

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

### THREE EPOCHS OF LIFE: Birth, Marriage, and Death.

...I...

Behold the lovely infant's fragile form,  
How sweet, how innocent it lies;  
What heart, that seeing, does not warm,  
Or hearing, melts not at its cries?  
Angels they seem, though form of flesh be given,  
To hide the spirit, pure as those in heaven!

...II...

When early sports and plays are o'er,  
And youth, to hardy manhood grown;  
When early toys shall please no more,  
And beauty's flow'r is fully blown:  
Wedlock fulfils creation's heavenly plan,  
Links fast the fate, and seals the happiness of man!

...III...

Death tears the infant from the breast,  
And makes the lovely prey his own;  
The blooming youth he lays to rest,  
Ere life to him is fully known:  
Nature, too, calls wearied age to his last sleep,  
Sleep of the Grave! how long, how sound, how deep!

### THE STRANGER.

#### "AULD LANG SYNE."

The days o' youth hae past away,  
Those happy days o' mine;  
The days o' youth hae' past away,  
An' auld lang syne.  
An' auld lang syne so dear, an' auld lang syne,  
'Tis sweet to think o' days gone by,  
An' auld lang syne.

There is a charm for days gone by,  
A charm so purely mine;  
An' I could weep an age away  
For auld lang syne.  
For auld lang syne so dear, for auld lang syne,  
An' I could weep an age away, for auld lang syne.

An' many a friend, whose love was warm,  
Whose heart was ever kind,  
Hae gone to where the weary rest,  
Sin' auld lang syne.  
Sin' auld lang syne so dear, sin auld lang syne,  
Hae gone to where the weary rest,  
Sin' auld lang syne.

But on their memory I will dwell,  
They were so good and kind,  
I'll ne'er forget who loved so well,  
In days lang syne.  
In auld lang syne so dear, in auld lang syne,  
I'll ne'er forget who lov'd so well, in auld lang syne.

### AMERICA.

Extract of a Speech delivered at the anniversary of the Fox Club, in Edinburgh, Jan. 27, 1824, by Francis Jeffrey, Esq.

Though it is the principal business of a meeting like this, to do honor to the champions of our own rights, and the principles of our own freedom, I propose now, with your lordship's indulgence, to bring under its notice the concerns and the merits of another country, which though, I thank God, now foreign and independent in relation to us, I trust never will be regarded as alien either to the people of Britain or the common interests of liberty. I allude, my Lord, to the United States of America.

It is not any part, however, of my purpose to enlarge on her present greatness and growing importance, or the mighty influence which she is destined hereafter to exercise on the fortunes of the world. To that futurity it is indeed animating to look forward—and to think that there is nothing in the prospect it presents to us that is not bright with the promise of great improvement. But it is rather to her present condition, and to the advantages we have already derived from her, that I wish to

call the attention of the meeting; for to my mind, that nation has already done the most essential service to the cause of freedom—not perhaps so much by the conduct of her people, or by the acts of her government, as by her mere existence—in peace, respect, and prosperity, under institutions more practically popular, and a Constitution more purely democratic, than has ever prevailed among civilized men from the beginning of the world—thus affording a splendid illustration, and irrefragable proof, of the possibility of reconciling the utmost extent of freedom with the maintenance of public authority, and the greatest order, and tranquillity, and security to private rights, with the most unbounded exercise of political ones. What else, indeed, can furnish so conclusive and triumphant a refutation of the pitiful sophisms and absurd predictions by which the advocates of existing abuses have at all times endeavored to create a jealousy and apprehension of reform? You cannot touch the most corrupt and imbecile government without unsettling the principles and unhooking the frame of society—you cannot give the people political rights without encouraging them to be disobedient to lawful authority, and sowing the seeds of continual rebellion and perpetual discontent—nor recognise popular pretensions in any shape, without coming ultimately to the abolition of all distinctions, and the division and destruction of all property—without involving society, in short, in disorders at once frightful and contemptible, and reducing all things to the level of an insecure, and ignoble, and bloody equality.

Such are the reasonings by which we are now to be persuaded that liberty is incompatible with private happiness or national prosperity, and that the despotic governments of the world ought to be maintained, if it were only to protect the people from the consequences of allowing them any control over the conduct of their rulers! To these sophisms we need not now answer in words, or by reference to past and questionable examples—but we put them down at once, and trample them contemptuously to the earth, by a short appeal to the *existence and condition of America*. Where is the country of the universe, I would now ask, in which property is most sacred, or industry most sure of its reward? Where is the authority of the law most omnipotent? Where are intelligence and wealth most widely diffused and most rapidly progressive? Where is society in its general description most peaceable, and orderly, and moral, and contented? Where are popular tumults least known, and the spirit and existence, and almost the name, of a mob least heard of? Where, in short, is political animosity less prevalent—*faction* subdued, and, at this moment, even *party* nearly extinguished, in a prevailing feeling of national pride and satisfaction? Where, but in America?—America, that laid the foundation of her Republican Constitution in a violent, radical, sanguinary revolution—America, with her fundamental democracy, made more unmanageable, and apparently more hazardous, by being broken up into I do not know how many confederated and independent democracies—America, with universal suffrage, and monthly or weekly elections—with a free and unlicensed press

—without an established priesthood, an hereditary nobility, or a permanent executive—with all that is combustible, in short, and pregnant with danger, on the hypothesis of tyranny, and without one of the checks or safeguards by which alone they contend the benefits or the very being of society can now be maintained!

There is something at once ridiculous in maintaining such doctrine in the face of such experience. Nor can any thing be founded on the novelty of these institutions, on the pretence that they have not yet been put fairly on their trial. America has gone on prospering under them *forty years*, and has exhibited a picture of uninterrupted, rapid, unprecedented advances in wealth, population, intelligence and concord, while all the arbitrary governments of the old world have been overrun with bankruptcies, conspiracies, rebellions and revolutions, and are at this moment trembling in the consciousness of their insecurity, and vainly endeavoring to repress irrepressible discontents, by confederated violence and terror.

But the time is, perhaps, come when she is destined to render still more active and essential services, and to confer benefits, by which, as they may cost her more, she will confer still deeper obligations. It was perhaps too much to expect—that, whilst her own peace and honor were not in question, this infant giant should stretch her unnerved arm across the broad Atlantic, merely to control the encroachments of foreign despots on stranger nations—or testify, otherwise than by her practice, her scorn of their pretensions, and her abhorrence of the acts by which they are maintained. But as soon as the menace of their arrogance is directed to the shores of that majestic Continent—one extremity of which is guarded and sanctified by her seat—as soon as the borders of her land are profaned by the rumor even of the unhallowed approach of the principles or powers of the Holy Alliance, then issues forth that calm, resolute, awful voice of determined freedom, and prepared resistance, at which the heart of the tyrant quails more fearfully than at the loudest note of defiance; and which, like the low muttering of the thunder, announces that avenging justice is preparing her bolts, to cast down the pride of the oppressor. May we hope, too, that the symptoms, though tardy and somewhat reluctant, of a more liberal spirit—and a true sympathy with English feeling, which have lately appeared in some of the measures of our administration, may lead to an entire restoration of cordiality with our kinsmen of the new world, and place us once more in the delightful relation of fellow laborers in support of the same rights, and fellow champions of the same regulated freedom. When tyrants confederate, freemen should unite—when bad men league together for oppression, good men must join for their safety and protection. It is in this spirit, and for this purpose, that I offer this toast to your acceptance. When the people and the government are identified, it is most respectful to speak of them under the name of their ruler—and as the President of this imperial Republic has lately done himself such distinguished honor by the manly, wise, and dignified Message he has addressed to his countrymen, and through them

to the world, I hope to meet with your approbation, in proposing "The health of the President of the United States of America, and a speedy union of all free nations against the encroachments of tyranny."

**Wilmington, May 1.**—Negro Isom, alias Gen. Jackson, who was tried for grand larceny at our Superior Court last week, and sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes on the second day of the May term County Court, died yesterday afternoon. He has cost our state some hundreds of dollars, both for civil and military expenses. The militia were called out in 1821, to suppress an insurrection, of which he was the prime mover, and at the time styled himself General Jackson.—Recorder.

**Fire.**—On Sunday evening last, about half past nine o'clock, we were alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved to be a stable belonging to Mrs. Toomer.—The fire had already made some progress, but by the timely exertions of the citizens, the building was demolished, which prevented the flames from communicating to the adjoining buildings. Had it happened at a later hour, it would have proved fatal. There is no doubt but it was the work of some vile incendiary, as the dwelling house of Mrs. Toomer has been twice attempted before.—ib.

**A Duel.**—The Jamaica Courant of the 31st March, states that "about 5 o'clock on Monday evening, two midshipmen of the U. S. ship John Adams, accompanied by two of the ship's crew, met near the Victualling Office, Port Royal. After the second fire, one of them was shot through the back part of both thighs, and bled profusely. The magistrates apprehended two of the party, but on receiving information on oath from the Surgeon of the John Adams, that the person wounded was in no danger, they delivered them over to an officer, who was sent on shore by Commodore Porter. We understand that the combatants had been engaged a few days before in an affair of honor.

**Duelling punished.**—The Westchester (N.Y.) Herald of the 4th inst. mentions the trial of Messrs. Dunlap and Allen, principals, and Messrs. Dickey and Youle, seconds, who were last week found guilty at the Rockingham County Circuit, of being concerned in a duel about a year since. Dunlap, who sent the challenge, was fined \$300; Allen, who accepted it, was fined \$250; and the two seconds \$50 each.

**Duels.**—The Boston Recorder contains a list of 104 duels, which have been fought by citizens of the United States within the last 24 years. The writer says the record is very imperfect, having been compiled from the newspapers; and that the number which have actually occurred, is probably much greater. Of these duellists, more than 30 were officers, and chiefly young officers of the Navy. Nearly the same number were Officers of the Army. Several were Members of Congress. And some are now candidates for the Presidency.

**Trial for Murder.**—At the late term of the Superior Court for Nottoway County, (Va.) came on to be heard, the case of Reuben Wicks, charged with the murder of George Hood, in January last. Although the

evidence was circumstantial, yet it was so well connected, that the Jury, in a very short time, brought in a verdict of *Guilty*. He is to be executed on the 25th June next.—Pet. Int.

**Kentucky.**—A letter from Kentucky announces the passage of an act, by the last legislature of that state, subjecting to forfeiture all lands of residents and non-residents, if not cultivated and improved, before the first day of August, 1825.

### J. & J. W. SIMMONS,

HAVE just received, and offer for sale, 250 bbls Cut HERRINGS, 25 do. Roe do. and 20 bbls Family SHAD, all of which will be warranted and sold on reasonable terms. The great inconvenience that one of this firm has experienced, by selling articles consigned to him on a credit, will in future compel us to sell for CASH only. It is therefore hoped, that all orders will be accompanied with the cash. Halifax, May 10, 1824. 8-tf

### NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have recently associated themselves in business, under the firm of JAMES & JOHN W. SIMMONS, and have just received a handsome assortment of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes, &c. &c. All of which will be sold at very moderate prices for Cash, or on a credit to punctual customers. James Simmons, John W. Simmons. Halifax, May 10, 1824. 8-tf

### EAGLE HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having taken the large and commodious house in the town of Halifax, known by the name of the EAGLE HOTEL, formerly occupied by Henry Garrett, and lately by John Gary, tenders his services to the Public generally, and hopes, from the experience of himself and assistants, to share a portion of public patronage; as nothing shall be wanting on his part to render every thing comfortable.

The Bar will be furnished with the best of Liquors, and the table with as good as the market affords.

THOMAS GARY.

March 26. 1-tf

### NOTICE.

HAVING qualified, at Halifax February session, 1824, as Executor to the last will and testament of the late JOHN WILKES, deceased, this is hereby to notify all persons who have any claims or demands against the estate of the said John Wilkes, that they present them duly authenticated for payment, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in barr of their recovery. Those who are indebted will make payment without delay, as the estate will not admit of indulgence.

Henry Wilkes,

Ex'r of John Wilkes, dec'd.

Halifax, 30th April, 1824.—7tf

### LANDS & NEGROES

FOR SALE.

ON the 3d Monday of June, 1824, at the Court-house in Halifax, will be exposed to public sale, pursuant to the last will and testament of the late John Wilkes, all the residue of his estate, both real and personal, consisting of—  
Nine likely young NEGROES, mostly fellows and boys.

The TRACT OF LAND and the premises, whereon the said John Wilkes did live, near Roanoke river, adjoining the lands of James C. Johnston and others, lying on Conocony, and the road leading from Halifax to Pollock's Ferry, said to contain 153 acres, having thereon the necessary improvements for a small family.

One other TRACT, not far off, in the Piney woods, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Fort, and others, and lying on the road from Pollock's Ferry to Tarborough, and is well timbered, said to contain 570 acres.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale.  
Henry Wilkes,  
Ex'r of John Wilkes, dec'd.  
Halifax, 30th April, 1824.—7-tf