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For the Kingston Chronicle. A RHAPSODY. BY A RECLUSE. - CONTINUED. XIX.

Fierce is the first-lit fire that moves and fills When the sun glitters on the distant hills, And all for him seems bright; his soul awakes When passion's fount first springs within, which makes,

When buffetting its waves, men mortal all: Soon from its streams the stolen draught he takes:

Trembling he quaffs, the madding waters pall; He spurps the woe-fraught joy-he lists a higher call.

XX.

O Love! exotic of an heav'nly birth! Wherefore to thee did wend my wayward heart?

Thou art a flower of sickly growth on earth, A lying balm, making a ceaseless smart, A thing defiled by lust, holding no part Or lot in truth; a baseless theory.

Melting beneath the touch: thy victims start And stand in mute amaze, when late they see The fruit they grasp turn dust, as from a Sodomtree.

XXI.

Fremund from letter'd lore did oft recur To Beauty's school, a moment to beguile: There would he note, a neutral connoisseur, Love's little ways, his fierce yet thankless toil, The wanton's craft, her various art and wile, Her floating form, such as a sylph's might be, Beaming intent: but reckless all was he Of love-charg'd lip and eye, the dread artillery ! XXII.

Oh who may prize? not thou self-centred man, vac picast will have but with a sensual fire Not thou, o'er gold who mopest lean and wan, Lock'd in the hoard which limits thy desire. Oh who may prize those feelings which con-

To draw men nearer heav'n, with lust unfraught Linking in sympathy their souls entire, While heart responds to heart, and thought thought

And virtue springs unask'd, and happiness un-

XXIII.

For yet in man do sinless passions dwell, Like flower-breaths crossing every path h

Heav'n born maternal love! who cannot tell A tender tale of thee! oh who but knows Thy soul encircling power? thy scion grows And bears unharm'd on earth, and strikes so deep That when from life's probationary woes The cherish'd form hath pass'd, yet in our sleep The sweet familiar face we see, and wake, and

XXIV.

I saw two sisters meet : these could not feign ; They clasp'd in silent joy, they wept, and yet They dried their tears, then clasp'd and wept

I saw e'en men their rugged souls forget; Yes! midst a throng two kindred exiles met, And in their breasts well'd forth affections tide, They clasp'd, and lip on lip warm signets set! These breath'd a love, no flame to lust allied, The heart of nature leap'd, her pulses all replied.

XXV. But oh! if other love there needs must be, Be it for what our eye but once hath seen, Which flash'd across the soul in radiancy, And pass'd torever: such rare love hath been A stay whereon the rifted heart might lean

In after years, a hallow'd charm to lure . Men's gentle genius back, which woke serene Mid war's alarms, and did to death endure A cherish'd amulet, a thing enshrined and pure.

How do the angels love, those viewless crowds They, happy host, nor wed nor wedded are, But meet and mingle like the silent clouds, Amid their peaceful bowers, where no sighs

The raptur'd stillness, as they wast afar Their incense to Love's Self, and each soul

O'er all around it; as from star to star Flashes the sun-beam, plenishing their urns, So soul to soul in heav'n reflected love returns.

"Observations on the rights of the British Colonies to representation in the Imperial Parlisment, by David Chisholme."

CHAPTER V. The natural right of the Colonies to Representa-

tion in the Imperial Parliament.

ingenuity, I believe the British Constitution has been the theme of the highest and most unqualified praise. Nations may have been said to protection and security to all," have bowed with respect and admiration before it. Monarchies have been dissolved, thrones overturned, altars polluted, and the venerate institutions of a wise and prudent antiquity have been annihilated, in order to adopt the principles and secure the freedom of so excellent a scheme of government. Practice has thus been conjoined with opinion in ennobling throughout the universe this unparalleled political superstructure. Foreigners, in almost all countries, have exceeded the natives in extolling its wonderful combinations. "England," says one,* "is the only nation in the world whose political or civil liberty is the directend of its constitution."

Phillippe de Comines. Lacon. ** Burke. · Montesquieu.

"is formed between absolute monarchy, which British subject. But, as there may be errors in chy; and aristocracy, which, fluctuating between one and the other, falls into the error of combining the advantages of these three powers, which mutually observe, moderate, assist, and check each other, tends from its very principles to the national good. This constitution, of which there is no instance among the ancients, and which ought to serve as a model to posterity, will support itself a long time; because it is not the result of manners, and of transcient opinions; but of reasoning and experience." "Liberty," said a third,† whilst writing on the English Constitution, "Liberty, excluded from those places to which she had seemed to give a preference, driven to the extremity of the Western Worldbanished even out of the continent, has taken refuge in the Atlantic Ocean. It is there, that, freed from the danger of external disturbance, and assisted by a happy pre-arrangement of things, she has been able fully to display the form that suited her; and she has found six centuries to have been necessary to the completion of her work. Being sheltered, as it were within a citadel, she there reigns over a nation which is the better entitled to her favours, as it endeavours to extend her empire, and carries with it, to every part of its dominions, the blessings of industry and equality. Fenced in on every side, to use the expressions of Chamberlayne, with a wide and deep ditch, the sea, guarded with strong outworks, its ships of war, and Her half-closed languid eye, and pitying smile, defended by the courage of its seamen, it preserves that important secret, that sacred fire, which is so difficult to be kindled, and which, if it were once extinguished, would perhaps never be lighted again. When the world shall have again been laid waste by conquerors, it will still continue to show mankind not only the principle that ought to unite them, but what is of no less importance, the form under which they ought to be united. And the philosopher, when he reflects on what is constantly the fate of civil societies amongst men, and observes with concern the numerous and powerful causes which seem, as it were, unavoidably to conduct them all to a state of incurable political slavery, takes comfort in seeing that liberty has at last disclosed her secret to mankind, and secured an asymm to herself." "Now, in my opinion," says a fourth, "among all the sovereignties I know in the world, that in which the public good is best attended to, and the least violence exercised on the people, is that of England." "This at least is certain," says a fifth. 6 "that in all ages Britain has been the temple, as it were, of liberty. Whilst her sacred fires have been extinguished in so many countries, here they have religiously been kept alive, Here she hath her saints, her confessors, and whole army of martyrs, and the gates of hel hath not hitherto prevailed against her; so that if a fatal reverse in to happen, if servility and servitude are to over-run the whole world, like injustice, and liberty is to retire from it like Astræa: our portion of the abandoned globe, will have, at least, the mournful honour, whenever it happens, of shewing her last, her parting steps." "The British Constitution," says a sixth, " is the proudest political monument of the combined and progressive wisdom of man; throughout the whole civilized world, its preservation ought to the proyect for as a choice and pactless model, uniting all the beauties of proportion with all their solidity of strength." "England, Sir," said a seventh** "is a nation, which still I hope respects, and formerly adored her freedom. other countries, the people more simple, and of a less mercurial cast, judge of an ill principle in government only by an actual grievance; here they anticipate the evil, and judge of the pressure of the grievance by the badness of the principle. They augur misgovernment at a distance; and snuff the approach of tyranny in every tainted breeze." And, lastly, saith an eighth, † " The British Constitution may be said to have ap-

leges they may confer, they must be stamped trials undergone. Experience, that great parent of all, but especially of political wisdom, with the consent of the person whose lot it may taught a brave, generous, and high-spirited peobe to be either punished, protected, or rewarded ple, how to correct, by degrees, preceding evils, by them; and even this consent must be free, and to form the wisest plan for liberty and security. In this state we find the British Constimany laws are in force and binding, which tution. It stands among the nations of the earth, like an ancient oak in the wood, which, after baving overcome many a blast, overtops the other trees of the forest, and commands respect and veneration. All foreigners look to it with Of all the productions of human wisdom and wonder, and with envy, as the happiest system that ever was devised for uniting dignity in the Magistrate, and liberty in the subject, with This is lofty praise, and a most formidable body of unexceptionable evidence in favour of

proached nearer to the perfection of social order,

than any other government ancient or modern.

To this point it has arrived in the progress of

ages, not in consequence of theories formed by

speculative men, such as our modern reformers,

but in consequence of experiments made, and

the excellence of our constitution. Taking it all in all, it would perhaps be as difficult as it would be unpopular to controvert it. Worship at once so zealous and universal, has scarcely ever been the lot of any human institution; and, if the incense be profuse, it must be admitted that the god is not altogether unworthy of it. I would not therefore wish to be considered as an inconsiderate and headlong reformer in either religion or politicks. I confide in the faith of my fathers;

* Raynal. † De Lome. ty, are nevertheless recognized as members of & Bolingbroke. the state. It is manifest, therefore, that every

tt Blair.

"The government of England," says another, and am determined to die in the allegiance of a British subject, like any other member of a well of that comparative state of poverty, meanness least as compulsory celibacy can effect the obis tyranny; democracy, which tends to anar- religion which a good Christian may be permit- full and free enjoyment of life, but to the integri- sunk. Nothing can degrade the human mind so ted to commect, so there may exist in our system ty of his body. As the one could not exist with- much as a restraint upon the exercise of any of when they should be rather showing our distressof government much as it may have been admir- out the other, and as they are alike the gift of its faculties: nothing sinks the soul so low as led damsels how to put the church ministers in Pubescent youth: to him life's prospect breaks | both. The mixt government of the English, ed, and much as, I confess, it is entitled to ad- God, the laws of our country are bound to pro- the yoke of slavery. But the laws of England requisition, and to husband themselves? Here, miration, shades, and blemishes, and inconsistencies which it may be the right as well as the feited, and the other destroyed under the autho- is undoubtedly the cause of the unparalleled freeduty of a good citizen to obviate and reconcile. I shall therefore not scruple on the present occa- when the laws have been infringed upon, and the There a Brifish subject may literally be said to do sion to stretch my hand, however impotent, to rights of a fellow-subject invaded. Still, even what he pleases, to say what he pleases, and to the fane of our Constitution, and, by drawing when an emergency of this awful description go where he pleases. It is true that, if in the exaside the veil which hides its greatest and most disgusting deformities, expose them at once to the general interests of society are secured, and fortunately invade the boundaries of the laws, he the gaze and derision of the world. These are can only be secured in obedience to the dictates immediately becomes amenable to them, and strong expressions, I admit. But a blot-one of the laws. A branch is cut off; but the trunk perhaps, obnoxious to punishment. But antil he distorted line, no matter how faint-which disfigures a masterpiece of art, is more injurious in its consequences, in the estimation of taste and genius, than a thousand specks in the production An innocent member of society cannot be staryof inferior aim and execution. The finger that points out the blemish may be esteemed that of and other necessaries of life. If these be illean enthusiast or a raving maniac; but the attrigally denied to him, the law is broken; and butes of justice are as severe as they are om- should a life in consequence be lost, the indivi- that want of preventive power for which the laws nipotent; and the just rights of British subjects, wherever they may be situated-whether in the frozen regions of Labrador, or the burning sands member. What can possibly be more humane, of India; whether in the Rocky or Himmalaya Mountains, in Hudson or Botany Bay, are not generous and just? The brutal tyranny of deto be sacrificed to prejudice or servility. Beholding, then, the British Constitution as thus exposed to view, I pronounce it to be both partial and incomplete! It is partial because it confers rights, privileges, and franchises upon a part of the people which are not equally enjoyed by the whole: and it is incomplete, because the Co- imprisoned, or disseized, or out-lawed, or any the example of punishment alone that can or way destroyed, mor will we try him, or pass senlonics are subject to its jurisdiction without partence on him, exacept by the legal judgement of ticipating in its authority. Reform, therefore, his peers, or by the law of the land." the great talismanic genius of the age, becomes

necessary; and I shall of course, be marked as a

Felefmetr. I am a reformer! I avow it. What

ever may be lost or gained by it; whatever dis-

appointments I may endure, or whatever appro-

bation my present labours may experience, I ad-

mit that their whole scope and object is reform-

reform im the Imperial Parliament of Great Brit-

ain and Hreland, such as will secure to that por-

tion of Biritish subjects in the Colonies that free,

direct, amd uncontrouled representation which is

not only renjoyed by their fellow-subjects at home,

but which is their birthright. This is the reform

I advocatte, and to this species of reform alone

confine myself. If a more general and direct re

presentation in Parliament-the great and ulti-

mate source of the laws-is found to be indis-

pensibly mecessary in the mother country; sure-

ly some representation ought to be extended to

the colomies, the inhabitants of which have hith-

erto beem unrepresented in parliament either di-

rectly or indirectly; for what has been termed

virtual representation, and which seems so much

in favour with a certain class of politicians, is

mock representation without means or ends

head or feet, soul or body: and which the colo-

nies spurn as worse than the shadow of a shade.

They want direct and substantial representation,

because it is the only representation worth hav-

ing: and they want real unencumbered repre-

That it is so, becomes now my business to

prove. I shall therefore, in the first place, endea-

your to point out a few of the natural, inherent

and incontrovertable rights and privileges of

British subject. I shall, in the second place, in

quive whether the people inhabiting our colonies

are British subjects? And if they are, which

cannot be doubted, shew, in the third place, the

juries they sustain, both in person and property,

ever modifications they may undergo; whatever

penalties they may inflict; or whatever privi-

voluntary and unconstrained. It is true that

may never have received the unanimous appro-

bation of the whole people; but it is one of the

fundamental maxims of society, that a majority

can bind the whole: for otherwise it would be

impossible ever to attain that security and sta-

bility in our institutions, which constitute the

These laws being once established, the next

right of a British subject is that security of per-

son and estate which they necessarily prescribe;

and there can be no security of person without

freedom of will; and no security of estate, or

property, without the power of acquiring and dis-

posing of it at pleasure; for it is not enough for

us to have the use of an object. We desire to

direct object of society.

by a denial of any one of their birthrights.

sentation, because it is their birthright.

But security offlife and person, however strictly regarded, and however clearly defined, would be of very little avail, if unaccompanied by that liberty of person which forms so great and distinguished a part of the rights of a British subject. To enter however into any lengthened detail of this liberty, however delightful a study it might form of itself, would lead me far beyond the bounds of my present inquiry; but it is necessary nevertheless to point out a few of its most remarkable features.

However begutiful nature may have been in this respect, the law of England may be said to be almost equally so. Man having been created a rational agent, freedom of thought and action, is, of course, the first and principal ingredient of his constitution. This great characterestic of human nature necessarily implies the power of devising the means to accomplish ends, of distinguishing truth from falsehood, and right from wrong. As to thought, that is an arcanum of which the Déity alone can take cognizance. The free and uncontrouled exercise of this faculty of the mind, may be said to be the only prerogative which nature has reserved to herself alike inscrutable and independent of the laws of civil society. Men, states, governments, and laws, have, in dark ages, and among barbarous nations, endeavoured to usurp enven this solitary reservation on the part of nature by various means and instruments as brutal as they were cruel. But, thank God, it is alike the boast and the glory of the laws of Eagland, that, so this as well as in most other instances, they have not only preserved entire, but also advocated the rights of nature as their best and wiscet maxims. The people of England have heard of an Inquisition and a Bastile; but, having never felt the effects of them, they could only execrate those infernal injustice to which they are exposed and the ininstitutions, and pity their victims. "The common law of England," says Hallam, " has always abhorred the accursed my steries of a pris-1. The rights of a British subject include his on-house; and neither admits of toffare to exliberties; and the first and most important of tort confession, nor of any perial infliction not those rights and liberties which he can claim as warranted by a just sentence., In conformity a member of civil society or the body politic, is with this law we are informed, that when, upon the power of being his own governor; and of the assassination of Villiers, duke of Buckingham, making, either in person or by representative, by Felton, it was proposed in the privy council the laws by which his conduct is to be regulated to put the assassin to the rack, in order to disand his property secured. These laws, indeed, cover his accomplices; the jugges, being conmay be changed; renewed, abrogated or amendsulted, declared unanimously, to their own hon- For vast Eternity." ed, because a power to make laws without a our and the honour of the English law, that no right of annulling them, would be an anomaly equally absurd and ridiculous. But still, what-

good citizen can say or do without violating the Closed in around his heart-strings. The poor established laws of his country, either to promote his own individual happiness or the general in- Lay vanquished and distorted. But the soulterests of the state, they are as much the object of that universal liberty and security guaranteed | To hearken to its Maker's call, had gone by the laws of England, as life, person and estate. The freedom of action may in truth be said to include all that is of value and worth possessing this side of the grave. For how otherwise could the faculties with Which nature has so liberally endowed us, be rendered useful either to society or to the ultimate end of our existence? How could food and raiment, the first necessaries of life itself, be obtained; and the social and benevolont affections of husband and wife : parent and child; master and servant; friend and neighbour; sovereign and subject, be cherished and maintained, if any restraint were laid upon their actions, which necessarily imply the exercise of volition? How otherwise could virtue and charity be exercised, religion preserved; patriotism enkindled; knowledge extended; have it completely at our own disposal, without arts invented; science studied; countries exbeing responsible to any person whatever. As plored; commerce expanded; nay, how could to personal liberty, the laws of England have nations themselves be founded? There was a imposed but few restraints upon those of nature. time, and, unfortunately for mankind, there still Those who are the offspring of the one, are but are times and countries, in which freedom of acthe subjects of the other; just like children, who, tion is restrained, as well as the aspirations of although they are amenable to paternal authoriliberty subdued. This is undoubtedly the cause

* Blackstone, Book iv. Chap. 25.

regulated government, is not only entitled to the and gross ignorance into which some nations are ject? Why do these economists instruct ministect them. It is true that the one may be for- have established a different order of things which in the heart of polite life, there is an over supply rity of those laws. But this can only take place dom, intelligence and prosperity of that country. happens, though an individual may be sacrificed, ercise of these invaluable rights, he should unis preserved. Life too may be supported as well does so, he is safe. There can be no just conas defended. In this respect the laws of Eng- troul upon his actions until he over-leaps the leland are superior to those of any nation on earth. gal limitations of justice, decency, or morality. And herein consists the superiority of the laws ed to death. He bas a claim on society for food over those of any other country. When foreigners, from the continent of Europe, visit England, the first thing that strikes them with surprise, is dual who may be the means of such a loss, is are so remarkable; never once imagining that punished, in order that society may not again this is the great characteristic of British liberty, lose the services of an useful though unfortunate and that which so pre-eminently distinguishes its institutions from those of other countries. They never once dream that laws, which prevent the stroying life or limb at pleasure, is a power which commission of a crime, are at the same time laws never was, and never can be conferred or recog- which restrain the natural right of action; and, nized by our laws. On this, as well as every of consequence, not only refuse to recognize and other subject connected with the liberty and secu- protect this first law of nature, but inflict a punrity of an Englishman, our great character is clear | ishment before a crime has been perpetrated and decisive: "No freeman shall be seized and May we ever be protected from such laws! It is ought to prevent the commission of crimes, as it is punishment alone that can prevent the repeti-

> THE MORE CONVENIENT SEASON BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Alone he sat, and wept. That very night The ambassador of God, with earnest zeal Of eloquence, had warned him to repent, And like the Roman at Drusilla's side, Hearing the truth, he trembled. Conscience

Yet sin allured. The struggle shook him sore The dim lamp waned, the hour of midnight toll'd Prayer sought for entrance, but the heart had

Its diamond valve. He threw him on his couch And bade the Spirit of his God depart.

-But there was war within him, and he sighed-"Depart not utterly, thou Blessed One! Return when youth is past, and make my soul

For ever thine." ----With kindling brow he tro The haunts of pleasure, while the viol's voice And beauty's smile his joyous pulses woke. To Love he knelt, and on his brow she hung Her freshest myrtle wreath. For gold he sought And winged wealth indulged him, till the world Pronounced him happy. Manhood's vigorous

Swelled to its climax, and his busy days And restless nights swept like a tide away. Care struck deep root around him, and eacl

Still striking continuent, like the Indian tree, Shut out with woven shades the eye of heaven, When lo! a message from the Crucified--"Look unto me, and live!" Pausing, he spake Of weariness, and haste, and want of time, . And duty to his children; and besought A longer space to do the work of heaven.

God spake again, when age had shed its snows On his wan temples, and the palsied hand Shrank from his gold-gathering. But the rigid

"See, my step

Of Habit bound him, and he still implored A more convenient season.

Is firm and free-my unquenched eye delights To view this pleasant world, and life, with me, May last for many years. In the calm hour Of lingering sickness, I can better fit

Disease approached, such proceedings was allowable by the laws of And reason fled. The maniac strove with death, And grappled like a fiend, with shrieks and cries, As to Actions, which comprehend all that a Till darkness smote his eye-balls, and a thick ice

The soul-whose promised season never came, To weigh his suff'rance with its own abuse. And bide the audit.

WHAT WILL OUR SPINSTERS DO

OR WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR SPINSTERS? The question which was so pithily and pointedly addressed to the lords, becomes of much more momentous import when applied to the laformidable in influence and intellect, and receivteel population into monks and nuns, so far at | day Morning Visitor.]

ters how to husband the national resources, an absolute glut of female youth, beauty and accomplishments, with little or no demand for those once desiderate articles. Our brightest belles set no church bells pealing; drives round the park ring, and not, as of yore, in affixing a gold ring round the finger; white favors are out of favor; nuptial banns are under ban and interdict; wedding cake is not cut, because weddings are; no matches are made but those of wood and brimstone, and our clergymen, who used to know the marriage ceremony by heart, are now obliged to turn to the fresh and unthumbed leaf in their prayer books, whenever they are called upon to join man and wife together. The age of matrimony, like that of chivalry, is gone, and the clerks who lived upon the fees for issuing general and special licenses, have bethe so long out of work, that they may probably be heard of at the work house.

Is there any exaggeration in these melancholy averments? I appeal to svery reader who moves in genteel society. Does he not, in each successive season, see hundreds of rose buds unfolding their charms, who are destined, as inexorable time revolves, to be metamorphosed into wall flowers, and finally to constitute a portion of the human tapestry with which our ball rooms are decorated, or at least, lined. Our girls keep getting in, just when they ought to be getting oil; they put forth all their attractions they work hard to become wives, but, alas! they are only serving a long, irksome, and heart-withering apprenticeship to spinsterism! For waltzes, quadrilles, mazurkas, and gallopades, partners may be found easily enough; but where are they to find partners for life? He is either undiscoverable, like the unicorn and phonix, or only to be seen once in a hundred years, like the flower of the aloc. Strange, that amid the unmeaning inquiries with which our dancing beaux pester their partners, they should never delight them with popping the question! From any part of speech that might bear a construction of this nature, they refrain with a cautious and most tmrelenting precision. Well may they be termed shrewd, though fantastical grammarians, for they had rather decline than conjugate. Neither dress, address, nor undress, will win them. Gowns, transparent as tinder, catch no sparks, and raise no flame; the fashionable nude only diminishes her own chance of ever becoming a femme converte; and the best and most becomingly attired beauty may find a hundred candidates eager to lead her out to the dance, but not one who will lead her up to the altar. In good old times, a handsome, clever girl, seldom failed to flirt herself into favor; to act the coquette with good success; to ogle till she was eyed with tenderness; to court until she was courted, and ultimately to bridle herself into a bridal But such triumphs are not to be achieved in these anti-nuptial days. Impenetrable as the nether mill stone is the heart of a modern bachelor: you might as well pelt a rhinoceros with a pea-shooter. Neither change of scene, nor the most tempting opportunities can throw him off his guard. Bath, Brighton, Cheltenham, pic-nics, sailing parties, rides, drives, shooting visits to the park, enclosed mansion, and Christmas festivities, united by the kiss sanctioned misletoe, used, in the days of our fathers, to be provocatives to matrimony that few could resist. But these talismans have lost their charm. In vain do our belles redouble their attentions; the beaux still remain single; celibacy is the order of the day; we have no husband-men, but those who hold the plough; no yoke-fellows but the collar-makers ;-the leney-moon is in eclipse : Cupid may turn his bow into a fiddle-stick and play a solo, (though we have beaux enough who are mere sticks, without any such metamorphosis:) and Hymen, with his extinguished torch, may fly to heaven, where they marry not,

neither are they given in marriage. [English paper.] SQUEEZING THE HAND.

It is but lately that we have understood the strange constructions that are sometimes put upon a squeeze of the ham. With some persons it is entirely equivalent to a declaration of love; this is very surprising indeed. We must take hold of a lady's hand like a hot potatoe; afraid of giving a squeeze lest we should burn our fingers. Very fine, truly! Now it was our ancient custom to squeeze every hand we got into our clutches, especially a fair one. Is it not a wonder that we never have been sued for a breach of promise? We would not give a scrupper nail for one of your cold, formal shakers of the hand. Every person who protrudes one or two fingers for your touch, (as if he were afraid of dies, at least to the unmarried ones, vulgarly catching some cutaneous distemper) should go yclept spinsters. Paltry in number, not very to school awhile to John Quincy Adams. He shakes your hand with a vengeance; and shakes ing only rare and triffing additions to their order, your body with it, unless you should happen to the peers were scarcely worth the inquiry either | be as thick set as himself. Well there is nothing way; but when the interrogations, (oh! the like it; it shows a good heart at any rate; and happy polygamist!) embraced all the fair sex of | we would rather a man should crush the bones the middling and upper classes, it behoves every of our fingers and shake our shoulder out of joint, member of society to weigh deeply and maturely than that he should poke out his reluctant paw, what answer shall be given to it. Why do the as if he were about to come in contact with a political economists waste their time upon rents, bear or lyana. The ladies may rest assured of tithes, and cornlaws, discussions in which so few this, that a man who will not squeeze their hand comparatively, are interested, when there is a when he gets hold of it, does not deserve to have grievous defect in our social institutions that such a hand in his possession; and that he has may be termed a Catholic or universal evil, since a heart seven hundred and forty-nine times it tends to re-convert a large portion of our gen- smaller than a grain of mustard seed. [Satur-