set of officers, aided by long experience and superior skill it is not to be expected that the officers of nearly one hundred separate custom house establishments, can be so well informed of the value of goods at all the places of exportation, or so equally qualified by ability and disposition for the performance of this difficult duty, as to secure any reasonable degree of uniformity in the imposition of the customs, at all the places of importations.—These difficulties, added to the general repugnance of the officers to be drawn into collision with the importers, will always render the invoice prices of merchandize, the chief standard of current value in the foreign market; and corrections will only be made in cases of palpable error. This defective operation is the highest perfection which the present system appears to be capable of. But there are other important objections to it, which are worthy of great consideration. All impost duties are intended to be paid by the consumer. The present plan frequently obliges the importer to pay them, and probably as often compels the consumer to pay more than the proper charge upon his consumption. When goods are bought at high prices in a foregn market, and brought into a depressed market at home, the duty may greatly exceed the advance which the importer is able to sell for, in which event, a part, or the whole of it, falls on the importer. But if the goods are bought at prices below the usual current value, and brought into a market where the demand is brisk, the consumer pays not only the duty, but nearly as great a price for the goods, as if the duty were laid on their true value at the place of importation. In the first case, the operation may prove ruinous to the importer, and, in the last, he receives, in his profits, a portion of what ought to accrue to the government. By these operations, manifest injury is often done, either to the government, the consumer or the importer, the uncertainty and hazard of commercial enterprize are increased, and whatever failures ensue, the government will generally incur a considerable portion of the loss.

As long as the current value, or rather the invoice price of goods in the foreign market, is made the basis on which duties are laid, peculiar advantages will be given to those who have the best opportunities of purchasing, or of making up invoices at rates below the current value. The purchaser who lays in his goods low, not only derives a profit directly from this circumstance, but from the difference in the amount of duty paid on them at the custom house. For instance, a difference of 10 per cent in the cost of an article, paying a duty of 50 per cent, gives an advantage of 15 per cent to an importer, who can purchase his goods at 10 per cent lower than another—This advantage is greatly increased under the operation of the classification of woollen cloths. These are now necessarily imported at prices near the minimum points; and those who can manage, either by making better purchase, or by disguising the current value in the invoice, to introduce cloths under a class of duty below that to which they belong, derive a much greater advantage than above stated. The cloths so transferred on the scale of duties, may pay in one case 45 cents per yard, instead of $1 12½; and such importers may monopolize the supply of an extensive part of the market for that article, to the entire exclusion of those who have less favorable opportunities of purchasing, or will not resort to unfair means in preparing their invoices. The necessary effect of the system is, therefore, to throw an extensive branch of the importing business into the hands of foreign merchants, who can always lay in their goods on better terms than American houses, having no connexion abroad, and into the hands of those who, whether foreign or American, are the least scrupulous of the means of gain. Under ordinary circumstances, the advantage which the American merchant has in selling, is equivalent to that which the foreigner has in purchasing; but he cannot also compete with a different rate of duty. Such a system, therefore must either corrupt the American merchant or expel him from all those branches of business in which these operations can be carried on with success. It is believed that an effectual remedy for this serious and growing evil, is to adopt the current value of all goods (subject to ad valorem duty) in the United States, as the true dutiable value; disregarding, of course, the cost in the foreign market, and excluding all charges and additions. Such a change, though important in its consequences, will not vary the principle on which impost duties are now presumed to be laid, and is in conformity with that which has long been practised in the most commercial nation of Europe. According to this plan, instead of resorting to vague and arbitrary rules to ascertain the value of goods in the Unised States, this object may be attained by direct means. Ordinary experience, skill, and attention on the part of the proper officers will enable them to determine with all necessary accuracy the current value in their own vicinity, and the mass of information which might readily be collected to correct error, if any should be made by them, could not fail to secure a just and equal appraisement. This being accomplished, the government will receive the whole duty paid by the consumer, and no more; the price of goods will be more steady; merchants will be exposed to less hazard; and the opportunity of a fair competition between the American and foreign merchant, so far as it can be effected by the action of the government, will be restored to that equality, which a liberal policy cannot deny to foreigners, and which a wise government will always desire to secure to its own citizens.

An additional reason for the proposed change may be found in the difference between the relative values of gold and silver as established by different nations, and the liability to error in estimating by law, the value of foreign moneys of account in those of the U. States. This may be illustrated by referring to the money relations of the U. States with great Britain, and with Portugal. The English pound sterling is fixed by law at $4 44 U. States' money, while it is worth about $4 80. Hence, the importer of goods invoiced in sterling money pays a duty on 7½ per cent. less than they have actually cost. The milrea of Portugal is established by law at 124 cents; its actual value in U. States' money is 111.222 cents; consequently, the importer of goods from Portugal, pays duty on about 11½ per cent. more than their actual cost, which makes the difference between the valuation on which duties are imposed at the custom house, on goods imported from England and Portugal, about 19 per cent. in favor of the importations from the former. These decrepancies, as well as those which arise from the occasional introduction of paper and other currencies in foreign countries whose proportional value to gold or silver cannot be accurately ascertained, will be avoided by adopting the value of the goods in the United States' market, as the basis for charging duties. This effect of the monetary system, should of course be taken into consideration, in fixing the amount of duty in conformity with the proposed change. It cannot be doubted that a rate of duty imposed in this form somewhat lower than the present, exclusive of the allowance for the difference in the money, would not only produce more revenue but give more stable and substantial security to the interests of manufactures and commerce.

The only objections to this change which appears to have weight, are, 1st. The difficulty of making so minute an appraisement as would be necessary, of all the articles of importation, without a considerable increase of custom house officers. And secondly, of making the appraisement uniform at all the ports.—The first may, it is believed, be obviated by arranging the goods into classes according to value, in such manner as to render the appraisement not more laborious than at present. This being so adjusted as not materially to vary the rate of duty between contiguous classes, and yet sufficiently distinct to enable the appraisers to assign each article with reasonable accuracy to its proper class, aided by an invoice of the goods at their value in the United States, to be furnished on oath by the importer, would secure all the facilities desired for expedition and accuracy in the appraisement, with but little addition to the number of officers, or the xpenses of the custom house.

The second objection applies to the present system with more force than to that proposed. But this difficulty may be removed by establishing a regular intercommunication and transmission of prices current and samples between the custom houses, which could not fail to prevent abuses and secure a more uniform appraisement than when the valuation is based on prices in the foreign market, inasmuch as it will be easier to ascertain the current prices at the principal marts of commerce in the U. S. than in those of foreign countries.

In recommending these important modifications in the impost system, as well as those suggested in the last annual report, it may be proper to remark, that it is deemed by the Department very undesirable to make frequent changes in measures of public policy, which affect so extensively individual as well as public interests and that proceedings of this nature, should be subjected to a careful scrutiny, and ample time given by way of notice to all who may be affected by them, as well foreigners as citizens of the U. States, before they are carried into effect. But notwithstanding this indisposition to change, it is proper to remark, that much of the legislation upon this subject, since the act of 2d of March, 1799, has been adopted chiefly with a view to promote particular objects of special interest, pressing upon the government at the moment of its action; and hence some necessary precautions for guarding the revenue and avoiding the injuries liable to be inflicted by the changes upon those engaged in commerce and other pursuits, seem to have been overlooked. The approaching crisis in the fiscal policy of the United States will require a revision of an important part of the system; and the opportunity will be propitious for a general review of its defects. The proposed modifications, are, therefore, now presented to the consideration of Congress, to afford time for mature deliberation and for collecting all the information that may be necessary, if their adoption should be determined on, to reconcile individual interests with those of the government.

All which is respectfully submitted

S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
15th December, 1830.

21ST. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the usual presentation of memorials, petitions, and resolutions, the following bills were read a second time and referred to their appropriate committees: The bill for the establishment of a port of delivery on Lake Pontchartrain; for the relief of Don Carlos De la Kuise; George Johnson the improvement of the navigation of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers; John Bronson; for prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting and deciding controversies between States.

The bills in relation to the gold coins and for the relief of the legal representatives of Gen Moses Hazen, deceased, were, at the request of the movers, ordered to lie on the table. The bill for the relief of Lucien Harper, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

Numerous resolutions were submitted in the House of Representatives and referred to the committees. Among them was one by Mr. Richardson, for the appointment of a select committee on education; which, on the motion of Mr. Archer, was laid upon the table, after a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of 94 to 86 Mr. Drayton gave notice that he should, on Monday, call up the bill for the regulation of the pay of the officers of the army; and Mr. Irwin, of Ohio, gave a similar notice, that he should, on the same day, move the House to go into a Committee of the Whole on the bill for the establishment of an armory on the Western waters.

A message was received from the President, stating that the Marshals of the United States had not had time to prepare their returns of the census of the population: it was, on motion of Mr. Potter, referred to a select committee of seven. Mr. Powers obtained leave to be excused from serving on the Committee of the District of Columbia, on account of ill health. The annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was presented, and 6,000 copies of it ordered to be printed. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Haynes in the Chair, on the bill to establish certain post roads. The consideration of this bill and the numerous amendments proposed to it, occupied the Committee till 3 o'clock; when they rose and reported, and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 18.

In the Senate, yesterday, resolutions were submitted by Messrs. Sprague, Hendricks, Baker, and Burnet. Petitions were presented by Messrs. Sanford, Cause, and Tyler; that by Mr. Sanford being from the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York, praying for a reduction of duties on silks imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

Bills were introduced on leave, by Messrs. Kane, Woodbury, Holmes, and King Mr. Hendricks, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill providing for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties. Several bills were read the second time and referred, and several were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—The bill for the relief of Lucien Harper, was read the third time and passed. After a short time spent in the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned until Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, after the usual presentation of petitions and resolutions, of which a great number were submitted, the bill to establish certain post offices and to discontinue others, was taken up. A long and animated discussion ensued upon it; but before the question was taken upon concurring in the amendments proposed in the Committee of the Whole, the House adjourned to Monday.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

At last we have an arrival from France. At a late hour this morning intelligence was received that the packet ship De Rham, Depeyster was below from Havre. At 12 o'clock we received a few loose Havre papers our regular files not having yet reached us from the ship. The morning papers, however, have received their files across the Island, by express. We add such translations from the Havre papers as possess any interest.

BOMBARDMENT OF ANTWERP.

The dates from Antwerp, are to the 28th of October, at which time, it being in possession of the revolutionists, the Dutch troops were bombarding it. The city was represented as being all in flames at the departure of the advices. The loss in the public stores from the conflagration, is estimated at fifty millions of florins.

Mina has marched into Spain, and was commencing the work of revolution with success. The constitutional flag was flying at Cadiz Corunna, &c.

Valdez had been obliged to retire from Spain back into France.

General Don Juan Van Halen was arrested on the 21st, according to advices from Mons.

Great fermentation is said to exist in Poland.

A change has taken place in the French Cabinet, or rather it has been dissolved. The party doctrinaire demanded the deposition of M. O. Barrot. The demand was presented by M. Guizot, and met with great opposition, particularly from M. Dupont de L'Eure. The embarrassments arose from the measures of the Chamber in favor of the exministers.—The King declared that M. Dupont was the last of his friends with whom he would wish to part. The resignation of Messrs. de Broglie and Guizot followed very soon after this interview, and that of Mr. Louis succeeded. All three were accepted. Whether the Ministry would be changed in effect was a question on which there were differences of opinion. General La Fayette was charged to compose a new Cabinet, and endeavor to reconcile the rival pretensions. During the time preceding the formation, the public mind was much disquieted. His majesty also appeared very grave for several days though the royal saloons were crowded with all that was distinguished in Paris.

The Prince of Orange quitted Anvers where his situation had become extremely unpleasant, for London, in the latter part of October. Previous to embarking, he addressed a proclamation to the Belgians, dated on the 25th, stating that he had used his best efforts unsuccessfully for the pacification of their provinces. That they were now to deliberate in the approaching national convention on the interests of the country, and he deemed he should but discharge his duty by withdrawing from the scene of the discussion, but his best wishes would remain with them. He expressed his thanks for the treatment he had met in Anvers. The separation between the Dutch and Belgian troops of the old army was rapidly going on in that place. There was an ONDIT, not relied upon in London, that there was a good understanding between Talleyrand, the Duke of Wellington, and the Prussian Minister, by which, if the vote of the National Congress to assemble at Brussels should exclude the Prince of Orange, the provinces of Brussels, Leige, Mons and Namur were to be annexed to France, those of Maestricht, Gand, Burges and Anvers to remain to Holland, and the Prince to take the title of Grand Duke of Luxembourg without prejudice to his right of accession to his father's throne.

PARIS, Nov. 4.

A list of the new Ministry was signed by the king at 3 o'clock to-day:—La Fitte Minister of Finance, and President of the Counsel; Marshal Maison, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count Montalivet, Minister of the Interior; M. Dupont de L'Eure, Keeper of the Seals; Marshal Gerard, Minister of War; M. Morilhere, Minister of Public Instruction, M. Sebastiana, Minister of Marine.

It is said there will be no more Ministers without Port Folios. The most eminent men of the last ministry, have been attached to legitimacy. They contributed to two restorations.

They were on the eve of a battle at Burges on the 29th of October. The citadel of Ghent had capitulated.

CHEROKEE DELEGATION.

The National Intelligencer contains the following communication from the Cherokee Delegation at Washington, contradicting the report that the Cherokees were willing to dispose of their lands under certain conditions.

Gentlemen: We have seen since our arrival in Washington, two erroneous statements as it regards the Cherokees, copied into your paper from Southern prints which we beg permission to correct.

It is first stated that 'the Cherokees are willing to enter into a treaty, provided reservations in fee are given to certain characters;' &c.

Secondly, it is said that 'President Jackson informed Governor Gilmer, that a treaty could be made with the Cherokees, suitable reservations being made to certain chiefs, who wished to remain,' &c.

Not long since a special agent was dispatched by the President to the Cherokees to make certain propositions, among which was the offer of large reservations; and to ascertain whether or not they would treat. He attended the late General Council of the Nation made known his business in a written communication, and persuading the Chiefs and People of the liberality of the propositions submitted, by a speech before the Council, and in the presence of a large concourse of citizens, in which the selfish interests and cupidity of all were addressed, and the terror of force on the part of Georgia to survey and dispose of their lands by lottery to her citizens, was set forth in bold relief. The reply of the Council affords abundant evidence of the determination of the Cherokees not to treat, even upon the proviso alluded to, and a resolution to hazard all their right to the danger threatened rather than to suffer personal interest to predominate over their better reason; and at the same time relying on the justice of constituted authorities of the United States for protection. They have repeatedly declared to the Government and its agent their solemn determination never again to cede another foot of land, and whatever may be said to the contrary, they are firmly and unalterably resolved never again to expose their interests, their happiness and their country in market. Respectfully your obedient servants,

R. TAYLOR,
JOHN RIDGE,
W. S. GOODY,
Cherokee Delegation.

Washington City, Dec. 11, 1830.

A RELIC OF THE U. S. SLOOP OF WAR HORNET.

It is now fifteen months since the gale in which the U. S. ship Hornet, with her gallant crew, is supposed to have been lost in the Gulf of Mexico, and up to this time not a syllable of direct information has been given to the public concerning her fate. We have now a single item to communicate, which we believe can be relied on. Capt. Williams of the schr. Texas, informs us that he saw at Brassos one of the Hornet's boats, which was driven ashore to the North of Tampico several months since, and in which were found a number of caps marked 'Hornet.'

She was recognized by a Captain well known to Capt. Williams, as a gig in which one of the Lieutenants of the Hornet frequently came ashore. Capt. Williams describes her as from 20 to 25 feet long, painted black, with a white streak round waist, copper fastened. She is single banked, having two oars on one side and three on the other. Since she came into the hands of her present owner, (a pilot at Brassos) she has been coppered, to preserve her from decay.

Capt. W. offered him $100 to exchange her for his own boat, in order that he might bring her home, but was refused. Further information may be obtained by applying to Capt. Williams on board the schr. Texas, lying at pier, No. 1, North River.

There are persons at the Navy Yard, we presume, who will be able, from the above description, to decide whether or not she belonged to the Hornet. To us there seems little reason to doubt on the subject. No other appendages of the ship, or pieces of the wreck had come ashore, from which it is probable that she foundered.—Jour. Com.

It appears from the Report of the U. S. Ordnance Department that 26,125 new muskets have been made at the several United States armories and arsenals during the last year. Also 90 gun carriages. We find from the same report that the rents which accrued from the public Lead Mines the last last year, were 563,566 lbs. being 890,564 lbs. less than the rents of the preceding year. The quantity of lead made was 8,332,058 lbs being less than the product of the previous year by 5,209,252 lbs. This falling off is to be attributed to the low price of the article for two years past. The lead accruing to the United States in the shape of rents during the last year, would, if sold in the market, barely suffice to pay the expenses of collection. The supply from the mines is greater than the country requires, and unless a market for the excess found in foreign countries, it is not to be expected that even the present rate of production will be sustained. It appears from the Treasury statements that the whole quantity of lead, in all its various forms imported during the ten years commencing with 1819, has averaged 7,835,923 lbs., and that the quantity exported averaged 1,338,218 leaving for domestic consumption an average of 6,497,705 lbs. Prior to 1828, the product of the public mines had not been so considerable as to affect the market; but during that year the product was suddenly increased to more than 12 millions of lbs. In 1829 the public mines yielded 14½ millions of lbs. and the average for the last three years is more than 12 million; being about double the quantity consumed prior to 1829.

It is recommended that the lead regions be now surveyed and sold, as their value is well known. Independently of the mineral riches of these lands, the climate is represented to be remarkably salubrious, and the soil to be fruitful, and adapted to support a dense population.

The Militia of the United States amount to 1,228 502, being about one-tenth of the estimated population.—Bal. Am.

From the Newark Sentinel.

MORRIS CANAL.

First boat through Newark.—The inclined plane being completed, on Friday last we had the pleasure of witnessing the passage of the first boat through our town. About 10 o'clock the car descended from the summit of the plane into the water of the canal behind the hill which stretches along the north side of the town, until there was a sufficient depth of water upon the floor of the car to float the boat on. The large and beautiful boat Dover, of Dover, consigned to Mr Jonathan Cory, was then towed into the car and secured. The water was now let in upon the large wheel at the summit, and the machinery set in motion, under the direction of Major Douglass, the enterprising engineer. The cable chain, one end being attached to the car and the other to the machinery, began to tighten—then the car, with the boat securely housed within its frame, having about two hundred persons on board, rose majestically out of the water. In one minute she was upon the summit, which she passed apparently with all the ease that a ship would cross a wave of the sea. The scene presented to the spectators from the bridge below the plane, when the bow of the vessel rose upon the summit from behind the hill for the first time, was indiscribably grand and beautiful. As the forward wheels of the car commenced their descent from the top, the boat seemed gently to bow to the spectators and the town below, which she was now about to enter for the first time, when down she came amidst the shouts and cheers of the multitude collected to view the wonder—a boat sixty feet long sailing over a mountain seventy feet high, without any visible agent being employed to propel her forward, the large wheel and all the other machinery being under ground and concealed from view. There was no interruption to her progress at the summit, her advancing motion being constant and regular from the time she left the water on one side of the hill until she again entered it on the other. In 6¼ minutes she descended from the summit to the level of the town and re-entered her native element—thus passing a plane 1040 feet long, overcoming a descent of 70 feet, and advancing forward 770 feet in 6½ minutes. The boat was then floated out of the car and drawn by two horses, and as many boys as could get hold of the tow line, through the town to the lock near the river, where she took in a quantity of iron and returned again and ascended the plane in the afternoon, meeting and passing the boat Maria Colden about the midway of the plane, the one ascending and the other descending at the same time. The whole exhibition was not less grand than novel, and will form an important era in the annals of our town.

The boats are now passing up and down the inclined plane every day.

A RARE PIECE OF VILLANY!

During the last four or five days, a gentleman of fine appearance and address, has been negotiating for the purchase of a valuable piece of property from one of our citizens to the amount of 15,000 dollars. The terms having been agreed upon, Gen. Bogardus was on Tuesday morning employed to investigate titles, and draw the conveyances. His instructions were very particular to have the investigation a thorough one, so that there should be no doubt as to the titles, and the papers were to be completed by 4 o'clock. At the hour appointed, the papers were in readiness, and the parties met at the house of the owner of the property, who who is confined by sickness, to complete the bargain. The gentleman purchaser, who called his name Henry C. Livingston, then remarked that his funds were in the hands of Dennis M'Carthy, and he would ride on to Mr. M'Carthy's house, and bring up the money, if Mr. M. had drawn it from the bank, and if not he would bring his checks.—He then jumped into a gig, and, after a reasonable time returned—stating that Mr. M. not having drawn the money, had given him his checks. He therefore produced two checks, drawn for five hundred dollars more than the consideration money—observing that he wished to leave town before the banks would open, and he supposed Mr. K. of whom he was purchasing the property, would have no objection to pay him the balance. The whole negotiation had been conducted with so much apparent sincerity and good faith, that not a doubt was entertained, and Gen. Bogardus gave his check for the balance going to the purchaser, of 480 dollars. Thus the transaction was closed. Yesterday morning, however, as the checks were large, Gen. B. stepped into the Tradesman's Bank early, to cash them, and it was immediately discovered that they were both forgeries!—Fortunately Gen. B. arrived at the Mechanics' Bank, upon which he had drawn, in season to stop his own check; so that the gentleman purchaser, in this instance, failed in a skilfully devised piece of swindling. If the check of Gen. B. should be offered, the person to whom it is presented, is requested to give immediate information to the police. The foregoing was written yesterday, but at too late an hour for insertion. We learn by report this morning that the swindler got the check cashed in Wall street, and has not since been heard of. [Com. Adv.

LORENZO DOW.

This anecdote is related of him as a well authenticated fact:—At the close of a religious meeting, he observed that he was inclined to Matrimony. If any lady of his congregation had similar inclinations she was requested to rise. A lady a little advanced in life, gave the required intimation. Lorenzo visited her—she became his wife, and shared her fortune with him.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

COMMUNICATED.

THE BASENESS OF SPORTING WITH THE AFFECTIONS OF THE FAIR SEX.

Man cannot set a more perfidious part
Than use his utmost efforts to obtain
A confidence in order to deceive.

Honour and integrity ought to be leading principles of every transaction in life. These are virtues highly requisite notwithstanding they are too frequently disregarded. Whatever pursuits individuals are in quest of, sincerity in profession, steadfastness in pursuit and punctuality in discharging engagements are indispensably incumbent. A man of honest integrity, and uprightness in his dealings with his fellow-creatures, is sure to gain the confidence and applause of all good men; whilst he who acts from dishonest or designing principles, obtains deserved contempt. Dishonest proceedings in word or deed, are very offensive to, and unjustifiable in the sight of God and man, even in trivial but much more so in consequential affairs. The most perfect uprightness is highly requisite between man and man, and though it is too often regarded, is much more so between the sexes! Every profession of regard should be without dissembling, every promise preserved inviolate, and every engagement faithfully discharged. No one ought to make any offers or pretensions to a lady before he is in a great measure, certain her person, her temper, and qualifications suit his circumstances, and agree perfectly with his own temper and way of thinking. For a similarty of mind and manners is very necessary to render the bonds of love permanent and those of marrying happy.

'Marriage the happiest state of life would be,
'If hands were only joined where hearts agree.'

The man of uprightness and integrity of heart, will not only observe the beauties of the mind, the goodness of the heart, the dignity of sentiment, and the delicacy of wit, but will strive to fix his affections on such permanent endowments, before he pledges his faith to any lady.

He looks upon marriage as a business of the greatest importance in life and a change of condition that cannot be undertaken with too much reverence and deliberation. Therefore he will not undertake it at random, lest he should precipitately involve himself in the greatest difficulties. He wishes to act a conscientious part, and consequently cannot think (notwithstadding it is too much countenanced by custom) of sporting with the affections of the fair sex, nor even of paying his addresses to any one, till he is perfectly convined his own are fixed on just principles.

All imaginable caution is certainly necessary beforehand: but after a man's profession of regard, his kind services and solicitations, have made an impression on a female heart, it is no longer a matter of indifference whether he perseveres in, or breaks off his engagement. For he is then particularly dear to her, and reason, honor, and justice, all unite to oblige him to make good his engagement. When the matter is brought to such a crisis, there is no retreating, without manifestly disturbing her quiet and tranquility of mind; nor can any thing but her loss of virtue justify his desertion. Whether marriage has been expressly promised or not, it is of lit le signification. For if he has solicited and obtained her affections, on supposition that he intended to marry her, the contract is in the sight of heaven, sufficiently binding. In short, the man who basely imposes upon the honest heart of an unsuspecting girl, and after winning her affections by the pevailing rhetoric of courtship, ungenerously leaves her to bitter sorrow, and complaining, acts a very dishonorable part, and is more to be detested than a common robber. For private treachery is much more heinous than open force; and money must not be put in competition with happiness.

PRUDENCE.

THE INTERIOR OF A PRINTING OFFICE.

Of all the *shops*, into which variety creeps, a printing office beats the old Nick. In pops one with a pickled, peppered phiz, saying, *stop my paper*, if you can't leave it more *regular* at my house.' 'Well, the question then follows, 'where is your house?' 'No. 0, Ague fit-lane, up five pair of stairs, in the S. S. West corner.' The answer ensues, 'it shall be attended to,' and out he goes to be succeeded by those who come to subscribe, or to pay, or to *dun*. And many a dun the *poor printer* has to suffer, in consequence of BAD PAY, or rather, NO PAY, from many of his subscribers who enjoy the fruits of his *midnight* labours with as much complacency as if *they had paid* for them. * * * * * In the midst of this, walks round the printer's d—l, as big as a sexton at a funeral, crying, 'copy sir?' Then the compositor respectfully asking whether certain hieroglyphics in manuscript spells c l—m—s, or a-l-a-r-m-s—then the click, click, click, of the types, as they clap them into the composing stick, and the rat-tat, rat-a-tat, of planing down, as it is called, of the types—the entrance of foreign or distant newspapers,—the half suppressed whistle of the workmen as they set up their task, perhaps of your favorite waltz—amid all this, to write poetry, prose, sentiment, sarcasms, religion and *common sense*, requires a little beyond ordinary genius or abstraction. What is there better than when the press waits for its editor's pen, in this swarm of evils, than to have some good natured friend to pop in upon you, and hold you by the button for a two-hours' social chat, upon what ought *not to be done* by you, as to your editorial course! It is enough to make one laugh or scold, to be crazed with such an odd concatenation of bothering circumstances. And yet, if one line of the above written description should prove to be unprofitable, or ungrammatical, we should find a dozen critics like bull dogs, fastened at its throat, barking, growling and pulling, as if they had a legitimate right to murder it.—We wonder what these 'daily paper' men do, to find time for their avocations! We should think that a toad under a harrow, comparatively speaking, was far more at his ease than a printer. ANON.

From the Massachusetts Journal.

I was lately journeying in Vermont—the inhabitants raise many horses, and very excellent ones too. I had frequent occasion to admire them in stage, team and field. The Vermontese are not insensible to this advantage, and sometimes set forth the praises of their animals in terms which may seem hyperbole to people at a distance. I related some time ago, an instance of a Vermont colt being in some danger, (though the owner would not admit that *he* was at all alarmed,) from a streak of lightning which 'chased the creature round the pasture, but was thrown quite out!' This anecdote went the rounds of the press, and occasionally re-appears now, but without credit, like many others, which have appeared originally in 'light readings.'

While I was journeying as aforesaid, I heard from a sociable gentleman somewhere on white river, another little equestrian feat, which it is proper to record.

A Vermontese owned a very fine trotter, whose extraordinary speed he illustrated by the following anecdote: 'I was driving him one day in a dearborn,' said he, 'and I overtook a stranger who was walking the same way, and I asked him to get in and ride with me; so he got in, and I just spoke to my horse, and he started off at a middling good trot. Presently the stranger asked what *grave yard* it was we were passing through? Oh, said I, it's nothing but *mile stones*!'

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