

From the N. Y. Evening Post.
COLONIAL TRADE.

If we had any language at command sufficiently energetic to impress on the consideration of American readers the vital importance of the subject treated of in the subsequent essay, we would certainly employ it to direct and fix their attention. Unfortunately, the topic is one not of a nature to entertain the many; but it is one, that, unless some extraordinary piece of good luck should interpose in favour of Mr. Adams, will shake his popularity to the centre, and entirely destroy the confidence of the people in the soundness of his opinions and his impartiality to wards foreign nations. The unknown writer of the following essay remains the sole depository of his own secrets; but the intimate knowledge he displays of his subject, and the masterly manner in which he treats it, entitle him to the respect and admiration of every friend to this country.

ON THE COLONIAL TRADE.

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

Having proved conclusively, the falseness of the allegations that the British Government, in their regulations of the Colonial trade, had been actuated by a spirit of jealousy and ill will towards this country; having proved that, so far from this being the case, all the relaxations from the strict exclusion from the colonies were made at the expense of British, in favour of American produce and shipping; and having shown that they persevered in giving to the United States, an actual monopoly of the trade between this country and the West Indies, until the increasing claims of the government of the United States—claims which became extravagant and inadmissible almost in the proportion that the concessions were unlocked for, until these claims, I say, contained them to admit other nations to a participation in the privileges, until then granted only to the United States: Having proved and shown all this, by the evidence of facts, I will only add, before proceeding to a consideration of the other matters, which it is my intention to discuss, a few words on the reciprocity and liberality so ostentatiously set forth as the characteristic features of the measures of the government of the United States, when contrasted with the conduct of that of Great Britain.

And first, as to Great Britain. I have already stated that all the deviations from the navigation laws were, in effect, concessions in favour of the produce and shipping of the United States, which were denied to the produce and shipping of every other country. Mark how the reciprocity of the intercourse with the colonies, have had for their object the depriving British shipping of privileges granted to every other nation under the sun. As to the liberality of the United States, I have already spoken. Mr. Clay, in the warmth of his feelings, disclaimed all pretensions to any thing of the kind, and I may truly to it the language of one of the brightest ornaments of the English bench, as well as one of the most liberal members of the House of Commons. "I cannot," says Mr. Wm. Grant in his speech on one of the free port bills, "shut my eyes to the principle by which America proceeds in a sort of discussion, by which she appears not to rely on the force of reason, neither does she refer to the last resort of nations to enforce their will; the thunder of cannon." But she says she can make a commercial war upon us: It is one of the propositions which are most current in America, that by shutting up her ports and by denying her produce to our colonies in the West Indies, they can reduce Great Britain to her own terms. Such a policy as is here described may be justifiable, but I can see no liberality in it.

What was the fruit of this policy? In applying to Parliament for the extension to other nations of the privileges which were before granted only to the United States, this was the chief ground on which the adoption of the measure was urged. Mr. Huskisson having given a history of the proceedings of this government, added "After this explanation of the mode in which the permission given to the United States to trade in their own ships with our Colonies has been received by the government of that country, I would ask, why are we to refuse the like indulgence to the ships of European states?—Blessed liberality, and still more blessed fruit of that liberality!"

I come now to the consideration of the statement lately put forth as to the importance to this country of a direct trade to the British West Indies.

It is not only attempted to be proved that the difference between the value of a direct and that of an indirect trade will be very trifling, but it is actually affirmed that the trade in any shape is scarcely worth looking after at all, inasmuch as it is of the first importance only to the agricultural interest. Yes, sir, that is the precise phrase—only to the agricultural interest!—So that, independently of all other considerations, a trade acknowledged to be of the first importance (mind only) to the agricultural interests of this country, is of so little consequence in

the eyes of these pseudo-patriotic politicians, that they are willing to cast it off as they would an old threadbare garment. Mr. Madison, however, thought otherwise—he was of opinion that no price was too great which should secure to this country a free intercourse with the British Colonies. He, poor man, considered a trade which had been proved capable, even when fettered by the restrictions and licenses of 25 years ago, of giving employment to upwards of 100,000 tons of American shipping and 5000 seamen, an object of such vast importance to this country, that he was willing to purchase it on any terms of reciprocity which the British government would accept, and he not only authorized the American plenipotentiaries to propose to admit, in the ports of the United States, British ships on the same terms as might be granted to American vessels in the Colonies, but also to agree that American vessels from the Colonies should be allowed to come only to the United States, and, in addition, that Colonial produce imported into this country should be deprived of the benefit of drawback, so as to prevent its re-exportation to any foreign country. Such was Mr. Madison's opinion of the importance of this trade; but then no one would think of raising him to a level in point of intellect with the wisecracks of the present day, and besides that, every one must know that James Madison was always a warm supporter of a British commercial party in this country.

Mr. Madison in his instructions to Messrs. Monroe and Pickens in 1806, referred to above, estimates the average exports to the British West India Colonies at \$6,000,000. By official documents however, it appears that from the 1st of October, 1800, to the 30th of September, 1801, they amounted to the enormous sum of \$9,609,722; and the average imports from this country into the Island of Jamaica a lone, for the years 1802 and 1803, exceeded \$5,000,000, of which it is stated that six sevenths were received in American vessels. If it has been the result of a limited restricted trade, what might not have been expected from an intercourse so exclusive as that offered to this country in 1825; and so unlimited as that offered in 1825, had they been freely accepted as they were frankly tendered! It is argued and attempted to be proved by a reference to former circumstances, (as if there were any analogy between the circumstances of that day and those of the present; between unlimited prohibition, and unrestricted trade; between an intercourse permitted only to this country, and one from which only this country is shut out); that Great Britain must still be absolutely dependent upon this country for the supply of her West India Colonies, and therefore it matters little to this country whether that supply goes direct or not. That such ignorance and fatuity should meet with supporters and followers appears almost incredible, and yet, sir, these crude notions are the beacon lights by which certain public journals, as the sure guides to right information and correct reasoning on the subject.

Let none lay the flattering unction to the soul that in respect of their necessary supplies the Colonies are not, in case of need, wholly and absolutely independent of this country. Mr. Gallatin in his last note to Mr. Canning, acknowledged that they never were so dependant excepting in time of war; and in case of such an emergency now, how different would be their situation, thanks to the suicidal policy of this country!

Something has been said as to the supplies of bread stuffs which may be drawn from Europe, viz. that because under certain very favorable circumstances, such as high prices, and a free admission, the average supply into the ports of Great Britain only reached a certain quantity, therefore no greater supply can ever be calculated upon. The absurdity of such reasoning one single fact will prove. In 1826 with an average price one fourth less than that from which the above inference is drawn, the imports from Europe of bread stuffs into London and Liverpool only, were sufficient to supply the wants of the West India Colonies for the next five years. Of wheat alone the import amounted to 363,971 quarters, exceeding by nearly one half, the average quantity on which the reasoning above alluded to is founded.

I forbear to add any thing on the effect which the unfriendly feeling manifested on this occasion towards Great Britain, may have in future negotiations. Independent of the West India Trade, privileges have been granted to, and are still enjoyed by American shipping, without any equivalent whatever, in which no other nation has ever been allowed to participate. Whether it will be esteemed a sufficient reason for continuing these principles that Great Britain is, by the laws of the United States, expressly excluded from the benefit of an offer made to all other nations of the world, I earnestly recommend to the serious consideration of every one who is desirous of promoting the welfare, not only of the Agricultural but of the Commercial Interests of his country.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
A Friend to both Countries.

SURGICAL.
Operation of Tapping the Pericardium, or bag containing the heart.
We feel great pleasure in being enabled to lay before our readers the following account of a most difficult and dangerous operation in surgery, successfully performed, for the first time, by a townsman. Dr.ault, an eminent French surgeon, we are told, once attempted the same thing, about twenty years ago, but found, after the patient's death, that he had been mistaken in the complaint. M. Laennec, and others, have since proposed it; but no one till now has ventured to perform the operation. The result is of extreme importance, not only as it regards the individual more immediately concerned, but as proving the practicability of what has hitherto been considered impossible. It will be seen that the case had assumed that decided character, that no other alternative remained to save life.

A girl, named Skinner, fourteen years of age, residing in White street, Carter gate, in this town, had this operation performed, on Wednesday, February 14, being the first time it has been successfully attempted. She was attacked with rheumatism last January, at which time Mr. Jowett, the surgeon to St. Mary's parish, discovered, by the use of his stethoscope, that the pericardium and lining membrane of the heart, were inflamed likewise. By very active measures, the severity of the complaint was subdued and she appeared to be recovering, but the stethoscope continued with other signs, indicated that considerable effusion, or dropsy, had taken place in the pericardium. On the 13th of February she became much worse, and on the 14th was so bad, that it was evident she could not survive the night, unless some relief was afforded. The operation having been previously proposed, was then consented to, and was performed by Mr. Jowett the same afternoon, in the presence of Dr. Manson (the consulting physician), an assistant, and the patient's friends. It was at first intended to have drawn the fluid out by means of a syring pump, fitted with proper apparatus; but an accidental circumstance occasioned, what has since proved a material improvement, viz. the evacuation of the fluid into the left cavity of the chest, which being in a healthy state, absorbed it in a very short time. Within twelve hours after the operation there was a manifest improvement; and we are happy to say that although she still remains in a very weak and exhausted state, considerable hopes of recovery are entertained.

Nottingham's Journal.

THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.
Many persons have supposed Lord Liverpool to be much older than he really is, having confounded him with his father. The first Lord Liverpool (father of the present) then Charles Jenkinson, was at the commencement of the late King's reign, Secretary to Lord Bute, and was subsequently promoted to be a Lord of the Treasury.—He was a friend of Mr. Pitt, and distinguished among others, by his act for the consolidation of the customs. He was created Baron Hawkebury, in 1766, and made Earl of Liverpool in 1790.

The present Earl was born in 1770. When his father was created an Earl, in 1796, he was called according to usage in such cases, by his father's second title, to wit, Lord Hawkebury, until the death of his father in 1808, when he of course succeeded to the Earldom. He was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at the early age of thirty; signed the preliminary Treaty of Peace with France in October, 1804, and negotiated the convention, with Mr. Rufus King, between England and the United States, in January, 1802, respecting British debts, by which the sum of £600,000 was paid to England, in full discharge for such debts, and as a substitute for the provisions on that subject in the treaty of 1794.

On the death of Mr. Pitt, in January, 1806, it was proposed to form an administration, and to be himself at the head of it; but which offer he declined, and retired from office upon which the opposition came into power, & he was succeeded as secretary for foreign affairs, by Mr. Fox. In 1806, he was called to the House of Peers, (his father being still living) and in 1807 on the dissolution of the Grenville administration was appointed a Secretary of State. In 1812, soon after the assassination of Mr. Percival, Lord Liverpool became first Lord of the Treasury, and has remained in that situation to the present time. He is properly considered, we believe Prime Minister; although he does not hold, and has never held, in conjunction, these two offices, which, according to our impression, entitle the holder to be called Premier, or Minister, by way of eminence and distinction, the offices of first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.—As far as we recollect these two offices, for the last forty years, have only been united in the cases of M. Pitt and Mr. Percival. Lord Liverpool is now married to his second wife, but has no children.

The new State Prison of New-York now erecting at Sing Sing, will contain, when completed, eight hundred separate cells.

CENSUS, STATISTICS, &c. OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
We take the following abstract from the report of the Secretary of State to the legislature, made 4th of February, 1827, of the census, &c. under the "act to provide for taking future enumerations of the inhabitants of this state, and for procuring useful statistical tables;" which we believe has not been published. We shall not go into a particular statement however, but must be content with giving the "grand totals."

Population.—Total population of the state, 1,516,455; of which number there are 822,895 males, and 793,564 females; male persons subject to militia duty, and between the ages of 18 and 45, 160,645; male persons qualified to vote at elections for state and county officers, 296,132; alien 40,430; paupers, 5,610; persons of colour who are not taxed, 38,770; persons of colour who are taxed, 951; persons of colour who are taxed, and qualified to vote at elections for state and county officers, 298; married females under 45 years of age, 200,481; unmarried females between the age of 16 and 45 years, 153,391; unmarried females under the age of 16 years, 561,624.

Number of marriages the year preceding, 11,555; number of births the year preceding, males 31,514, females 29,869; number of deaths the year preceding, males, 12,225, females 10,019.

Lands and Stock.—Whole number of acres of improved land, 7,160,967. Number of neat cattle, 1,515,421. Number of horses, 549,628. Number of sheep, 3,496,359. Number of hogs, 1,467,573.

Manufacturers.—Number of yards of flannel cloth, manufactured in the domestic way, the preceding year, 2,918,253. The number of yards of flannel and other woollen cloth, not flannel, manufactured in the domestic way, the year preceding, 3,468,001. Number of yards of linen, cotton, or other thin cloths, manufactured in the domestic way, the year preceding, 8,079,992.

Number of grist mills, 2,264. Number of saw mills, 5,195. Number of oil mills, 121. Number of fulling mills, 1,222. Number of carding machines, 1,584. Number of cotton factories, 76. Number of woollen factories, 183. Number of cotton and woollen factories, 23. Number of iron works, 170. Number of trip hammers, 164. Number of distilleries, 1,129. Number of sheries, 2,105.

Number of deaf and dumb persons: males under 10 years, 63; between 10 and 20 years, 321; females under 10 years, 67; between 10 and 25 years, 213; total 645. Number of idiots: males under 21 years, 336; above 21 years, 397; females under 21 years 321; above 21 years, 322—total 1431. Number of lunatics: males under 21 years, 53; above 21 years, 373; females under 21 years, 27; above 21 years, 356—total 819.—N. Y. Times.

FROM COLUMBIA.
We have received our private advices from La Guira and Caracas to the 21 of April, from which we learn that Bolivar's decree respecting the payment of duties at the custom-house, are enforced with the utmost rigour, and those merchants who were not enabled to comply with the requisitions of the mandates, have been incarcerated in rather uncomfortable situations. The seriation produced by the suspension of the sales is excessive, and the merchants have determined not to submit to the present state of things, but to suspend their business, close their stores, and go to prison, by which the government will perhaps see the impracticability of enforcing its summary proceedings, and will, in all probability, relax the system in extreme cases. The above is the only paragraph respecting commercial matters which we can glean from the letters of our correspondents, and they are nearly barren of political intelligence, merely detailing accounts of the execution of culprits for various murders and robberies, and the inflexible determination of Bolivar in enforcing the laws, notwithstanding the urgent solicitations of the fair of Caracas, many of whom fall on their knees before the Liberator, supplicating the pardon of one of the condemned.

Baltimore Gazette.

CHARLES X.—A correspondent of the London Times states, that during the recent performance of the celebrated play of Tartuffe, when the person who is charged with the arrest of the hypocrite, recited the verse, Nous vivons sous un Prince qui est l'ennemi de la fraude, (we live under a Prince who is the enemy of fraud) a man took it into his head to applaud, wishing the praise to be applied to Charles X. The young men who filled the pit ordered him immediately to be silent, but believing that he would be allowed to continue his plaudits under the protection of the police, he went on. The spectators, on this, seized him and turned him out of the house with such violence that he went out heels over head. The police, in the mean time, did not dare to interfere, and the play proceeded.

The largest Kettle in the World. This remarkable vessel is at the Convent of Bernardino, of Pisa. It is of cast iron, and is said to be fifty feet in height & 140 in circumference.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Of the numerous tokens presented to distinguished individuals on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the canals, one was forwarded to the Marquis of Wellesley, for his exertions, our countryman, the Marchioness. The following is a copy of the correspondence that took place.

New York, Nov. 20th 1826.
My Lord!—The Corporation of the city of New York, desirous of commemorating the completion of the Western Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, have directed that Medals be struck, and a Memoir be published descriptive of that splendid event.

I have the honour, by direction of the Committee of the Corporation, to transmit to you a Silver Medal and a copy of Mr. Cullen's Memoir, with a request that you would be pleased to present the same to your illustrious consort, who is connected with our country by the most endearing ties; and whose exalted virtues and eminent accomplishments, have served to elevate the American name to the highest rank in a distant land; and I may be permitted to add, who has an hereditary claim to our respect and regard, as the descendant of a most distinguished and venerated citizen, the last surviving member of the illustrious Congress of 1776.

I have the honour to be, My Lord, with the highest respect, your Lordship's most obedient servant,
Campbell P. Whiteley
To his Excellency Marquis Wellesley

Phenix Park, Feb. 27th, 1827.
Sir!—The completion of the great work happily effected by the genius, spirit and perseverance of your fellow citizens, is an event worthy of the public celebration and honourable record, by which it has been commemorated.

I accept as a distinguished favour, the duty which the corporation of the city of New York has been pleased to assign to me; and participating in the honour which you have conferred on a person so dear to me, I return our united acknowledgments of gratitude and respect.

You may be assured that of all the virtues and excellent qualities of that person, none are more highly estimated by me, than her true affection for her native country, and her unabated attachment to her family, especially to that most eminent and dignified citizen of the United States so justly the general object of private and public esteem and veneration. With these sentiments we jointly offer our most sincere congratulations on the auspicious event to which your letter refers; aliding our anxious and cordial wishes, that it may prove the source of increasing affluence, happiness and prosperity to the people of the United States.

I have the honour to be with great respect, Sir, your most obedient servant,
Wellesley
To Campbell P. White, esq.

Baltimore, May 1.
The weather, for some days past, has been unusually cool for the season, and has rendered a resort to fires and warm clothing quite necessary. The growth of vegetation has been checked in consequence; but we have not heard of any material injury sustained by the fruit. On Sunday afternoon, a severe hail storm was experienced a few miles S. E. of the city.

FATAL TEMERITY.

A few evenings since, the following dreadful occurrence took place—At the Star Inn, in "Bedminster, was a caravan of wild beasts, and the keeper being in want of an attendant, a person who had from his infancy been accustomed to the business offered his services, and was accepted. He was however, cautioned not to go within the reach of any of the beasts; this caution he unhappily neglected. A party came to see the animals; and the lion was asleep and did not appear willing to rise, the man imprudently went into his den. The beast suddenly awakened, and probably hungry, and alarmed at the presence of the stranger, darted forward one of his paws, with which he seized the showman by the shoulder, and at the same moment with the other he very dreadfully lacerated the face. The miserable man cried piteously, and struggled to get loose, but his efforts were in vain, and the lion, now infuriated, seized him by the throat with its mouth, and held him in that situation until death put a period to the too horrible sufferings of the victim. A gentleman happening to pass who lived in the neighbourhood, immediately brought his pistols, and another person called to a blacksmith, who had a piece of iron red hot, to afford assistance; but it was 20 minutes before the animal would quit his prey, although his mouth was much burned; at length the head of the unhappy man fell from his jaws, a spectacle too horrible for description, when the body was drawn from the cage. We understand that under ordinary circumstances the animal was exceedingly quiet and docile; so much so indeed, that two women and two children, had actually been in the cage with him the preceding day.

MARRIAGE.

Extracts from Mr. Everett's address.
We may reasonably expect, that the progress of the arts and manufactures, by affording the means of subsistence to a larger number of persons, will restore to our merchants the opportunity of carrying on a more extensive trade, and thus afford an opportunity for the investment of additional capital, which hereafter occupy all that was formerly in it before. In the mean time, the payment of the national debt, which is now going on with rapidity, is completely disengaging large amounts of property which must be reinvested in some form or another. It is said that the single city of Boston, no less than seven millions of dollars have been put off in this way, in one year. All these things, however, are not to be taken out at present very flattering prospects, nor new investments, and as matters stand, on the other hand, if any truth in reasoning and experience, these things, these immense increasing profits, these immense increases of property, for the most part, will naturally, for the most part, go in this direction. We find accordingly that within the last five or six years, manufactures have advanced with astonishing rapidity, in all the border part of the union, and especially New England, which will probably, in the end, their principal seat.

"Upon returning lately to this country, after an absence of five years, was not less astonished than delighted to witness the visible signs of the progress, and to find flourishing villages, and even considerable towns, sprung up, as if by enchantment, on spots where recently uninhabited. At Leicester, in Massachusetts, where there were not, if I am rightly informed, more than one or two dwelling houses in 1820. I found in the spring of 1826, a population of fifteen hundred souls, wholly engaged in manufactures; it was the opinion of persons who had ten years would add another cycle to the number. Similar results may be observed at Ware, Springfield, Danvers, Somersworth, and various other places; and, in short, the spirit which produced them, is active through the whole country. The skill and industry with which the establishments at Waltham has been conducted, and the large profits that have been constantly obtained there, have done much, in the best way, to encourage this spirit, and give it a proper direction. The founders of that establishment, though governed, no doubt, immediately by enlightened regard to their own interest, may be well considered as public benefactors."

CARthagENA.
Capt. Shipman, of the Athenia New-York, who left Carthagen on the 4th ult. states that the country is considered in rather an unsettled state. The British residents had sent a petition to the Admiral at Jamaica, in a vessel of war to be sent down for the protection of their property. The pretensions arose more immediately from the troops being some time out of pay, and the expectation, that would soon be without ration, & from the dissensions existing among the chiefs. Accounts had been received of the late events in Peru. The principal officers of the Colombian army in that country, who declared against Bolivar, had been sent prisoners to Bogota.

A letter dated at Carthagen, the 31st March, says:
"Our market is in a perfect state of stagnation.—Every one seems to be lost as to what may take place. Bolivar and Santander are now decided opponents. We will not take upon ourselves to recommend anything, nor do we wish to see property introduced here. We give no opinions, because it is impossible to say whether we may not all in a moment be obliged to leave the country."

Navigation of the Red Sea by Steam.
From Calcutta papers to the effect of December received at Bombay, appears that arrangements are made to establish steam vessels on the Red Sea. We are no further informed on the subject, but presume that the project which was started some time ago, and has been occasionally referred to in the English papers, is to be brought to experiment—that is, to open a route for commercial intercourse between Europe and the East. The result of the experiment will be looked for with interest. If conducted with proper prudence and skill, we think it will probably be entered into of its success, after we have seen which have already been performed by steam.

A child at Danbury, (Conn) named Hatford, has accused his mother of murdering another child by cutting his throat. The accused have been imprisoned. The reported murdered person had been missing some time.

The number of members allowed in the constitution of Massachusetts is returned to the second branch of their legislature to four hundred. The city of Boston can send no more.

Maryland Gazette
ANNAPOLIS:
THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1827.

The Communication of Mr. Wilkins, was received at too late a period for publication in this week's Gazette.

The Columbian Riflemen.
Captain Smith's Company "The Columbian Riflemen," from Fell's Point, Baltimore, arrived here on Tuesday, and remained until yesterday afternoon, when they returned on the Maryland Steam-Boat. Yesterday they paraded through our streets, and exhibited a very fine martial appearance. The precision of their movements, and the accuracy of their evolutions, afforded an amusing evidence, as well of the skill of their Commander, as of the attention of the Soldier. They visited Fort Severn and other public places in the city, and were invited by the Adjutant-General to his house to partake of some refreshments; and to Mrs. Robinson's Boarding-house, by some of the citizens. During their short stay with us, their deportment evinced, that the character of the Soldier, they united with that of the Gentleman.

THE WEATHER.—It is apprehended that the early fruits have suffered serious injury from the cold weather experienced through the last week. On Sunday night last the frost was so great that ice was observable on Monday morning; and Tuesday there was a momentary fall of snow.

Act to build a new Poor's House in Calvert County.

[Passed March 12, 1827.]
1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the County Court of Calvert county be and they are hereby authorised and empowered, to levy upon the assessable property of said county, such sums of money as may enable them to purchase so much ground as they may think necessary, and to procure to be erected thereon, suitable buildings to answer for the redemption of the poor of the county; and that the provisions of this act shall not take effect until they have sold the present poor's house of that county, and the purtenances thereunto belonging.

From Ceylon.
Extract of a letter from the American Missionaries at Ceylon, dated July, (Ceylon) Oct. 27, 1827.—The number of Native Free Schools under our superintendence, is twenty; containing 2203 boys, and 43 girls; making a total of 2686; the number under the care of our brethren of the Church and Wesleyan Missionary Societies is 564 boys, and 50 girls—making a sum total of 3250 under a course of Christian education in the district, about 3300." N. Y. Observer.

Line of Morality.
The line of morality is sometimes very fancifully drawn. A municipal law of Georgetown, S. C. declares to play billiards after 12 o'clock at night, is dangerous to morality, but playing before 12 o'clock is not so; and if a game there is begun a few minutes before 12, and ended a few minutes after 12, the first part is correct and proper, the latter damnable and corrupt, then the clock designates between vice and virtue, clock makers are the greatest philosophers.

A writer in the London Morning Herald, in comparing the expenses of the British and American governments, makes the following statement:
—The annual expenditure of the U. S. States amounts to only about \$18,883,883 sterling—that is to say, but one twenty-fourth part of ours, which is \$235,000,000. The details of these, bear a similar proportion.—Our army costs eight millions and a quarter. The U. S. Army costs but \$218,000. Our navy costs millions and a half that of the U. S. only \$276,000. Our ordinance is \$150,000,000 and three quarters; the American ordinance but \$265,000. Our military list—namely, king, royal family, and courts of justice, two millions and a quarter; the civil list of the U. S. \$2,400,000. Our king only \$200,000. The President of the United States \$400,000.