21ST. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.

In the Senate, yesterday, various memorials were presented against the removal of the Southern Indians. The credentials of the election of the Hon. Gideon Tomlinson as a Senator from the State of Connecticut, for six years from the 3d of March next, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Wiley, whose term then expires, were presented by Mr. Foot. Mr. Clayton introduced a bill to compensate the officers and soldiers at Fort Delaware for the losses and injuries they sustained by the late calamity at the Fort.

The sense of the Senate was taken on Mr. Grundy's resolution, as modified by the amendment of Mr. Livingston, which goes to declare that the Special Committee on Inquiry into the Post Office Department are not authorized to inquire into the causes why the Postmaster General dismissed his Deputies; and the resolution was carried by a vote of 24 to 21.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Buchanan reported a bill from the Committee on the Judiciary, to remove the Circuit and District Courts of the United States from Lexington, New Hampshire, to Concord, in the same State. Mr. Verplanck, from the Special Committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill to establish an Assay Office of the United States Mint in North Carolina and Georgia. The bill for the relief of Susan Decatur was taken up, on the motion of Mr. Doddridge, for the reconsideration of the former vote on the subject, and on the question of engrossment for a third reading, it was rejected by a vote of 99 to 90.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

In the Senate yesterday, memorials against the removal of the Southern Indians were presented by Mr. Robins of Rhode Island, Mr. Sprague of Maine and Mr. Barnard of Pennsylvania. Mr. Barnard from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill relative to the organization of the Militia in the District of Columbia. The bill for the relief of the legal representative of General Moses Hazen was read a third time and passed.

The bill to authorize the extension and construction of a lateral branch of the Ohio and Baltimore Rail-Road through the District of Columbia was, together with sundry other bills from the House of Representatives, forwarded through the preliminary stages, and referred for revision. Several private and local bills were considered as in Committee of the Whole and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; after which the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives was yesterday engaged in legislation on the Military Pension Bill, and the claims of individuals for pensions.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill from the House of Representatives for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia, was taken up and read the third time; when Mr. Hayne objected to that provision in the bill making the crime of duelling, the sending or accepting a challenge to fight a duel, or attending as surgeon in such case, punishable by confinement at hard labor in the Penitentiary; and argued that the remedy proposed was not calculated to do away with the evil. After a short discussion, in which Messrs. Hayne, Poindexter, Chambers, Frelinghuysen, Livingston, and Tyler took part, the bill was laid on the table, with a view to the amendment of the objectionable section. After transacting other legislative business, and spending some time in secret session, the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Pettis in the House of Representatives, presented a memorial from certain citizens of Missouri, praying the protection of Government in the pursuit of their trade with Santa Fe; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Shields reported various enrolled bills; after which, on motion of Mr. Magee the post office bill was ordered to be printed. The Danish spoliation bill; the bill removing the Circuit Courts from Lexington to Concord, N. Hampshire; and about twenty other bills which had been ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, were severally read, and passed. The resolution for printing 6,000 copies of the Judiciary report was next considered, and the measure advocated by Mr. Foster in an argument which continued until the close of the hour. The bill granting pensions to certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution (including within its provisions the volunteers, State troops, and militia) was passed, after a long debate. Mr. Frezvant previously moved its recommitment, in order to confine its benefits to those in needy circumstances; but the motion was cut off by the previous question. Messrs. Tucker, Richardson, Verplanck, and Polk took part in the debate. The House afterwards went in a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Clay in the Chair, and deliberated upon the following appropriation bills: For the naval service for 1831; for the military service; for the improvement of harbors; for fortifications; for Indian disbursements; for the construction and repair of certain Roads; and for the Engineer, Ordnance and Quartermaster's Department. At half past four they rose and reported; when, after leave of absence for the remainder of the session had, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, been granted to Mr. Martin, (recently appointed Judge in South Carolina,) the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bills to authorise the people of Louisiana to enter their back lands, and to create the office of Surveyor General of the public lands in Louisiana were passed. The joint resolution relative to the mode of receiving evidence in the Executive Departments, on the subject of claims under any acts of Congress, was also passed. The general appropriation bill for the support of government for the year 1831, was taken up and discussed till the hour of adjournment. The chief debate arose upon a proposition of Mr. Tazewell, to strike out the clause providing for the payment of the salary of the Minister to Turkey, (Mr. Rhind.) The yeas and nays were ordered on this motion; but, at the hour of adjournment the bill was laid upon the table, without taking a question.

Mr. Hoffman, in the House of Representatives, reported a bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs, respecting the navy pension fund; which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Tuesday next. Mr. Cambreleng reported a bill to allow the duties on foreign Merchandize imported into Natchez, Louisville, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis, to be paid at those places, instead of, as heretofore, at New-Orleans. After the consideration of several private bills, the various appropriation bills were taken up; and, after having been severally discussed, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. At nearly five o'clock the House adjourned.

Thirty-eight of the negroes spoken of in the following extract were owned by J. & R. C. Woolfolk & Co. of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and were insured—W. & Co. are informed, by letters received here yesterday, that all the slaves were insured. [Village Her.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 31.

The American brig Comet, Staples, master, from Alexandria, D. C. bound to New-Orleans, was wrecked on Abaco, in the night of the 2d inst. This vessel had on board 164 slaves, who were going to Louisiana, and who, together with several other passengers, have been saved from the wreck and arrived at Nassau previous to the 13th. Under the idea that there would be no difficulty in taking away persons who had been shipwrecked and allowing them to proceed to their own country, the agent purchased a large vessel for the purpose, which was ready for their immediate accommodation; but on application at the Custom House for permission to tranship them, this was refused, and they had to remain crowded in the little vessel that brought them from Abaco, during which a number of them escaped to the shore. A good deal of excitement was created among the inhabitants, for fear these negroes would be left loose in the colony. On the 15th, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, in his robes, followed by the members, waited on the Governor with an address, praying that the slaves might not be detained from their owners, and particularly that so large a body of so dangerous a class of negroes might not at once be thrown in a state of newly acquired freedom upon the country, and that the people might be relieved from the general panic existing, for fear of their manumission. The Governor in his reply, said:

'What further measures it may be judged advisable to take with respect to the American slaves lately brought into this port, by three of our wrecking vessels, must depend upon the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, founded upon the evidence which will be laid before them. I am confident you will no ask, nor expect of me to act in so important a matter, otherwise than with all the circumspection the case appears to me to require.

'Whatever may be the opinion of the Crown Lawyers, or whatever may be the decision of the tribunal to which the question concerning these slaves may ultimately be referred, the House may depend my unceasing efforts for the preservation of public tranquility.'

Our latest paper is of the 19th, which says—'The American negroes lately wrecked on Abaco, are now under seizure in the Court of the Vice admiralty, having been taken of the wrecking vessels that brought them to port, and removed on Saturday afternoon to Hog Island, opposite the town, we presume, they are expected to remain until their case is decided on in Court.'

THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

The National Intelligencer contains a letter from Gen. Ashley to the Secretary of War on the amount and kind of force necessary for the protection of this frontier, of the fur trade, and of the intercourse between Missouri and Arkansas and the Mexican provinces. This force should he thinks be mounted riflemen, five hundred strong, one half of them armed also with sabres; four pieces of light artillery would also be convenient as the Indians in the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains are in the habit, it appears, of fortifying some strong point by way of covering their retreat when they make an unsuccessful attack. The various tribes of Indians whose hostility might be dreaded, can muster altogether about seven thousand warriors, three thousand of whom would be a disposable force, and who could subsist themselves altogether in any part of the region between the 25th and 38th degree of longitude and from the northern to the southern boundary of that portion of our territory, as that whole district abounds in buffaloe and other game.

These animals are represented by Gen. Ashley to be so numerous that they would increase annually even were the consumption of them twice or thrice what it is now. Adding to the hostile tribes of Indians those who are friendly to the United States, we have in all a number within our limits, and west of the State of Missouri, who can furnish twenty-two thousand warriors. The position of these Indians is eligible for giving us disturbance if they should ever again be instigated, as heretofore, by the British Government to raise the tomahawk against us.

The military force proposed by Gen. Ashley is not to be stationary, but to move from point to point, as the officers would thus acquire a knowledge both of the country and of the Indians, less rely and without injury to the troops. This knowledge is highly necessary in a region, portions on which, fifty or a hundred miles in extent, are entirely without water and other portions destitute of subsistence for men or horses. There are mountains, likewise, seemingly accessible, which would produce great difficulty and delay in an attempt to cross them, and others, of much more rugged appearance, can easily be penetrated when their avenues are known. In the excursions of this enterprising gentlemen to the Rocky Mountains, mules are the animals used for burdens.—Each man has charge of two of them for that purpose, and one horse to ride. Other interesting particulars are given of the arrangements and precautions used on these parties, which must have much stirring interest and adventure. Spies are sent ahead, and others kept on the rear, front and flanks, who communicate by signals when they discover any Indians. Gen. Ashley says:—

'In this way I have marched parties of men the whole way from St. Louis to the vicinity of the Grand Lake, which is situated about one hundred and fifty miles down the waters of the Pacific ocean, in 88 days. In the month of March in 1827, I fitted out a party of sixty men, mounted a piece of artillery (a four pounder) on a carriage which was drawn by two mules; the party marched to or near the Grand Salt Lake beyond the Rocky mountains, remained there one month, stopped on the way back fifteen days, and returned to Lexington, in the western part of Missouri, in September, where the party met with every thing necessary for another outfit, and did return (using the same horses and mules) to the mountains by the last of November, in the same year. [Am.

FROM THE CHEROKEES.

We have received the following letter from one of the Cherokee Delegation in this city, accompanied by extracts of letters, showing the severity of the operation of the Laws of Georgia upon the Cherokees. These extracts we withhold for the present, but we feel bound, after having published the Freeport petition, to give place to the following. [Nat. Intelligencer.

To the Editors:—I have read the petition of the citizens of Freeport, Maine, disapproving of the memorials in behalf of the Cherokees, in defiance of the laws of Georgia, and for asserting the right of the Indians, 'to set up an Independent Government within the chartered limits of a Sovereign State, without such State's consent.' This Indian Government has been long set up long before the white man from Georgia received the parchment of the charter so much talked of, from his royal master of England. At the treaty of peace of 1763, Great Britain surrendered all rights she ever asserted, by virtue of this charter; that is, 'not of subjugating the Indians by cruel laws,' but the right of pre-emption, to the United States' Government and not to the State of Georgia. The United States, thereafter, have repeatedly guaranteed to the Cherokees the peaceable possession of their lands, and the protection of the U. States, which, as we Indians understand it, does not mean conquest and oppression. The right to make treaties was relinquished by Georgia and the other States composing this Union, to the President and Senate of the United States, who have established the treaties between us, and from which she, Georgia, holds titles and possession of all the lands in the State. These treaties are valid and constitutional when an Indian sells dirt, but when he calls for protection from the encroachment of the white man, these treaties are immediately held up to the world as blank paper—as unworthy of notice. The Freeport petition goes on to state—'We believe that the United States are under the most solemn obligation to the State of Georgia to extinguish the Indian title to lands within her chartered limits, as soon as convenient, without doing gross injuttice to said Indians.' So do we believe it; and also believe, from the compact of Georgia and the U. States, that this must be effected 'on peaceable and reasonable conditions,' and without 'any injustice.' Will the petitioners abovementioned believe this much? They also state that they believe that 'the present administration have dealt honourably and justly with respect to the Indians.' Let me pass by that, and tell what I believe the Cherokees did, and how justly they dealt in the late war, with General Jackson, by fighting bravely in defence of Georgia and the United States, under his command. The General, as a soldier, has admitted the valour of my honoured father in that campaign. They did not withdraw their aid when it was wanted, by constitutional scruples, but freely shed their best blood in the cause of the United States, at the battle of the Horseshoe. Sirs, the Cherokees have loved Gen. Jackson, and still love his memory, as they understood his character as their general, before he was installed in the Chief Magistracy of the United States. They have nothing to do with the party warfare that now rages in this country. They have only raised up their hand and voice for law, justice, and the fulfilment of treaties. Their appeals to the American people come from the heart.—They hold your bond, in which you have promised them protection. Will the people of Freeport, and all whose minds are enlisted in favour of justice, believe that the United States are also under obligations to fulfil their treaties with the Cherokees? Yours, &c.

JOHN RIDGE.

Washington City, Feb. 12, 1831.

MELIORATION OF OUR CLIMATE.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says, that the duration of inclement weather this season is without a precedent in the last quarter of a century. As 'one swallow does not make spring,' one severe winter ought not to destroy the common theory that our climate will grow softer with the clearing of the country. The American Journal of Science, however, doubts this theory on broader grounds, and seems inclined to the opinion that the rigours of our winter will not be diminished—that they will perhaps be increased—with the removal of the forests. These serve as a shelter; the fallen leaves, also, prevent the soil from freezing, and the snow falling more evenly in the woods, is a more uniform covering for it. Besides, on our vast inland seas and unwooded prairies, no such cause can act; and in the latter, as in the open country of the Mandan Indians, not as far north as the city of Paris, Lewis and Clarke found the thermometer 43° below zero.—At near Lake Superior, Dr. Foot found it at 24° and at 30° below zero. At Rome which lies about three degrees north of Baltimore, snow is scarcely seen; and at Paris, which is two degrees north of Quebec, the cold is not to be compared with what is experienced at the latter place.

It is asserted by an accurate describer of our western country, that the cold is greater there than in the corresponding latitudes east of the Alleghany Mountains, which serve as a screen from the north-west winds. This accords with the opinion of the scientific journal just quoted. It is obvious that wide and unsheltered plains must be subject, at any rate, to more sudden and severe alterations of both cold and heat. The westerly winds which prevail in our country, sweep over a wide extent of Continent, instead of coming over sea as they do to the western coasts of Europe; and they bring, unmitigated, the cold or the heat of that vast expanse, according to the season. For this reason, our cold should be more rigorous in the winter and our heat more intense in summer, as the natural shelter of the forest is removed.

It is a general impression, however, that we have at least less snow than in the days of our forefathers. Perhaps the atmosphere may be drier on the whole from the clearing and draining of the country, than when vast forests and swamps occupied the sites of our present cultivated fields. It is quite as probable, too, that there is some natural exaggeration on this point. Events distantly remembered are like objects seen in perspective, which seem to stand closer together as they are more remote. The severe winters are remembered, the mild ones, as less striking, are forgotten; and thus the former, by a natural process, appear more frequent because the intervals which separated them are not regarded. [Bal. Am.

☞By the arrival of the packet ship Henry IV. from Havre, we have, says the New York Courier of yesterday, our files of Paris papers to the afternoon of the 31st December. We find but little interesting in them which has not already been published in the English papers in our possession. In the debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 30th, the Minister of Foreign Affairs observed, in relation to the affairs of Belgium, 'Some difficulties have arisen relative to the opening of the Scheldt. France will never abandon questions of this nature. The freedom of the navigation of rivers is one of the principles she professes. These principles she will take care to make respected.' Two commissioners had been appointed on the part of Brabant, to attend the conferences in London, where, however, the independence of Belgium has already been definitively settled, and the negotiations still pending probably relate to points of minor importance, and to the nomination of a future sovereign.

Some skirmishes had taken place on the frontiers of Dutch Flanders, between the Dutch troops and those of Brabant, but they appear of little consequence, except as showing the bad feeling which exists between the two nations.

The events in Poland were made known by the Emperor Nicholas to his guards at a review in St. Petersburg, and the accounts say, excited amongst them a general cry of indignation and a call to be led on against the rebels. On the other hand every thing evinces a determination on the part of the Poles to meet with desperate courage the storm that threatens to overwhelm them. The best wishes of the good and liberal minded in every country will attend them during the unequal contest.

The present French Ministry seem, at all events, determined to avoid a war. The declaration of the President of the Council, M. Lafitte, in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 30th Dec. seems very conclusive on this point. 'France (he says) entertains no idea of conquest, but devotes her attention to her internal tranquility and prosperity. If this were not the opinion of France, she would not be worthy of a good government.' (Cheers.)

We have already published an account of some revolutionary movements in the Papal territories, which the following seems to confirm. The channel through which it comes, is however rather circuitous.

'The following is extracted from a Marseilles paper:—Two letters which have just reached us from Leghorn state that the commotion which has broken out at Rome is a real revolution. The people have taken possession of fort St. Angelo, proclaimed the liberty and independence of all Italy, and have hoisted the three colours of the Italian Republic.—A letter from Genoa announces, that at the demand of the people, the prisoners for political offences, who were confined in great numbers in that town, have been set at liberty.'

MR. RANDOLPH.

Having given circulation to some of the statements respecting the conduct of this gentleman while in Russia, we take much pleasure in publishing the annexed article from the Richmond Enquirer, refuting the exaggerations and misrepresentations as liberally indulged in by his enemies, both abroad and at home.

'We have seen a letter from this gentleman, as late as the 14th December from London.—He is disgusted, as every liberal man must have been with the gross and malignant calumnies which have been set on foot against him in the Northern newspapers. And yet he has not seen all the falsehoods which have been put in circulation.—Never were more monstrous and malicious falsehoods coined. The official Correspondence will give the lie to some of the most mischievous. The very best feeling and understanding subsisted between Prince Lieven and Mr. R.—As soon as he was established in St. Petersburgh, he went round, in person, and left cards with the Representatives of every Court that had an Ambassador, Envoy, or Charge, without excepting any; Secretaries of Legation and all.

During the time that Mr. R. was confined at Mrs. Wilson's, he was not a boarder, but only a lodger; and he never saw or held communication with any one of the boarders, except Capt. Turner of the ship Fama of Boston, to whom he committed the care of his servant and baggage. Mr. Clay Secretary of Legation is of course also excepted.

The Tailor of the American Consul called at Mr. R's. lodgings, and said that he had been told, Mr. R. had sent for him. Mr. R. told him that he had been misinformed—and the man apologized and retired. The Consul was present at the time. The man afterwards was sent for, and made some clothes for Mr. Clay. This being 'sent for,' is said to be a common trick, which puts a rouble into the hands of the attending Valet.

"McMAHON'S MARYLAND."

We are always gratified when we find men of genius and talents devoting their time to the production of works of solid worth and permanent utility. We have an abundance of light publications, excellent of their kind, and well deserving public patronage; but the public mind, whilst it receives this 'light reading' as a pleasing desert, requires that it be preceded by something of a more substantial character. From the examination we have been able to give a portion of the first volume of 'McMahon's Maryland,' we have no hesitation in expressing our belief, that it must become a *standard work*. It is the result of much search and labor, and the talents of the author are so generally known and admitted, that it would appear superfluous for us to state that it is written with ability.

The work will be comprised in two large octavo volumes, the first of which will be issued this week from the press of Messrs. Lucas & Deaver, of this city, in their usual style of neatness and accuracy. The first volume will contain the history of Maryland from the commencement of the proprietary government to the organization of the state under the present constitution, including a succinct and interesting review of the various disputes between Lord Baltimore and the proprietors of Pennsylvania and New-York, respecting the territorial limits of the State.

The author of this work is our townsman, John V. L. McMahon, Esq. who has evinced a diligence and application deserving the highest commendation, and the most liberal patronage; both of which we are certain he will receive from his fellow-citizens of Maryland.—Chron.

SOMETHING NEW.

We are always grateful for information. The following is from the London Globe:

'In the legislative assemblies of the United States, a bell rings for dinner at five o'clock; and the Houses, whoever may be speaking, are said to be cleared in a moment. The scene thus exhibited resembles that in one of Footes farces, where it is announced to a host of starving authors that 'the milk porridge is ready.'

We beg leave to inform the Globe that the system has been entirely changed since it was made acquainted with the above mentioned fact. At present when the hour of five arrives, the sergeant-at-arms enters the House on horseback, and blows Yankee Doodle through a tin horn, a gag is immediately fastened on the mouth of him who occupies the floor, by the crier to Congress. The Speaker serves a mint julap all round, and the members are marched out in regular order to the tune of

'O'Rourke's noble fare will never be forgot,
By those who were there, and those who were not.' N. Y. Standard.

UNHAPPY OCCURRENCE.

An affair took place yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Front and Chesnut street, which has caused no little sensation.

Mr. Carson, the owner of some drays, was using his knife, in cutting his finger nails, and at the same time, he was speaking to a person in his employment, on account of some abuse which he had dealt out to a horse: when a drayman undertook the part of the offending person, and used some very improper language towards Mr. C. After receiving some considerable abuse, Mr. C. used an epithet towards the man who had interfered, whose name we heard called Wales.

Wales threatened blows if Mr. C. repeated the word—it was repeated, and Wales assailed Mr. C. with great violence. After receiving several severe blows, Mr. C. defended himself with his open knife, and ripped open the bowels of Wales. Seeing the injury which he had done, Mr. C. hastened to the Mayor's office to deliver himself up to justice;—and while he was seeking bail, news was brought that the wounded man had died. Mr. C. was accordingly committed to prison.

We understand that the prisoner sustains an excellent character, and is remarkable for equanimity and general good disposition.

We have made out the above account of a painful transaction from the representations of others—not having heard the examination ourselves. [U. S. Gaz.

Western Enterprise.—Under this head the New Orleans Mercantile mentions the arrival at that place of General Dodge, a citizen of Michigan Territory, near Green bay. He is a trader to New Orleans from the river Ouscousin, in a boat navigated by himself, and laden with lead produced above Galena. He was a direct trader to the city of New Orleans from one hundred and fifty miles above Febvre river, one thousand miles above St. Louis, in all two thousand two hundred miles above the New Orleans ordinary water navigation!

RAW SILK.—The following facts from the work of R. Randall, Esq. being a view of the silk trade, and the measures of the British Government relative thereto, will show the immense value of this article of commerce:—

During the term of seven years, from 1821 to 1828 there were imported into Great Britain, 24,157,516 pounds of raw silk, which, at $5 the pound, cost $120,787,580. It also appears from the same work, that during the like number of years, there was imported of this article from Italy alone, to the value of $59,861,233.

Passengers in the ship Henry IV. arrived at New York, from Havre—His Excellency Mr. Serurier, Minister from France to the United States, lady and family, Messrs. A. H. Rowan, C. Moyrit, A. Whitney, P. Merge, T. T. Werner, P. L'Hernault, C. Drouin, M. Chalamet, M. Leon, and 13 in the steerage.

AN IRISH STORY.

From the Dublin Literary Gazette.

Arrah Paul, said one of them, will you tell us the story about the time you wint to buy the forty-piana for Colonel Edmondson's daughter, long ago?

Throth I wasn't to be blempt for the same purchase; but master Frank Edmondson, that put me up to it out o'downright wickedness. A wouh! it's there the money was as plinty as sklate stone, or this young fellow wouldn't be at such a loss to spind it in one diversion or another; for he ped dacent for his figaries. I had, ye see, an ordher for a piana-forty, to a Misther, och, I disrimember of his name; but he lived in Wishtmoreland-street, in the town of Dublin. Paul, says Masther Frank, will you have many thing to bring for my father from Dublin? Yes, sir, says I, I'll have a piana-forty, plase your honor, an' a lot of carpetin' and two tables; only Masther Frank, I'm afeard of losin' my way in that big place, or bein' cheated, or may be gettin' myself into gaol. Well, said he, I could sarve you, if you'd keep a sacret. Thry me wid it first says I. My father's throwin' away money upon a piana-forty; an' he knows no more whether one is good or bod than a cow does of a holyday; neither does my shisther; an' he winked knowinly at me.—It's well, said he, that it wasn't a piana-fifty or piana-sixty that he ordthered; he's too lavish entirely of his money, says the cute young shaver; an' it's a shame for a man of his years to be buyin' a musical coffin, when it's one of oak he, ought to be thinkin' of an' he winked so wisely at me agin, that sora one o' me ever suspected he was only makin' a hare o' me. Thrue for your hnoor, says I, it's makin' his sowl he ought to be, sure enough. Ay, an all of us, says he very solemnly; but, Paul, in regard of what I'm speakin' about; I believe you're to pay forty pounds for this insthrument, says he, it's from that it's named; but if you take my advice, you'll buy a piana-thirty, says he, an' put the odd ten pounds in your pocket for the benefit of your wife an' childher. I've been very wild myself, Paul, says he, an' lavished a great deal o' money an' it's full time for me to begin to be charitable—hem hem!

Accordingly we made it up betwixt us, that I should buy a piana-thirty, and pocket the differ; but I got a writin' from under his hand, that he should pay the money for me, if we'd be found out. Now, says he, as he finished it, you may as well save twenty pounds as ten, for if you show this to the musical coffin-man, he'll take it in place of ten pounds; an' besides, it gives you a good correcthur, an' that's a very useful thing in this world, Paul—hem, hem.—Accordingly, when I came to Dublin, I went into a house where they sowld them, an' inquired to see a piana-thirty. The man looked at me. Who is it for? says he. You won't tell to morrow, nabour, says I, barrin I change my mind. Have you a musical coffin—a good, stout, beneficial piana-thirty, that a man will get the worth of his money of wear out of it? He screwed his mouth to the one side of his face, and winked at a man that stood in the shop, who, it seems, was a fiddler; but, by gor, if Micky M'Grory had seen him! why, I tuck him for a gintlemon! Are you a musicianer? says the other. I do a thrine that way, says I, aither the Murph—hem! I mane aither atin my dinner, says myself, puttin an the bodagh, because nobody knew me; but I never resave payment for it; I'd scorn that. How long are you out? says he. Since last Winsday, says I, I'm from home. And where is that pray? Behind Tullymucleschrag, in the parish of Teernamuckfau-ghalumkish-la-beg. I suppose, says my customer, your last wais coat was a great deal too sthrait for you? Not so sthrait as your own is at present, says I: (he was a small, screw'd-up crathur, like a whittbrit.) Will you show me the article I want? Do you see that shop over the way, said he, at the corner? You'll get the article you want there. I accordingly went over, and inquired of the man behind the counter, if he could sell me a piana-thirty. We sell nothin' here but ropes, says he—thry over the way. I thin went back to the fellow: you thievin sconce, says I, did you mane to make a fool o' me? I never carry coals to Newcastle, says the wagabone: go home to your friends, my honest fellow, an' you'll ase them of a great deal of trouble on your account; they miss your music after dinner, very much, says he. Oh, said the fiddler, 'tis better to direct the man properly; he's a sthranger.—writin' down at the same time a direction for me. Go to this house, and inquire for the owner of it, say you're from the country, an' have perticklar business that you cant tell no one but himself; an' depend upon it you'll get what you want.

Off I set: an' at long last found a great house, an' gave three or four thunderin cracks at the door. I want to see the masther, very bad entirely, says I. What's wrong? said a fellow, all powdher, wid a tail growin from his head down his back. I have news from the country for him, says I, that I can only tell to himself. The fellow looked frightened, an' runnin' up the stairs, brought down a gintleman wid a wig an black apron upon him. Are you the musicman, says I, that has the piana-thirty for sale? I want a music-coffin to buy. Kick this scoundhrel out, says the ould chap; how durst you let him in at all at all? Out wid him into the channel. In three minutes we war in one another's wools; out faix, in regard of a way I had, I soon sowed the hall wid them: and was attackin' the ould fellow himself in a corner, within a lot of gintlemen an' ladies came to his assistance, hearin' the milha murthers he ris at the first dig in the ribs I hot him. You dam ould dust, says I, layin' on him, is this any threatment for a dacent man, that wants to give you the preference in dalin' wid you, an' to lave you good value for what I got, you mutherin, ould rap!'

At last I was seized hand an' fut, till the offichers would be sint for to take me to jail. But thinkin' of the correcthur that Masther Frank gaved me, I pulled it out, an' put it into the hands of one o' the gentlemin. Here, says I, ye ill conditioned vagrants, read that, an' you'll find that I'm no bird for the crib; it'll show yees what I am. Sure enough, says he lookin' at it, it describes you to a hair, you villain; an' he read it out—This is to sartify, that the bearer, Paul Keily, is a big rascal; and any person securin' him will resave a reward of thirty pounds, as he has broke out of jail, where he was confined for sheep-stalin. He is a man that squints wid one eye, an wears a long nose, turned with a sharp look-out towards his left year. May all kinds of hard for une settle down upon him that wrote that! says I; but he has fairly desaved me, the limb o' the devil that he is. Gintlemen, says I, it's all but a mistake. Let me go, says I an' I'll never heed the music for this day, any how; that I may never be a bishop, but it was all a mistake. Howsomediver, you'll find it a bad mistake to bate a bishop, said one of them. Oh, man o' Moses! says I, was the black gintleman a bishop? Paul, you're done for now! Oh, murther, gintlemen, dear, its all of our own roguery, or it wouldn't happen to me. O, here's a consolation on me bishop jewel, an' forgive me; sure, if I knew it when I was peggin' you up agin the corner in the rios, I'd suffer all kinds of visitation before I'd give you a whack at all at all, plase your reverence.

It was all useless; I was lugged on to the crib; an' 'twasn't till the second day that Masther Frank, who was in Dublin afore me, though I didn't know it, readin his own correcthur of me in the papers, along with the account o' the whole ruction, came, an' by givin' an explanation to the bishop, got me out, but he gaved me five pounds for the joke, any how; for the cash was flush with him; so that I was very well ped for it; and Paul, says he, as he put the money into my hand, the thrick I played on you was because you consinted to be a chate agin my father, that often befriended you.