

THE MUSE.

REFLECTIONS ON THE NEW YEAR.

BY SELLICK OSBORNE.

A NEW YEAR! and pray what is new
With him, or her, or me, or you?
Dear reader, let's consider:
Could it be new, if Vice were still
Hiding on Fortune's splendid wheel,

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Few, and far between," are the visits of joy.
The recovery of a dear friend from dangerous sickness, the return of another after long absence,

CHARACTER OF A BACHELOR.

BY A WIDOW.

Mrs. Grant, in her notice of James M'Pherson, observes—"His heart and temper were originally good—his religious principles were, I fear, unfixed and fluctuating; but the primary cause,

A young man having entertained a tender passion for a young woman, felt such insurmountable diffidence as to prevent his ever disclosing the same to the fair empress of his heart,

FROM THE CHESHIRE POST BOY, FEBRUARY 10.

FOX CHASE.

On Saturday last, Mr. John Irvin and Mr. James Burns of Chester and George Littenbug and Phillip Rudolph and others of Providence, started a fox on Tindum, about 11 o'clock in the morning,

LEGISLATION.

The following very facetiously ridicules the practice of over-legislating which is perhaps too prevalent here, as well as at St. Stephens.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle: SIR: We have now, thanks to the wisdom of our Legislators, arrived at such a happy pass, that there is scarcely an act of life, the due performance of which is not provided for by act of Parliament.

An act to oblige Parents to blow their Children's noses, or cause them to be blown by Nurse, Cook, Housemaid, Groom, Helper, or other proper and fit Person, three times a day in summer,

An act to prevent adults from swallowing Cherry-stones, and giving Magistrates suspecting the same to be practised, the right of search into private places. Penalties, quant. sup.

An act to prevent cruelty to Flies, Black Beetles, and Father Long-legs, with a clause providing that Moths shall not approach within six inches of any Wax, Mould, Spermaceti, Dip or other Candle, nor within three inches of any farthing Rushlight.

An act regulating the size and weight of penny plum buns, and enacting that not less than six, nor exceeding eight green-gooseberries, shall be put into a penny tart, under the penalty of forfeiture, one half to our Lord the King, the other to the informer. Also a clause for the better ordering of lollipop.

An act to oblige persons to blow cool their hot hasty-puddings in the spoon, for the space of fifteen seconds before eating the same. "For that many and divers persons have been grievously burned, scalded, and damaged, in their mouths, tongues, gullets, windpipes, and stomachs, by greedily, voraciously, hastily, gluttonously, eating and devouring, bolting and swallowing, hot hasty pudding," &c. &c. It is therefore here enacted, that all grown persons and adults of an estate to hold a spoon, shall blow and puff such hasty-pudding in a spoon for a space not under fifteen seconds, under the penalty of, &c. &c.

An act to prevent Persons from eating Green Peas with two pronged Forks.

"An Act to prevent Cruelty to Visitors, prohibiting the galloping of young Children admitted after dinner over the small-cloths of Visitors, spilling their wine, eating their fruit, fouling their waist-coat, ruining their neck-cloths, kicking their shins, and calling them names, bawling, squalling, crying, roaring, or singing or spouting at the request of their parents or guardians, to the great detriment of social intercourse and scandal of all good livers; all which things are hereby declared contrary to law, and punishable under the Statute herewith framed and enacted, for preventing the spoiling of children. And be it further enacted, that more than 16 children be never, and in no case, permitted or suffered to rush into the dining-room when the cloth is removed, but that such irruption shall be a riot, and quelled according to law." The Act goes on to send parents to the House of Correction, for aiding and abetting in such tumults, and further regulates the size and

shape of pap-boats, and the fashions and figure of corals.

An act to prevent gluttons from eating worsted stockings, tallow candles, ten-penny nails, and case knives, &c.

ELEMENTS OF PHYSIOGNOMY.

(Translated from the Spanish.)

He who has a low forehead, and full of wrinkles—will look like a monkey.

He who has a high forehead, will have his eyes under it, and will live all the days of his life—and that is infallible.

He who has a long nose, will have the more to blow and the better to handle.

A great mouth from ear to ear signifies much foam and no bridle; such are not hard-mouthed but all-mouthed.

A little mouth, drawn up like a purse, denotes darkness within—and certainly looks more like a loop-hole than a window.

Whoever has frizley or black hair, will put the barber to much trouble—and he who has vermin, will often scratch his head.

He that is bald, will have no hair; and if he happens to have any, it will not be on the bald place.

Sparkling eyes will be very apt to shine.

Women who have curious eyebrows, will in all likelihood have eye-lashes under them—and will be beloved, if any body takes a liking to them.

Whenever you see a woman, who has but one eye,—you may certainly conclude that she has lost the other.

They that have small feet, will need but little shoes—and will have a light pair of heels.

He that has red hair, will never be without a fire-lock.

FROM THE PORTLAND ADVERTISER.

USEFUL RULES.

Gallop when going to church, and walk slowly on your return. It shows your anxiety to reach it, and your reluctance to leave it. At any rate stay at home in the afternoon, to reflect on the discourse of the morning.

Dress as thin as possible in the winter. It strengthens the constitution and prevents colds. Besides, a man who wears summer clothes in the winter, will never get trusted, and he will escape both debts and duns.

When fire is cried, stay at home and take care of yourself; let it have its own way, and it will soon exhaust itself.

Never speak well of a person behind his back. It shows a nice discrimination of character, and gives you an opportunity to indulge in "the glorious privileges of finding fault."

In large parties, if you wish to raise your reputation for taste, persuade your friend, if he has a bad voice, to entertain the company with a song; and then compel one who sings well to succeed him. It will prove your friendship to admonish him publicly.

If you intend to get blue at a party, do it early in the evening. It shows that you are taking high ground; and you may chance to get the better of others, in being sober at the breaking up.

Early rising is very injurious to young ladies; it gives a vulgar freshness and bloom to the cheeks, quite unsentimental; but

They should keep late hours at night and never rise in the morning until they can see the sun high enough to tell him how they "hate his beams." They will soon attain a most interesting pale and yellow hue of complexion.

In cold weather, take care to keep open doors and a hot fire. By roasting your shins, you will gain on one side what you lose on the other.

From the New-York Patriot.

NEW-YORK.

Our readers are already apprised that the Tennessee Resolutions against seceding, have been acted upon in the Legislature of Y. York. We make the following extracts from the debate in that body, on these resolutions, to shew the spirit and temper existing in that great State, relative to the caucus system, by means of which the partisans of Wm. H. Crawford are striving to shuffle him into the Presidential chair of the nation.

Mr. PILL regretted that the motion to rise and report had not prevailed. He was reluctant, at this late hour, to protract the discussion, but his feelings would not let him remain longer silent—he should not detain the committee long. The gentleman from New-York (Mr. Wheaton) had supposed him in many observations he had intended to make on Congressional Caucuses—he was glad of it—that gentleman had most ably, and to his mind satisfactorily illustrated the evils of such nominations—that gentleman did not see

the same evils in County and State Caucuses—in his opinion they were equally pernicious. To the citizens of the State, the proper choice of their executive officers and representatives was as interesting and important as the proper choice of the Chief Magistrate of the Union—for his part he was opposed to Caucuses of every description—they were all calculated to muzzle the People—he was gratified to believe that they began to see it.

They are incorrect in principle and practice—the people are opposed to them. In evidence of that, sir, let me direct your attention to Suffolk, to Kings, to Courtland, to New-York, to Orange, to Alleghany, to Schenectady, to Erie, to Montgomery, to Washington, to Dutchess.—In Dutchess, sir, we had long groaned under the despotism of the grim king—King Caucus. We could endure it no longer—we entered into the contest—we found him entrenched behind a corps of well paid, well disciplined regulars—we found him sustained by talents, by wealth, nay more, sir, by an overbearing, profligate and daring spirit of ambition. But, sir, with liberty and principle for our motto, with truth for our spear, the spear of Ithuriel, we smote the monster, and he is now lingering in the last agonies of dissolution, and his adherents and supporters mourn his downfall, in sackcloth.

The new constitution, sir, has released the People from hosts of selfish and interested advisers; they are left more free to act and judge for themselves. They will no longer submit to dictation. They are daily becoming more opposed to the caucus system. They are right, and I shall record my vote against the resolutions before us.

Mr. CRARY rose amidst loud calls for the question, and observed that he was not to be put down by calls for the question. He should have supposed that instead of acting on a subject of this importance in dumb show, gentlemen would feel the necessity of offering something to the house, which might enable us to render some sort of apology to our constituents for this waste of our time and of their money. The question now before the house does not relate to county caucuses, because in them there is a specific delegation of power from the people.—They represent the people. But is that the case here? We are now acting on a subject which has never been committed to us by any power, either express or implied: and we are called upon to pass these resolutions *manu*. Mr. C. then went into an able discussion of the constitutionality of Congressional Caucuses, which he contended were adverse, not only to the spirit of the constitution, but to the very principles on which a Republican government is founded.

Mr. TALLMADGE remarked that as we were about to establish by Legislative sanction an electoral college unknown to the Constitution, he thought it was proper to define its character, and prescribe the manner in which it should be attended. He knew of no restrictions that had been made by any law of Congress. There were no guards against corruption. In our State laws regulating elections, special provision was made to secure against bribery and corruption by adequate punishments. But in a Congressional Caucus which is to wield the nation, and to give character to its great principles of policy, a system of barter might be introduced, against which no security was provided. Let gentlemen contrast the trifling sum of a shilling, the offer of which might in this State be punished as a bribe, with the offer of a mission to France, and then ask themselves which was most corrupt. There were great principles involved in this subject. It drew after it important consequences, well deserving the deep examination of the House.

Mr. FLAGG proposed to amend the amendment, by adding—"excluding irregulars."

Mr. HUBBARD (of Chenango, Editor of the Norwich Journal) wished to act understandingly on this subject. The gentleman from Dutchess (Mr. Tallmadge) had seemed to allude to a corrupt offer made by one of the Presidential candidates of a mission to France. If such an offer had been made, he wished to know it. It seemed to be the wish of some gentlemen to try the strength of their constitutions, [it was then nearly 6 o'clock,] and he wished to know what was the object of taking so many divisions.—He thought it was indecorous, and an insult to the House; but he would stay here until 6 o'clock in the morning if it was not sooner decided. For his part, he would not be driven from it by that gentleman.

Mr. TALLMADGE remarked, that he certainly should not attempt to drive the gentleman last up from his purpose.—He (Mr. Hubbard) was one of the last persons he would undertake to drive—and Hudibras would supply the reasons. Mr. T. then proceeded in a strain of animated eloquence, in which he enchaind the attention of a numerous auditory to perfect stillness, for nearly an hour. He replied to Mr. Flagg with pointed sarcasm, on the subject of "irregulars," and deduced the history of Caucuses, from the days of Pontius Pilate.

BY AUTHORITY.

RESOLUTION in relation to an intended visit of the Marquis de Lafayette to the United States.

The Marquis de Lafayette having expressed his intention to revisit this country,

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be requested to communicate to him the assurances of grateful and affectionate attachment will cherish for him by the Government and People of the United States:

And be it further resolved, That, whenever the President shall be informed of the time when the Marquis may be ready to embark, that a National ship, with suitable accommodations, be employed, to bring him to the United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,

Vice President of the U. States and President of the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 21, 1825.

Approved: JAMES MONROE.

Caution to the Public.

ALL persons are forewarned from trading for five several notes, viz: one against James Reid, \$27 1/2; one do. on Peter Brown, \$45, and a credit of \$30 on it; one on James Bailey, of \$13 25; and two others on George Hodge, to the amount of \$4 50, or thereabouts. The above notes were all in favor of Daniel Feagan, and made over to William Feagan. All persons are cautioned against trading for any of the above notes, as they were all lost at the decease of William Feagan; and if any person has traded for any of them, is desired to make it known to ARCHIBALD FEAGAN, Rowan, Feb. 21, 1824. 3496e

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, a very light mulatto boy named GEORGE, about 28 or 30 years of age, and between five feet ten inches and six feet high, very thin and spare, with a very large roman nose, very black hair, resembling that of a white man's, but inclined to curl, and but little beard on the upper lip and point of the chin, chews a great deal of tobacco, is a good barber, a tolerable carpenter and shoemaker, a very good house servant and cookman—in the latter capacity he was serving when he ran off, in fact, he is capable of turning his hand to any kind of labor; very humble and plausible, and ran off for no other cause known to me, but the fear of getting a whipping for drinking to an excess, which he is much addicted to whenever he can get it. 'Tis likely he may attempt to pass himself for a free man, his complexion being much in his favor. He had on when he left me, a blue broad cloth coat and striped pantaloons. He formerly belonged to Mr. Duffie attorney at law, of Chatham county, North-Carolina; then to Mr. Wm. Gaston of Newbern, North-Carolina; then to Brown & Jarvis, also of Newbern, of whom I bought him. He had a mother and relations living near Pittsborough, Chatham county, North-Carolina, where he was when I bought him, and perhaps he may have made for that section of country, or attempted to reach the seaboard; therefore, all masters and owners of vessels are forewarned from employing said boy, as the law will be rigorously enforced against any one on whom the fact may be proven. One hundred dollars reward will be given if taken out of the state and delivered to me on the Catawba, three miles above Landsford, Chester district, South-Carolina; or fifty dollars if taken out of the State and secured in any goal, so that I get him again; twenty-five dollars if taken in the State and delivered to me as above, or secured so that I get him again. FREDERICK L. J. PRIDE, January 24, 1824. 1696

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

IN Equity, October term, 1823. Sherwood Keadney and Nancy his wife, vs. Zebulon Hunt, administrator of the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of James Hilton, dec'd.; also, against John Jackson, Harbutt Jackson, Wyche Jackson, Green Jackson, Edmund Jackson, — Stockard, and Betsey his wife, — Thomas and Nancy his wife; also, James Hilton, Thomas English and Susannah his wife; also, James Lowe, Linney Lowe, Abram Lowe, Samuel Lowe, Mary Lowe, Keziah Lowe; also, James Plummer and Mary Plummer; also, Isaac Jones and Betsey his wife. It appearing to the court, that the defendants, John Jackson, Harbutt Jackson, Wyche Jackson, Green Jackson, Edmund Jackson, — Stockard and Betsey his wife, — Thomas and Nancy his wife, Thomas English and Susannah his wife, resident of this State: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for the space of six weeks, in the Western Carolinian, that they and each of them do appear, at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Rowan, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, at Salisbury, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint, otherwise the said bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

GEORGE LOCKE, c. & m. c. Price ad. \$2 50. 1697

State of North-Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Session, 1824. Aaron Camp vs. Francis Cox; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear before the Justices of our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to issue, or demur, or judgment final will be entered up against him, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly.

Witness, ISAAC CRATON, c. c. Price ad. \$3. 1698

Notice

ON the 19th and 20th of March, at the residence of the late Dr. Alexander Schools, in Mocksville, will be sold by Public Vendue, a large supply of MEDICINES, of different descriptions; also, Shop Furniture; also, Household and Kitchen Furniture; one Gig and Harness; three or four horses, cattle, &c. Terms of sale, a credit of nine months; purchasers giving bond and security. SAMUEL SCAFFEE, Esq. February 23, 1824. 1696