

As this is the first experiment made by the State, in reclaiming the Swamp Lands, it is important that it should be successful, and it is believed that the unexpended balance of the Fund appropriated, will be amply sufficient to make any additional improvement, if time and experience shall point out the necessity of such.

In July 1841, Mr. Hutton, one of the Assistant Engineers, resigned, and at the end of the year, Mr. Myers, the other Assistant Engineer, and Major W. Gwynn, the Principal Engineer, likewise resigned. To all of these gentlemen, it is due to say, that the Board is greatly indebted for the skill and ability displayed in the planning of the work, and the energy with which they superintended its execution.

The tributaries to Alligator having been previously located and surveyed, the Board contracted with Mr. A. C. Dickenson, himself an Engineer, to do the work in 1842, and thereby dispensed with the employment of an Engineer to superintend the execution of the work. The Board, therefore, have had no Engineer in their employment, during the present year, upon wages, except Major Gwynn, who visited the work after the completion of the Tributaries to Alligator, to see that it was executed according to contract, and only charged for the time he was employed.

In the autumn of 1841, the Board had several hundred sections of this land laid out, marked and staked off in the vicinity of Pango, in such way as to give to each section facility to drain into the Lake, Canal or tributary (as all lands in that region require farm drains,) and offered the same for sale, in December of that year. But from some cause, very few persons attended the sale, and no bids being made, such as the Board deemed sufficient, no sales were effected.

The Board have unabated confidence in the excellence of the land, and the value of the improvement, and they believe it only requires a few years' action of the atmosphere, and of vegetation upon the soil, to prove it to be equal to any body of land for fertility. Lands, with a vegetable deposit, of from three to fifteen feet deep not yet decomposed, must become fertile, after decomposition; and therefore the Board do not deem it prudent to force the lands into market at this time, as delay will continue to develop their fertility.

Maps of these lands, as laid off into sections, with the Canals, Tributaries and Lakes designated thereon, are in the Executive Office, and the Board most respectfully invite the attention of the members of your honorable body, to their inspection.

As the Board had loaned out a greater part of the Swamp Fund, they have been unable, without resorting to legal coercion, which they have done in many instances, to collect the fund as fast as they needed it to meet their own contracts. Nor were they then enabled to collect it, as fast as needed. To meet their own contracts, they were driven to the necessity of using a portion of the Literary Fund in the Treasury, and replacing it as fast as the Swamp Fund was collected. This accounts for the notes belonging to the Swamp Fund amounting to so large a sum, after the expenditure of so large a sum in the improvements.

These notes are believed to be good, and the Board are not aware that a dollar has been lost, and the Literary Fund can be reimbursed from the Swamp Fund in a short time. The State has been benefited by this course. The Literary Fund was idle in the Treasury, and the Swamp Fund was at interest, which has gone to swell the net amount for distribution.

The Board during the present year, have invested the sum of \$24,564 34 in Rail Road Bonds guaranteed by the State, which they deemed the best security they could have. These bonds were purchased at a discount of ten per cent, the market price at that time. It is believed, they can be bought at this time at a discount of fifteen per cent, and they are an investment more profitable for Common Schools, as at that price the amount invested would yield about 7 per cent, the interest certain in amount and promptly paid, and there would not be that fluctuation that there is in Bank Dividends.

As by exhibit A, it will be seen that the sum of \$111,745 60 of principal and Capital of the Literary Fund has yet to be invested, the Board would respectfully solicit your recommendation as to the manner of its investment, particularly as they are not so very clear that the Legislature contemplated investments in any thing else but Bank Stock, when they used the word investment in the 4th Section of the said 67th Chapter. It is proper, at least, the law should be explicit, and it is equally prudent that the investments should not be confined to Bank Stock, if better investments can be found.

The Board would draw your attention to the fact, that most of the Swamp Lands of this State, were granted many years ago, to individuals and companies, in very large surveys, whose object was speculation—that these claimants have for years abandoned the lands or their titles, or have defrauded the State by failing to list their lands for taxation, for years together. That these lands are worthless, unless reclaimed at an enormous expense, that as soon as they shall have been or shall be reclaimed, then old titles will be asserted. They would therefore recommend such legislation as will cut off all these dormant claims.

Sales for taxes is not a sufficient remedy, it is impossible to have the necessary surveys of these large Tracts made, as required by law. Again, Sec. 3d, of Chap. 67th, Rev. Stat. Says: "All the Swamp Lands of this State, not heretofore duly entered and granted to individuals," shall be vested in the Board. The Board would find difficulty in ejecting a mere squatter on Swamp Lands reclaimed by them, if he could show that the land had been duly entered and granted to some other person. They would recommend the passage of a Law, that in all contests with the Board, or their agents and with persons claiming title under the Board, the oppo-

site party should be required to establish a valid title in himself.

They would further suggest, that as the term Swamp Lands is rather an indefinite expression, which may lead to subsequent litigation, whether it would not be as well to invest all the lands to which the State now has or may hereafter have title, lying in those counties where there are Swamps, in the Literary Board; and instead of entering such as might be deemed vacant, let them be purchased of the Board, as the entry money for vacant lands now belongs to the Board.

The Board will likewise call the attention of the Legislature, to the returns made by the Chairmen of the Boards of Superintendents of Common Schools in the different counties. It is very evident to the Board, that the system cannot succeed well without a general Superintendent, whose business it should be to superintend the general operations of the system; to travel over the State, and aid and direct the Superintendents in the discharge of their duties; point out to them such improvements as are deemed necessary; recommend suitable books for the Schools, and introduce as much uniformity in the system as may be practicable; and above all, see that the counties pay their respective quotas, and that the Chairmen fully account for all the funds that come to their hands.—The duties of a general Superintendent are such as to require all the time and ability of a man of energy, industry and talent, and they earnestly recommend the appointment of such an officer.

The slightest reflection will be sufficient to satisfy any one, that most of the duties, which ought to pertain to this office, cannot be discharged by the Literary Board, and if they could, it would require the Board to be almost continually in session.

Indeed, the duties already assigned to the Board, require much of their time.—The renewal of notes, receiving payments, the superintendence and management of the Fund, the estimates of the net profits, making distributions, the attention to draining the Swamp Lands, the settlement of the Contractors' accounts, the preparation of Blanks for the Schools, and other duties, require the Board to be very often in session; and nothing gives the Board more trouble than the Banking part of their duties. They would therefore, recommend, that no money be put at the control of the Board for loaning.

A few counties have not voted for the Common School Law; the Board have been directed to loan that portion of the net proceeds, which is allotted to them. Here is another batch of accounts to be raised, and an additional expense incurred—for not a loan can be made, or a note renewed, without a meeting of the Board. It is submitted, whether it is right that the general Fund should be taxed with the expense of these meetings, when the benefit is for the county whose fund is loaned.

As there have been insinuations against the manner in which the Funds of the Board have been managed, the Board deem it due to themselves, as well as to the public, that you should institute the most rigid scrutiny into their fiscal operations. This they most cordially invite. And they will take this occasion to say, that no member of the Board has had directly, or indirectly, any loan or accommodation at the Board, except the small loan made to a gentleman, who was, at that time, but not now, a member of the Board, who borrowed the same, for the accommodation of the State, and to which your attention has been invited by a special message, requesting the Legislature to make provision for its payment.

The Board have found it impracticable to make any thing like a satisfactory report as to the state and progress of common schools. Some thirty counties have sent in no report; others have reported in such way as to give little information. The Board have endeavored to extract something out of these reports, imperfect as they are, and to put it in an intelligible shape, as far as they can, which will be found in exhibit F.

Exhibit G, is the copy of a report made to the Board by Major Gwynn, their Principal Engineer.

It has been the uniform practice of the Board, to deposit all funds received by it, to the credit of the Board, in the Banks at this place, as soon as received, until the sum accumulated to some amount worth paying over to the Treasurer, when a check has been given him for the amount and his receipt taken. This has been done generally, quarterly, and some times oftener. In no instance, has the money been permitted to remain in the hands of any member of the Board, or their Secretary, longer than it was convenient to deposit it in Bank. The Board has never kept any money on hand.

All of which is respectfully submitted,  
J. M. MOREHEAD,  
President Ex-officio Literary Board.

**Senatorial Election.**  
Our readers at a distance, will be greatly surprised to learn, that the Loco Focos of the Legislature, on Tuesday last, elected WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Jr. to the Senate of the United States. The elevation of this gentleman, over the heads of all the leaders of the genuine "Democracy," is a strong exhibition of political legendarism, in which, however, we believe, he himself had no hand. It was Mr. Haywood who, not a short twelve months ago, publicly succeeded from the Loco Foco Convention in this City, because he could not sanction its proceedings; who then declared that his party had been beaten in 1840, because abandoning elevated views, it had devoted itself to humbuggery; who in the course of his speech affirmed that he could not stoop to make political capital of President Harrison's funeral; and who, ever since, has been rather viewed with suspicion and distrust by the Loco Foco leaders.

This elevation, so unexpected by the mass, so little desired by the managers, was produced by a series of events, in themselves amusing, and even ridiculous.

At the beginning of the Session, Judge Saunders was taken up as the representa-

tive of the Calhoun wing of the Democracy; while Hon. Bedford Poole, being the beau ideal of pure Loco Focism, was the nucleus about which the elements of Van Burenism rallied. It was in vain, that Caucus after Caucus was held. The friends of Saunders, regarding his success as a matter of vital importance to Mr. Calhoun, would not give way, though in a minority. On the other hand, many of Brown's friends at an early period, declared, that they would prefer the election of Mr. Graham, to that of Saunders; and some of them affirmed that, in no event, could they be brought to the support of any man tainted with Nullification. Letters were received from Gen. Jackson, Mr. Benton and others declaring it all important that a Calhoun man should not be elected. The "Richmond Enquirer," "Standard," &c. &c. &c. took strong ground for Brown, and the party screws were applied to the utmost. Yet the friends of Saunders, believing that they had the better man, though reduced in number to what the Brown men called "a set of refractory young men" still kept up the fight. Then came on crimination and recrimination in abundance. Brown was ridiculed, and great astonishment was professed, that such a person should have ever gotten into the Senate. His indefatigable electioneering was also the subject of comment, and some of his own supporters complained that he was interrupting the business of the Legislature, by fastening upon all members, whom he could surprize in an unguarded walk through the lobbies or rotunda of the Capital. When, however, Saunders, with the aid of a strong Whig vote, went far ahead of him, and his success appeared certain on the next trial, then, and not till then, did his arduous cool before the evident demonstration of coming defeat, and losing the tenacity with which he had clung to the hopes of success, he consoled himself with the grim satisfaction, that if he could not save himself; he could at least gratify his hatred, by the defeat of Saunders. Though he had not, from the outset, shown any delicacy in speaking of his competitor, yet now his indignation boiled over. If rumor is to be credited, he declared publicly, on divers occasions, with the greatest emphasis, that he "would rather see an ultra Federalist elected, than Saunders"—that he "had long known him to be politically dishonest"—that he had his hands in the public crib, &c. &c. With a view of confirming and supporting his own statements, he stated that Mr. Van Buren had told him, that he "had long known Saunders, and that he (Saunders) seemed to think that no man in North Carolina, but himself, was capable of filling an office, and that he knew he had a contemptuous opinion of him.

The Whigs, seeing that there was no prospect of electing Mr. Graham; that the voting had continued for several weeks, at the cost of many thousands to the State, felt it to be their duty to withdraw him, in order that the matter might be, in some manner terminated, and the public business permitted to proceed. Thereupon, the Loco Focos, though one would have supposed that they had already candidates enough to distract them sufficiently, forthwith nominated others, still to prevent, if possible, a choice. On this occasion, the Whigs, with the exception of some ten or twelve, supported Judge Saunders. They did so, because of his ability—because he had been badly treated by his own party—because they felt indignant that our State Election should be directed and controlled by influences from abroad—and because they felt an invincible repugnance to again investing with power, a man who so profligately triumphant power by an act of servile adulation, assisted in January 1836, to deface the Journals of the Senate of the United States, and to violate the Constitution of the country.

Just at the moment, when it was in their power to elect Saunders, a portion of his friends abandoned him. Even the Senator from Wake, who eventually voted against Mr. Haywood, (the regular Caucus nominee) deserted his first love, and voted for the antagonist. The consequence of this defection, amongst those who had sworn to "die in the last ditch" for Saunders, prevented his election by three votes. These, it was well understood, the Whigs would supply on the next vote. Strange to tell, however, several other individuals, who had, till then, uniformly gone for Saunders, and who had for weeks earnestly and incessantly besought the Whigs to come to their aid, at this critical juncture united with the Brown men, and postponed any further vote for that day. Again, we repeat, well may Judge Saunders pray to be delivered from such friends. Indeed, we have been told, that some of his "friends" did not really desire his success.

The succeeding night, as the story goes, was devoted to caucusing. The "refractory" Saunders men, not being able any longer to resist the lashing of the majority, were to use a phrase well understood here, "snowed under." Both the old candidates were withdrawn, and Mr. Haywood became the nominee of the Caucus.

Nothing, that we have seen, furnishes a more complete illustration of the uncertainty of popular favor, than the result of this whole matter. A few weeks since, Judge Saunders was generally regarded as the most popular man of his party. Now, he is bitterly denounced by his political friends, simply because he preferred Calhoun to Van Buren, as President. In fact, more than one prominent man of his party has declared that the Democrats could get along very well without his exertions in future.

In conclusion, we will add, though the "Standard" thinks our approval of any thing, sufficient to excite the suspicions of his political friends, that we are well satisfied with Mr. Haywood's election. Though he is believed to be a decided Van Buren man, he is a gentleman of superior abilities, and devotedly attached to North Carolina. We have confidence, therefore, that on questions not of a party character, he will truly represent the feelings and interest of his constituents.—Register.

**Congressional Districts.**  
We publish in the proceedings of the Legislature, the bill reported to the Senate, for arranging the Congressional Districts of the State, and we subjoin the calculation on which the bill is predicated, under the new apportionment, the Loco has taken first, and given the Whigs four. This is a most unjust distribution, as is proven by the recent election of Governor. The tables ought, at least to be reversed; the Whigs should have five, and the Locos only four. Upon what principle of justice or magnanimity, is it, that they give to 40,000 Whigs four Representatives, and to 35,000 Locos (taking the gubernatorial Election as the test) five Members! How can it be justified? What excuse will be given for piling up the Whig majorities "so very mountainous," in the first and fourth Districts? We beg the reader to take his Map, and examine how these Districts are constituted, and the injustice will so glaringly appear, that "he who runs may read." We shall resume this subject hereafter. For the present, we subjoin the calculations of the Committee, and invite to them the reader's attention:

DISTRICT No. 1.		DISTRICT No. 6.	
Cherokee	3,847	Robeson	9,216
Macon	4,722	Columbus	8,507
Haywood	4,853	Bladen	6,657
Buncombe	9,604	Brunswick	4,417
Henderson	4,943	New Hanover	10,762
Rutherford	13,920	Sampson	10,387
Burke	10,513	Duplin	9,311
Yancey	5,860	Lenoir	4,132
Cleveland	6,626	Onslow	6,431
Caldwell	5,000	Jones	3,818
	69,388		68,638
DISTRICT No. 2.		DISTRICT No. 7.	
Mecklenburg	15,744	Orange	21,574
Lincoln	20,381	Person	8,050
Iredell	14,199	Granville	15,334
Davie	6,819	Franklin	8,852
Rowan	10,763	Warren	9,639
Cabarrus	8,887	Halifax	13,103
	76,293		76,552
DISTRICT No. 3.		DISTRICT No. 8.	
Ash	7,269	Nash	7,568
Wilkes	11,005	Edgecomb	12,732
Surry	14,368	Pitt	9,547
Stokes	15,192	Greene	5,407
Rockingham	11,613	Beaufort	10,436
Caswell	11,883	Washington	3,834
	71,330	Tyrrell	4,093
		Hyde	5,579
DISTRICT No. 4.		DISTRICT No. 9.	
Richmond	7,357	Craven	11,157
Montgomery	5,777	Curteret	6,047
Anson	12,955		76,400
Stanly	4,709		
Davidson	13,591	Martin	6,511
Guilford	18,116	Bertie	9,484
Randolph	12,313	Hertford	6,165
	74,117	Northampton	10,665
		Gates	6,704
DISTRICT No. 5.			
Wake	17,920	Chowan	5,224
Chatham	14,116	Perquimans	6,169
Cumberland	13,127	Pasquotank	7,399
Moore	7,399	Camden	4,999
Johnston	8,200	Currituck	5,863
Wayne	9,422		69,182
	71,192		

**Texian prisoners in Mexico.**  
We have been kindly furnished (says the New Orleans Picayune) with a letter from one of the prisoners lately captured at San Antonio, Texas, to his relatives in this city, from which we have extracted several paragraphs for publication in our paper. The letter is dated from a small town about thirty miles west of the Rio Grande, and three hundred above Matamoros. Of course the writer does not speak as freely as he might if relation to the treatment the prisoners are receiving, fearing that his letter might be opened; but we have still reason to believe that they have fallen into far better hands than did the Santa Fe prisoners when first taken, something over a year since. At the date of the letter they were under charge of Gen. Cota, an officer we are acquainted with; but as he probably had orders from Gen. Wall to treat them with becoming respect, we have little fear that they will suffer other than the privations which usually fall to the lot of prisoners of war. Here are the extracts:  
"San Fernando, Oct. 6, 1842.  
"I have an assurance that this will be forwarded to New Orleans by way of Matamoros, and will avail myself of the opportunity to satisfy you under my own hand that so far as health alone is concerned I am well: what our further destiny is, or what we shall be sent from this, I cannot tell.  
"I spent yesterday with General Cela, and taking every thing into consideration passed a very agreeable time of it. We played chess during the afternoon, dined about seven o'clock—the dinner excellent, coffee, butter, &c. &c. So far I have found the Mexican officers gentlemen, and the soldiers generally kind and disposed to make our situation as comfortable as possible.  
"I apprehend no violence to any of our party: on the contrary, I feel sanguine that, under the peculiar circumstances under which we were taken at San Antonio, our captivity cannot be very long.  
"I should be more disposed to complain of my present disagreeable situation were it not that others are here whose lot is perhaps even harder than mine. They have families living on the Colorado and Guadalupe, and were in San Antonio only for a short time, attending court, where, but a day or two before they were to have returned, they were captured. I myself intended leaving in two days at furthest; the absence of a gentleman who held some papers, without which I could not conveniently leave, alone detained me.  
"Yours, &c.  
"P. S. I have just learned officially that on to-morrow morning we leave this place directly for the city of Mexico; from thence we are to be allowed, as best we can, (I presume,) to find our way to the United States. It will take from thirty to forty days to go to the city; from thence to Vera Cruz from three to five days."

**CONGRESSIONAL.**  
**Third Session of the 27th Congress.**  
MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1832.  
This being the day established by the Constitution for the commencement of the annual session of Congress, those Members who have reached the Seat of Government assembled at the Capitol yesterday; when the following proceedings took place:  
**IN THE SENATE.**  
The President, after having waited until half past 12 o'clock, announced that there was no quorum present; when  
Mr. Huntington rose and moved that the Senate adjourn, it being evident, from the lateness of the hour, that no quorum would be present during the day; which motion having prevailed, the Senate adjourned.  
There were twenty-four Senators present as follows:  
Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bates, Boyard, Benton, Buchanan, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Dayton, Evans, Huntington, Kerr, King, Mangum, Merrick, Rives, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright—24.  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**  
At 12 o'clock, the Hon. John White, of Kentucky, Speaker, called the House to order.  
The roll was called by Mathew St. Clair Clarke, Esq., Clerk of the House, and a quorum being present, the following proceedings were had:  
Mr. Briggs, of Massachusetts, introduced to the House the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, member elect from the first Congressional district of the State of Massachusetts, (vice the Hon. Nathan Appleton, resigned,) who was qualified and took his seat.  
The Speaker having announced that a quorum of the House was present—  
Mr. Cushing rose and moved that the usual message be sent to the Senate, informing that body that a quorum of the House had assembled, and that the House was ready to proceed to business.  
The motion was agreed to.  
Mr. Cushing moved that the usual joint resolution be adopted, providing for the usual joint committee on the part of the Senate and the House to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses had assembled, and that Congress was ready to receive any communication that he might be pleased to make.  
Mr. Hopkins suggested that the fact was not yet ascertained that a quorum of the two Houses had assembled. It would be better first to ascertain it before adopting the resolution.  
Mr. Cushing. It is immaterial. We can pass the resolution.  
Mr. Hopkins had no objection, he said.  
So the resolution was adopted.  
**DAILY HOUR OF MEETING.**  
On motion of Mr. Cushing, it was resolved that the daily hour of the meeting of this House shall be 12 o'clock meridian, until further order.  
**THE BANKRUPT LAW.**  
Mr. Everett rose and gave notice that he would to-morrow, or at his early day as practicable, ask leave to introduce a bill to repeal the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States."  
The notice was entered on the Journal.  
**THE TWENTY-FIRST RULE.**  
Mr. Adams rose and gave notice that he would to-morrow offer the following resolution:  
Resolved, That the 21st rule for conducting business in this House, in the following words: "No petition, memorial, or resolution, or other paper praying the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, or the slave trade between the States or Territories of the United States in which it now exists, shall be received by this House, or entertained in any way whatever," be, and the same is hereby rescinded.  
Mr. Wise said he objected to the reception of the resolution.  
The Speaker said that a resolution to repeal a standing rule required one day's notice.  
Mr. Wise repeated his objection to the reception.  
The Speaker. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) merely gives the notice; he does not offer the resolution.  
Mr. Wise. Can that notice be given now? Is it in order?  
The Speaker. Yes.  
Mr. Wise. Does it take precedence of the other orders of the House?  
The Speaker. No.  
Mr. W. C. Johnson inquired of the Speaker if the resolution was now before the House and susceptible of amendment?  
The Speaker. The resolution is not before the House. It is a mere notice of a proposition to amend the rules.  
The conversation here ended, and the notice of Mr. Adams, which elicited some demonstrations of merriment, was entered on the Journal.  
The Speaker here announced the following members as the committee appointed, under the motion of Mr. Cushing, to wait on the President, &c.:  
Mr. Cushing, of Massachusetts; Mr. Tilgham, of Rhode Island; and Mr. Hunt, of New York.  
Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, was originally appointed by the Speaker, but, for reasons assigned, and not heard by the Reporter, but conjectured to have reference to the state of Mr. K.'s health, was excused, and Mr. Hunt was appointed in his stead.  
**PRAYERS.**  
On motion of Mr. Briggs, the following resolution was adopted:  
Resolved, That two Chaplains, of different denominations, be elected to Congress, one by each House, to serve during the present session, who shall interchange weekly.  
**NEWSPAPERS.**  
On motion of Mr. Briggs, the following resolution was adopted:  
Resolved, That the members of this

House be furnished, during the present session, with such newspapers as they may respectively direct; the expense of each member not to exceed at the rate of the daily papers per annum.  
**COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.**  
On motion of Mr. Briggs, it was Ordered, That the standing committees be appointed according to the standing orders and orders of the House.  
**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.**  
Mr. Tilgham offered the following resolution, which, (after having been read, and on the suggestion of Mr. W. C. Johnson striking out the word "honorable" and inserting the word "Senate,") was adopted:  
Resolved, (the Senate concurring) That a joint committee of three members of the House, with a like number from the Senate, be appointed to direct and superintend the expenditure of all moneys appropriated for the purchase of books for the Library of Congress, and all such other matters pertaining to said library as are not otherwise provided for by law.  
**THE SENATE.**  
The Speaker stated to the House that he had been informed that the Senate was not in session, no quorum of that body having been present.  
So Mr. McKennan said that he would now move the usual resolution that the House do now adjourn.  
The motion was received with roars of laughter, and, having been agreed to—  
The House adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.  
We are requested by a friend of Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, to state that he is detained at home for the present, and may be for several days longer, by a most distressing illness.—Nat. Int.  
ADAM CLARKE'S ESCAPE FROM BRITISH CUSTODY IN LEARNING LATIN.—His progress was indescribable, and he was not long with his tears; at last he laid it with a broken heart, and in utter despair, being unable to make any progress. He set up an English Testament, and began to learn English class, and rose with the first lesson. The master perceiving this, a terrific tone, "Sir, what business have you here? where is your Latin grammar? burst into tears and said with a piteous tone, "I cannot learn it." He had no reason to expect all the severity of his master, but the master getting a little more perhaps moved by his tears, contented himself with saying, "Go, Sirrah, and take your grammar, if you do not speedily get that lesson I shall pull your ears as long as I live." (a great dog on the premises, and you shall be a beggar on the day of your death.) These were terrible words, and seemed to express the sentence of a punishment and unavoidable destiny. He retired, and at dawn by the side of a young gentleman, with whom he had been in class, but who was unable to lag behind with his dullness, requested to be separated that he might advance by himself. He was received with the most bitter taunts and poignant insults. "What have you not learned that lesson yet? O, what a stupid ass! You and I be together; you are now only an *in praesenti*, and I am now in *Syntax*!" and then with cruel mockings began to repeat the last lesson he had learned. The effect of this was astonishing. Young Clarke was aroused from a lethargy; he felt that he pressed himself, "as if something had been broken within him"; his mind in a moment was all light. Though he felt insupportable mortification, he did not feel himself "What!" said he to himself, "shall I be a dunce, and the butt of these taunts and insults?" He snatched up the book, and a few moments committed the whole to memory, got the instruction given, went up and said it without missing a word; took up another lesson, required it, and immediately—said this also without a blench; and in the course of that day worked the master with his so often repeated returns to say lessons. Nothing like this had ever appeared in this school before; the boys were astonished, and from that hour, it may be said from that moment, he found his memory capable of embracing every subject that was brought before him, and his long sorrow was turned to unalloyed joy.—Life of Dr. Adam Clarke.  
**AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.**—Of a truth we are the strangest people! We know every thing by intuition; do every thing without care, study or forethought. If we get into a scrape—well, what then? Who suffers? Ask your next door neighbor.  
Let a man appear to prosper in a particular kind of business—no matter what; and other persons in twelve months he will have outsped through the same business, at the rate of one failure a month. No matter what his pursuit was, whether he might be a bookseller, a nonfeeder, a painter, a person, or a distiller—anything that enticed them; and they might have been tailors, or shoemakers, in the dry goods or grocery line, capitalists, or laborers—it is all the same to them. If there is money to be made, why shouldn't they make it, as well as another? And that they really do, is proven by the bulls into a china shop; and when the smash comes, as it certainly will, the bankrupt they are found out—then, what have they to say of themselves? Why, just nothing at all. The times were so hard and they were so unshrewd.—How could they help it? Would you discontinue enterprise? The fools! They ought to be in the stocks.  
Every thing by turns and nothing long stands they call enterprise.—This they call enterprise, heads to mistake for that. Facing, health and generous determination to be something, and not something in this world out of which a profit can be made, proceeded like the stars at midnight, in a twinkling. Hence the fact that a son of a b— never follows the occupation of his father. If there is not one man in fifty continues for five years in the same kind of business, in the same partnership or the same shop. And hence the multiplicity, among other things, of appropriated and worthless newspapers—the heavy press, and literary enterprises! where by all who have anything to do with them, whether editors, proprietors, printers or papermakers, are ruined, numerous times out of twenty, before they are wise enough to give up in despair, and go hang themselves in a quiet, unostentatious way.—John Neal.