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FROM THE BIJOU. TO MARY.

TO MARY,

ON THE ARRIVERSARY OF OUR WEDDING DAY.

By Martin Archer Shee, Esq. R. A.

Our wedding day another stage,

1s foll career, from youth to age,

Wa've travelful on together;

Yet still affection cheers the road,

Lud helps to lighten every load.

That Time has laid on either.

And though by many a joit apprized,
Life's ways are not Manadamised.
Nor amough as wealth could make them;
O'er ups and downs unfaded still,
We never felt the wish or will

Nor can we, Mary, justly sny,
Though neither quite so young or gny,
As when cold Prudence spurning,
We seamper'd forth for Pleasure's sake,
And fortune thought to evertake,
Or much at ev'ry turning.

Nor can we say we're much the worse For each a long shd anxious course, With Care still at our heels, And such a household troop around As Hymen has too often found A dreg upon his wheels.

Tis true we rarely dener or sing, Or bound with that clastic spring, The steps of youth discover;
But had quadrilles not out us out,
Our danding days, I make no doubt
We'd prove, were not yet over.

In times which memory still enhances. In times which memory sint enimness,
of good Scatch reals and country dances,
On limb alert and supple.
We tripp'd it gaily through the night,
Nor thought it any great exploit
To dance down thirty couple.

But now, amidst a stately throng, The grave quadriller glides slong, With far more airs then graces, Or anabash'd while petrons stare, In giddy wellk, the breathless fair fler whirling beau embraces.

Thy figure still preserves its grace, And still that charm is in thy face, As strong as first I found it,
The smile with sense and sweetness fraught,
Which breaks through every cloud of thought,
And spreads a sunshine round it.

Our bloom fadeed is gone, and you Must over this more than mellow hus supplies its place but hadly! The crow's feet too about the eyes, Increase of late to such a size.

They pucker there most sadly.

Some wrinkles, too, we must allow,
Have mark'd the tablet of the brow,
And though they are but slight there,
They show his hieroglyphic hand,
And make us fully understand,
Old Time begins to write there.

Already he has clear'd the page, And stamp'd some characters of age,
So plain that you may trace vitem;
He has thinn'd my locks, and turned to grey
The few remaining!—so I say
A wig must soon replace them.

Some gentle hints, too, we've received. That years (if hints may be believed)
In other points have pressed us;
Our beds seem harder than they were,
And often a triffer light as air Can ruffle and molest us.

At dinner we grow nice, and think Much more of what we cat and drink, Than we were work, when at le
To feast on every kind of food
Which that great artist, Eustache Ude.
Could put upon the table.

Of late, too, quite in love with home, We seldom feel disposed to roam, The fire side seems so cozey; But, when I fain would read at night, The condles give such wrotched light, I'm sometimes rather dozey.

The print's indeed so had in all Their bon's—the dypu's so very small— 'Tis quite enough to vex one! The newspaper, I'm sure supplies A task to try the hest of eye-, Without a pair of specs on.

But not in us slone the change; Through life and manners as we range The world around keeps moving; Pollies increase upon my word! And fashions now are so absurd, There's nothing that's improving.

Look to the Senate, Bar, or Stage And say, does sught in this dull ago Our early days resemble. When Pitt and Fox were each a star, When Erskine flourished at the bur; And Siddons play'd with Kemble.

The very sessons are no more The seasons that they were before, When you and I first knew them; mers now are short and cold, Our Winters so severe, the old Can hardly struggle through them

Yet still no changes can destroy Our pleasures, while we thus enjoy The circle that's around us; While in our children thus we find More comforts than we've left behind, Since Hymen's knot first bound us

Nor let us gloom the little space. We've yet to run; though in the ran-

We feel that life is wasting; Our lot we still have cause to bless ince, as our cares, our 'tearts confe-Our love is quite as lasting.

Prom the Charleston Mercury, April 25.
We copy the following from the New-York Morning Herald. It is part of an editorial tirade in reply to article on the tariff published in the Columbia Telescope, in which the writer lad very properly insisted on the importance of the south to the welfare and prosperity of the northern states:

"It is strange there are men in that "It is strange there are men in that section of the country so infatuated as to hold such language. Scarcely would this union feel the low, if the barren sands and the end-less pine plains of the Carolinas, were sunk into the ocean; and yet they hold a tone of defiance and importance because no action of the state, and least of all the south. They talk of dismion and spending their money in London instead of Saratoga! They had first best pay their debts in Wall-street. We wonder if their plains and their negroes

wonder if their debts in Wall-street. We wonder if their plains and their negroes would sell for enough at auction to satisfy their creditors in New York, whom they boast of feeding and supporting?

"It would puzzle a traveller through North and South Carolina to conceive how the ignorant, not "half-educated" but uneducated planters in those regions should be incommoded with our norshern pretenders to gentility. Plant them north of the Potomac, and give them a sight of New-England, and they would return no doubt, "with a great accession of knowledge of various kinds."

This is a pretty Lir specimen of the manner in which the southern states are invaria-bly treated by the tariff papers at the north, when they condescend to notice them at all Feeling power, and forgetting right, they have but one answer for all the arguments and entreaties of the south, and that is con-tumely and abuse. The union would not feel the loss if the Carolinas were buried in the ocean! -and before the southern people talk of abandoning Saratoga, and spending their money elewhere, they had better sell their plains and their negroes to pay their debts in Wall-street! Why one would real-ly imagine from this that the south is mortgaged to the north, and that our kind brethren, not content with having taxed us enor-mously, intend actually to offer us for sale.

But, passing over the insulting absurdity of this attack, let ask seriously, why is language of this kind used towards the scuth? Why is it that this section of the union is constantly and studiously held up at the north as a proper object for hostility, suspi-cion and contempt? What have the southern people done to provoke this bitter and revengeful feeling? Unjustly oppressed, they have exercised freely the privilege of remonstrance, suffering in every interest essential to their welfare, they have earnestly appealed to the justice and liberality of their brethren—believing the constitution violat-ed, they have openly and candidly urged the reasons from which their conviction is derived-feeling themselves degraded, they have expressed their natural and becoming warmth, their sense of the impositions under which they labor—sincerely attached to the union, and fearful that a continued repetition of insults and oppressions may possibly drive the extramity they have appealed to printed at Philadelphia, and has yet only them to extremity, they have appealed to the interest as well as the patriotism of their oppressors—and whilst dwelling with fond-ness on the beauty and glory of the union, have also represented the healculable value of the trade of the south to the northern states. This is the head and front of their states. This is the head and front of their offeoding—and it is because oppressed, they dare to complain, and sensible of their rights, they dare to assert them, that they are visited with these bitter outpourings of vituperation and abuse, and spoken of in terms, not only eminently improper from one section of the confederacy to another, but scarcely becoming in a parent state to a weak and dependent colony.

Indeed, the manner in which the southern resses, is states are treated by the northern presses, is

states are treated by the northern presses, is It sets out by taking the American bull by almost as inconceivable, as it is lamentably the horns, and perhaps, the very novelty of true. With regard to them, the press at its tone may render it popular. Nations do the north, with one or two honorable ex-ceptions, scarcely dares to speak, except it be to revile them. The pernicious influence be to revile them. The pernicious influence of the manufacturing interest controls it with despotic sway. No southern argument is permitted to be spread before the peopleno southern appeal is allowed to awaken their generosity, or enkindle kindly and pat-riotic feelings. They are kept studiously ig-norant, not only of the reasonings of the south against the tariff, but even of the exritement which that odious measure has produced. The people of the south have not only generally relied upon the efficacy of their arguments, but have particularly trusted to the effect that might be produced by the solemn legislative protests of this state and Georgia, and by the equally decisive re-solutions of Virginia. Those protests and resolutions have scarcely been noticed in a northern print, or, if mentioned at all, have licen desputched in a single line, and that line, ridicule and surcasm. Such is the general condition of the northern press-trammelled, shamefully transmelled as regards the south-devoted to and governed by manufacturers and monopolists-seldom no manufacturers and monopolists—seldom no-ticing the southern states at all, and then only for the base purpose of misrepresenting their sentiments and feelings, or of exciting vulgar prejudices against them—and such is the prospect of the south of being fairly heard and impartially judged at the north, or of producing among a their persecutors a returning sense of justice.

Under these circumstances it may be ask of, what shall the southern states do? Shall they lie down in apathy, and permit the ta-riff to be rivitted upon them? Unjustly treated by the northern press, shall they

make no effort to do justice to themselves? Injured, shall they cease to remonstrate? Insuited, shall they submit in silence? Bleeding at every pore, shall they continue tamely to bleed, even unto death? Is the tariff nothing? Have they protested only against a phantom? Have they been mistaken in supposing it an injury, and in denouncing it as unconstitutional? Or, knowing and feeling it, as they do, to be a grie ous and intolerable burthen, shall they not make one effort more to throw off the incubus which oppresses them, and to bring our government, and our tariff brethren, to a sense of justice.

The three American views."

This is the title of animal in the London Review, in which the three principal periodicals in the United States are described, in a spirit of impartiality highly creditable to the work in which it appears. We have sublained some extracts. have subjoined some extracts.

"There are three Quarterly Reviews now published in the United States; one at Boscon, one at Philadelphia, and one at Charleston. They are each exceedingly creditable specimens of the talents and attainments of our brethren of the new world; and we, whatever others may think, feel a real satisfaction somewhat approaching to pride, in beholding the English language cultivated with such success, and made the instrument of diffusing so much valuable, information through countries where the sude dialect of through countries where the rude dialect of through countries where the said chalect of the Indian savage, was, a century ago, the only medium of communicating the com-monest thoughts and desires of the wild huntsman's life. The spread of our native tongue over the widest and fairest portions of the globe, is a remarkable example of the influence of a great commercial nation in the civilization of mankind, and it is more than probable, that, in a few years, the use of the English will as far exceed that of all other languages, as did the Spanish within a century after the discovery of the passage of the

"The North American Review, published at Boston, is now in its 60th number. — This work is well known in England, and is distinguished, if not for its brilliancy, for its calm good sense, and its general freedom from national prejuces.

"Our readers doubtless have perceived from the extract we have given, that this Review is of a temperate, gentlemanly and unprejudiced character. There is nothing that we can see in it, of any jealousy of England, and her institutions, or any vain pa-rade of the power, the recources, or the intelligence of our trans-atlantic brethren. It is, indeed, fortunate that the unnatural ani-mosities of children, boasting a common mother, and participating each, very large-ly, in the blessings of a free government, should no longer be formented by the passions should no longer be formented by the passions and prejudices of ignorant and flippant writers on either side of the water. It is to the real interest, both of England and America, that a constant feeling of kindness should be cherished between them;—those who desire friendship and peace, cannot do better than to promote their common literature, and freely interchings tribute in frequent for all

printed at Philadelphia, and has yet only reached its tenth number. It appears to us well adapted for popularity, and conveys a great body of valuable information, not very new or very original, but well adapted to the wants of a people whose literary hab-its have yet to be formed. The subjects, and the mode of treating them, are rather more elementary than in the North Ameri-cah Review; and it is perhaps, rather more distinguished for a strong religious tone, not

not, sometimes, object to be laughed at."

After quoting the introductory remarks to the article on classical learning, in the first number, the London Reviewer accompanies his extract with the following comment:

"The article which these remarks introduce is on "classical learning," which is somewhat in ill-odour with the busy and utility seeking people of the people of the Unit-ed States. The argument for the cultivation of an acquaintance with the great writers of antiquity, is forcibly, and sometimes clo-quently put."
"The Southern Reviewer has proved

that in defending classical learning, he is not disposed to neglect the claims of practical utility; for he has gone at once, in his next erticle, to the "principles of unshandry." and talks very sensibly about the rotation of crops and manures. A controversial article or the execution of the American, Colone Hayne, by Lord Rawdon, (Moria) contains many curious allegations, which we cannot attempt to follow. The first number of this work certainly displays much variety of talent; for we have papers on the calculus, phrenology, political economy, colonization and mineralogy.
"The second number contains a very

powerful article on "the constitution of the I nited States," the object of which is calm-ly but firmly, to resist the encroacidnents which the northern states of the union have

[From the U. S. Telegraph, of April 21.]
[From the Richmond whig, ]—"Various circumstances prove that Duff Green exercises unbounded influence over the mind of Gen. Jackson. We understand that no appointment has been made, that Duff was not known to have approved, either by sign a recommendation, or by a viva work over the sign of the street of the sign of the street or the sign of the sig ing a recommendation, or by a viva voce ex-pression of approbation. These who know Gen, Jackson well, say that no man resigns himself more wholly and absolutely to those himself more wholly and absolutely to those in whom he reposes confidence. A different inference might certainly be plausibly supported, from the history of his life. How talkacious all public conduct is, in giving one a true idea of a man's character, every person knows who having first imagined to him-self what sort of a character a particular

self what sort of a character a particular noted individual was, subsequently became acquainted with him in person.

People of America! What think you of your affairs being managed, under the rose, by Duff Green? Had you any anticipation by Dulf Green? Had you any anticipation of this state of things, when you were frantic to make Jackson President? You complained that Alexander Hamilton dictated to Gen. Washington, that Albert Gallatin exercised an undue influence over Mr. Jefferson —What will you say to DUFF GREEN'S being your president defacto? What think you such mentors as he and Maj. Lee, to your favorite Hero? Do you not feel cha-grined and mortified at the reflection? Cam you think without humiliation upon the facts that these men use the President of the United States as a nose of wax in their hands Onted States as anose of wax in their names—that the old and faithful officers of the government, appointed by Washington, Jefferson and Madison, are removed and deprived of the bread for their wives and children, at the instigation of such men as these-that they are rewarding their friends with your money, and your offices! We will press the subject no farther. Calculated as these things are to verify our predic-tions of Gen. Jackson, and to prove what we have a thousand times said, that he has no single qualification for the l'residency yet our indignation at seeing into what hands the destinies of this great and free country have tallen surpasses the grovelling and unjustifiable satisfaction we may be supposed to feel at the fulfilment of our own prophe-

REMARKS .- No one who has visited Washington, and taken the least trouble to inform himself, does not know that the editor of this paper has carefully refrained from every thing which could give the least color for the abuse we have quoted. Confiding in the patriotism and intelligence of the in the patriotism and intelligence of the President and his constitutional advisers, and having enough to do in our own private affairs and our editorial duties, we have debarred ourselves from the exercise of a right common to every citizen, (the right of recommending others to the favor of the President,) except in two or three cases—and those exceptions were in favor of persons resident in the District, who were applicants for minor offices, in the faithful discharge of the duties of which we were incharge of the duties of which we were immediately interested.

The article from the Whig is copied, that we may take the occasion which it offers, to ask those of our personal and political friends, to whom our recommendation has been refused, if they do not see in it a justi-fication of the rule which we have adopted and rigidly adhered to, and also to say to the many individuals who have transmitted applications, &c. to us that the arever which they have received, is the answer given to all-to wit-that such prpers have been sent to the department. To which it is proper that they should have been sent in the first instance.

Our rule was adopted, upon a sense of

what was due to those charged with the public interests and to ourselves; as well as from a thorough conviction, that the coalition had resolved on the destruction of this press, as one of the steps essential to their

One of their first movements for that purpose, was to assert that Messrs. Calhoun and Van Buren were rival candidates, and that this press was pledged to sustain the former Upon this point, we have had no besitation. This press is under no obligations to Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Van Buren. It was built up by that party who elevated our beloved president to his exalted station, and it will be devoted to the preservation of its strength and influence. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren, are both the personal friends of the editor. They both, as such, well as prominent members of the republican party, have a right to claim the protec ion of the press at large, and of this in par ticular. It has not been heretofore, and will not hereafter be withheld from either. As to their pretensions to the presidency, the discussion upod that subject will be in time, when the party shall resolve to permit Gen. kson to retire to private life.

Another branch of this movement, was the circulation of a report, that the cabinet was divided in conneil, and that Mr. Van Buren had undertaken to controul its policy. The denunciation of the Whig is in aid of this under the vain hope that the enemy would be indulged in sowing discord and distrust, where duty and interest combine with prin iple to promote harmony.

The president has selected for his advisers, men whose characters are pledged for a faithful discharge of their public duties and whose good sense and experience have long since justificted them, that the surest

viewer is inclined to be sufficiently severe upon his pactical brethren—and not without justice."

[From the U. S. Telegraph, of April 21.]

[From the Richmond whig.]—"Various circumstances prove that Duff Green exercises unbounded influence over the mind of Gen. Jackson. We understand that no connected.

connected.

We should be blind and infatuated, if we did not understand the object of the concerted attack upon us and our press. The people, by the extensive circulation which they have given this paper, and their representatives by our election as printer to Congress, have so identified it with the republican party, that any disparagement cast upon this press, will affect the party ltarif. If our opponents can induce our potitical friends to believe that we claim too much at their hands, or what is of equal importance friends to believe that we claim too much at their hands, or what is of equal importance to them, could they induce us to believe that enough has not been conceeded, they would have, as they think, succeeded in neutralizing our grantions, and our disaffection would be seized upon as another evidence of divided councils, and used as a striking proof that the president of the people is unfit forthe station to which they have called him. Upon this point, we do not ask council from our enemies. We know that the attacks of our opponents will be received by our friends as certificates of good behaviour, and the disposition to maintain our press, will keep pace with the efforts of our opponents to destroy it. It is thus that malice and envy punish themselves.

## LAWS OF PARTNERSHIP.

The following remarks on partnernership. are embraced in one of a course of law lec-tures which Judge Betts is delivering at N. York. 'We insert them as probably exhibit-ing sound views of the subject, and as likely to be interesting to many of our readers: [Mobile Register.]

A general mercantile partnership is an association of individuals, which impart to each one the powers all might collectively each one the powers all might confectively employ, in conducting the business of general merchants: and the partnership in the eye of the law, is equally general, though the contribution of capital and shares of the profits are unequal; or the powers of some of the partners are limited by a private agreement as between themselves. The partners so limited may still bind the firm partners so limited may still bind the firm with third presons who deal with them without express notice of the restriction. Partners are often or avoved, nominal, and secret or dormant; all are chargeable for the debts of the firm, unless it is proved that credit was given to the house under a full knowledge that the nominal partner had no interest in it. A dormant partner is said to knowledge that the nominal partner had no interest in it. A dormant partner is said to be liable, not because credit is given on account of the use of his name, but because by withdrawing his share of the profits he is supposed to diminish the ability of the firm to pay its debts and without being subjected to any risk, he would receive usurious interest for his capital. The broad powers of partners have been equitably restrained, so that their exercise is nugatory unless used in relation to, or in connection with, the business of the concern. So one partner cannot apply the effects or credits of the firm to the satisfaction of his individual debts; and to the satisfaction of his individual debts: and it has been ruled in this state, that a separate creditor, obtaining the partnership paper for the private debt of one of the partners, is required to show the assent of the whole firm, is order to bind them. To this effect several cases were cited. The principle applies with still greater force, where one partner attempts to bind the firm as sureties for a stranger. It is particularly important that these principles should be understood as applied to negociable paper. The usage of merchants has immemorially established the rule that one parter may put the name of the firm on negotiable paper, and thereby render them liable to abona fide holder, even though they were ignorant of to the satisfaction of his individual debts; and holder, even though they were ignorant of the transaction and intentionally defrauded by their partner. And the rule must be considered as extending to accommodation as well as to business paper, though much subtle reasoning has been applied to particu-lar cases: a recapitulation of which would the foreign to the scope of this analysis. But when a person taking the instrument from a partner, knows it is negociated for his individual benefit, and without the concurrence of the others, he cannot avail himself of the security as binding on the

One general partner cannot bind his edpartners by any instrument under seal, ex-cept a release of a partnership debt, which he is permitted to giv. But if the other partnersacknowledge the seal, it will render the execution valid as to them all. The rule is attended with inconveniences, and is evaded by some nice distinctions. The safe ty of commercial transactions requires that a more definite one should be established. By a late act of Congress, the signature of one of a firm to a custom house bond binds all the other partners.

THE AUCTION BILL.

When it was deemed expedient to throw pen the auction business and allow every respectable man to have a license, upon iving security for the payment of the State tax, the object was to abolish what the anti-auction men termed the monopoly, which constituted the basis of that active opand the polls of the election with a never ending clamor. Beyond throwing open this auction business to all, we confidently say the people contemplated so other regulations gradually been making or the southern."

"The American periodicals, which we have radidly noticed, present us with a few favorable specimens of original works published in the United States, particularly in works of imagination. Our Southern Re-