

THE KNIGHTS' CELLAR IN THE KYFF HAUSEN.

A GRAM STORY.—There was a poor but very honest, contented, and merry kind of a man, in the village of Tilleda, who happened to be giving a christening treat for about the eighth time, to some of his neighbours. Desirous of showing all respect to the party of christening, he set before them the best country wine he possessed, which being quickly dispatched, his guests seemed to be looking for a little more. "Go then," said the father to the eldest daughter, "and bring us some better wine from the cellar. From what cellar, father?" enquired his daughter. "What cellar, child, replied the father, merely in jest; why, the great wine cellar belonging to the old knights, upon the Kyffhausen." With perfect simplicity the young maiden took a firkin in her hand, and proceeded towards the mountain. About middle way, seated in an old deserted path leading down towards the spot, she found an aged housekeeper, dressed in a singular quaint fashion, with a large bunch of keys hanging at her side. The young woman paused, not a little surprised at the sight, but the old lady enquired of her very kindly, whether she had not come to fetch some from the knights' cellar? "Yes, I am," replied the timid girl, "but I have got no money." "Come with me, said the old housekeeper, you shall have it for nothing, and better wine than your father ever brought in his life." They both then proceeded along an old deserted road, the old lady enquiring very particularly, by the way, what the appearance of things then was in Tilleda—who was alive, and who was dead? "Once," said she, "I was as young and pretty as thou art, before I was kidnapped and carried under ground by the knights, or rather night-riders, who stole me away from the very house that now belongs to thy father. Shortly after this they had also seized four young ladies of those parts, who were often afterwards seen about here on their four richly caparisoned steeds. They were entrapped, and carried off in open day by these mountain knights, as they were coming from church at Kollra. They made me, as I grew older, into the housekeeper, and entrusted me with the keys of the cellar, which you see I still wear." By this time they had reached the cellar door, which the old housekeeper unlocked, it was a spacious cellar, and on both sides it was well laid out with rows of vats and butts. Most of them were either quite or more than half full, and bracing one of them with great dexterity, she took the little firkin and filled it up to the brim. "There," she said, "take that to your father, and whenever he may happen to be giving a treat, you may come again; only see that you tell no one, besides your father, where you have it from. And moreover, take heed that you tell none of it, nor give it away, for in neither case will it be worth anything at all. If any one ventures thither to obtain wine for sale, let him be warned, his hot bread has been baked—now go!" So the girl ventured with the wine to her father; and the guests found it excellent without knowing anything as to whence it came.

Henceforward, as often as there was a party invited to the house, Isabel went to fetch wine in the little firkin, however long continue to enjoy the benefit of it; the neighbours began to wonder where the poor gentleman met with such excellent wine; none equal to it in the country. The father would inform nobody, nor would Isabel betray the secret. Unluckily, just opposite to them lived the landlord of the village inn, who dealt as largely as he could in adulterated spirits. He, among others, had also had a taste of the knights' wine; and tho' he to himself, "my friend, you might mix this with ten times its body of water, and sell it for good wine still. Where the devil can you contrive to get it from?" He resolved to watch; and he followed the daughter as she went for it about the fourteenth time, with her little firkin, towards the Kyffhausen hills. He hid himself, and saw her come the exact way from the old cellar, with her firkin quite full, shortly afterwards. Accordingly, next evening, he set out himself, having first rolled into a little cart one of the largest empty barrels he could find, intending to fill it with the same precious kind of liquor. He thought it would be easy to convey down the hill; and he made a vow to return every night until the cellar became empty. As he approached the spot where he had marked the path the day before, the sky suddenly began to grow dark and lowering. The wind rose, and whistled portentously of the gathering rain, which soon fell in torrents. The tempest carried him and his hollow tub from one side of the road to the other. At last down the hill he went, and continued to fall deeper and deeper, until he finally found himself lodged in the burial vault.

Here there appeared an awful procession before his eyes—a regular funeral, with bier hung with black, and his wife and four neighbours, whom he recognized easily enough by their gait and garments, following in its wake. At this sight he very naturally fainted; and on recovering, some hours afterwards, he still found himself over his head the old familiar steeple bell of Tilleda striking twelve. Now he knew it was the witching hour, and that he was there lying under the church and the burial ground of the village in a gloomy vault. He was certainly more dead than alive, and scarcely ventured to breathe. But see! a monk now approaches him slowly down the narrow steps; opens the vault door, and in perfect silence puts some money into his hand, and then taking him in his arms, he laid him down at the foot of the mountain.

It was a cold frosty night. By degrees the good host came a little to himself, and crept, without either wine or wine casks, as far as home. It struck one just as he reached it, and he found himself so unwell that he found he must take to his bed. In the course of three days he died, and the money which he had brought home, given him by the ghostly monk, was just sufficient to defray his funeral expenses; his wife and four neighbours, as he had seen them, following him to the grave.

NANTUCKET.

The Nantucket Journal of the 26th October, states that there are on that island, about 800 inhabitants, 15,000 hogs, 400 cows, 1000 pigs, and 2000 sheep. Corn was 50 cents per bushel, oats 50 cents, and pine \$2 per cord, oak wood \$6 1/2 cents, and pine \$4 per cord. All these articles were scarce.

Many families, it is said, are moving from Kentucky to the upper part of Missouri.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The following resolution was, on the 7th inst. introduced into the House of Representatives of Georgia, by Col. M. Myers:

Whereas an expression of opinion by the people of Georgia, in their legislative capacity, in favour of an individual who will unite their sentiments, and meet their undivided support for the Chief Magistracy of the United States, is calculated to operate beneficially throughout the Union, and give to our fellow citizens in every section of it, evidence of the unanimity which prevails on a subject so important & so deeply interesting to our common country:

Be it therefore, Resolved, That the people of this State, look with confidence to the election of Andrew Jackson, to the high and responsible office of President; as a hero, statesman, and patriot, whose services in times of danger and difficulty were freely rendered to the country—whose moderation, purity of character, and acquiescence in the voice of the majority, fully evince his republicanism, and his attachment to the Constitution, and whose energy of mind, soundness of judgment & discretion, both in the cabinet and the field, eminently qualify him for, and entitle him to an office, in which all their qualities are required, and constantly called into action.

The following remarks are from the Ohio Monitor, the Editor of which was one of the first and most decided friends of Mr. Adams. "The people in Ohio, as well as in New Jersey and Maryland, have determined to settle the question of the next election for themselves, and therefore the Presidential election had but little influence on the election of Members of Congress. Even the ministerial Journal is now disposed to admit that the late elections have been no test of the popularity of their candidate. This, we believe, is partly true.

The Congressional election in this State, has resulted in the re-election of the present members, except in the 5th, 10th, and 6th districts. In the two former, the members decline a re-election; in the latter Mr. Creighton, a Clay administration man, was elected in the place of Mr. Thompson, who is but an Administration man.

The recent election of members proves, in our opinion, nothing further concerning the sentiment of the people in this State, regarding the next Presidential election, than that it had very little influence in the election of Congress; as we are confident it had but little in this district. Here there were four candidates. One was an Adams administration candidate; one a Clay administration candidate; and two were opposed. The first received the lowest vote, the other was the next lowest, and one of the latter was elected.

It would be premature to state now the strength of the Presidential parties, if ascertained; as it is, we have no desire to palm our opinion on the public. In some districts, there was no candidate distinguished for friendship to Gen. Jackson; & in the 11th & 12th districts the Jackson candidates were near receiving a plurality. The result of the Congressional election, we think about as indicative a Presidential test, as our election of Governor; where, out of four candidates, three of them were either one or the other kind of "administration men," and Mr. Trimble, one of them, has received four-fifths of all the votes heard from, and Mr. Tappan, (Jacksonian,) is a little lower than the other distanced candidates.

EXTRAORDINARY MISTAKE.

An industrious poor man, named Macbride, living in Kevin street, whose wife had been for some time confined in a fever hospital, received a notification from the hospital on Saturday, that his wife had been just dead, and requiring him to send a coffin to have the body removed. The poor husband, anxious to testify his respect for the memory of his deceased wife, by providing for the interment of her remains in the most decent style possible, taxed his slender means to the utmost for that purpose, and repaired to the hospital with an oak coffin, which was received from him at the office according to custom, and shortly afterwards returned containing the body, and having the lid fastened down. The husband, and friends who accompanied him, had the corpse conveyed to the Cabbage Gardens, Kevin street, and there interred. However, an hour had scarcely elapsed after his return from the funeral, when, sitting alone in the house, he was startled by the sound of a well known voice at the door, desiring admission. On opening the door, he almost sunk to the earth, on beholding what he conceived to be the apparition of his departed wife, but which was in substance and reality herself, returned hale and recovered from the hospital. The mistake, for mistake it was, was now traced to the hospital, notification having been unwittingly sent to the wrong person.—The shock however proved too much for the poor man, and he yesterday became an inmate in the same hospital in which the mistake had occurred.

Eng. paper.

POLICE COURT.

A very sedate looking man from the Castle-hill, was charged in the Police Court, Edinburgh, by his wife, with having robbed her of a pillow slip. "I took away the pillow slip," said the man, "no doubt 't that, and my necessities compelled me to pawn it; but what of that? I have been in the peaceable and uninterrupted possession 'o that pillow slip for six long years; and when I pawned it, I sought I was lawfully disposing of my own property." But, (asked the Superintendent,) is not the pillow slip your wife's? Her's (replied the man), she may call the hair bed her sin, for weel I wat, she occupies the best half 'o it.—(A laugh.) She may call my hat her sin, my coat her sin, my my very breaks her sin, for she has lang seir to wear them. (Great laughter.) But did not this pillow slip belong to your wife before you married her? It did 'e'en we; and it was 'o the focheer I gat wi' her. Her father—a donce honest man he was, could gi' her nae cair." So great now was the laughter in court, that the Judge could scarcely be heard explaining to the complainant that what was her goodman's was his, and what was her's was his also. On this explained to her, she said she could not think of having her husband punished, and therefore would forgive him.

MR. GALLATIN.—By late information from France, we understand that it is reported that Mr. Gallatin is about returning to this country, and giving up his place at the Court of St. James.—N. Y. Statesman.

GOV. TROUP.

The Legislature of Georgia met on the 7th inst. at Milledgeville. The Troop party has a majority of two in the Senate and 17 in the House. The following is an extract from Governor Troup's message:

"It could not be expected that Georgia would surrender rights, interests and principle too, because the President of the United States considered the new treaty the constitutional law. The government of either state is to be considered as an independent moral agent, having a conscience of its own, the arbiter within itself of right and wrong, to be influenced or controlled only by Divine authority; and the conscience of this government has already passed definitely on the validity of the treaty of the Indian Springs. And here permit me to remark, that with regard to the rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction generally, which Georgia claims under her charter to the territory within her limits, in the occupancy of the Indians, there is such a radical difference of opinion between the authorities of Georgia and those of the United States, that the harmony and tranquility of the two governments, so much to be cherished by all good men, can never be obtained uninterrupted, until those Indians shall have been removed."

EDUCATION.—A resolution has been introduced into the legislature of Tennessee, relative to the creation of a fund for the support of common schools and academies in each of the counties of the state. We are gratified to see this—the free institutions of our country are founded so entirely in the intelligence of the people, and their perpetuity depends so exclusively upon its continuance, that all legislation having this for its object, is meritorious, and its results excellent.

We published an article a few days since from the New-York Commercial Advertiser, headed "Disgraceful Outrage," in which it was asserted that certain Buck tail citizens of the 5th ward of Albany, after the closing of the polls at the late election, formed themselves into a line, paraded the streets, halted in front of Governor Clinton's, and offered various outrages to his premises. The Albany Argus says this is all news to the citizens of Albany. "It is most true," (says the Argus,) that several citizens of the fifth ward, on the evening of the closing of the poll, testified their gratification at the result of the election in that ward, in rather an overjoyous manner, by marching from the ward to the committee room, by halting and huzzing on their way thither a few moments near the residence of the Governor, and by subsequently firing a salute from an eminence in a remote part of the city. But not a single one of the acts of violence attributed to them was committed."—Balt. Chronicle.

THE MEMORY OF SUMMERFIELD.

The Young Men's Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have erected a beautiful cenotaph to the memory of their late President, the lamented Summerfield. It is placed in front of the church in John-street, near the western corner.—The tablet is of black marble, finely polished, in the shape of a cone, and inserted in the wall of the church. Upon and near the base of this, an urn is affixed standing upon a pedestal, with a few volumes of books upon either side. From one side of the urn, a mantle hangs down in graceful folds; and on the right of it is a half-unrolled scroll. The whole is beautifully sculptured from a block of very fine and beautiful white marble.

Upon the tablet in the centre, is the following inscription:—

SACRED
To the Memory of the
REV. JOHN SUMMERFIELD, A. M.
"A Burning and a Shining Light."
He commenced his Ministerial Labours in the Connexion of the Wesleyan Methodists in Ireland; But employed the last four years of his life, in the itinerant Ministry Of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. His mind was stored with the treasures of Science. From a child he knew the Holy Scriptures. Meekness and Humility, United with extraordinary Intellectual Powers.

Exhibited in his Character a Model Of Christian and Ministerial Excellence. His perception of Truth was clear and comprehensive; His Language pure, and his Action chaste and simple. The Learned and the Illiterate attended his Ministry. With Admiration, And felt that his preaching was in the Demonstration of the Spirit and of Power. Distinguished by the Patience of Hope And the Labour of Love, He finished his course in peace and triumph. Born in Preston, England, Jan. 31, 1798. Died in this City, June 13, 1825. Beneath the tablet, upon the base of the black marble ground work, is the following inscription:

This monument was erected by the "Young Men's Missionary Society," of which the deceased was President, with sincere prayer that the ardour of his zeal in the cause of Missions may live in his successors when this marble shall moulder into dust. The monument displays much good taste in all respects; it is chaste in its design, and neat and beautiful in its execution, and reflects equal credit upon the artist, and the feelings of the young gentlemen who have erected this memorial in honour of their beloved brother. The only criticism that we shall offer, is upon the word "Bible," upon the back of one of the volumes. This is wrong. Sculpture should speak for itself, and besides, it did not require this intimation that the Bible was the constant companion of Summerfield. The artists are Dixon and Ostwell.—N. Y. Com. Advr.

It stood at Boston, for several hours on the 21st inst. and at New-York on Thursday last, and Tuesday the 21st the sleighing at Bangor, Maine, was very good.

There are fifty mills in Massachusetts for the manufacture of writing and printing paper. They manufacture a year 200,000 reams of paper, and consume 18,000 tons of rags.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1826.

THE COURT OF APPEALS for the Western Shore adjourned on Friday evening last, after a session of six weeks and some days. The session was quite a laborious one both to the Bench and the Bar. During this term there were 27 cases argued, and 15 determined.

"HOW MEN DIFFER,"

The Editor of the Eastern Gazette, in his paper of the 18th inst. exclaims, in capitals, "in their zeal to do that, which neither truth, fact nor reason, hold them up in!" And then proceeds to state, that Mr. Maxey quotes a passage from President Adams's reply to the committee of Congress, who informed him of his election, in which Mr. Adams said to this effect, that "he would be willing to send the election back again to the people, if by doing so he could be assured, that the choice would approach nearer to unanimity"—as proof that Mr. Adams had pledged himself to support Mr. M'Duffie's proposition about uniformity of elections of President, and preventing the last appeal to the House of Representatives. Now, if the editor will recur to the words of the President, he will, on a closer examination, discover that "neither truth nor fact holds him up" in his assertion, that Mr. Adams makes it in effect a condition, upon which he should be willing to send the election back again to the people, that "the choice would approach nearer to unanimity. On the contrary, the words of Mr. Adams are, "Could my refusal to accept the trust, thus" (that is by the House of Representatives), "delegated to me, give an immediate opportunity to the people to form an excess, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference, I should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of this eminent charge, and to submit the decision of this momentous question again to their determination. But," [mark the real reason which he assigns for not declining,] "the constitution," says he, "has not so disposed of the contingency, which would arise in the event of my refusal."

Now it appears to us, that these words fully justify Mr. Maxey in his inference, that Mr. Adams disapproved of an election by the House, and preferred that the people should decide who should be President; and when he proceeds to assign, as the reason, why he did not resign the highest honour, to be, that the constitution would not in that event allow the people an opportunity of deciding who should be president, the inference is not only fair, but irresistible, that he disapproved of that part of the constitution, and would support a proposition to amend it, as to take the election out of the House, and give it to the people. Mr. Maxey then is supported by "truth and fact and reason," in making that inference. But the Editor goes on afterwards to say, that "another gentleman, who has declared war against President Adams, in the Centreville Times, quotes the identical same passage to prove Mr. Adams guilty of a shameful prostitution of the truth"—and then triumphantly says, "Now gentlemen, one of you must be wrong at all events—most probably both of you are so—for a thing can't be both true and false at the same time"—and leaves the reader, who does not examine for himself, to infer, that Mr. Maxey, and the gentleman alluded to in the Centreville Times, had drawn inferences from Mr. Adams's words, which are irreconcilable and inconsistent.

Now what does Mr. Graham say, that Mr. Maxey attempts to prove by Mr. Adams's declaration? That Mr. Adams was pledged to support the Resolution to take the election of President away from the House of Representatives. What does Mr. Graham say, that the gentleman in the Centreville Times attempts to prove from Mr. Adams's declaration? That Mr. Adams in declaring himself averse to the election of the President by the House, and in favour of giving it to the people, had been guilty of a violation of the truth. Now we would fain ask, if in making such a declaration, Mr. Adams was not "in truth and fact" pledged to support an amendment of the constitution, proposing to take the election from the House? And we would further ask, if in making such a declaration, he has not been guilty of the grossest insincerity, not to use the harsh terms, "shameful prostitution of the truth," if afterwards, when such an amendment was under discussion, he used all his influence to defeat it? And, who that adverts to the fact, that all the members of congress, who voted against that amendment, except three, were Mr. Adams's friends and supporters, and that all his New-England friends to a man, were opposed to it, can doubt, that Mr. Adams himself was opposed to it, in direct contradiction to his own assertion? In "truth and fact" then, there is no inconsistency between Mr. Maxey and the gentleman in the Centreville Times, inasmuch as his acts shew, that he was not sincere in the declaration, from which Mr. Maxey very naturally infers, a pledge to support the above mentioned amendment of the constitution.

From the foregoing remarks, we come fairly, we think, to the conclusion, (and we recommend a due consideration of it to our brother of the Eastern Gazette,) that in adopting other words to convey Mr. Adams's meaning, than those used by himself, the "intent with which they construe the passage, would be very likely to lead," Editors, as well as others "astray," and lead them to say, and "to do that, which," to adopt Mr. Graham's own courteous language, "neither truth, fact nor reason, hold them up in."

COURT OF APPEALS, W. S.

Thursday, Nov. 23.—The argument in Pawson's admr. vs. Donnell, (Cross appeals) was continued by R. B. May, for Donnell, (Attorney-General U. S.) for Donnell. Friday, Nov. 24.—BUCHANAN, Ch. J. delivered the opinion of the court in Colt, Admr. of Newson vs. Douglas, (cross appeals) argued by Kennedy, R. Johnson and Mitchell, for Colt, and by Meredith and Wirt, (Att'y. Gen. U. S.) for Douglas, and on motion of R. Johnson, counsel for the Appellant, the appeal of Colt, Admr. &c. vs. Douglas, was affirmed in favour of Colt.

The argument in Pawson's Admr. vs. Donnell (Cross appeals) was continued by Williams (Dis. Att'y. of U. S.) for Pawson's admr. The Court rose at 5 o'clock, P. M., and adjourned to the court in course.

CHESAPEAKE & DELAWARE CANAL.

Mr. S. Newton Dexter, contractor for the western section of this canal, has addressed a communication to the editor of the States Gazette correcting the many gross misstatements of the condition of the work, which have lately been circulated. We do not among the number of newspapers or persons who have aided in giving currency to the "systematic attempt," as Mr. Dexter calls it, "to decry every thing doing up the canal." On the contrary, it has always afforded us pleasure to notice, in terms of praise, the rapid progress which has been made in the undertaking, since it was commenced. And we must confess, that we were not a little surprised when we saw the report that a decline had taken place in the value of the stock of the company, because, in the course of their labours, they had to encounter a few marvellous and difficult descriptions of land to canal. We say we were surprised, and so would have been every other reader, if he, like ourselves, had contrasted the difficulties which present themselves to this company, with those experienced at the opening of the Marsh and morags prevailed for miles, but were triumphantly surmounted by the able of the engineers and the perseverance of the contractors concerned. In the success of Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, in common with many of the citizens of this city, and the people of the Eastern Shore of this state, feel a peculiar interest. The latter view it as an improvement which will open to them a new and certain market for their produce. The former, anxious for the growth and prosperity of their town, live in the hope, that at no distant period, the completion of the work, "she" will become a depository of tobacco and grain to the city of broad brims, straw coats and sound morals—where tonnage and capital abound, and where enterprise is not wanting.

We make the following extract from Mr. Dexter's remarks:

"It is now upwards of nine years since I commenced as a canal contractor upon the Erie Canal, since which time I have been constantly engaged in the construction of canals, and I am free to declare my belief founded upon what little experience I may have gained during that period, that there are no difficulties upon this canal but what might have been reasonably expected, as none but what may be easily surmounted. My contract, which embraces all the excavation on the whole line, would have proved an exceedingly profitable one, had the prices of coarse grain and labour continued as they were when the contract was made. The state story, of the impracticability of ever making a canal on this route is still going the rounds. These people a little farther remind me of a small accident which I will relate. When I commenced operations, about four years since, upon my last contract on the Erie Canal, on the Eastern section, near the margin of the Mohawk river, I recollect very well that an old Dutch man, through whose farm the canal passed, asked me with a very incredulous countenance, if I believed the canal would ever be done. "Certainly," I replied, "Well," said he, "I'll ask to live no longer than I see a boat sailing through this cornfield." The canal was finished through his cornfield in six months—and my old friend, Ephraim Wemple, now keeps a snug little tavern by the side of the canal, where he smokes his pipe and laughs at all doubting Dutch men."

For the Maryland Gazette.

The Vice-President's Doctrine of Free Senatorial Debate.

No. 2.

We have seen that Mr. Calhoun's speech covered nothing but the power of the chair, in reference to *latitude of freedom of debate*. We have seen that the clause of the constitution which establishes his connection with the senate gives him no jurisdiction over those important subjects; which opinion is corroborated by that of Mr. Jefferson concerning the acts of the senate themselves. We shall now consider the operation of another clause of the constitution, "each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings." These words evidently suppose, in the first place, that no such rules exist; the subject is treated as a matter entirely of future arrangement, and the senate are invested, so far as regards themselves, with plenary powers concerning it. Who then could doubt their competency to prescribe any rules they choose, even though they go the length of directing, in terms that every question of order shall be decided by themselves collectively? Who could doubt, yet further, that had no rules been made, and the president undertaken to decide a question of order, upon his own authority, as appeal would have lain to the house? This must ever be the case, under any rule, for as the power to punish disorderly members belongs exclusively to them, they have only to neglect to exercise it, or to change a rule, to prevent its operation upon any particular case. Whether a body so constituted would act with levity or sanction decorum is a different question; their abuse of power would supply no proof against its evident existence. Neither does the argument these facts supply against any danger from abuse of power by the president, at all affect the true question now in issue; which is, whether the senate have conceded to him original jurisdiction over debate, and which can only be decided by a recurrence to their rules. The case supposed are stated merely to shew the supreme authority of the house on all questions, and the necessity of their agency, to give effect to any official act of the Vice-President with regard to order; conclusions utterly inconsistent with any direct claims to power by him under the constitution. To do Williams (Dis. Att'y. of U. S.) for Pawson's admr. The Court rose at 5 o'clock, P. M., and adjourned to the court in course.

themselves, were to make it speak for itself.

We are referred then to the rules of the house for the law upon the subjects included by the speech. The most obvious case, for testing the nature of the power which all concede to the President, is that of exceptional language, and the "malady most incident" to deliberative assemblies, for which the social habits of mankind furnish the most inflexible criteria, and which therefore ought most naturally be referred immediately to the discretion of an experienced individual. But what says the rule in this case? "If the member be called to order for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall be immediately taken down, in writing, that the president may be better enabled to judge of the matter." The phraseology of this rule is altogether prospective. It regards the President's decision as a future opinion, to be formed by him deliberately, not upon his own hasty impressions, when agitated by the circumstances of the passing scene, but upon written testimony. It matters not that cases may occur so outrageous a character, that reducing the words to writing would become a mere form. Still, as it is a prescribed form, it ought not to be obeyed; precisely as a culprit ought not to be condemned, without judgment by his peers, though the whole community were so assured of his guilt, that twelve unprejudiced men could not be found to make up a jury. The rule says distinctly, the words must be written down "that the President may be enabled to judge," which is equivalent to saying that he shall not decide till they are written down. How then can he exert an original call to order? Such a call presupposes a judgment. If the President think a member in order he will not interrupt him; if he interrupt him he must think him out of order; the expression of his opinion is a judgment, which is thus matured without complying with the rule. It might reasonably be supposed that some ulterior object was proposed by this provision agreeably to the practice of the House of Commons. The rule directs that the words shall be taken down. By this injunction it would seem it is intended to incorporate the words with the minutes, or supply adequate materials for the Clerk—and thus force the President to sign a record of his own disgrace, if swayed by his private feelings from the line of just judgment. One thing is certain, that if it sufficed that the President should be aware of the words spoken, that end would be attained by releasing them to him *intra acta*, which would not meet the exigency of the rule. An obvious inconvenience, however, would result from a deviation from it, which is, that either the member reprimanded would lose the benefit of the testimony of the house with regard to the fact, what words were spoken, or the President would, in the legitimate exercise of his power, be exposed to an undignified altercation.

ALETHES.

From the Savannah Georgian, Nov. 8.

YANKEE TRICK.

In the town of Westborough, in the county of Worcester, and State of Massachusetts, there reside two families, on adjoining farms, the one named Harrington, the other Forbush. Mr. Harrington and Mr. Forbush are of small property, with large families. Their children have received such education as the schools of the town afford, and have been inured to the laborious occupations pursued by their fathers. The third son of Mr. Harrington is about 28 years of age—Mr. Forbush has a son three or four years younger, who had the misfortune when young, to be crippled so as to destroy his ability to labour as a farmer.

Sometime since, a conversation took place between these young men, in which Forbush spoke of his unfortunate lot in being crippled so as to destroy his usefulness to himself and his family.—Harrington, in commiseration with him, observed, "I have just bought a lottery ticket, and if it draws a prize, you shall have half of it."

Time rolled on—the conversation and the lottery, by Forbush, were forgotten—but the lottery was drawn, & Harrington's ticket drew ten thousand dollars. He took proper measures to obtain the money, called on the crippled Forbush, reminded him of the promise, and paid him over half the proceeds of the ticket, and with the other half has since purchased a farm for himself.

The fathers of these young men were personally known to the writer, and the tale, as here told, is believed to be substantially correct.

The moral and religious principles which lay the foundation of that sacred regard to the fulfilment of a promise which is exhibited in this act, are carefully disseminated in that section of the country—and it is the to the natives of that section of the country, that the appellation of "Yankee" is so often applied with a sarcastic sneer. Perhaps this story is as well worth recording as the many stories of wit and "Yankee notions," which adorn the columns of many of our papers, and the equal disgrace of the fabricator and circulator.