Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

Washington, Feb. 19, 1838.

Mr. CLAY'S SPEECH ON THE SUB-TREASURY BILL.

A crowded Hall listened to Mr. Clay's brilliant effort to-day, which, if truth and justice could be relied on, as settling the question, entirely, would be decisive of this humbug. But these are the days of partizan, not patriotic action, on the part of our legislators.

I hasten to give you as full and accurate a report, as the hour and your space will permit.

Mr. CLAY, in rising to address the Senate upon this bill, said that he had been a long time in public life, and had been called to meet many exigencies, but never in the whole of that life such a one as that which he was now to meet.

He alluded to the great depression under which any member of the opposition must come opposed to a measure of the administration of this importance, and acknowledged that he felt that depression very sensibly.

Mr. Clay then alluded to the course he should pursue in replying to the arguments in favor of this measure—the proposition he should endeavor to establish, and the conclusions he should draw.—I must omit the exordium, and come at once to those several propositions.

The first was that it was the deliberate purpose and fixed design of the administration of General Jackson to establish a Government Bank—a Treasury Bank,—to be based upon the public money, and to be under the control of the administration;—and this design Mr. Clay undertook to show by the annual and other messages of the late President.

As early as 1829, the Bank of the United States was alluded to by General Jackson as having failed to furnish a sound currency for the country. This was a slight and modest allusion; but it was the sound of the distant bugle, rallying the scattered forces for the carrying on of the war against the Bank of the United States. He suggests at the same time, whether some plan might not be devised by Congress to avoid the objections to that institution, &c., and herein his design is distintly avowed and proclaimed. It is impossible, after reading this message to contest the position that there was, aborigine, a deliberate design, on the part of the administration to make a government Bank, founded upon the credit of the government.

In the message of 1830 the same idea was repeated, and in that of 1831, he begins to complain and to regret that the suggestion had not made that favorable impression which he anticipated: and alluded to the opinions he entertained of the United States Bank *as at present organised*, &c. In 1832, in the celebrated veto message, he chides Congress for having introduced at all the subject of the re-charter of that institution. But that was not his sole or main object. He was determined to carry out his settled design of establishing a National Bank upon the credit of the government. He acknowledged that "the Bank of the United States was in many respects useful" "but that in others it was liable to objections" &c., and that had the President of the United States been called on, he would have cheerfully given the details of such an institution as was adapted to the wants of the country. Here, for the fourth time was resumed this suggestion of a National Bank as being necessary to the fiscal wants of the government. Not only the general principle was conceded—but the details had been ready, and would have been cheerfully given, had they been desired. Details, Sir, said *Mr.* Clay, of a plan which he had soon after come to think was not only not practicable, but unconstitutional.

The highest proof of which any argument is capable is herein furnished, by the recommendation of Gen. Jackson, of the first proposition. And what is the second. Mr. Clay would consider that and the third, in connection: that, with the view ascribed to the late administration, it was the settled policy of Gen. Jackson to overthrow the whole banking system,—beginning with the Bank of the United States, and ending with the State Banks; and that system was then begun, and has since been carried on, & is now to be consummated. The proofs that this was so, were easily found, in the egotism and vanity of the author of the scheme. *He* was for even remoddeling retouching, reorganizing every thing.—Nor was this a peculiar trait in that individual, to seek to stamp upon every institution of his country his own name and character. Other men had possessed it. Napoleon of France would fain stamp the impress of his genius, his character and even his name upon every monument and public place in his beloved country. All those beautiful palaces that adorn her proud capital, bore the imperial "N." in distinct and prominent characters, every where around.—When he, (Mr. Clay) was in France, the sculptors and other artisans were employed in *chisseling out and defacing* those memorials of the egotism and ambition of Napoleon. When sir, when will the memorials left upon the institutions of his country by General Jackson be effaced? Ages, I fear, sir, will roll away before the people of the land shall cease to see and to feel the ravages of which these memorials are the records. The virtuous banished,—the vicious rewarded—patriotism discouraged,—partisan devotedness, disorganization, *loco focoism* encouraged and fostered. This was his aim,—to retouch, remodel, revolutionize every thing. He it was who first introduced the idea of *a unity* in Executive power: proscription of every body at home and abroad, who did not come up to the example set him at the fountain head of these new and disorganizing principles: and so it went on, until at length, the country is now left without a chart in its great voyage of national advancement.

He was a most extraordinary man.—My own acquaintance with him commenced in this city (said Mr. Clay,) in the year 1815. That acquaintance was short but cordial; on his part I thought, on my own part I am sure, it was sincere. He had achieved one of the noblest victories recorded on the pages of history, and as I was disposed to pay to his genius the homage it seemed justly to deserve.—*He* left this city—the Seminole war ensued—it became my duty in the other wing of this Capitol to denounce some of his lawless and rash measures in that celebrated campaign. This led to a non-intercourse between us for several years.—But it was renewed again in the year 1824, when he again came to this city. In order to effect this renewal, I was invited to dine with him by the major part of the delegation from Tennessee, (and my venerable friend [WHITE] will remember the occasion referred to.) I accepted it. *We* were placed near each other; we dined and drank freely; he (Mr Clay) retired early, he was followed to the door by the late President of the United States, and the present minister at the Court of Spain, who offered to set me down at my lodgings. My faithful Charles was waiting for me at the door with my own Carriage. *H*owever, I would not resist the importunity so courteously expressed, and I accepted the invitation; and we met often afterwards: our intercourse was polite and friendly, until it became my duty to vote against him in 1825, as candidate for the Presidency, in the House of Representatives

Then, the non-intercourse was again resumed—the dogs of war were let lose upon me. I shall not give the details of all this, now. They are of a personal character: but thank God! I stand here unbroken and unhurt and as ready now as then to denounce his measures, and this, particularly the most pernicious of them all.

His administration was an astounding one, and so were his measures. Before one peal died away upon the ear, others more tremendous ensued. No, sir, I ask pardon for this comparison; I should have compared the course of that administration to a volcano—from whice eruptions of burning lava succeed each other, before the ashes of the first were cold, and before the cities over which the liquid fire had rolled, were buried beneath it, still spreading in a wider and wider circle of death and destruction.

I will pass over more direct proof spread throughout the Messages and furnished by the acts of the late administration. Various causes were suggested for this extraordinary cause on the part of the late President. I have heard that he once received some disappointment, or fancied injury, from a local bank, and that he chose this mode of revenging himself. Another assigned cause is, that that contumacious and rebellious Nick Biddle would not turn out that gaw ko giant—giant both in mind and body, Jeremiah Mason, of Portsmouth, from the Presidency of the Branch Bank there at the suggestion of Isaac Hill. But whatever was the reason, such was the fact, as to the opinion; and such the course, of the late executive in regard to the United States Bank.

As to the State Banks, he proceeded more cautiously with regard to them.—Gallant and bold as he was, he was also wary and cautious. He knew that it would be impossible to effect the destruction of the local banks at once. *He* proceeded by making them interested partners in this attack upon the United States Bank and how? The proofs are to be found in his Message of 1834, 1835, 1836, and his Farewell Message.

[Here Mr. Clay cited extracts, in support of his proposition, from those documents and traced the alledged purposes of the late Executive in his mode of treating the subject of the currency in his messages—in his allusions to the mode of selling the public lands—and in the adoption of the Treasury circular—up to the final leave taking, when the late President recommended a continuance of the conflict, promising the country that the contest will be long and the conquest not an easy one; and telling them that he had to congratulate himself upon having, by his humble efforts, contributed to do something towards the accomplishment of the grand design.]

Mr. Clay then said, sir, do not these messages sustain me in the proposition I have laid down? That it was settled policy of Gen Jackson's to make war against the local banks as well as against the Bank of the United States? That this attack was commenced by distant approaches,—growing bolder and bolder as that attack was brought home to the object of it, until, in the last message of all "the precious metals" and they alone, were at length characterized as the constitutional currency of the country,"

But he was not content with laying down these positions. His acts were equally conclusive of his intentions. [Here Mr. Clay alluded to the Treasury order in detail; reviewed the circumstances under which it was issued. Its repeal by Congress, by so large a vote. The effect it had had upon the banks,—the fact that it worked in the right way to insure their ruin—had that been its intention;—that the government was thus brought into competition with the banks for specie,—that the specie was carried from where it was to where it wasnot useful, in aiding the legitimate operations and business of the mercantile interests of the country,—and the immediate disastrous consequences of this measure, at once upon the Banks and upon the sale of the public lands. Having gone over this ground,—(and our limits to-day prevent our going more fully in detail)—he contended that he had established his second and third propositions,—and having fixed on the late administration what he had stated, the next proposition would seem to be quite easily proved.]

4th. That the present President of the United States succeeds to the late Executive, bound and pledged to carry out all the principles laid down by the latter. And said, Mr. Clay, if you, Mr. President have not lately looked over the proofs of this fact, you will be as much astonished, perhaps as I myself have been, upon perusing them.—I had looked upon this as an historical fact—but I had not been fully aware of its character until, in looking over the proofs, I have seen how full was the pledge, and how perfectly, thus far, it has been redeemed.—Then Mr. Clay read extracts from Mr. Van Buren's reply to the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, in which he promised "to tread generally in the footsteps of his illustrious predecesssor"—in which he called himself "the honored instrument to carry out the work so gloriously begun," &c.]. The "honored instrument" Sir? said Mr. Clay. What is an instrument?" The first definition given of it by our great American Lexicographer is "a tool!" and he was proud to be the honored tool"—selected by a gallant and generous nation, to do what? To carry out and subserve the good of all the people of that nation? No Sir! but "the honorored tool," he tells you, selected by the friend of Gen. Jackson," to carry out the principles of "the party." And this, too, as well from inclination as duty! Duty? The duty of patriotism, that noblest virtue of a freeman? No Sir! no! But his duty to "the friends of Gen'l. Jackson!" to carry out the principles and policy of his administration, &c. &c. [Mr. Clay then went on to connect the policy of Mr. Van Buren with that of Gen'l. Jackson; and argued that his measures have been in conformity with the pledge given to the Baltimore Convention, to carry out the principles, (such as he has now described them to be,) of his predecessor. He alluded, for further proof to the inaugural address of Mr. Van Buren, in which that pledge was repeated, and in which he alluded to his having "shared the counsels" of his predecessor. Hence, Mr. Clay argued forcibly, that the present ex-Executive had participated in the original conception of this grand measure, and that he had understood this settled purpose ascribed to the originator of it. He then adduced several corroborating proofs of this position.

The first of these was the fact that, in defiance of the anticipation of men of both parties that the President would countermand the Treasury order, it was not done.] And why not? The President knew the distressed situation of the country. From the remotest west, from Galena and beyond, to the farthest east, there was but one sentiment regarding that measure; and of this the President was well aware. And wherefore was that order not repealed? He was "the honored tool" to carry out and to perfect the measures of the last administration,—and in order to keep this pledge, he must keep the Government in the market as a demandant for specie, in order that it might be rendered impossible for the Banks to do business.

[Mr. Clay cited the recommendation of a Bankrupt law at the extra session, as another corroboratory proof of this intention—and although the measure was not carried, yet the object was apparent. The consequences of a bankrupt law, situated as the banks then were, would have been to have destroyed banking system of the country forever, by a coup de grace.]

And then there was the Treasury Note law which passed at that session. He congraulated himself, that he did not vote for that law. What good had arisen from it? Let the broker of Wall street and Chesnut street reply. Treasury Notes are no better than bank notes: All that bear no interest are at a discount. What then was this meant for? To acustom the country to the government issues of paper. "I will thank you some one," said Mr. Clay, "for one of those notes a moment.—Has no body one?—I will return it!"—[Laugh.] Some gentlemen having handed him one, he held it up—"look now how admirably this hard money government has counterfeited bank notes! The copy is more highly colored, more ornamented than the original,—more in accordance with what belongs to the Government of the United States. It is signed by two officers, like bank notes,—and is for $50.—pay in a year. All this was only to accustom us to these government issues; and then we shall see these gorgeously ornamented bills of every denomination, small and large; issuing from the Treasury. [Instead of this course, Mr. Clay was of opinion, that, by taking proper measures, making of public dues, the resumption of specie payment might have been easily effected. The government would not have had fair play. He then returned the Treasury note to the gentleman who had loaned it, thanked him hoping that he should be charged no interest upon it, as none was payable upon the face of the note.]

[The next proof in the chain of testimony as to the general intention of the Administration, ascribed to it, Mr. *Clay* considered the recently reported law, in relation to the seven millions of notes still in issue under the old charter of the United States Bank.]

Had not my venerable friend, the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary reported that bill, I should be tempted to say that to report such a measure was more deserving of being a penitentiary offence than that which the bill proposes to prohibit. What was now wanted was a good circulation. Those notes circulated freely,—and the people of the country confided in them. They were worth more than Levi Woodbury and Co. aided by the talents of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (I ask pardon. the Ex-chancellor I should have said—for he broke the other day in a contest with the new Premier,) more than they all could make their Treasury notes worth.

Mr. Clay would ask the chairman of the committee on the Judiciary himself, if, when he leaves Nashville to come here, he does not put *some* at least, of these "penitentiary notes" into his pocket?

Mr. Grundy replied, playfully, that he generally travelled on specie, of course

Mr. Clay. I know my venerable friend is always very *specious*. But he need not fear; General Jackson himself is said to have found in his green silk purse some of these very notes,—by some singular accident. He was very indignant to find out the fact, but so it was.

Mr. Clay found in the daily denunciations of the press, and of the party, from the President down to the meanest supporter of the administration, in the one continued howl every where raised by that party against the banks of the country, proofs that all this was but a part of the original grand system,—to clear away the rubbish, and to prepare for the great measure, the Government Bank. Another proof yet, was the price offered by the government for specie:—and Mr. Clay denounced this competition as purposely interfering with the endeavors of the banks to resume specie payments.—He then contended that he had sustained his fourth proposition.

He then came to the consideration of the Bill under consideration; and stated as his fifth and last proposition that this was but a part of the same grand scheme. He went fully into thy examination: more fully than we have room to follow him, at this time. He showed the boundless discretionary it gives the executive,—he showed how this power must inevitably work,—and that it goes to the very point of establishing a Government Bank—a Treasury Bank, under the control of the Executive. The power of transferring the public money at pleasure, when and in what quantities he may deem expedient, which it rests in the Secretary of the Treasury, by the 10th section, was particularly dwelt upon. He showed how this would operate to place the money of the Government at the will of the Executive, and that it was system which would render the government entirely independent of the people.

By putting cases he demonstrated the certain tendency to this point, of this measure, as the consequence of its adoption. He showed how inevitably defalcations must ensue, when it should be found by the receivers, for instance, in New York, where most of the money must naturally concentrate, that having $30,000,000 to meet, $60,000,000 out he has about two-thirds more than is needed to meet the drafts which will come in. The result would be at length a pure paper basis, without any thing to base it on.

But we must abridge our detail, to be in time for readers. Mr. Clay contended that safety was only to be found in division of power. That was the system of this government. The connexion of the States in their district capacities, with the general government, was adduced and commented on, in proof. The United States Bank and the State Banks were situated in the same relative manner. They had worked well together, and would again. But this vast consolidated power in the hands of the government, must inevitably destroy the local banks, and bring the people to the feet of the general government to pray for some portion of the hoarded coin of the country.

Mr. Davis here proposed to adjourn, but Mr. Clay said he would go through.

He had been at a loss to know whenever the idea of this bill had originated. Something like it had existed in France under Napoleon, and now existed under the present government of that nation.—It was founded on the policy of strengthening the government by increasing the number of its official representatives.—Every Frenchman loves, in his own person, to represent some portion of "le grand nation;" but this did not seem to be the origin of the scheme. *He* had looked into the history of the old Knickerbockers of New York, and thought he had discovered the model upon which the bill was framed.

[Here he read some extracts from a history of the early days of New York, and showed that Gov. Fletcher, "a General Jackson sort of a fellow," by a similar course of policy, in which he was more successful, however, had made himself completely independent of the people and the Legislature, whom he had brought to beg him for the money to pay their own clerks. This is a l worthy of a more full account, but we must renew our apology.

And where did this bill come from?—What is its source? The *drawer* of the bill resides in a certain White House, not far hence; and who is the *endorser*? The distinguished Senator from South Carolina.—What the latter now thinks of the drawer, his cautious reserve on that point forbids us to know. But what were his opinions of him scarce two short years ago, rings still in the ears of many a Senator on this floor. He described him as being not one of the lordly beasts of the forest, not the noble, generous and brave lion, but one of the rascals of the lower herd. Mr. President, I never entertained such an opinion as that of the Drawer. Him I have ever considered a gentleman: bland, courteous, and dispensing the hospitalities of his noble mansion with great courtesy, and extreme attentiveness to his guests. But, Sir, while I say this—while I aver that hold *the man* as entitled to respect and consideration, the *magistrate* I cannot look upon but with detestation. His public character deserves condemnation, and it is of that I am now speaking.

Mr. Clay alluded to Mr. Calhoun's having said in a recently published letter that he had been our ally. So, Sir, he was. We were working together in a common and a glorious cause. We all recollect how, day after day, with a doleful countenaace. We were told by that distinguished Senator, about the depravity of the times—the tremendous and growing extent of the Executive influence, and of the necessity of arresting the downward progress of things. In those forebodings, Mr. Clay said he shared to some extent—but, accustomed to look on the bright side of things rather than the dark, he had thought the Senator had sometimes drawn somewhat upon his imagination, in coloring the picture.

But the gentleman says he has now quit us, and chides us for not following him, and, as he tells us, in the document alluded to, because the victory that we might win was not to enure to him and his party. I thought, sir, that in fighting the great battle of 1834, we were struggling for the rights and interests of the country—and not of a Party. We were laboring, I thought, to expel the Goths from Rome, & to banish the Vandals from the footing they had obtained in the capitol. Sir, I am reminded by this allusion to one, who, though neither a Goth or a Vandal, was expelled from Rome, upon a memorable occasion. I mean Brennus, the Gaul, who, when the Romans were weighing out to him the gold which was the price of their freedom, threw into the scale his sword!—& he, sir, was expelled from Rome!

The Senator quit us, sir, because the victory was to enure, not to his party but to ours, if he remained. A under what formidable circumstanc did he leave us? He went over the enemy's camp with all his par here,—horse, foot and dragoons! A his horse, foot, and dragoons were ——his own single self! He to up his musket and shot pouch, a marched over, sir, like one of his ne allies, in another case, "solitary and lone!" (A prodigious sensation.)

The earliest instance within my re collection, said Mr Clay, of the with drawal of an ally from an army, wa at the memorable siege of Troy. A chilles withdrew his vessels and fo ces, and remained aloof from the scen of strife, and sullen inactivity. Unt provoked by the death of a friend be fore the siege, he led his avenging ar my against the city, drove the Trojan back within the walls; and slew th best and noblest of the sons of Priam But Achilles did not enter the camp of the Trojans; and he had been wronged, too. But, sir, we did no wrong the honorable Senator. We respected him for his abilities, his acknowledged genius, his supposed patriotism, and what we thought he then possessed in an eminent degree, his stern and inflexible fidelity.

But he left us;—he has entered the foreign camp, distrusting, and distrusted, and whether triumph will perch upon his flag, o whether it will enure to the spoils party is a question to be settled between the high parties concerned.

[Mr. Clay then came to the consideration of Mr. Calhoun's late speech in favor of the Sub-Treasury Bill,—and most thorough work did he make of it. We cannot follow him farther. Enough to say that he was perfectly successful in demolishing the positions assumed by the Senator from South Carolina, one after the other, in their regular order. This was the most argumentative part of the speech, and was devoted to an exposition of the sophistries and false conclusions comprised in the effort of Mr. Calhoun.

Mr. Clay was extremely weak throughout the delivery of this speech; but intellectual vigor combated successfully to the close with physical debility, and rendered this one of his most splendid performances.—The hall was crowded, the whole house of representatives were in attendance, and although the eloquent Senator was obliged frequently to support himself against the railing of the bar of the Senate, from exhaustion and fatigue, yet did he continue throughout to enchain that dense multitude in breathless attention, for four hours, by an uninterrupted flow of eloquence.

The house was chiefly employed in incidental business all day.

STENOGRAPHICUS.

CHRONICLE.

CAMBRIDGE, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 3, 1838.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings published in to-day's paper, that the Whig members of the Legislature, together with numerous other persons, held a meeting at Annapolis, and passed resolutions recommending Henry Clay, as a candidate for the next Presidency, and signifying their approval of a national convention. This is as it should be.

In the present condition of our country, it is the duty of every patriot to go for measures, not men, and be willing to sacrifice his own choice for the man who is best calculated to oust from their high places the present ruinous "experimentalists" and schemers, and restore the government to its former energy and prosperity. 'There is strength in Union.'

The analysis which the Correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle, gives of Mr Clay's speech on the Sub-Treasury Bill, is worthy the careful perusal of all our readers. Mr. Clay traces with an eloquence entirely his own, a premeditated design of the Administration to destroy the Banking system and credit of the country, and to establish on their ruin a Treasury Bank, to be under the control of the executive and his subordinates.

From the Washington Globe, of Saturday, the 24th February.

FATAL DUEL.

This evening Mr. CILLEY, of Maine, fell in a duel with Mr. GRAVES, of Kentucky—both members of the House of Representatives. They fought with rifles, & Mr. Cilley was shot through the body on the third fire, and died in a few minutes.

Mr. Graves had been the bearer of a letter from James Watson Webb, to Mr Cilley, which the latter refused to receive.—Mr. Graves demanded the reason, which Mr. Cilley declined giving. Mr. Graves then challenged Mr. Cilley, which produced the melancholly result we announce.

Reports have been quite current that a duel was certainly to take place between Col. James Watson Webb and Mr. Duncan, a member of the House of Representatives, from Ohio.

GREAT WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whig members of General Assembly of Maryland, and Whigs of the State then present, held the Hall of the House of Delegates, F ary 19, 1838, pursuant to notice, the ing was organized by the appointme the following officers:

RICHARD THOMAS, President,
EDW. N. HAMBLETON, } Vice
WILLIAM H. TUCK, }
TEAGLE TOWNSEND, } Sec'
AUGUSTUS R. SOLLERS, }

On motion, Messrs. Alexander, White, McDaniel, Jones, Kerr, and H es, were appointed a Committee to pr resolutions for the considerations meeting. Whereupon the committee sesented the following preamble and tions, which were adopted:

That the exalted patriotism of Clay, his unwavering devotion to the ples of political liberty, and his pr knowledge of the interests of the peop eminently qualified him to discharge ties of President of the U. States.

That in commending Henry Clay suffrages of the people of the United this meeting expresses the comon ment, and obeys the common will Whigs of Maryland, to whom he is red by the purity of a life devoted to t lic service, and the matchless eloquen which he has at all times defended t stitution of his country.

That we are united together in de the principle of constitutional order the present administration of the Government, which wields its pow patronage at the bidding of irres advisers, in contempt of the constuti straints, and in opposition to the bes ests of this country, and we are, th ready to abondon the man of our ch favor of any other person of tried and patriotism, who may be more ble to the Whig party throughout t on.

That for the purpose of securing concert of action amongst all who a ged in defence of our common lib against unconstitutional domination, pedient that a convention be held suitable time and place, which shal of Delegates from the several States empowered to nominate proper ca to be supported by the whig party, offices of President and Vice Preside United States. That in such Con each State ought have a number of qual to the aggregate number of i tors and Representatives in cong the Whigs in each State shall be a to determine for themselves the nu their Delegates and the manner o them.

That our Whig Senators and Re tives in Congres, in concert with t Senators and Representatives in from other States, be requested to suitable time and place for holdin tional Convention for the purpos stated.

That this meeting recommend Convention proposed to be held sh nate two Delegates to the National tion. One of whom shall be taken Eastern and the other from the Shore. That two delegates shall from the 4th Congressional Dist Delegate shall be taken from Congressional District in this St the selection of those Delegates it mended that the Whig voters sha ble in each Election District of th Counties within ninety days next day to be appointed for holding tional Convention, to appoint o Delegates to represent such Ele trict in Congressional District m that the said Delegates meet in s ble place in thier respective Co Districts and there nominate a D Delegates to represent each Co District in the National Convent fore stated— and in case of a va that the remaining Delegates s powered to supply such vacancy

On motion, Resolved that the of this meeting be signed by the o published in the Whig papers o

Resolved, that thanks of this tendered to the officers for the which they have respectfully their duties.

RICHARD THOMAS, P
EDW. N. HAMBLETON, }
MILLIAM H. TUCK, }
TEAGLE TOWNSEND, }
AUGUSTUS R. SOLLERS, }

The latest and most excru of absence of mind is related cinnati News. A gentleman cinity, at the dinner table, too and fork and carved himself the turkey: After completel himself, he asked the turke mendable politeness, what pa have. The lack of reply bro his sense.

'I never shot a bird in my lif to another. 'I never shot at the shape of a bird except a sq I killed with a stone—when i tree into the river, and was dr the reply.—(N. O. Herald.

The above is a tougher, but ter and a truer one, perpetrate by a Yankee. 'That ar' dog large white one) aint got a bit bout him, except his ears, brown.'—Phil. Ledger.

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