Of which know how to waltz	4,300
Of which know how to make a pudding	1,760
Of which know how to use a spinning-wheel	40
Of which know how to spend their husbands' money	6 640

Here is a 'Lancasterian school' to which our fair young readers will, we are sure, be ready to go.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM CANTON.

By the Baltimore clipper built ship Splendid, we have Canton dates to Dec. 27, eleven days later.

The opinion of the British plenipotentiary is that the late riot was provoked by the Lascars belonging to the British ships, and blames the British merchants for neglecting to control the crews of their veessels. The Canton papers are mostly occupied with the correspondence between the Plenipotentiary and the merchants.

CANTON, Dec. 27, 1842.

Mr. Thorn has been several days in Canton collecting evidence in the matter of the late insurrection; and we understand intends to confirm the statements made to her Majesty's Plenipotentiary by the British merchants in their letter to H. E. dated the 23d inst.

An eye witness has informed us that during the very acme of the tumult, five Lascars were seen to walk leisurely and unmolested from the point to the Danish hong which is a clear proof that the multitude, who were then destroying the British hong, had not vengeance on the Lascars for their object; indeed many of the compradors and hong parsers told several foreigners that the quarrel with the Lascars was only a pretext, and merely precipitated the long intended and organized outbreak; and that four parties of 500 men, all dressed alike, with distinguishing badges and armed with swords and with powder bags in their girdles, instantly assembled pulled down the garden wall of the British consulate and pelted off the workmen, who were repairing the verandah, with stones and brick bats.

THE CHINESE NAVY.—From the latest Pekin Gazettes, we perceive that much interest exists in the imperial cabinet, on the subject of constructing ships of war after foreign models. It appears that Kin Yinglin, one of the ministers, laid drawings of the ships of sundry forms before his majesty, accompanied by strong recommendations for an increased number of efficient fighting ships. Upon this, the emperor sends all the drawings to Yishan, at Canton, ordering him to have vessels constructed, if he considered Kinying's plans the most feasible.—Yishan, in a very lengthy memorial shows that no kind of vessels are at all proper for fighting, except those constructed after foreign models.

He speaks of the wonderful reports of the high officers of the U. S. ships Constellation and Boston, during their visit at Whampoa, and proposes that they be the model of all Chinese ships of war hereafter to be built. The Emperor, therefore, orders ships to be built of the kind recommended, and of the best materials. His Majesty also states, that as the ships are now needed, there will not be time to wait for them to be built, but orders Yishan to send the hong merchants to buy the ships which the barbarians have for sale, and at the same time, to dispatch proper officers to procure the strongest materials possible for ship building.

Yishan states in his memorial that one ship after the foreign model has been built at Canton, and which is able to go out to sea, and that two more are on the stocks.

Correspondence of the Express.

Extract of a letter dated

CANTON, Dec. 12, 1842.

Business is in a very unsettled state, caussed by the late disturbances among the Chinese, which commenced with a quarrel between some Lascars and Chinese fruit sellers on the afternoon of the 7th. Several of the Lascars were killed in the quarrel and the rest fled to their boats: in a short time a mob was collected in front of the factories amounting to many hundreds, (some say thousands,) they set fire to the English-flag staff and then proceeded to the Company's factory which they burned and plundered; they then fired A. Heard and Co's factory situated next below, which was also consumed. Mr Heard very gellantly defended his property for four or five hours, firing and killing several of the mob; he kept up his defence until he was fairly smoked out, when he retired to one of the other factories. There was from 250,000 to 300,000 dollars in their vaults, belonging it is said to Messrs. Jardine, Mattheson and Co, the most of which the mob obtained possession of.—At day break forty or fifty men well armed asrived from the American shipping at Whampoa. They succeeded in clearing a passage to the factories, enabling the merchants to remove their treasure and most valuable papers to the boats.—By this time the Mandarins began to move towards quelling the riot, and Chinese soidiers to the amount of 200 or 300 came down and fired their matchlocks over the heads of the people. This demonstration, together with the appearance of the American sailors, keep the mob in subjection, and they soon after began to disperse. Nearly all the American, and all the English merchants went to Whampoa and remained that night.

On the morning of the ninth, an English steamer with Sir Hugh Gough on board, arrived at Canton and anchored in front of the factories. Her arrival was entirely accidental the officers having come up on a party of pleasure; she obtained a reinforcement from the English shipping, and remains keeping guard.—Advices have been sent to Sir H. Pottinger at Hong Kong, and his arrival is momentarily looked for. What will be the result of this, and the difficulties at Formosa, it is hard to tell, and it may lead to a renewal of hostilities. The only safety foreigners can have will be in keeping a British or American force permanently stationed here to keep the rabble in awe. The fact of their having obtained so large a sum of money, will be an inducement for them to repeat the operation. The Chinese soldiers are encamped round the square, but their presence is worse than nothing in the event of another riot as they and the Mandarins are supposed by many to have secretly abetted the late disturbances, & that their interference the next morning was only to save appearances after all the mischief had been done.

The Government are said to have arrested and executed several of the rioters but it is supposed to be all sham and that it is only done to blind the English. The populace about Canton are in a very excited state, and it would take but little to make them renew the riot unless they are held in awe by the steamer now here

Correspondence of the Express.

Extract of a letter dated

CANTON, Dec. 14, 1842

Affairs continue in the same sate at this place. Nothing has yet been heard of he course which Sir H. Pottinger intends to take The English steamer still remains at anchor in front of the factories and a body of Chinese soldiers remain encamped around the square. Several of the English merchants are packing up their papers, &c., preparatory to a move in case the steamer which is now here should leave without being relieved by another—in which event there will probably be another outbreak, as the Chinese populace are in a state of great excitement.

Sir Hugh Gough left this morning for Hong Kong. Great is the surprise expressed that Sir Henry Pottinger should not have taken some measures relative to the late disturbances before this, and it begins to be doubted by some whether he will take any notice of it at all.

SERIOUS TROUBLES IN CHINA.

THE BRITISH AND THE CHINESE.

From the N. Y. Express.

We spread before our readers news of importance from Canton as late as Dec. 20. It will be seen that the anti English feeling is violent not only in Canton, but throughout the Celestial dominions, and that this feeling but little discriminates between the English and the Americans, or any other foreigners, that is, in Celestial language, barbarians. The Chinese authorities at Canton with difficulty restrained the mob, while bloody are the atrocities perpetrated upon the British vessels wrecked at Formosa.

Sir Henry Pottinger, we remark, contemplates in his proclamation a demand upon the Emperor, that the authorities at Formosa be punished, degraded, and that a compensation be given to the sufferers there. Thus new difficulties are likely to occur between the Chinese and the British, new causes of agression, and fresh calls for renewed tribute.

The Chinese at Canton manifest a determination not to permit the English to settle among them.

The particulars of the murder or of the assassination of the crews of the Nerbudda and the Ann wrecked on the island of Formosa, are thus given in the proclamation of Sir Henry Pottinger:

"On board the ship 'Nerbudda,' which was wrecked in September, 1841 there were altogether 274 souls; of these 29 were Europeans, 2 Manilla men, and 243 natives of India.

All the Europeans accompanied by 2 Manilla men and 3 natives of India, left the ship in the boats as soon as she struck on the rocks, and thus, exactly 240 natives of India were left behind. These men remained by the ship, which had drifted over the reef and was lying in smooth water in Kilung bay for five days, and then landed on rafts, without arms or weapons of any description. In landing some men were drowned in the surf others were killed by plunderers who came down to ship them as they reached the shore, and the rest were seized and imprisoned in separate small parties, where they were left in heavy irons, with hardly any clothing, and a very small allowance of food, from which privations many died after great suffering Of the whole 240 who left the ship on the rafts, only 2 men have been sent over to Amoy

On board the brig 'Ann' which was wrecked on her passage from Chusan to Macao in the month of March, there were altogether 57 souls. Of these, 14 were natives of Europe or America, 5 Chinamen, 4 Portugese or Malays, and 34 natives of India. The brig was driven by the violence of the wind and sea so high on shore that when the tide ebbed she was left dry, and the fifty-seven men quitted her and got on board a Chinese junk, with the hope of being enabled to put to sea in her; but this could not be effected, and they surrendered without even having fired one musket, or made the smallest resistance, to the Chinese troops that had come down to the spot.

Like the unfortunate men in the 'Nerbudda,' those in the 'Ann' were stripped stark naked, and dragged to the capitol of Formosa, when they were separated and confined in small parties, which had little communication with each other, but were all treated with extreme barbarity and almost starved.

Out of the fifty seven souls who were cast away in the Ann, 8 have just arrived at Amoy. Of these, 6 are natives of Europe or America, one a native of India and one Chinaman. A second Chinaman is alive and is said to have staid at Formosa of his own choice.

"It thus appears from the preceding details, that two hundred and thirty seven persons belonging to the Nerbudda and forty six belonging to the Ann, have either been put to death by the officers of the Chinese government of Formosa, or have perished through ill treatment and starvation.

"These atrocious and appalling facts are not to be refuted or questioned, and that all may judge of them, and contrast the conduct of the officers of the British Government (who set all their prisoners free) this proclamation is made in Chinese. Her Britannic majesty's plenipotentiary trusts, however, that the emperor will yet make the only atonement that remains, and thereby avert further evils."

Trade was languid in Canton, although a good many chops of tea had been bought at rather high prices.

The U. S. frigate Constellation, Com. Kearney, was at Macao on the 17th of December.

There were no less than eighteen American merchant ships in the Chinese waters on the 20th of December, when the Delhi sailed.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Columbus, at New York from Liverpool in the very short passage of 22 days, brings Liverpool papers to the 23d and London to the 22d March. From the New York journals we make up the summary of intelligence which follows:

On the 12th and 13th of March the number of American arrivals at Liverpool exceeded ONE HUNDRED, and the amount of duty paid on their cargoes exceeded FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING. This was unprecedented.

The price of Cotton is about the same as per last accounts, though the sales have been heavier than usual. Money continues abundant.

The overland mail from India reached London on the 13th with dates from Hong-kong and Macao to Jan 1st, Calcutta to the 23d, and from Bombay to Feb 3d. The most interesting part of the intelligence from China had been anticipated by arrivals at New York.

THE CORN LAWS came before the House of Lords on the 14th, Lord Monteagle moved for a select committee to inquire into the operation of the Corn laws of the last session, but the motion was defeated by 260 to 78. A motion of similar import, in the Commons, was defeated on the same day by 232 to 133.

On the morning of Friday the 17th of March, Liverpool and its vicinity for some distance, Manchester, Carlisle, and the Isle of Man, were visited with a succession of earthquake shocks, which seem to have been quite violent, and continued for an unusual length of time.

Several of the Chartists, among whom was Fergus O Connor, were found guilty on the fifth count of the indictment, viz persuading others to refrain from work til the charter had become the law of the land. The Court had expressed a doubt whether this was a criminal offence. The sentence was not to be pronounced till the next term.

A man named James Stevenson has been brought before the Lord Mayor, by some officers of the city police, upon a charge of *threatening to shoot the Queen* and Sir R. Peel.

CHINA.—The spirit of the letter of Sir Henry Pottinger rebuking the British merchants at Canton and Macao, seems to be approved by the British public.

The following is an extract of a private letter, dated Hong Kong, Dec. 31, 1842

"The correspondence relative to the Canton riots merits perusal, and will prove that the plenipotentiary acted wisely. The feeling here, or rather at Macao, among the merchants is that the Chinese will break faith. I believe they wish they would, as it would give a grand *lift* to tea at home; on that ground alone they have set up such a howl. The non arrival of the Imperial Commissioner at Canton is an ugly circumstance.—However, here at the Government house no mistrust or apprehension of bad faith on the part of the Chinese is entertained, at the same time the non-receipt of any intimation when the Commissioner will arrive or cause of detention is admitted. These commissioners were to have been in Canton early in December.

"I may mention to you that the censure of the Plenipotentiary is merited by the merchants, who, in smuggling opium and all other kinds of goods at Whampoa and at Canton, have outraged all former precedents, and created much distrust in the minds of the Chinese authorities.—Few of the vessels now pay port charges, although the consignees no doubt pay it, and the whole course of proceedings in the Canton river has been and is a disgrace to civilization.

"It is admitted that, in direct contravention of the Plenipotentiary's authority, ships have been despatched secretly to the new consular ports."

In Ireland and Scotland the wheats are looking remarkably well, with every prospect of an abundant harvest.

The Acadia arrived out on the 14th March, making the passage in 12 days and 20 hours.

The Bank of England has declared a dividend of £3,10 per cent. for the half year ending 5th of April, deducting therefrom 7 pence the pound on account of income tax.

The Mexican agents in London have given notice that the dividend on the Mexican stock, due on the 1st April, would not be paid.

The great Comet was first visible at London on the 17th March The following notice of it is from the astronomer HERSCHELL:

GREAT COMET.—To the Editor of the London Times—Sir: I wish to direct the attention of your astronomical readers to the fact, which I think hardly admits of a doubt, of a comet of enormous magnitude being on the course of its 'progress through our system, and at present not far from its perihelion. Its tail, for such I cannot doubt it to be, was conspicuously visible, both last night and the night before, as a vivid luminous streak, commencing close beneath the stars kappa & lambda Leporis, & thence stretching obliquely westwards and downwards, between gamma and delta, Eridana, till lost in the vapors of the horizon. The direction of it, prolonged on a celestial globe, passes precisely through the place of the Sun in the ecliptic at the present time, a circumstance which appears conclusive as to its cometic nature.

As the portion of the tail actually visible on Friday evening was fully 30 degrees in length; and the head must have been beneath the horizon, which would add at least 25 degrees to the length, it is evident that, if really a comet, it is one of first rate magnitude; and if it be not one, it is some phenomenon beyond the Earth's atmosphere of a nature even yet more remarkable

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. F. W. HERSCHELL.

Collingwood, March 19.

P. S Had there been any post last night, this communication would have been made a day earlier.

S P. M., March 19.—The tail of the comet, for such it must now assuredly be, is again visible, though much obscured by haze, and holding very nearly the same position!

MR. WEBSTER'S REMARKS.

The following are the remarks of Mr. Webster, at the meeting of the Historical Society of New York, on Saturday evening last, after Mr. Gallatin's discourse upon the Northeastern Boundary and the Treaty:

Sir.—I have felt very great satisfaction in hearing your dissertation on the topics connected with this newly found map.—I came here to be instructed, as I have been, by the exhibition of your experience and information on that subject and without any expectation of being called on to say any thing about the treaty. I am pleased to say that the map which now hangs over your head, appears to be proved beyond any other paper which has been produced as having been before the Commissioners of Paris in the year 1782. And that fact and the line which this map bears leads to inferences of some importance. If not inferences which remove all doubts from these contested topics; they are at least important so far as they test other inferences drawn from similar sources.

I will now advert to two or three general ideas, which are necessary to carry with us in any process of reasoning on this subject Let us remember that the treaty of 1783 granted nothing to the U. States; no political rights, not a single privilege, not an inch of territory. The political rights of the United States, asserted by the declaration of independence in 1776, stood and will always stand on that basis—The territorial limits of the United states stood on their ancient charters and different grants from the British crown, up to the time of the Stewarts. The treaty made when peace took place in 1783 between the two nations, acknowledged, not granted the independence of the United States, and acknowledged their independence as they then existed with the territories which severally belonged to them as colonies. That which afterwards became a subject of dispute was the territory claimed by Great Britain and Massachusetts. It was in other words a question of boundary between Massachusetts and Great Britain. But as by the acknowledgment of the independence of the United States, England put herself in an attitude to treat with the whole United States, this question between England and Massachusetts became a question between the United States and England, as the treaty making power became by the constitution, vested in the government of the United States The question then was, what was the boundary between Massachusetts and Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia did not join in the declaration of independence or separate herself from the mother country, and the question was what was the boundary between her and Massachusetts. In order to the better understanding of that question, we must go back to the history of political occurrences on this continent.—One of those was the war of 1756, which brought on a general conflict on this continent between France, Spain and England. Prior to that war France was possessed of Canada and Spain of Florida. At the peace of 1763 made at Paris, and by the treaty growing out of it the Canadian territory and Florida, were ceded by France and Spain to Great Britain.—Other conquests were also made by Great Britain in the West Indies, and the British ministry by a proclamation, on the 7th of October in that year, defined the boundaries of those colonies, which she acquired from France. It may now be sufficient to say that in the proclamations of 1763 defining and settling the boundaries of the newly acquired territory of Canada or Quebec, the British government asserted in its this derivative French claim, the right which Massachusetts had contested as against France, for thirty or forty years. That is, the State of Massachusetts said the line run along the north bank of the river St Lawrence, over the highlands and down to the mouth of the river.

England had never discountenanced this claim of Massachusetts; but when peace took place, and England became owner of the province of Canada, she described another line (Mr. Webster here described the line he alluded to) and Massachusetts complained of the proclamation of 1763 as taking into Canada, what she insisted was her right, and Mr. Boreland, the Massachusetts agent, told the British ministry that it was an invasion of the rights of Massachusetts. But it happened that in Maine, there was a territory to which the right of the crown was never extinguished, and there grew up a tacit consent between Massachusetts and the crown, that if the crown forbore to assert any right to this territory within Maine, Massachusetts, would not ask to press her boundary to the river St. Lawrence. Under these circumstances after the peace of 1783, the question to be ascertained was, what was the boundary between Massachusetts & Nova Scotia being like other boundaries in new countries not ascertained. Many public documents among which were the proclamation of 1763, and other proceedings of government were resorted to clear up this question, and I suppose that the object of the Commissioners in 1783 was to ascertain what was the existing line and not to run a new line, and England as possessor of Canada would be bound by the claims of her colony, and while France occupied Canada, the French maps without exception represent the divisional line between Massachusetts and Nova Scotia, in exact accordance with the claim of Massachusetts. It was, therefore, for Massachusetts to say to England, you claim that territory under a title derived from France, what then is the claim of that country and the object of the Commissioners of 1783 was to ascertain what the line was, as it then existed.

In regard to the map, now presented to us, if it was laid before the commissioners, which I think it was, as it has a memorandum in Mr. Jay's writing, connecting it with the proposition of the British minister in 1782 is evidence that the N. W. angle of Nova Scotia and the source of the river St. John are identical according to this map and in Mr. Oswald's proposition. How comes it then that if they were identical in the minds of the commissioners of that day, that idea was not followed up. This raises a question in relation to which we cannot lay down any rule before hand.

The commissioners acted on the assumed accuracy of the geographical delineations of the papers before them.

The fact is as stated by you sir, that this delineation of the Madawasga was erroneous. It is not a north and south river, as the delineator represented it. It should be north west and southeast.

Among the various questions which may be supposed to arise, one of them would be, if this was a mutual mistake founded on mutual misapprehension; if it was a mistake in the map, the error being mutual, must it to be corrected or were the parties to be bound by it, let the true course of the Madawasga turn out what way it might? This question is not now important, since the question has been settled, but it may have its influence and be worthy of historical notice. In relation to these maps, it is doubtless a remarkable circumstance, that such a mass of contemporaneous maps should be conformable to the claim of the United States, and the remarks which have been made by you Mr. President on this subject, are most cogent

The treaty made at Paris met with great opposition in the English Parliament, on the ground that it made a line between the United States and Great Britain which line was inconvenient to the latter power, or, as the British Minister said it made the United States mistress of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Maps of the disputed territory were then published, which accompanied the parliamentary debates, and were under the inspection of Lord Shelbourne, and Mr. Oswald; and it is very extraordinary, indeed, incredible, that these maps, making out a case for the United States, were erroneous in point of fact, and yet that no one in the foreign office, or any minister of the British government, made the slightest suggestion or uttered one word ag inst the accuracy of those maps. On the contrary, they defended the treaty on the ground afforded by the maps, and not on the ground that the maps were erroneous.

It is a matter of historical notoriety, that from the time of that treaty to this day, it was impossible to bring the two governments to agree on that question, in relation to the bouds of the treaty; and the fair import of it is, that the case was always in favor of the United States, and I doubt that any intelligent Englishman would deny it.

It never was used as an argument, that it was possible to bring the line any where else. But there was an idea pressed on the King of Holland, that there existed difficulties in ascertaining the meaning of the treaty and this led his Majesty into difficulties of similar character in private life, induce arbitrators or referees to cosplit the difference, and make a compromise between the parties.

The English argument in favor of the claim has always been based less on the terms of the treaty itself, than on other external considerations, and especially the great inconvenience of such a line of demarcation, and the high improbability that England would ever agree to a line unnecessarily separating her own provinces, and rendering the communication between them dependant on a foreign power

The treaty of Washington, or rather the negotiations which preceded them were entered into on principles of compromise. When the present Administration came into power, it felt that one arbitration had failed, though conducted by learned, liberal and competent individuals, and the government felt themselves obliged to enter into another, and that it was necessary to refer the question to some independent power. But as the settlement of the question must turn on a compromise, it was thought that the parties themselves might settle the difficulty without referring it to a third power. It was in that spirit the negotiations of 1842 was commenced It was that spirit which actuates one neighbor who in the words of scripture says 'Let as agree with our neighbor while we are yet in the way with him.' The negotiation was entered into in a similar spirit to what it would be between two neighboring farmers between whose lands run a line, inconvenient to one or both of them, and the difficulties in which in such cases in private life must be settled not on a principle of taking all and yielding nothing out on the principle of mutually commencing both parties, alike fair honorable to each. I believe, or at least I trust that your judgement and that of the country, will ultimately be that the arrangement made in this case was unobjectionable. For in the first place, I will maintain that Maine and Massachusetts are better off this day, than if Lord Ashburton signed a quit claim of the whole land in dispute, and went back to London without signing any treaty, for they have got more from the navigation of the St. Johns and other parts than the value of all the territory we gave up in return for them, north of the St. Johns. And as to the United States, if we may trust to the highest parties judgement, and to that of intelligent men who understood the question, and looking at the map, a great and desirable object was attained for the United States, and New York in particular, by the settlement of that question. But though those objects have been gained, it does not follow because they are highly advantageous to the United States, that it must be disadvantageous or dishonorable to the other party, in the treaty. By no means. It would evince a mean and narrow spirit, to think that nothing can be gained on one side without so much being lost on the other. In such arrangements as the one in question provision should be made for the mutual advantage and convenience of all, and England has no reason to complain, when she has obtained all she wanted, and got a good line of communication between her provinces.—Who then has to complain. Maine and Massachusetts by the unanimous vote of their agents adopted the treaty; the English government ratified it—and how far the United States has benefited by this treaty, let the vote of both Houses of Congress decide, who gave a greater majority in favor of it than was ever given for any other treaty.

With respect to the publication of Featherstonhaugh and the articles in the London press, about the Paris map, I hope no one supposes that so far as the government of the United States are concerned, that all those things are exciting any great sensation at Washington. (A laugh.)

Acting on the principle that there must be a new arbitration, unless it was cut off by some compromise, the government though it their duty to ask the two States to take part in the negociation, assuring them that no line of boundary would be agreed on without their consent to all the stipulations in relation to it, and the two States agreed to take part in it, with the stipulation that their commissioners should be unanimous. Under these circumstances, it was the duty of the United States to lay before them all and every information they had on the subject, and the public offices were ransacked and every treaty or document which could be discovered was presented before them, and amongst others that in relation to the treaty at Paris. If it had any tendency to alter their views on the subject, it was before them for their consideration, and with all other documents, which could be obtained, was put in their possession to guide and govern them in discharging their duties. But I confess I did not think it my duty to tell Lord Ashburton that I had a piece of doubtful testimony, which, if it could make out any thing, would make in prejudice of our claims. (Loud applause.)

I will not at present make any further remarks, as I had no expectation of being called on to address you this evening, on a subject, in regard to which I am placed in rather a delicate situation. I rest satisfied with the judgment of the country that, in the first place nothing disreputable, dishonorable or prejudicial has been done regarding the line of boundary, and in the next place, and above all things, that a fair honorable disposition was manifested throughout the entire negotiation, by the government, in which I had some agency, to end a controversy which had disturbed the country for fifty years, and often with the effect of agitating the commercial intercourse of the country, and spreading distrust amongst men having dealings with each other.

Henry Clay and the Ladies.—The Concordia La, Intelligencer tells the following anecdote of Mr. Clay at the late Agricultural Fair at Baton Rouge:

Making our way near him we were stopped for a time by the dense mass surrounding him, and were thus so fortunate as to witness a lit le incident which may prove interesting to our readers.

'A lady standing near us was introduced to Mr. Clay. After the usual salutations she observed. Well, Mr. Clay, I am a very warm friend of yours so much so indeed sir that I would willingly agree to have the fever and ague six months to seat you in the President's Chair.' We thought for a moment that this overwhelming compliment would take Mr. Clay aback, but bowing for an instant and returning his thanks, he replied. My dear madam you bring to mind an anecdote told me by a friend from Washington, who informed me that during Lord Morpeth's visit there, he Lord M., took occasion to call upon a couple of young ladies, warm friends of mine; after the visit, one of them observed 'Well, A ——what would you take to kiss that ugly mouth of Lord Morpeth's, which by the bye,' said Mr. C. 'is far uglier than mine which, I presume none of you will pronounce handsome,' 'nothing, said Miss A· nothing on earth could induce me.' The other hesitated a moment, and observed, 'would you not could it ensure the election of Mr. Clay?' She thought for an instant, and jumping from her seat, said *yes I'd go it!*'

INTERESTING FAMILY.—A meeting of six brothers recently took place at Eaton, Madison county, New York, which is perhaps without a parallel in the country. Dr. Silas Clark, of Herkimer county, aged 75, and his brothers Nathaniel, 79, James, 71, John 69, Samuel 67, Josiah, 65, all vigorous and healthy, (averaging 70 years of age) formed the circle.

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