

THE MUSE.

FROM THE NEW YORK PATRIOT.

Sings in anticipation of La Fayette's passage to America in a national vessel.

Wave, flag of freedom, proudly wave! A welcome guest reclines beneath thee! The laurels of the illustrious brave, With fresher verdure, shall enwreathe thee!

FROM THE LONDON EXAMINER. TO ENOINE.

What conscience, say, is it in thee, When I a heart had one, To take away that heart from me, And to retain thy own?

For shame or pity now incline To play a loving part,— Nither to send me kindly things, Or give me back my heart.

Corset not both: but if thou dost Resolve to part with neither, Why, yet to show that thou art just, Take me and mine together.

INTERNAL EVIDENCE.

A man of subtle reasoning asked A peasant, if he knew Where was the internal evidence That proved the Bible true.

The terms of disputative art Had never reached his ear— He laid his hand upon his heart, And only answer'd, "HEAR."

Legislature of North Carolina:

In the House of Commons, on the 16th of December, on a resolution to repeal the general ticket law, and restore the district system, Mr. Aza Beall, of Iredell, made the following speech:

Mr. Speaker: It is with no ordinary degree of embarrassment that I rise to make a few remarks on the resolution which I some days since had the honor to submit to the consideration of this House.

The resolution has for its object the repeal of a law which provides for the election of Electors for a President and Vice-President of the United States by a general ticket, and in lieu thereof to restore the district principle. In doing this I trust I have been influenced by the purest principles of republicanism as well as believing it to be the desire of my constituents, and not only those whom I have the honor to represent, but the majority of the people of the State.

Sir, the time was once, when the people of this State felt some interest in the election of their Chief Magistrate; but in consequence of the enactment of the law generally denominated the electoral law of 1811, and the general ticket law of 1815, they have in a great measure lost their anxiety, and interest in the election, which are necessary to preserve the purity of our elective franchise, and an attachment to our political institutions. I do not hesitate to say that the act of 1811 wrested directly from the people their highest privilege, and, in my opinion, was an infraction of the Constitution of the United States; and particularly the second article of the second section, which says, "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress."

When the framers of that Constitution used the words "each state," they had an eye, not to the geographical situation of the State, but to the people; consequently the people composing the State were to elect the Electors in such way or manner as might be prescribed by the Legislature. For instance, it is the province of the Legislature to direct the time, place and manner of holding elections for that purpose. But, sir, what effect did the passage of that law produce upon the public mind? It was productive of almost universal dissatisfaction, as was abundantly evidenced by the protests of many of the Grand Juries of the different counties throughout the State; and not only this, many of those who voted for its passage, and were candidates at the succeeding election, were not re-elected, and some to my knowledge have never since been able to obtain a seat on this floor.

But, to appease the people, what did a succeeding Legislature do? They repealed the act of 1811, and enacted the law which the resolution now proposes to repeal; which, if possible, is ten times worse than the former, as it holds out the substance. To be sure, by way of saving appearances, we are allowed every fourth year in the month of November to go up to the polls with a slip of paper with the names of fifteen persons written on it, fourteen of whom we have never seen, which is as complete a farce as was ever imposed upon the diet of Holland. But let us enquire how this ticket is gotten up; a few of those men whom the

people elect and send here to legislate for them, assemble together in what is termed a caucus, and nominate fifteen men, publish their ticket, and call upon the free people of the state to sanction their nomination. Emphatically speaking, these caucusing gentlemen have the substance of liberty, while the people enjoy only the shadow. Is not this course aristocratic in its nature and operation, and does it not tend to that end, of all the most to be deprecated, viz. to the introduction of aristocracy and monarchy into our country? Here indeed, sir, are the few governing the many. I venture to say that under the present law, not one half of the people of the State know the day on which the election for electors is to take place. In the county in which I reside, there are but few votes given on that occasion. At two separate elections, where 291 votes for a member of the legislature were taken, as I have been credibly informed, there were but 17 given for electors at the election for that purpose. Does not this clearly show how little interest the people take in that election. Permit me here to introduce a quotation from the speech of Mr. Pickens in Congress, when on the subject of the uniformity of elections; this gentleman says, "In elections by the people, in single districts, the candidates will be well known to the voters; they can best judge by their own knowledge who may be entitled to their confidence. The choice flows most directly from the people, who need no dictation from a caucus. The voter is not hampered by a general ticket of many names, some of whom he may not know, and others he may not like. The operation being confined within narrow limits, the result being small, the public excitement cannot be great. The exercise of suffrage originating with the people, it is inaccessible to corruption." It is a maxim universally admitted, that the body of the people is honest and free from intrigue. It would be inconsistent indeed, to suppose that the people should feel an interest in injuring themselves; and that they should be corruptible, would be absurd, otherwise, as in the case of a legislative choice, or caucus nomination: with these properties, it has that of being perfectly convenient.—Repeal, then, the general ticket law, and a necessity for caucusing no longer exists. I will venture to say, that there is not a gentleman on this floor, but who will concede that the principle for which I contend is the most republican, the most correct. Yet they will oppose it, because they know that it is not so convenient to subserve their views; and this is the true reason why they contend that the policy is not good. But they say that policy and expediency require a continuation of the general ticket law, as a retaliatory measure on those States which elect in the same way. I would say to gentlemen, if other States see proper to take from the people their dear bought liberties, is that any argument why the State of North-Carolina should deprive her citizens of their rights? No, sir, far from it. I am for restoring to the people their rights and privileges, and exciting in their minds afresh, that interest which they once took in the election of the President and Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, were I certain that by voting against the repeal of the general ticket law, I should secure to my favorite candidate the fifteen votes of this State, I would not do it. I have nothing to fear from the success of either of the gentleman nominated, as they are all high minded, honorable men, and such as our country delight to honor; either of them no doubt would do equal justice to the United States. Then repeal this law, and let the people say who their choice is; without a repeal of the law, there will not be an expression of the sentiments of a majority of the people.

LOST HOURS.

One person rises in the morning at half past six, another at six. If each live to be fifty years old, the one will have enjoyed sixty-three thousand eight hundred and seventy-five hours, or two thousand six hundred and sixty-one days more than the other. Let us suppose, that there are throughout Great Britain, one million five hundred thousand persons who rise at a quarter past six, or later. Of these, perhaps, nine hundred and fifty thousand would, if they rose at six, be usefully employed. At this rate, fifty-six thousand three hundred and forty-six millions, eight hundred and seventy-five thousand hours, or six millions two hundred and thirty-two thousand two hundred and ninety-two years of individual improvement are lost to society every half century. This is supposing, that these nine hundred and fifty thousand get up at a quarter past nine, whereas thousands do not leave their beds till eleven or twelve.

All this time is uninterrupted day, and composed of hours in which the intellect is far clearer and more fit for study, than the rest of the day.

It must be remembered, too, that nothing conduces more to health, and consequently to longevity, than early rising.

Suppose, out of the above number of persons, five hundred thousand should live four years longer than they otherwise would have done, viz. fifty four years instead of fifty; according to the ratio above, here are two millions more years of actual existence utterly wasted.—English paper.

THE SEA LOUSE.

We have been informed by Major Prideaux of the Maryland Executive, that within a few years past a singular species of insect, or vermin, had appeared in the waters on the sea board of Worcester county; which, entering by the mouth, in great numbers, thoroughly devours the fish, which they find entangled by the gills in the gill nets; but what is remarkable, they do not break the skin; so that though not a particle of the interior remains, except the bone, the skin being filled with water, has the appearance of being a plump fine fish, until taken up, it is found to be nothing but skin and bone. Is it not probable, that this piscivorous depredator upon the hopes of the fisherman, is the sea louse, spoken of in Capt. Parry's last expedition to the North pole; to which recourse was had, to make skeletons of such birds, or animals as they desired to preserve, by placing them under the ice, in the way of these ravenous devourers of fish and flesh?—American Farmer.

Small Pox.—Dr. J. K. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, one of the Physicians of the Alms House and Small Pox Hospital, has published a statement, founded on his observation and that of Dr. John Bell, which exhibits very strongly the value of Vaccination as a protection against the fatal effects of this disease, although it shows at the same time, that it does not entirely prevent the recurrence of the disease. The statement embraces 148 cases of small pox, or varioloid, which have occurred at Philadelphia. Of these, 48 occurred in persons who had previously had the vaccine disease, and no one died. Eight cases occurred in persons who had previously had the small pox, and of this number four died. The other ninety-five cases occurred in persons who had previously had neither disease; and of these, 32 died and 41 recovered. Two of the persons who had the small pox a second time, took it naturally the first time. Eight of those who took the disease after the vaccine, had been vaccinated recently. Some of the mildest cases were in persons who were vaccinated more than twenty years ago.

Eighteen cases of small pox have occurred at Lexington. We have not learned that any case has appeared there in a person who had previously had the small pox or the kine pock.

A very singular circumstance respecting a case of divorce, has recently occurred in the state of Illinois.—The Kaskaskia paper contains at length the petitions of Catharine Wageman and Johanna H. C. Wageman, reciprocally complaining of each other, and mutually praying the legislature to release them from their vows. The legislature in its wisdom granted their request; and in three months afterwards, the same parties took each other for better for worse, and were again united in the holy bands of matrimony.

LAW of NORTH-CAROLINA.

An act to establish a Superior Court of Law and Equity in the County of Davidson, and to alter the time of holding the Superior and County Courts of Guilford, Rockingham and Caswell, and the Superior Court of Stokes.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That there shall be a Superior Court of Law and Court of Equity, opened and held at the town of Lexington, in the county of Davidson, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, and on the same days in each and every year thereafter, which courts shall have the same jurisdiction that the present Superior Courts of Law and Courts of Equity in the several counties in this State now have and exercise.

And be it further enacted, That the county of Davidson shall hereafter constitute a part of the fourth circuit, and the Judge and Solicitor who shall attend the Superior Courts in said County, shall be respectively entitled to the same pay for attending said courts, that they are now by Law entitled to receive for attending other Superior Courts in said circuit.

And be it further enacted, That a Clerk, and Clerk and Master in Equity, both men of skill and probity, and residents in the county of Davidson, shall be appointed for the same by the Judge attending the first term of said Court, they shall give bonds and security, as directed by Law for such officers, and take the oath prescribed for their qualification. The County Court of Davidson shall appoint thirty Jurors to attend the said Court in the same manner as Jurors are appointed to attend other Superior Courts in this State.

And be it further enacted, That all civil causes depending in the Superior Court of Law and Equity for Rowan, the Plaintiffs in which causes reside in Davidson County, and also all actions of ejectment and trespass, quare clausum fregit, for or concerning lands in Davidson County, shall be transferred, with all process and proceedings therein, to the Superior Court of Law hereby established for the County of Davidson; and the provisions of the act passed in the year eighteen hundred and six, entitled "An act amendatory and supplementary to an act, entitled an Act for the more convenient administration of Justice, and all other acts supplemental thereto," for the appointment, summoning and attendance of Jurors, for the transmission and receipt of the records, proceedings and papers, for docketing and bringing the causes forward for trial, for summoning witnesses, for issuing original and mesne process prior to the first term of Davidson Superior Court, and generally for all other purposes relative to the preparation for trial and determination of the business of said Court, be, and the same are hereby extended to the Superior Court of Davidson County; the neglects and failures of the several officers of the Superior Courts of Rowan, and of the County Courts of Davidson, shall be subject to the same penalties and forfeitures, as are prescribed for similar neglects and failures by the said act, and the said officers shall be entitled to the same fees for their services as are established by the said act for like services.

And be it further enacted, That the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for the Counties hereafter mentioned, shall be opened and held in each and every year, on the days following, to-wit: the Superior Court for the county of Stokes, shall be opened and held on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of March, and on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of September; the Superior Court for the county of Guilford, shall be opened and held on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of March, and on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of September; the Superior Court for the county of Rockingham, shall be opened and held on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of March, and on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday of September; and for the county of Caswell, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of March, and on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September; and for the county of Caswell, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of March, and on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September.

lively, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That the sessions of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Davidson, shall be opened and held on the third Monday of March, June, September and December, in each and every year, to which times all the process and other proceedings of said court shall be made returnable; provided that this act shall not be in force until after the next session of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said county.

And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, inconsistent with the meaning of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed; and this act shall be in force from and after the ratification thereof.

Government of the U. States.

- JANUARY 1st, 1824. President. JAMES MONROE. Vice President. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS. Secretaries. Department of State. John Q. Adams. Department of the Treasury. Wm. H. Crawford. Department of War. John C. Calhoun. Department of the Navy. Saml. L. Southard. Attorney General. Wm. Wirt. Supreme Court. Chief Justice, John Marshall. Associate Justice, Bushrod Washington, William Johnson, do. Thomas Todd, do. Gabriel Duval, do. Joseph Story, do. Smith Thompson, do. Comptrollers of the Treasury. First Comptroller, Joseph Anderson. Second Comptroller, Richard Cutts. Auditors of the Treasury. First Auditor, Richard Harrison. Second Auditor, William Lee. Third Auditor, Peter Hagner. Fourth Auditor, Constant Freeman. Fifth Auditor, Steph. Pleasonton. Treasurer, Thomas T. Tucker. Register of the Treasury, Joseph Nourse. Commissioner of the General Land Office, George Graham. Post Master General, John McLean. First Assistant Postmaster General, Ab'm. Bradley, jr. Second Assistant Postmaster General, Phineas Bradley. Chief Clerks in Public Offices. Department of State—Daniel Brent. Secretary of the Treasury Office—Edw. Jones. Department of War—Christr. Vandeventer. Department of the Navy—Charles Hay. First Comptroller's Office—John Lamb. Second Comptroller's Office—Enoch Reynolds. First Auditor's Office—William Parker. Second Auditor's Office—James Eakin. Third Auditor's Office—James Thompson. Fourth Auditor's Office—Thomas H. Gillis. Fifth Auditor's Office—Thomas Martin. Treasurer's Office—Samuel Brook. Register's Office—Michael Nourse. Land Office—John M. Moore. General Post Office—Andrew Coyle. Superintendent of Patent Office—Wm. Thornton. Ministers to Foreign Nations. To Great Britain, Richard Rush. France, James Brown. Russia, Henry Middleton. Spain, Hugh Nelson. Portugal, Henry Dearborn. Netherlands, Ch. d'Affairs, Alex. H. Everett. Sweden, Ch. d'Affairs, Chas. Hughes, jr. Buenos Ayres, Cesar A. Rodney. Chili, Heenan Allen. Columbia, Richard Anderson. Mexico, (vacant.) Consul General to Barbary Ports. At Algiers, William Shaler. The Army. Jacob Brown—Major General. Edmund P. Gaines—Brig. Gen. (and M. G. by brevet.) Winfield Scott—B. G. (and M. G. by brevet.) Thomas S. Jessup—Quartermaster General. John E. Wool—Inspector General. Samuel Archer—Inspector General. George Gibson—Commissary Gen. of Sub. Nathan Towson—Paymaster General. Joseph Lovell—Surgeon General. Alex. Macomb—Col. of Eng. (and M. G. by brevet.) Simon Bernard—Ass't. Engineer, Brig. Gen. George Bomford—Colonel of Ordnance. A WONDERFUL SHIP! Extract of a letter, dated Quebec, Dec. 29, 1823. "Do you know I came out to Canada to take the command, and carry home, an extraordinary ship, of a new construction, and immense magnitude? She is now building by Mr. Charles Wood, of Port Glasgow. Dimensions as follows: length of keel, 294 feet, (with a flat bottom,) breadth of beam, 50 feet, depth of hold 32 feet, length of the upper deck, 300 feet, and will admeasure 3,600 tons, or thereabouts, with a fine clear run, fore and aft; and I have no doubt she will sail well; she is to be rigged with four masts and bowsprit, and is expected to be ready for crossing the Atlantic about the latter end of June. Her name is Columbus, in honor of the discoverer of the New World." ANECDOTE. An Irish travelling merchant, alias a pedlar, asked an itinerant poulterer the price of a pair of Cows. "Six shillings, sir.—In my dear country, my darling, you might buy them for six pence a pace.—Why don't you remain in your own country then?" Because we have no saix-pences, my jewel, said Pat. English paper.