeemed, it will scarcely be contended that their receipt and payment, by a public officer, should be permitted, though none deny that right to an individual; if it were, the effect would be most injurious to the public, since their officer could make none of those arrangements to meet or guard against the depreciation, which an individual is at liberty to do. Nor can inconvenience to the community be alleged as an objection to such a regulation. Its object and motive are their convenience and welfare.

If, at a moment of simultaneous and unexpected suspension by the banks, it adds something to the many embarrassments of that proceeding, yet these are far overbalanced by its direct tendency to produce a wider circulation of gold and silver, to increase the safety of bank paper, to improve the general currency, and thus to prevent altogether such occurrences, and the other and far greater evils that attend them.

It may, indeed, be questioned, whether it is not for the interest of the banks themselves that the Government should not receive their paper. They would be conducted with more caution, and on sounder principles By using specie only in its transactions, the Government would create a demand for it, which would, to a great extent prevent its exportation, and by keeping it in circulation, maintain a broader and safer basis for the paper currency That the banks would thus be rendered more sound and the community more safe, cannot admit of a doubt.

The foregoing views, it seems to me, do but fairly carry out the provisions of the Federal Constitution in relation to the currency, as far as relates to the public revenue. At the time that instrument was framed, there were but three or four banks in the United States: and had the extension of the banking system, and the evils growing out of it, been foreseen, they would probably have been specially guarded against. The same policy which led to the prohibition of bills of credit by the States, would, doubtless, in that event, have also interdicted their issue as a currency in any other form The Constitution, however, contains no such prohibition; and, since the States have exercised, for nearly half a century, the power to regulate the business of banking, it is not to be expected that it will be abandoned The whole matter is now under discussion before the proper tribunal—the people of the States. Never before has the public mind been so thoroughly awakened to a proper sense of its importance; never has the subject, in all its bearings, been submitted to so searching an inquiry. It would be distrusting the intelligence and virtue of the people to doubt the speedy and efficient adoption of such measures of reform as the public good demands. All that can rightfully be done by the Federal Government, to promote the accomplishment of that important object, will, without doubt, be performed.

In the mean time, it is our duty to provide all the remedies against a depreciated paper currency which the Constitution enables us to afford. The Treasury Department, on several former occasions, has suggested the propriety and importance of a uniform law concerning bankruptcies of corporations, and other bankers. Through the instrumentality of such a law, a salutary check may doubtless be imposed on the issues of paper money, and an effectual remedy given to the citizen in a way at once equal in all parts of the Union, and fully authorized by the Constitution.

The indulgence granted by Executive authority in the payment of bonds for duties, has been already mentioned. Seeing that the immediate enforcement of these obligations would subject a large and highly respectable portion of our citizens to great sacrifices, and believing that a temporary postponement could be made without detriment to other interests, and with increased certainty of ultimate payment. I did not hesitate to comply with the request that was made of me. The terms allowed are to the full extent, as liberal as any that are to be found in the practice of the Executive Department. It remains for Congress to decide whether a further postponement may not with propriety be allowed, and, if so, their legislation upon the subject is respectfully invited.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the condition of these debts; the extent and effect of the present indulgence; the probable result of its further extension on the state of the Treasury, and every other fact necessary to a full consideration of the subject Similar information is communicated in regard to such depositories of the public moneys as are indebted to the Government, in order that Congress may also adopt the proper measures in regard to them.

The receipts and expenditures for the first half of the year, and an estimate of those for the residue, will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. In his report of December last, it was estimated that the current receipts would fall short of the expenditures by about three millions of dollars It will be seen that the difference will be much greater. This is to be attributed not only to the occurrence of greater pecuniary embarrassments in the business of the country than those which were then predicted, and, consequently, a greater diminution in the revenue, but also to the fact that the appropriations exceeded, by nearly six millions, the amount which was asked for in the estimates then submitted. The sum necessary for the service of the year beyond the probable receipts, and the amount which it was intended should be reserved in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, will be about six millions. If the whole of the reserved balance be not at once applied to the current expenditures, but four millions be still kept in the Treasury, as seems most expedient, for the uses of the mint, and to meet contingencies, the sum needed will be ten millions.

In making this estimate, the receipts are calculated on the supposition of some further extension of the indulgence granted in the payment of bonds for duties, which will affect the amount of the revenue for the present year to the extent of two and a half millions.

It is not proposed to procure the required amount by loans or increased taxation. There are now in the Treasury nine millions three hundred and sixty-seven thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars, directed by the act of the 23d June, 1836, to be deposited with the States in October next. This sum, if so deposited, will be subject, under the law, to be recalled, if needed, to defray existing appropriations; and as it is now evident that the whole, or the principal part of it, will be wanted for that purpose, it appears most proper that the deposite should be withheld. Until the amount can be collected from the banks, Treasury notes may be temporarily issued, to be gradually redeemed as it is received.

I am aware that this course may be productive of inconvenience to many of the States Relying upon the acts of Congress which held out to them the strong probability, if not the certainty, of receiving this instalment, they have in some instances, adopted measures with which its retention may seriously interfere. That such a condition of things should have occurred is much to be regretted. It is not the least among the unfortunate results of the disasters of the times, and it is for Congress to devise a fit remedy, if there be one. The money being indispensable to the wants of the Treasury, it is difficult to conceive upon what principle of justice or expediency its application to that object can be avoided. To recall any portion of the sums already deposited with the States, would be more inconvenient and less efficient To burden the country with increased taxation, when there is in fact a large surplus revenue, would be unjust and unwise; to raise moneys by loans under such circumstances, and thus to commence a new national debt, would scarcely be sanctioned by the American People.

The plan proposed will be adequate to all our fiscal operations, during the remainder of the year. Should it be adopted, the Treasury, aided by the ample resources of the country, will be able to discharge, punctually, every pecuniary obligation. For the future, all that is needed will be that caution and forbearance in appropriations which the diminution of the revenue requires, and which the complete accomplishment or great forwardness of many expensive national undertakings renders equally consistent with prudence and patriotic liberality.

The preceding suggestions and recommendations are submitted, in the belief that their adoption by Congress will enable the Executive Department to conduct our fiscal concerns with success, so far as their management has been committed to it. Whilst the objects and the means proposed to attain them are within its constitutional powers and appropriate duties, they will at the same time, it is hoped by their necessary operation, afford essential aid in the transaction of individual concerns, and thus yield relief to the people at large in a form adapted to the nature of our government. Those who look to the action of this Government for specific aid to the citizen to relieve embarrassments arising from losses by revulsions in commerce and credit, lose sight of the ends for which it was created, and the powers with which it is clothed. It was established to give security to us all, in our lawful and honorable pursuits, under the lasting safeguard of republican institutions. It was not intended to confer special favors on individuals, or on any classes of them; to create systems of agriculture, manufactures, or trade: or to engage in them, either separately or in connection with individual citizens or organized associations. If its operations were to be directed for the benefit of any one class, equivalent favours must, in justice, be extended to the rest; and the attempt to bestow such favours with an equal hand, or even to select those who should most deserve them, would never prove successful. All communities are apt to look to government for too much. Even in our own country, where its powers and duties are so strictly limited, we are prone to do so, especially at periods of sudden embarrassment and distress. But this ought not to be. The framers of our excellent Constitution, and the people who approved it with calm and sagacious deliberation, acted at the time on a sounder principle. They wisely judged that the less the Government interferes with private pursuits, the better for the general prosperity. It is not its legitimate object to make men rich, or to repair, by direct grants of money, or legislation in favor of particular pursuits, losses not incurred in the public service. This would be substantially to use the property of some for the benefit of others. But its real duty—that duty the performance of which makes a good Government the most precious of human blessings—is to enact and enforce a system of general laws, commensurate with, but not exceeding, the objects of its establishment, and to leave every citizen and every interest to reap, under its benign protection, the rewards of virtue, industry and prudence.

I cannot doubt that on this, as on all similar occasions, the Federal Government will find its agency most conducive to the security and happiness of the people, when limited to the exercise of its conceded powers. In never assuming, even for a well meant object, such powers as were not designed to be conferred upon it, we shall in reality do most for the general welfare. To avoid every unnecessary interference with the pursuits of the citizen, will result in more benefit than to adopt measures, which could only assist limited interests, and are eagerly, but perhaps naturally, sought for, under the pressure of temporary circumstances. If, therefore, I refrain from suggesting to Congress any specific plan for regulating the exchanges of the country; relieving mercantile embarrassments; or interfering with the ordinary operations of foreign or domestic commerce; it is from a conviction that such measures are not within the constitutional province of the General Government, and that their adoption would not promote the real and permanent welfare of those they might be designed to aid.

The difficulties and distresses of the times, though unquestionably great, are limited in their extent, and cannot be regarded as affecting the permanent prosperity of the nation.—Arising in a great degree, from the transactions of foreign and domestic commerce, it is upon them that they have chiefly fallen. The great agricultural interest has, in many parts of the country, suffered comparatively little; and, as if Providence intended to display the munificence of his goodness at the moment of our greatest need, and in direct contrast to the evils occasioned by the waywardness of man, we have been blessed throughout our extended territory with a season of general health and of uncommon fruitfulness. The proceeds of our great staples will soon furnish the means of liquidating debts at home and abroad, and contribute equally to the revival of commercial activity, and the restoration of commercial credit. The banks established avowedly for its support, deriving their profits from it, and resting under obligations to it which cannot be overlooked, will feel at once the necessity and justice of uniting their energies with those of the mercantile interest. The suspension of specie payments, at such a time and under such circumstances as we have lately witnessed, could not be other than a temporary measure; and we can scarcely err in believing that the period must soon arrive when all that are solvent will redeem their issues in gold and silver. Dealings abroad naturally depend on resources and prosperity at home. If the debt of our merchants has accumulated, or their credit is impaired, these are fluctuations always incident to extensive or extravagant mercantile transactions. But the ultimate security of such obligations does not admit of question. They are guarantied by the resources of a country, the fruits of whose industry afford abundant means of ample liquidation, and by the evident interest of every merchant to sustain a credit, hitherto high, by promptly applying these means for its preservation.

I deeply regret that events have occurred which require me to ask your consideration of such serious topics. I could have wished that, in making my first communication to the assembled representatives of my country, I had nothing to dwell upon but the history of her unalloyed prosperity. Since it is otherwise, we can only feel more deeply the responsibility of the respective trusts that have been confided to us, and, under the pressure of difficulties, unite in invoking the guidance and aid of the Supreme Ruler of nations, and in laboring with zealous resolution to overcome the difficulties by which we are environed.

It is, under such circumstances, a high gratification to know, by long experience, that we act for a people to whom the truth, however unpromising, can always be spoken with safety; for the trial of whose patriotism no emergency is too severe, and who are sure never to desert a public fuctionary honestly laboring for the public good. It seems just that they should receive, without delay, any aid in their embarrassments which your deliberations can afford. Coming directly from the midst of them, and knowing the course of events in every section of our country, from you may best be learned as well the extent and nature of these embarrassments, as the most desirable measures of relief.

I am aware, however, that it is not proper to detain you, at present, longer than may be demanded by the special objects for which you are convened. To them, therefore, I have confined my communication; and, believing it will not be your own wish to extend your deliberations beyond them, I reserve till the usual period of your annual meeting that general information on the state of the Union which the Constitution requires me to give.

M. VAN BUREN.

Washington, 4th September, 1837.

SALT WATER BUBBLES.

BY HAWSER MARTINGALE.

THE "OLD SOLDIER."

The Columbus was a beautiful new ship, and Captain Cornelius Quiddle was a good sailor, and a very worthy man—but he was a little too particular about having every thing nice and trig on board his ship. The decks were scrubbed and holy stoned every morning—and as for the quarter deck—it was Captain Quiddle's delight to keep it as white and unsullied, as the pine well scoured floor of the tidy and industrious wife of a farmer. *He* detested *tobacco*, because the men, in spite of all he could do, would scatter the juice about the decks—and nothing would make him look more sour and disagreeable, than the sight of a dark red tobacco juice stain on the quarter deck. This was all very foolish in Captain Quiddle, I allow—but the best of men have their whims, and their faults. It was, however, a constant source of trouble and vexation to him—for it is difficult to drill a sailor on board a merchant ship into such disipline, that he will avoid scattering his tobacco juice in every direction, when his mouth is full. He goes upon the supposition that every part of the ship is a *spit box*—and is wont to act accordingly. The crew, therefore, thought it great nonsense in Captain Quiddle to attempt to introduce a radical reform in this particular. But he succeeded better than I expected.

If Captain Quiddle was vexed at the sight of a puddle of tobacco juice, he was in a worse rage when an *old chaw of tobacco*, technically termed an *old soldier*, discharged for being worn out in the service, met his eye. Now in my opinion an 'old soldier' is not such a disgusting looking object after all. It is, in itself as harmless and innocent an article as a marlinspike, and looks equally well on the deck—and better too in my eye. It reminds you of a faithful friend who has worn himself out in doing his duty. But Captain Quiddle never thought of this, and I verily believe, he would have been more pleased at any time by seeing a venomous reptile lying on deck, than an *old soldier*.

One morning, at about six bells, the old ship, walking off with the wind on the quarter, at the rate of eight knots—Captain Quiddle came on deck He paced the quarter deck fore & aft several times, and seemed much tickled at the fine weather and favorable breeze. I was at the helm at the time, and I never shall forget the sudden and appalling change which come over his countenance—apparently without any cause. *His* face turned pale with indignation—and with a loud and stern voice he said to the second mate, 'Mr. Jarvis, let all hands be called and mustered aft.'

His orders were obeyed, although no one could conjecture why all hands were called at such an unusual time, and during such fine [illegible] Mr. Russell said on turning to the chief mate as soon as he came on deck, 'I wish you would muster our Spanish burton blocks, and a good strong fall, and reeve a purchase, which I wish placed on the collar of the mizen stay—get on a preventer from the main-top-mast-head, to guard against accident—and let the men bring aft some handspikes and the watch tackle. 'Aye, aye, sir,' responded the officer. And all hands went to work reeving the purchase, fixing it to the mizen stay, & mustering instruments with which to effect some great object, but what, none could conjecture. After these arrangements were completed.—Captain Quiddle told the mate to get up a heavy tackle on the cross jack-yard—and another on the larboard back-stay, and also to provide a strong pair of slings—which of course was duly done. 'Now, men,' said Captain Quiddle, 'we will all get breakfast—and after breakfast we will go to work with a will.'

During breakfast, Capt. Quiddle said very little; he merely asked the chief mate, if the burton fall was strong enough for a heavy purchase—and on the mate answering in the affirmative, he expressed much satisfaction, and remarked that they would soon see.—The crew while partaking breakfast in the forecastle, amused themselves with conjectures on what was the object of so much fuss & preparation. After a long discussion, they coincided in opinion with a shrewd 'old salt,' that it was captain Quiddle's intention to *hoist out the mizen-mast*! Breakfast however was dispatched in haste, both in the forecastle and the cabin—and all hands were again mustered aft, ready for undertaking the formidable labour, which it was evident Capt Quiddle had cut out for them. 'Now, Mr. Jarvis,' said Captain Quiddle, in that decided, but suppressed tone, which a man employs, when about to communicate some appalling intelligence, or exhort to deeds of difficulty and desperation—'take two or thee of the smartest hands with you, with handspikes and crowbars, and clap the slings round that monstrous *old chaw of tobacco*, which is deposited beneath the fife-rail! then Mr. Russell, we'll hook on the purchases, take the falls to the windless and capstan, and merrily bouse away If the thing is possible, we'll have that *old soldier* overboard in the course of an hour for at present it only cumbers the quarter deck—presents an unsightly object to the eye—and outrageously offends my sense of smelling!' So saying, the Captain pointed to a disgusting demi masticated mass of the Virginia weed, which was deposited on the quarter deck, of a size which would have done credit to the jaws of a Gargantua

The 'Old Soldier' was thrown overboard—and the crew were taught a lesson which they never forgot—a worn out quid, or even a cataract of tobacco juice, never afterward polluted the quarter deck of the Columbus during the voyage.

From the forth-coming number of the American Turf Register.

ON THE RESPIRATION OF THE RACE HORSE.

BY SAMUEL ANNAN, M. D. OF BALTIMORE

That the breathing of the thorough-bred horse is not so laborious under the great muscular effort he makes in running; or, as it is commonly expressed, that he has better wind, or is longer-winded, than the scrub or common horse, is a fact familiar to all who have paid the least attention to the subject. I propose, briefly to inquire into the cause or causes of this; which as far as I know, has not hitherto been attempted.

Every one must have noticed the thinness and delicacy of the skin of the race horse; and also the great magnitude of the superficial veins, as seen when the animal is heated by fast going. The veins of the skin are to be seen in great number, and of extraordinary size; and evidently contain a much larger quantity of blood, than under other circumstances in the same horse, or than can be held by the comparatively small veins of the draft or common horse. Now, it has been proved by numerous experiments, performed upon man and cold blooded animals, such as frogs, by Spallanzani Cruikshanks, Abernethy, Edwards, Jurine, and others, that one of the chief functions of the skin is to decarbonize the blood; and thus assist the lungs in converting venous into arterial blood, by separating and throwing off a certain portion of carbon. One of the most striking features of this change is the alteration of colour; the venous blood being dark or purple; and the arterial bright red or vermillion. We are therefore justified, by these analogies, in inferring that corresponding changes are effected by the skin of the horse; and that this change is in proportion to the quantity of blood which circulates through the vessels of the skin.

It must also be remarked that the veins of the skin not being subject to so great pressure as those which take their course, between and through the substance of the muscles, the blood will not move along towards the centre of the circulation, viz. the heart and lungs, with as much rapidity, when the animal is in violent action. Two advantages result from this. The blood is longer detained in the skin to be acted upon by the air and decarbonized; and the quantity which passes through the heart and lungs, in a given time, is diminished.

Every individual who has had occasion to run fast, must remember the feeling of stricture, and fulness, and oppression, about the chest, which was produced; & from which he endeavored to relieve himself, by frequent and deep inspirations and expirations; constituting laborious respiration. The sensation of stricture, &c. is caused, by the blood being driven with augmented velocity and momentum, by the great muscular effort, into the heart; which is thus stimulated, to contract more frequently, and with increased force, and to drive the blood into the lungs with greater rapidity, than under ordinary circumstances; where it accumulates to a certain extent, producing all the uneasy sensations to which we have referred. In order to relieve ourselves from these distressing feelings, the inspirations are made more frequently and deeper; and this acts in two ways. It assists very materially in propelling the blood through the lungs into the left side of the heart, to be sent again all over the body; and it renews the air with sufficient quickness to decarbonize this fluid, however rapid may be its passage. The laborious respiration, or panting, is thus made out to be a voluntary effort, to relieve the lungs from congestion or fulness; and to purify the blood as it passes rapidly forwards in its course.

From what has been said above, it is obvious; that in proportion to the quantity of blood which passes through the heart & is propelled into the lungs, in a given time, will be the respiratory efforts necessary to relieve these organs from the sensation of fulness; and to purify this fluid & fit it for its passage to the left side of the heart, and from thence over the whole body. But we have seen, that in the race horse the skin is thin and delicate, the superficial veins are large, and are capable of containing a very great quantity of blood; that in these cutaneous vessels it circulates more slowly than in the deeper seated veins, and during the whole time of its detention in them is subjected to the action of the air, and is undergoing the process of purification or decarbonization, which it is one of the chief offices of the lungs to perform. If then it is true that the veins of the skin of these animals are capable of containing so large a portion of blood as is supposed, and as we must admit when we look at their size and number; and if the skin thus serves not only as a kind of reservoir where a considerable portion of the blood is retarded in its progress to the heart and lungs, so that a diminished quantity passes through these organs in a given time, but also performs the same function as the lungs, in purifying this fluid and preparing it to circulate over the general system, it follows, as a necessary consequence, that there is not so great necessity for frequent and deep inspirations, and corresponding expirations, or laborious respiration, or panting, as there would be if the skin was differently constituted. In proportion as its veins are small, and as it is incapable of decarbonizing the blood, will be the efforts required on the part of the heart and lungs, to keep up the circulation and purification of this fluid; which is so essential to life as to be called emphatically the vital fluid. The above views occurred to my mind several years ago; and were stated to one of the most intelligent physicians of this city in the year 1830.

Truth will out.—A merchant in a country town not long since was much infested with rats in his store. He procured a trap and directed his little son a shrewd sort of a genius to catch the Whigs as he termed them. The boy went to work, and after having taken a few, one morning he found in his trap a mole. He came to his father crying out, Father, Father, I have caught a Jackson man! How so? why do you call him a Jackson man? exclaimed the father! Oh, says the boy, those you called whigs had eyes, this fellow has no eyes, he has a long snout, and his eyes are covered with shinplasters; he must be a Jackson man.

A Lake Story—Good and True.—A friend of mine built a good schooner, and through the request of the master workman and presentation of a set of colours she was christened 'Thos. H Benton.' She cannot get a load in any port on Lake Erie even when there is freight to send, and the way she is jeered with 'T. H. Benton', flying at her mast head, when in harbour is a caution; are you loaded with yellow boys? will you take a load of shiners to Missouri, &c.? and so on—her owner says she is in danger of being Lynched, and as her name cannot be altered except by act of Congress, it has been suggested that he draw black lines around the magic name and write upon the flag, 'expunged.'—*Dayton Ohio Journal.*