fore, admits that paper, good bank notes *have* been received in payment, from the days of Washington until the present time. No objection was ever made to it. Mr. Calhoun acquiesced in it, as well as others; but *now*, under the influence of some new and extraordinary illumination, he has suddenly discovered that all we have been doing from the foundation of the Government is wrong!——entirely wrong! We have been violating the Constitution ever since, it went into operation. Mr. Calhoun has looked on *silently* ever since he came into public life—witnessed the desecration—and yet never raised his voice against it—never whispered the indignation of his *patroitic* and *constitution loving* heart till now! This is a little wonderful, to say the least.

Now, however *wrong* the uniform practice of every administration down to that of Gen. Jackson may have been in respect to this matter, in the estimation of sophists and theorizers, Mr. Crittenden declared that he was willing to stand by that practice. He wanted no better guides in his political conduct than the illustrious men who presided over the nation, previous to the era of "Glory" and Jacksonism. He wanted no sounder teachers of political and financial wisdom than that line of enlightened and patriotic men. He preferred their *authority*—to say nothing of their *arguments*—may, even *without* argument—to such reasoning as that with which the Senator from S. Carolina had *entertained* the Senate. Who can help distrusting these sudden movements?—this sudden springing up, and temporary pursuance of schemes, to be *as suddenly abandoned!*

Mr. Calhoun may pile his ingenious sophistry mountains high. It may please his new allies, who want some pretext or apology or defence, for their wretched scheme. But to the public mind, that has grasped the question now at issue, as a practical matter,—as a thing that comes home to the bosoms and business of all—and has *decided* on it *against* the administration, the theory of Mr. Calhoun will appear (as it is) a *dream*—such *stuff* as dreams are made of..

Why should not *paper* be received? Why should good bank notes not be deposited in the Treasury? Where is the limitation of receivability to gold and silver to be found in the Constitution? Where is the ground for limiting the deposites of taxes, imposts and duties to gold and silver? It is *money* that is to be received: and bank paper, exchangeable into specie, *is* money.

I can give you no conception of the sarcasm and irony with which Mr. Crittenden treated this idea of the "honest Nullifier" about the unconstitutionality of receiving paper. He proved most clearly that the doctrine is inconsistent with the bill itself! For *six* years the Government is to receive paper, under the operation of this measure.—The approach to the standard of gold and silver is to be gradual only. Now, how can Mr. Calhoun, with his notions against the constitutionality of taking paper, vote for his own bill? He cannot unless he is willing to make some encroachment on the constitution. His regard for the constitution must be of the most compromising and pacific character, if with all his ideas about the illegality of receiving paper, he can yet lay his hand on his heart, and vote for this bill!

One of the most cogent reasons for preferring the substitute of Mr. Rives to the original bill, undoubtedly is that it gives far less power and patronage to the Executive. There is a remarkable inconsistency and indeed contrariety in Mr. Calhoun's remarks on this point. At one time, he asserts that the Substitute will create such a union of the banks as will be resistless: and he expatiates on this notion with all the exaggeration for which he is distinguished. At another time, he appears as the advocate of Presidential prerogative, and his objection is that the Executive has not sufficient control in the matter—in other words, that the banks will not be *subservient* enough. This feature of the Conservative plan which is so odious in the eyes of this new and zealous convert to the doctrines of "the Royalists," (to use the term given to Mr. Calhoun's allies by Mr. Calhoun's organ!) is the very reason why the Whigs are favorably disposed towards it. It is because the banks will not be subservient that we prefer them as fiscal agents to Receivers-General, Collectors, &c. &c. Mr. Rives's scheme makes them responsible enough—preserves the only responsibility to which public officers ought to be subjected—responsibility to law: They will be influenced by all the higher obligations of public duty and private honor, and not those hopes and fears which affect, control, and determine the course of men who depend on the will of an arbitrary Superior.

It was beneath the dignity of Mr. Calhoun's intellect to resort to the vulgar argument by which the knaves of "the party" have attempted to frighten fools,—the bugaboo story, that under the proposed re-organization of the State Bank Deposit System, that horrid fellow NICK BIDDLE will control the whole twenty-five depositories.

Mr. Crittenden poured a strong fire of raillery into the humbuggers who thus attempted to convert that sagacious and skillful financier into an Evil Genius sitting aloft, and by a turn of his finger spreading anxiety, dismay, and ruin among the institutions that are compelled to recognize in him their sovereign lord and master.

He next attacked the position of Mr. Calhoun, that the deposite of the public moneys with the banks will be worth a premium of fifty millions of dollars! This extravagance of assertion is characteristic of the new Premier. The prerogative, he roundly declared, would sell in the market for that immense sum. Mr. Crittenden said, if it was not too much to expect a man who thus soars on high amidst so much illumination to come down to plain arithmetic; he would like the Senator to show how this thing could be. The Bank of the United States, with thirty five millions, did not divide, on an average, more than six per cent. Sir, (said he) the gentleman must have calculated the interest to the end of all time and eternity, or adopted some similar process, before he came to this extraordinary conclusion!

Having thus generously vindicated the proposition of Mr. Rives, from the unfounded objections of the Sub-Treasury advocates, Mr. Crittenden frankly and boldly declared there was another measure which alone would be found a sovereign and effective remedy—namely a NATIONAL BANK.—No scheme which does not include that can afford permanent relief.

He commented; in severe terms, upon the miserable attempts made at the last session to put a National Bank out of the question. What was the object of those resolves, about the inexpediency of such an institution, about the people not wanting it, &c. &c. It was to put a stop to the swelling tide of public opinion. The people were every where rapidly recovering from their prejudicies against banks. A few politicians and experimenters thought they could "*resolve*" them back into those prejudices. Vain, vain, are all such attempts. You cannot make the people cease to desire a National Institution. The current of popular judgment is running steadily and strongly in that direction, and you may as well attempt to turn the waters of the Mississippi into a little ditch dug with your hands, as to turn the public mind from its desires and determinations by your little 'resolves.

Having met and overthrown every important argument of Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Crittenden proceeded to apply his satirical lash to that gentleman's protege and pupil, Mr. Allen of Ohio. There was no reasoning in this declaimer's talk to reply to. But his imagination had exerted itself in every way to depict the villanies of Banks. According to him the Banks constitute a Pandemonium, and their Presidents and Directors and Cashiers are so many Infernals, preying on the liberties of the people. According to him the States have ruined themselves, by creating and fostering these infernal institutions; and will continue to make themselves wretched and servile unless preserved by Congress and the Executive who alone possess the wisdom, and the energy to defeat the purposes of these demons! Allen's declamation was not more complimentary to the States, than to the Banks themselves. If the Banks are so abominable, (said Mr. Crittenden) why did not the Senator's own party drive them out of Ohio, when they had the power? Why were not these infamous institutions dug up, rooted out, and the demons that preside over them *exorcised*? Why was this source of overwhelming corruption not shut up? The Senator, (added he) makes out the States to be HELLS—the Banks so many devils,—and a *prating set of agents, called Lawyers*, the *imps* of this infernal concern. How happens it then that the Senator himself is free and undesecrated, when he comes here from that Tartarus, to disclose the secrets of his prison house?

Mr. Allen had expressed great apprehensions about the purity of Congress; and insolently told Senators to put their hands on their pockets, and see whether they are honest, before they talk in favor of banks. In times gone by, members of Congress were corrupted by these monied institutions; and they might be now, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Allen dwelt on this topic with more than his usual bombast. Mr. Crittenden, in commenting on this charge, said the Senator was so figurative in his language that he doubted whether it was right to bring him to the jurisdiction of a homely understanding. Perhaps the charge was intended merely as a flourish.—or, a sort of *vapour* caught up in his gropings among the infernals in Pandemonium, and which he was forced to emit when he came up to the light of day!

The Senator told us (continued Mr. C.) that the banks had actually shovelled their money to us, (and here he suited the action to the word,) and thrown it over amongst us like *corn into a pen!* Really, Sir, this is a figure of the whole hog school; and therefore unworthy of the Senator from Ohio, whose *classic* and *chastened* eloquence we have all had such an opportunity of admiring! He hoped, however, that this charge and his other allusions were to be regarded simply as drapery and figurative embellishments, and not meant to pass for sense, or substance or argument!

In conclusion, Mr. Crittenden again recurred to the subject of a National Bank, and spoke with unusal earnestness and eloquence. We have had enough, Heaven knows, of experiments,—we have been like children, sailing on a sea of "glory" led by politicians and speculators. It is time to abandon such guides, and such courses. There is no school like adversity. There is no such Teacher of Truth. Is it not better to go back to the good old ways? or shall we go on in this ruinous course, and like the prodigal son, never return, till we have been forced to live upon husks? Shall we persevere until we have wasted our whole substance in this riotous experimenting?

There is no safety, but in a National Bank! Who does not perceive how this truth is confirmed by the mutual charges of the advocates of the other two propositions. Mr. Rives tells Mr. Wright & Co that the Sub-Treasury System will lead to a National Bank, and Mr. Wright tells the Conservatives that their plan has a direct tendency to create such an institution. Both sides maintain that it would be the only remedy for the evils which must flow from the systems they respectively oppose!—The one exhibits the losses which have resulted from the employment of State Banks as fiscal agents. The other holds up the losses suffered from the employment of individuals. Now, said Mr. Crittenden, I present to you the Bank of the United States which was for years your depository; and neither of you can say that the Government ever lost by it a single dollar!

He did not however expect that such an institution would be created immediately. There are too many committed against it. The President himself made a toast against it, "uncompromising hostility to the Bank of the United States!"—Can you expect him to retract it? What, expunge a toast!—that has been so long emblazoned on the banner of the party—a badge of fealty—a gage of battle!—Can you expect such a sacrifice of personal pride, for the good of the country? Oh! no! it never can be.

And yet, said Mr. Crittenden, the day is rapidly approaching, when we will obtain a National Bank. The people must have it and they shall. Before their imperative decision, toast and toaster will fall together!

The distinguished Senator closed with an animated and impressive appeal to all sides in the Senate, to think of their country, lay on the alter of patriotism their prejudices and predilections; and do that which the good of the people requires.

I have given you only an imperfect sketch of this masterly speech—one of the best ever made in Congress. I hope some of your readers will to-morrow have an opportunity of hearing Mr. Crittenden; and they may then be able to form some conception of the manner in which he handled the topics I have touched upon.

This has been an exceedingly dull day in the Senate, as you may well imagine, when I tell you that Bedford Brown of N. C. spoke for three hours and a half in support of the Sub-Treasury Bill. The morning business was unimportant.

In the House the Neutrality Bill came up at one o'clock; and occupied the remainder of the day. No decision. It is believed it will be put to the vote to-morrow.

Mr. Cambreleng gave notice during the morning hour that the Committee of Ways and Means would next week report a bill for keeping and disbursing the public money.

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A Duel took place on Saturday last, 24th ult. a mile or two from this city, between the Hon. WILLIAM J. GRAVES, of Kentucky, and the Hon. JONATHAN CILLEY, of Maine, both of them Representatives in Congress, which resulted in the death of Mr. CILLEY. The duel was fought with rifles.—[Nat. Intel.

*Correspondence of the Balt. Chronicle.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1838.

Of course by this time you have received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. Cilley of Maine, who fell in a duel yesterday afternoon, with Mr. Graves of Kentucky. The Globe of last evening presents the case as it regards one important point erroneously. The facts were simply these.

You will recollect that the Editor of the N. York Courier and Enquirer in publishing the charge of corruption against a member of Congress, contained in a letter of the 'Spy in Washington,' averred that he would vouch for the respectability of the accuser, and would be responsible for the truth, and the climate establishment, of that charge. By a resolution offered by Mr. Wise, the letter containing the charge and the voucher of Mr Webb were brought before the House, as the ground of certain proceedings, which were instituted thereupon. Immediately after they were read Mr. Cilley took the floor and after a reprobation of the charge itself, and a denial of the propriety of any notice thereof, upon the part of the House, upon the ground that it was an *anonymous* accusation, he alluded in very pointed terms to the character of the editor in whose paper it had appeared, and who had vouched for its correctness. Among other things he repudiated the testimony of that Editor, as proceeding from one, who had acted corruptly in relation to the Bank of the U. States, and said that if he (Webb) were the voucher, his testimony was not worthy of the notice of the House.

Mr. Webb, in the columns of his paper a few days afterwards, took occasion to notice these remarks of Mr. Cilley, and at the same time intimated that he should hold him personally to an account for them. In pursuance of this intimation, being in this city, during the past week, Mr. Graves was the bearer of a challenge from Mr. Webb to Mr Cilley, which was not received, upon the ground, *as distinctly intimated to Mr. Graves*, (as I have been credibly informed) that he could not recognise Mr. Webb as a gentleman. Whereupon, Mr. Graves (as the laws of the duel required him to do) challenged Mr. Cilley, who, accepting the challenge, choose the rifle as his weapon, and yesterday was fixed as the time of meeting. Three shots were exchanged, the two first without injury to either party. After the two first, an attempt was made to settle the quarrel amicably. The condition insisted upon, on the part of Mr. Graves, was the retraction of the imputation against the character of Mr. Webb; and with this condition Mr. Cilley refused to comply. Another shot was exchanged, and the ball of Mr. Graves was fatal. The latter was uninjured.

Such is substantially the true state of the facts, as I have been informed from authentic sources. I make no comments, at present: and have been thus particular, now, only because an erroneous impression might (as it seemed to me) be produced by a part of the paragraph in the Globe.

I am happy in being able to add, upon good authority, that Mr. Webb was very assiduous in his endeavours to ascertain the place of meeting, in order to prevent if possible, the occurrence of this unhappy event, but in vain. Nor had he known, as I learn, that the meeting was in contemplation, until after it was too late. To add this fact is but common justice to Mr. Webb.

Exertions were also made,—and, from the same cause, with no better effect.—on the part of others, (as Messrs. Clay, Crittenden, Mercer and Key,) to prevent the meeting, which has terminated so fatally. Would to heaven it had been possible!

## STENOGRAPHICUS.

MONDAY, February 26, 1838.

Mr. Buchanan presented a petition from a large number of the citizens of Philadelphia, praying Congress to establish a Dry Dock at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the Secretary of the Treasury was ordered to have printed and communicated to the Senate the rates of exchange, foreign and domestic, and the prices of Bank notes at different times since the formation of the Government.

On motion of Mr. Wall, the bill which makes Jersey City a port of entry was read a third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The Resolutions which passed the House in reference to the death of Mr. Cilley were then announced by the Clerk of the House, and stating that the funeral would take place from the hall of the House to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Williams rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT:—I came into the Senate this morning, exhausted and overwhelmed to perform the melancholy duty of announcing to you and to the Senate of the United States the sudden and lamented death of my friend and colleague, the Hon. Jonathan Cilley, a Representative from Maine in the Congress of the United States.

At the last adjournment of the Senate, Mr. Cilley was in perfect health, full of hope and expectation of making himself useful in asserting and vindicating the violated rights of his State, and of distinguishing himself in the great questions which now so deeply agitate the public mind; full of zeal and ardent patriotism, and of devotion to the great cause of human liberty and of human rights he considered that a crisis had arisen when his country had a right to claim the services of her sons. He obeyed the called of his constituents, relinquishing the enjoyments of the domestic circle of a wife and three children.—He is now a lifeless corpse; all his hopes are blasted and destroyed and his constituents are deprived of the services of an able and faithful representative.

Mr. Cilley was a native of N. Hampshire, and belonged to one of the most ancient and respectable families in that State. Patriotism and bravery were his inheritance. His grandfather was the distinguished patriot and brave officer of the Revolution, General Cilley, and his brother, Captain Joseph Cilley, was the gallant leader of the heroic charge under Colonel Miller, at the battle of Bridgewater Heights, in the last war.

The deceased was a graduate of Bowdoin College, in Maine, and by his superior talents and application attained a high standing at the bar in that State—He was a good lawyer, an able advocate, and a powerful debater.

From early life Mr. Cilley was ardently attached to the principles of free government: a zealous advocate of the rights of the whole people, and a determined opponent of the claim of the *few* to tyrannize over the *many*.

In 1832, Mr. Cilley was elected to the House of Representatives in Maine, and in 1835 and 1836 was Speaker of that body, where his powers and love of country became so conspicuous, that in 1837 he was elected to Congress in a district in which the majority was his political opponents. Of his conduct here I need not speak, for all who hear me, and all who knew Mr. Cilley in the other end of the Capitol, will bear testimony to his ability, to his open, frank, and determined course, to the high order of his talents and powers as a debater, and to the respect and deference which he paid to the rights of others.

As a man, Mr. Cilley was warm, ardent, generous, noble: as a friend, true faithful, abiding. He was in the meridian of his life, aged 35; the past was the earnest of the future.

In his death Maine has lost one of her brightest ornaments, and the nation is bereft of a devoted patriot, and an ardent zealous supporter of its free institutions.

The sun which set upon the lifeless corpse of my late friend and colleague, rose bright and cheering upon his distant fireside circle, and the wife of his bosom blessed its gladsome beams, and told her innocent children that it brought the return of their father one day nearer.

Alas! "nor wife nor children shall see him more." Who shall now penetrate that bereaved mansion, and witness the tears, the agony, the distraction of the widow and the fatherless. Mr. President, I cannot. May the Father of all mercies be their comforter and their support.

Of the cause and manner of the death of Mr. Cilley, I forbear to speak but allow me to say, that it is my solemn conviction that he entertained no ill will, and intended no disrespect, to Mr. Graves, in any thing that occurred; and that in accepting the call, he did nothing more than he believed *indispensable*, to avoid disgrace to himself, to his family, and to his constituents.

Mr. Williams then submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

*Resolved unanimously*, That the Senate will attend the funeral of the Hon. Jonathan Cilley, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Maine, at the hour of twelve o'clock to-morrow, and as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, they will go into mourning, by wearing crape round the left arm for thirty days.

And, as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased,

*Resolved*, That the Senate do now adjourn.

The Senate then adjourned.

No business will be done in the House to-morrow, and of course none in the Senate. The Congressional proceedings and public business will not therefore be resumed before Wednesday.

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## HOUSE GF REPRESENTATIVES.

As soon as the journal of proceedings was read this morning, Mr. Fairfield, of Maine, rose in his place, and addressed the House as follows:

Mr. Speaker: An event has occurred since our last adjournment, which has spread a deep gloom over this community, and deprives this body of one of its most valuable members. I allude, sir, to the death of my late colleague, the Hon. Jonathan Cilley, which; it is my painful duty to announce, took place on Saturday last near this city. One hour we saw him in full life, standing in the midst of us, in all the pride and vigor of manhood—in the next, a helpless, inanimate corpse. It is a case sir, most melancholy and heart-rending, in all its circumstances, (of which, however, this is not the occasion to speak,) and brings home to our minds, with peculiar emphasis, the trite but solemn truth, that "in the midst of life we are in death."

Mr. Fairfield concluded his remarks by offering the following resolutions:

*Resolved unanimously*, That the members of this House attend the funeral of the Hon. Jonathan Cilley, late a member of this House from the State of Maine, at twelve o'clock to morrow.

*Resolved unanimously*, That the members of this House, in testimony of their respect for the memory of the deceased will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

The resolutions having been agreed to Mr. Evans asked if it was not usual to send a communication to the Senate.

The Speaker said the communication would go there as a matter of course.

The House then adjourned.

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[From the U. S. Gazette.]

## THE DUEL.

Our paper of yesterday contained a slight notice of a fatal duel, which took place near Washington, last Saturday.—We were absent when the account reached the office, or we should not have allowed it to pass without an expression of regret, that this relic of a barbarous age should be found among us, wasting our population, outraging moral feeling, and violating the laws of God and man. We make no charge against individuals, our complaint is of the practice, continued beyond the operations of those circumstances which, if they did not justify duelling, seemed to excuse it in some persons and places. It is time that such practices were discontinued; that the councils of the nation set their face against them—that expulsion should be visited upon a member that survive a duel.—We are beset on all sides at the present times with ills enough to occupy public thought and agitate public feeling, without the addition of blood-shed. The wanton waste of human life, such as occurred in the death of Mr. Cilley—who, whatever may have been his accountability to the power claiming satisfaction, was not certainly called on to place his life or his soul in jeopardy by fighting Mr. Graves. Under the excitement consequent upon the death of Mr. Cilley, we trust that some attempt will be made in Congress to prevent a further effusion of blood by such uncalled for means. Those who have been engaged in these unhappy affairs, are among the most willing to throw in the way of further mischief every obstacle that a Legislature can command. And it would seem as if something might be done to lessen the disposition to resort to that mode of seeking satisfaction, or of yielding to what is now denied by some, a necessity of accepting the offer of combat. Let us hope that the mournful occasion will suggest a prevention.

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[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

Lombard vs. Cooke. } In Baltimore County Court, January Term 1838.

This was an action of assumpsit, brought to recover from the Defendant the amount paid for him by the Plaintiff as an accommodation endorser of a promissory note made by the defendant. A verdict by consent was rendered in favor of the Plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court upon a case stated; which was in substance as follows.

In September 1836 the Defendant made his promissory note in favor of the Plaintiff or order, for the sum of $149, payable ninety days after date; which was endorsed by the Plaintiff for the accommodation of the Defendant. This note the Defendant passed away or disposed of for his own benefit. Before the maturity of the note the Defendant became an applicant for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this State and ultimately obtained his final discharge. The note was protested for non-payment and the Plaintiff, as indorser, was obliged to pay the amount of it to the holder. The question before the Court was, whether the defendant's discharge under the Insolvent Laws relieved his liability to the plaintiff for the amount paid by him on account of his endorsement. It was held that the defendant's discharge under the Insolvent Laws did not relieve him from the Plaintiff's demand; that the defendant's liability arose not from the endorsement, which was anterior to his application for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws, but from the payment of the money, which was subsequent; and that the plaintiff might recover upon a new promise implied from the payment of the money for the defendant's use and benefit, after his application, and that his discharge was, no bar to the plaintiff's claim.

The Court—Chief Justice Archer, and Purviance, J. said, that this point arose incidentally and was decided in the case of Harris vs. Oliver in the Court of Appeals, and that the Court of Appeals had recognized the principle that claims and liabilities depending upon a contingency were not affected by the insolvent laws.

Absolute Judgment for the Plaintiff.

Counsel for Plaintiff J. H. RAYMOND Esq. For the defendent Wm. GWYNN, Esq.

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## MR. CALHOUN.

This new ally of the Administration yesterday held forth in his best attire, to the most extatic delight of the Van Buren party. Even the Globe editor, who used to call him the modern Catiline, "listened to him with admiration!" The Globe thus compliments the speech and the speaker. (And thus it has indeed, "come to this," that John C. Calhoun is lauded and endorsed by the Globe!)

"DEBATE IN THE SENATE.—Mr. Calhoun delivered his views to-day on the Independent Treasury bill of the Finance Committee, and Mr. Rives's substitute. The members of the House and Senators who have known him longest, consider it the most splendid and powerful intellectual effort of his life. *We listened to him with admiration.* [!!!] It requires a great mind and a good cause to produce the impression which Mr. Calhoun made on all around him. On former occasions, the extraordinary efforts of Mr. Calhoun were those of "*a strong man in a morass.*" He is now on firm ground, and no man can cover more of it at a single bound, or repeat his flight with greater rapidity, than Mr. Calhoun. His great faculty is generalizasion—simplifying argument into the clearest axioms. We consider his speech as decisive of the question. Mr. Rives's substitute is annihilated."

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Mr. Calhoun, says the Globe, used to be like a strong man in a morass.

Very likely, when the editor encompassed him with dirt and filth.—*Nat. Gazette.*

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THE PUBLIC MEN OF TEXAS.—A letter written in Texas, thus pictures the public men of that republic:

"She [Texas] is cursed with a drunken, reckless, unprincipled President, a weak and imbecile cabinet, a corrupt Congress, (the last I mean—the present is not known yet) a drunken sot as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—all backed by a banditti turned loose upon our country by the disbanding of the army, altogether rendering our prospects rather gloomy."

There is probably more truth than flattery in the portrait.

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## GENERAL JACKSON.

We are highly gratified to learn from the Nashville Union of the 15th instant that General JACKSON'S health is so much improved that he can now leave his bed, and that he is rapidly gaining strength. No further danger from the present attack is apprehended.

A letter from the General himself, dated 12th inst. says: "I am compelled to make use of an amanuensis, on account of indisposition, occasioned by a return of my old complaint, hæmorrhage from the lungs. The present attack has been rather a severe one; but it has now stopped, and I am feeling a great deal better."

*Washington Globe.*

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## DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The Boston Herald has the following infallible recipes:

TO MAKE PIE.—Play at blind man's buff in a printing office.

TO HAVE MUSIC AT DINNER.—Tell your wife she is not so handsome as the lady who lives across the way.

TO SAVE BUTTER.—Make it so salt that nobody can eat it.

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As a wag at Washington said—Mississippi is mending her paces:—She had a *Walker* on the turf at Washington, but finding him rather slow, she has now sent a *Trotter*.

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## THE QUEER PACK.

A gentleman in an English village lately went on a journey, after leaving express injunctions to his housekeeper not to admit any body whatsoever, to remain all night at the house.

The third night after his departure a man apparently a pedlar, came with a strange looking pack, and begged, as it was about nightfall, the privilege of staying all night. This the housekeeper refused, but was at length persuaded to let the pack remain, saying 'there's no harm in it, I 'spose.'

Shortly after the man's departure, Tom, a harem scarem boy of sixteen and the only person about the place except the woman and an old man, came in from hunting with his gun.

Having learned how the pack came there, he eyed it attentively, and at length says he, 'that's a queer pack, dad burn me if it ain't, it's a living pack, and I'll shoot it. So saying, he levelled his gun towards it.

'Nonsense!' said the housekeeper, 'You are surely not going to hurt the man's pack, Tom!'

The moment after, Tom fired. A stifled groan was heard, and the blood gushed from the pack on the floor.

The neighbors were now sent for, and on opening the pack, it was found to contain the body of a man, with a butcher knife in his hand, a brace of pistols, and a whistle tied to his neck.

Not doubting that he was one of a gang of robbers, the neighbors armed themselves, and about 11 o'clock blew the whistle and shortly afterwards hearing persons in the yard, shot and killed four, who proved to be citizens of the next village, who had intended to rob the house and no doubt murder its inmates. On his return, the proprietor rewarded him handsomely, sent him to school, and dying five years afterwards left him the bulk of his property.

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