

next generation in the West must possess in the balance of the country. [cheers.] One word more, gentlemen, and I will relieve your patience. In the course of human events, it is certain that we, who are now assembled, shall never all be assembled together again. It is probable that when we shall part this evening, the most of us will do it to meet no more on earth. Allow me, with the seriousness inseparable from that feeling, to assure you, that this unexpected and flattering mark of your kindness will never be forgotten by me, or mine, but at whatever distance of time or place, and in whatever vicissitude of fortune, will be remembered, as one of the most grateful incidents of my life. Permit me, in taking my seat, to reciprocate the sentiment last announced, by proposing

The inhabitants of Nashville: may their prosperity, like their city, be founded on a rock.

The Speaker sat down, amidst loud cheers.

Republican.

John Randolph.—This gentleman, it is known, has been elected a member of the Virginia Convention to amend the Constitution of that state. A correspondent of the Richmond Whig says that Mr. Randolph in his speech at Charlotte court house, on the day of the Convention election, "declared that he had drawn the sword, and thrown away the scabbard—that all changes were not improvements, and that it never was known, that the people ever improved their government by change. On the right of suffrage, he said that the non-free-holders spoke of physical force, but before he would consent to extend to them the right to tax his land and slaves, he would give them a fight." From all which our correspondent infers that he will oppose the proposed amendments upon true Republican principles, and concludes by saying that many voters upon more reflection, regret his election to the convention.

Many people looking at the peculiarity of Mr. Randolph's political career, and his bigoted attachment to the old order of things, apprehend much confusion and difficulty in the convention, from his presence there. Time will shew, but we are disposed to believe that he will approach that body with more reverence than he is accustomed to display towards Congress. We cannot believe that his respect for that grave and virtuous assembly will permit him to convert it into a bear-garden, or that when successful opposition to reform in the constitution has become hopeless, self respect will permit him to offer a fruitless and merely teasing opposition. One thing is certain, that all the Orators that ever lived, could not now arrest the march of Reform.

Hon. Mr. Moore.—The New York Courier thus speaks of Mr. Thomas P. Moore, the new Minister to Colombia: At the commencement of the late war, Mr. Moore, then only eighteen years of age, volunteered as a private soldier, and at the battle of Massassiniwa, in December, 1812, was mentioned in General Orders by name—though only a private—as having conducted himself in the most gallant manner. On his return to Kentucky he raised a volunteer company, and in the fall of 1813, at the battle of Moravian Towns and defeat of Gen. Proctor, acquired additional honors. He was subsequently engaged at the affair of Malcolms Mills, on Grand River, in the fall of 1814 and on his return to his home was about repairing to New-Orleans, when the news of Gen. Jackson's success rendered it unnecessary. Major Moore is one of the most distinguished men in Kentucky, and his selection to succeed Gen. Harrison is among the most judicious of the changes made by the present Administration.

Anti-credit System.—A judge in Nashville, (Judge Catron,) has made a formal address to the farmers and laboring citizens of Tennessee, denouncing banks and the anti-credit system with some few exceptions. He proposes a call to be made upon the legislature for the passage of a law at his next session, exempting any one from being bound as security for another, in any case, by word, bond, note or endorsement, for an ordinary contract between man and man—excepting only securities entered into in Courts of Justice. He ascribes the depression of agriculture to Banking Institutions, and usurious money-lenders, and he accordingly declares war against all of them. Will it be believed, that usury is now raised in Nashville to from 5 to 10 per cent per month? Yet such is the spirit of the Judge's remarks. Against the whole credit system he has taken the field—and boldly proposes the repeal of all the laws by which one man is made responsible for another's debts, as security, or endorser. How far such a system may be compatible with the habits of an agricultural State, is one question—but we are satisfied, that it could not be introduced to the same extent among a commercial people—although their system of credits may be susceptible of several advantageous modifications.

Richmond Compiler.

FROM THE DEBK OF
POOR ROBERT THE SOBBER.
A gill a day—the thing is clear,
Twenty-three gallons make a year.
Now this would buy a cow, and keep her—
Two suits of clothes—a score of sheep—or
Twenty good things, than brandy cheaper.
OLD ROSSBY.

There is a pleasant little village which stands on the borders of a small lake, in the western part of Virginia. A tavern, the only one in the town, kept at the sign of the Grey Goose, entertained the passing stranger, and in the winter evenings was the place where we held our evening dances—for old Robert used to dance in his younger days. I remember well the merry evenings I have enjoyed there, and methinks I could yet "tire down" the puny striplings of the present day.

Among the companions of our recreations were two, whose vivacity and wit I could not but admire—and whose good nature and virtues I could not but love. Absolem Active was the eldest of my friends. His father was poor, but he gave Absolem a good common education, and then bound him an apprentice to a respectable wagon-maker of the town. When I saw Absolem last, before my late visit to Appleberry—it was his birth and wedding night. Just 23 years old—he had married black-eyed Susan, as we called her—and she might as well have been called red lip'd Susan, for I never saw cherries redder. He had taken the shop for himself, and having got a journeyman from New-York, had added the making of gigs to his old business.

Absolem was industrious—Absolem was frugal—above all, Absolem was temperate—"Grog and I," he used to say, "are sworn enemies." Not but now and then he would take a glass of wine, or a mug of beer with a friend; but he drank sparingly. They do say, though, that one fourth of July his eyes sparkled a little and he could not say Sheboleth for the soul of him. But that's neither here nor there; he was a sober man.

And what do you think was the consequence; Why, when I went to Appleberry, last October, who should I hear them talk of but the good "Squire Active—and Deacon Active—Why he has money to lend—he owns two of the best farms on the south side of the lake—the poor all bless him. He now rides in his coach on side down, with this motto—"INDUSTRY—FRUGALITY—TEMPERANCE. By these I ride."

Edward Easy, my other companion, received from his father a fortune of five thousand pounds. At the age of nineteen, he took his degree at Yale with singular honor. The profession of the law suited best his capacity and inclination, he studied this science under the most approved masters, and at twenty-one he appeared at the bar. I never shall forget the day when he made his first plea. All Appleberry went down to hear him, for Edward was a favorite of the people: and well he might be, for there was't a single one in the village but could tell of some good and kind things he had done.

The cause he plead was for a poor widow woman. You may remember her—it was old Mrs. Brown, who sold ginger-cake and beer just north of the court house. She had an only daughter, a sweet rose bud, just seventeen, who was the solace and delight of her life. An unfeeling landlord demanded the sacrifice of Mary, or threatened her ruin.

Well, the court was opened the witnesses examined; and it came to Edward's turn to speak. He rose: Oh! he was a handsome man, but now he look'd pale; his lip trembled; and his white hand shook. My heart trembled for fear he would not go on. By-and-bye his voice rose; his cheeks resumed their color—he raised his arm most gracefully, and his eyes sparkled. You might have heard a pin fall. He, in one moment, did stir up the feelings against the hard-hearted landlord, that every one was in a rage. And then he painted the sufferings of the widow and orphan. In spite of me, I cried like a child. I never loved him half so well in my life. Our patron, I remember, said that "the oil of eloquence was on his tongue, and the honey of persuasion distilled from his lips."

I left him on the eve of being married to Eunice Heartfree. She was worthy of him—she sung sweetly: could spin fifty knots a day, and the parson's wife was heard to say that "she made the best pudding of any one in the village except herself."

Now, until the fourth day of last October, I had not been to Appleberry for eighteen years. Just as the old town clock struck 4, I entered the village. My heart fluttered, I look around in hopes to meet the welcome of my friend. A gloom and solemn stillness seemed to pervade the village. Presently the bell tolled—a funeral procession approached. I alighted at the Inn and immediately enquired who was dead? "Alas! the day!" exclaimed the tavern-keeper (who did not know me,) "there goes the remains of a man, who eighteen years ago, was the most promising youth in all the country. Fortune, education, genius, all united to render him every thing. But the morning sickness—the noon-tide dram—and the evening scene, have withered the finest flower in nature's garden. Poor Easy!—God rest his soul!"

Edward had been IMPETTERATE. Intemperance begat idleness, and neglect of business; poverty and wretchedness followed; and he who might have reflected honor on his country, poisoned by grog, died a beggar. But, "men of genius, tread lightly on his ashes, for he was your kinsman;" and if you would avoid his fate, declare with my friend Active, that "you and such are sworn enemies."

Removals.—In the state of Delaware, the Governor, who belongs to the Adams party, has appointed every officer of the state government, down to the constables, from that party. The Fredericktown Citizen gives a list of 27 officers who were removed in one county alone, by the late administration party in Maryland, during the last four years. The persons removed are county officers, Justices of the Peace, trustees of the poor, and 34 constables. The same paper estimates the whole number of officers removed in Maryland by the same party, at 987, exceeding, in the ratio of 100 per cent, the number of changes made by the General Government throughout the whole Union and as ten to one to the removals of clerks at Washington. These removals too it should be recollected, were for mere difference of opinion. This might be called proscription, were it not that these

(two states) of the party who make the most noise against the dismissal of public defaulters and others at Washington.

Georgian.

HONORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst. Gen. Andrew Jackson, the Hero of Orleans, and now President of the United States, left Washington City on a visit to Old Point Comfort. He was attended by the Secretaries of the Navy and War Departments, by the Postmaster General, by General McComb, Commander in Chief of the Army, Gen. Bernard, of the Engineer Corps, General Gibson, Commodore Rogers and Warrington of the Navy Board, Messrs Donaldson and Green, and Lieut. Van Buren. He was also accompanied by the following members of the families of the President and Heads of Departments, viz. Miss Eaton, niece of the President, Mrs. Eaton, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Donaldson of the President's family, two daughters of the Secretary of the Navy, and Miss McComb.

On landing at Old Point, from the Steam Boat, the President was greeted with a salute of 24 guns from the garrison, and received the military honors due to his rank, from the Battalion stationed at the Post, who were drawn up a short distance from the wharf ready to receive him.

A Committee from Norfolk met the President at Old Point, and invited him to visit the borough and receive the hospitality of its citizens. This the President accepted, having verbally returned his acknowledgements. He was also solicited to visit Portsmouth, and partake of a public dinner, to which the President replied, his stay would be so short as to prevent his accepting their invitation to dine, but that he would spend an hour in Portsmouth, on his way to Norfolk at any place to be designated by the committee, where he would be happy to meet his fellow citizens. He did so and was greeted with demonstrations of respect and cordiality. A salute of 24 guns was fired from a battery of four 12 pounders. At Norfolk, upon the Steam Boat nearing the Wharf, a salute was fired in handsome style, from the Revenue Cutter Wash. Capt. Coody, lying in the stream, and the President was waited upon on board by a Committee of the Court and Common Council, and a number of citizens; was addressed by Wm. Maxwell, Esq. on behalf of the authorities, and with his suite he was escorted to the platform at the Ferry Wharf, where he was received with Military honors by a Battalion of Volunteers, composed of the Norfolk Cavalry, Capt. Jones, Independents, Capt. Capron's Juniors, Capt. Gibbons, and the three Companies from Portsmouth, who were drawn up in a handsome, well dressed line, extending from the Wharf nearly to the Steam Boat Hotel. The President and suite having passed the front of the line, it broke into column and escorted them to Johnson's Hotel, where accommodations had been provided for their reception by the Corporate authorities, and whither the Ladies of their respective families had preceded them.

A great number of Citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen, visited the President, his suite and the Ladies of their families, during the evening, and were received with the greatest affability and respect.

From Havana.—By the schr. Lovely Kezia, Capt. MacWilliam, arrived yesterday from Havana, we have the papers of that city to the 7th inst and a price current of the 4th. We received the following letter from our correspondent, dated Havana, July 7th: "Day before yesterday morning, the expedition against Mexico went out most brilliantly—the troops full of enthusiasm. The transports were the following vessels: American ships Robin Hood, Captain Evans; Roger Williams, Capt. Mosher; Bingham, Capt. —; Triton, Capt. Smith; Am. brigs Chilian, Butler; Cornelia, Capt. Constant, and the Sp. brig Catalina, with 3500 troops. Ships of war, line ship Soberano, frigates Lealtad and Restaracion, and brigs Castro and Amelia. Admiral Laborde has gone as commander of the squadron, and can land from his ship 800 marines, well armed and disciplined, in case of need. The expedition is furnished with from 450,000 to 500,000 dollars."

Accompanying our papers, we received the proclamations of General Barradas, commander of the Spanish army, and Gen. Vives, Governor General of the Island of Cuba, calling on the inhabitants of Mexico to join the standard of their King, and assist this, the first division of the army, to restore order to Mexico, and re-establish the allegiance of its inhabitants to their lawful sovereign. Gen. Barradas signs himself as Commanding General of the Van Guard.

We have also received a proclamation addressed to the soldiers of the expedition, from their Commanding General.

Charleston Cour.

Abraham Pontell, a criminal in the Maryland Penitentiary, broke out by making an aperture through a wall 27 inches thick. His companion, who was rather more corpulent, stuck fast in the wall, and had to cry out for help.

Circumstances after Adams.—The N. B. Fredonian complains that Mr. Adams was coerced for appointing members of Congress to office, and that General Jackson has done the same thing. The difference is just this: Mr. Adams appointed the very men who made him President. He appointed Mr. Clay, and without Mr. Clay's vote and influence he never would have been elected. He appointed Mr. Scott to office, and without Mr. Scott's vote, he could not have succeeded. He appointed Mr. Cook to office, and on Mr. Cook's vote his own election depended. He promised Mr. Warfield an appointment, and Mr. Warfield's vote gave him the state of Maryland. By this means he bought up the votes of four states. But the Congress from which Gen. Jackson selected some of his officers had nothing to do with making the President. The People had accomplished that matter themselves, and, consequently, the remotest suspicion of corruption is removed from the conduct of Gen. Jackson. The objection to Mr. Adams was, that he selected the very men to whom he owed his own office, and that under circumstances calculated to raise a violent presumption of bargain and sale.

Trenton Emportum.

Chinese Doings.—Judge Yaou lately sent a special magistrate to try a case in the evening, and then went in disguise among the crowd to hear the trial. During one of his walks in disguise, he had to take shelter from the rain in an eating house, where a police runner recognised him, and knelt down as is usual, to do the Judge reverence. The Judge, however, did not wish to be known, and after his return home, sent for the runner on whom he inflicted 60 blows, to teach him more caution for the time to come. The Judge in passing through a narrow street saw a poor woman, with her breast exposed, suckling a child at the door. For this want of modesty he ordered her immediately 30 slaps on the face; and her husband 40 blows, for not having taught his wife better manners! Such are the doings even of good men, under a despotism.

Rhetoric.—Mr. Webster, in his argument on the case pending in the Court of Equity, Boston, alluding to an allegation in the indictment, rather derogatory to a person now no more, made the following terrible remark:—"If any two of that man's bones were held together by any ligament, and could be conscious of this unhalloved indignity, they would kick against the coffin!" Mr. Wirt in his reply seemed to think that if such were the case with the remains of all men impeached, there would be a terrible rattling among the dry bones.'

Dr. Watkins.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Republican, in noticing two new indictments against the Doctor, coupled with discoveries of new frauds, concludes as follows: "Here are seven distinct cases of fraud committed on the Treasury during the years 1827 and 1828. The amount of public money thus obtained by Dr. Watkins is as follows:

Requisition charged to Hamilton	\$2,000
1st do to Paulding	1,600
2d do do	300
3d do do	750
do to Harris	2,000
do to Cox	500
do to Butler	750
	87,300

Spots in the sun.—In looking through a telescope yesterday, we noticed at least a dozen opaque spots on the sun's disc. They are generally small, and a good deal scattered. It is a serious question, and one which is not fully decided, whether or not these spots have any connexion with the coolness of the season. In some of the coolest summers since the commencement of the present century, similar spots have been observed in considerable numbers, and some of them very large. N. Y. Journal of Com.

By the census recently taken in South Carolina, it appears that in the city and suburbs of Charleston, there is a decrease in the white population since 1819, of between six and seven hundred—the number in 1819 being 17,706, and at present 17,003. The reason assigned is the almost entire desertion of the upper part of King street, a section of the district which was exceedingly populous and thriving at the period when the last census was taken.

German Silver.—The New York Evening Post states, that a composition of metals has lately been invented in Europe, which is recommended for the manufacture of services of plate and other articles now made of silver. It strongly resembles that metal, so much so that it is said it cannot be distinguished from it by the public in general. The metals of which it is compounded are copper, zinc and pickle, unmingled with any portion of silver. The Goldsmith's Hall in London, have issued a caution against any frauds which may be practised with this imitation of the nobler metal.

ITEMS.

By a decision of the French Chamber of Deputies, the late Keeper of the Seals, M. de Peyronnet, is ordered to be sued for nearly 28000 sterling, expended by him in furnishing and enlarging his official residence, without the previous consent or authority of the Legislature; the majority against the ex-Minister on the vote was 186 to 144.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention for the diocese of Maryland, adjourned its annual session on Saturday last, without being able to appoint a successor to the late Bishop Kemp.

Prosperous Company.—The Franklin Company of Boston have declared a dividend of 8 per cent, for the last six months. The same office has divided 42 1/2 per cent, in the last two years and a half.

Intoxication.—A log house, in Manchester, N. York was burnt on the 23d ult. and two children perished. Their parents were found soon after, under a fence, in a state of intoxication.

Merchants and Mechanics.—All the merchants of Carlisle, Pa. but two, have signed a paper, agreeing on their part to cease, hereafter, importing such articles as the mechanics of that place propose to make as substantial, fashionable and cheap as can be purchased in the cities.

Barbecue.—The Richmond Compiler has favored the public with the derivation of the work Barbecue; "BARB, beard—CUM (queue) tail—from the beard to the tail; or, as the Kentuckians say, going the whole hog."

The brig Lochiel, of Liverpool, has been found in the river Nunez, Africa, with the captain, mate, and crew all dead on board, under deck.

Liberal Contributions.—The Rev. Dr. Rice, of Virginia, has recently obtained in Boston, \$1745 in cash, and \$1900 in subscriptions, for the benefit of the Theological Seminary over which he presides.

Yale College has now 473 students in the establishment, viz. 54 Theological, 20 Law, 78 Medical, 7 resident Graduates, and 335 under graduates. There are 24 Professors and Tutors.

Hinton McKinney, who has been confined in Jail at Raleigh, for nearly four years, under sentence of the Federal Court, has received from the President a remission of the sentence for the remainder of his confinement.

The Bank of the United States has declared a dividend of three and a half per cent, on the capital stock for last six months.

The Newport Mercury of Saturday last says—"This Number completes seventy one years since the Newport Mercury was first published in this town (June, 1758,) by James Franklin, elder brother of Dr. Benjamin Franklin."

Expedition.—The Cleveland Herald states that by the Eclipse line of stages, a merchant arrived at Cleveland in three days and a half from the city of New York, a distance of about five hundred and eighty miles.

The East India Company is 770,000,000 in debt: equal to \$11,111,111 dollars!

Mutability of Fortune.—The Newburyport Herald, says,—The mutability of fortune is strikingly exemplified in the fact, that a citizen lately died in the metropolis, whose estate was appraised at \$200,000, who fifty years ago, carried mortar in a hod at the building of the brick house at the corner of Union and Green streets.

Burning out a Schoolmaster.—The inhabitants of a district in Massachusetts having some dispute relative to a teacher, some of them set fire to and burned down the schoolhouse.

To prevent wounds from mortifying.—Sprinkle sugar on them. The Turks wash fresh wounds with wine, and sprinkle sugar over them. Obsolete ulcers may be cured with sugar dissolved in a strong decoction of walnut leaves.

Universal Language.—The foreign Review says, that a mathematician of Heidelberg, M. Burger, has announced a system of universal language, by which a correspondence may be kept up, on easy and certain principles, by individuals of all nations, although totally unacquainted with each other's native language. The acquisition of the system will scarcely require two days.

From Buenos Ayres.—We learn from the U. S. stop of war Boston, that as late as the 29th May, the city of Buenos Ayres was still closely invested by the troops of Lopez and Bosa. There had been some light skirmishing but nothing decisive had occurred. Lavalle, Provincial governor of Buenos Ayres, was daily losing ground, and the Monteneros had possession of the suburbs. The latter were the most popular among the citizens. N. Y. Courier.

Sea Sickness.—Take forty-five drops of I-uanum when your ship is passing the narrows, if you have a desire to be well during the passage, and eat your allowance.

There are three parts of business—the preparation, the debate or examination, and the execution. If you look for despatch, let the middle only be the work of many, and the first and last the work of few.