

license akin to that which he used in his Committee exposition.

The lines of the poet are—

“ Am I to set my life upon a throw,
Because a bear is rude and surly? No!
A moral, sensible, and well-bred man
Will not affront me, and no other can.”

The Judge preferred the epithet *civil* to *moral*, and the term *aspere* to *affront*. Probably, he thought it would not do to quote even, what might imply a charge against the morality of Mr. Adams.

A correspondent of the New York American asks whence comes the couplet at the end of Mr. Adams's Report concerning the Bank. He adds—

“ The thought I consider fine, but far beyond the poetry. Mr. Adams did not make it, or he would have avoided the bad grammar in the first line, and the humble expletive, as I view it, “ my friend,” in the second. Suppose we try to amend it—

“ When truth or virtue an offence endures,
The offence at once becomes both mine and yours.”

This, perhaps, is not serious. We thought that Pope's lines in the *Epilogue to the Satires*, were familiar to every one.

“ Ask you what provocation I have had?
The strong antipathy of Good to Bad.
When truth or virtue an affront endures,
Th' affront is mine, my friend, and should be yours.
Mine, as a foe profess'd in false pretence,
Who think a coxcomb's honor like his sense;
Mine, as a friend to ev'ry worthy mind;
And mine as man, who feel for all mankind.”

Judge Clayton, by the way, in his card respecting the Report of Mr. Adams, quotes Cowper with a