From the Oxford Mercury. TO THE Hon. BEDFORD BROWN-No. 5. Sir: - Considerable time has intervened since we temporarily discontinued our friendly correspondence: during which time my opportunities for ascertaining public political sentiment have been considerable. I can, therefore, safely reaffirm the correctness of two positions heretofore laid down, viz: that your late session is beyond all parallel unpopular, and it has warned the poople not again to let your principles triumph in State or National Government. Some of your most incorrigible men, it is true will still contend that all was done which the nature of things would permit; and yet these very men are holding meetings in the country to consult the inter- ty are est of the common weal. A friend in Orange has turned my attention to a notice stuck up in his store by the son of a quondam famous locopeople are solicited to meet at a time and place therein named, "to consult (in the language of the notice) the best interest of the country."-Now, sir, this meeting must be intended for one of two things; it is either to consult the best interest of the country," or it is to devise ways and means to avert public indignation and prepare for your members a shelter, a house of refuge, in ingenious excuses, ambiguous quibbles, and cunning subterfuges from the gathering storm. If it be for the first alleged purpose, and we ought to and unseasonable. Why were not the best interests of the country consulted at the proper place and time; and if nothing could be done then, by those especially delegated for that purpose and clothed with all the necessary powers, how can good be effected by a neighborhood inecting of private individuals? See how these men confound themselves by the words of their own mouths; they could not benefit the people by Legislative enactments, but they call them together in private meetings to be relieved, aided and edified by futile speeches and powerless rgsolutions. But doubtless this meeting, as all similar ones, is for the latter purpose mentioned above, and if so, it is still more useless. I do assure you, the people need no learned commentaries and voluminous glossaries to enable them to understand the Text of Democracy as lately preached and practised. It is writen in plain language, comprehensible to the dullest understanding; and no jesuitical casuistries, interpolations, and double readings, will ever cause the plain, blunt common sense of the community to stumble at its meaning Sir, when good is done us we always feel it, and need no long, refined and profound argument to convince us that we are benefitted. And though Peter, in the ever memorable history of a Tub, might persuade his unsophisticated brothers that they were eating fish, when devouring coarse bread, his modern followers will find their subjects not so imaginative as to be persuaded that good and evil are more abstractions, and that empty cribs are filled with corn and a writ of execution a messenger of refusal to elect United States Senators in Ten- appreciation of your public services, than those and becoming. According to the usual course of to exhibit its rare brilliancy and value. Your the Democracy, however, where these things are | philanthropy has embraced in its benevolent grasp unpopular, they are struck from the Text-book; the cause of human happiness throughout the mish Church, which were accommodated to all places and persons with remarkable tact and ingenuity; those doctrines which were heterolox tory of freedom in one place being held to be obsolete there, and no longer a part of the creed. So we find this great wonder of modern times, Locofocoism, changing its chamelion hues to suit the colour of surrounding sentiment and adopting its phase to the fancy of every beholder. But let me tell you, it is impossible longer to humbug the people by such devices; they believe all those principles practised on by the party in different sections, are part and parcel of the general creed; and in this belief they are confirmed by your own course, even while engaged in denying their authority. Of what avail is it that you effect a holy horror of the Rhode Island wars and other anarchising proceedings, when you are yourselves setting examples of similar recklessness! Do you recollect the crusade against the Banks at your late session? And are you fully aware of the tremendous consequences which would result from certain positions laid down during that crusade? I sincerely trust that now, after the heat of conflict has cooled and time for sober reflection afforded, you are heartily ashamed of your course, and astounded at the thought of the awful precipice on which you were standing. If I recollect aright an effort was made to pass a law, according to which, upon the suspension of a Bank, its charter was to be forseited and its effects confiscated, without a trial, judge or jury. This, sir, if you have ever read the Constitution of the United States, you must know is in direct conflict with that clause which expressly declares that "no bill of attainder shall be passed:" it is at war with the clause which forbids the passing of a law impairing the obligation of contracts; and is besides, solemnly asserting a principle, Clay. according to which the tenure of a large portion of the property of the State, would become exceedly precarious and uncertain, depending entirely on the will of a majority of the Legislature. The principle, if I understand it, is this: after the Legislature has incorporated a company of men, endowed it with certain privileges, a future Legislature may destroy its charter and confiscate its effects, for any act by it made penal .-Now, sir, carry this principle out and where would it stop? There is a vast portion of the lands of North Carolina, the titles of which are traceable back to a gift from the State; and if your principle be carried out, the Assembly may at any time revoke the gift, and thousands of innocent purchasers and inheritors would be divested of their estates without any equivalent and without even the form of trial. The same may also be said of negro property; this too might be swept away by legislative edicts, and soon we would be in a state of anarchy and confusion, compared to which the civil wars in Rhode Island were mere child's play. Immense numbers of purchasers for a valuable consideration would find their estates vanishing by a species of Legislative magic; the whole property of the country would be set affoat without titles and without owners; society would be broken up, and wild Anarchy wretched subjects of her rule might well turn fellow-citizens, who have deputed me, to bid you their eyes to the Russian Despotism or the bar- again a cordial welcome, and I know I express Asylum, a country of Laws, even tho' they were our united wish, that your days may be long in severe and Tyrannous. It is matter for sincere the land, and that a serene and happy old age say something upon it? gratitude in every holder of property in the State may crown your useful and honorable life. ed at once; and while all are praising with deep and heart-felt emotions the efforts of those patriots

of North Carolina, and handed down to their children and their children's children, to warn and instruct them. Can you now, sir, deny your right to the title of Destructives ! Can you see aught of difference between your quixotic war on corporations, and the assaults in other parts on other institutions of the country ? Are they not all the brood of the same dam; mischievous spirits, spewed out of the same great beast, and scattered through society, attacking every wholesome law, blaspheming every sacred maxim, and stirring the bitterness and gall of human nature, se:ting man against man, and dividing houses against themselves! Sir, you are a man of much philosophic leisure, being new, by the kindness of your friends, entirely disburdened of the weight of Government affairs, and let me ask you, has it not occurred to you that all portions of Socie-

" Parts of the same stupendons whole;" all made by the Wise Governor of the Universe dependant on each other, and intended therefore foco member of Congress; in which notice the to dwell together in harmony, as members of the same family, mutually aiding and comforting each ether? If so, does it not follow that it is our duty, as well as our interest, to weed out all causes of discord, curb every feeling of hostility, and carefully encourage and cultivate charity, concord and social feeling? If in the shades of retirement you have discovered these great principles in the social Economy of Nature, what is your epinion of those who proclaim war against them: whose study and aim is to array the classes against each other, turn to wormwood the milk of human kindsuppose it is, does it not strike you as rather late ness, sever the social ligaments that bind us together and make us all beasts of prey, hunting down and devouring each other? How would you characterise the vocation of those whose bent and desire are to harrow up all the fier e impulses of our nature and lash the passions into furious strife, that on the angry surge that sweeps away the fabrics of law and order, they might ride into power? Are not such men the pests of society, and odious to every well-wisher of our race ! Now what was the sum and substance of all the wrath and fury expended at our last Legislature on the Democratic side: of all the speeches preambles and resolutions ! They were all the offspring of that spirit of strife and discord, so much opposed to good government; they all had a tendency to set the various classes and interests of the country, in an attitude of hostility; to awaken and foster dangerous prejudices, and engender distrust and hatred. Are you not now satisfied that here, as elsewhere, your party are Destructives? I recommend you to think over these things, at your leisure, and ponder them well; the effort will, at least, occasion a momentary forgetfulness of defeat and blasted ambition. GRANVILLE.

HENRY CLAY AT VICKSBURG.

The welcome tendered to Mr. CLAY, on the occasion of his recent visit to Vicksburg, Miss., was given in the following terms by the Hon. S. S. PRENTISS:

MR. CLAY: On behalf of the public authorities and citizens of Vicksburg, I bid you a hearty plenty. But to proceed with our investigation of welcome to our city. We are much gratified your late career. You are aware that the agrar- that on your return home, you have afforded us ian and revolutionary tendency of your party's the opportunity of exchanging salutations and you the title of destructives: a title which Mis- der, on the occasion of your former momentary session of Congress as to the necessity of the Swartwout. sissippi repudiation, the disgracing of the broad visit. No portion of your fellow-citizens have a seal of the sovereign State of New Jersey, the higher admiration for your character, or a truer nessee, and the civil wars and insurrections in whose name I now address you. We behold against the Constitutional authorities in Rhode in your reputation one of the richest jewels of Island, would seem to render most appropriate the nation, which needs no setting off of office affording a most striking resemblance herein to world; your eloquent breath fanned the flame of the doctrines and practices of the ancient Ro- liberty as it burst forth, simultaneously, in two continents.

Along the classic shores of Greece, the vic-

"Still mingles in his grateful lay, Bozzarris with the name of Clay;

and among the mighty volcanoes of the new world, even in the tops of the Andes, your fame has built for itself a nest by the side of the

But your philanthrophy has not destroyed your patriotism. You have never forgotten, in your regard for other lands, that you had a country of your own. It is your true patriotic devotion to that country which, more than aught else, challenges cur esteem and admiration. Beyond any other statesman, you have discarded local prejudices and sectional feelings. Your heart is entirely and thoroughly American, and your aim has ever been the advancement of the interest and glory of the whole Republic.

It would, perhaps, be out of place, on this occasion, to go into a recital of the eminent public services you have rendered, in the councils of the nation, during your long and splendid career .-But I cannot refrain from saying that I consider one of the greatest benefits you have conferred upon the country, to be the example you have furnished of what may be achieved under our institutions by the exercise of a patriotic

Young men, as they read your history, and trace you, from the poor boy leaving his Virginia home to seek fame and fortune in the forests of the West, to the mighty statesman, upon whose words "listening Senates hang entranced," will feel their breasts swell with new and strange emotion, and a noble emulation will urge them thenceforward, to imitate the example of Henry

The highest reward of the patriot is the esteem and regard of his countrymen. This reward you are now enjoying-station cannot command it; wealth cannot purchase it. The spontancons tribute which has just been rendered to your character by men of all parties, fills the measure of public honor. Even that high seat which millions eagerly desire you to occupy, would not add one cubit to that stature of your fame.

Think not this is adulation. It is no less the nterest than the duty of every country to acknowledge public worth, and we are proud in presenting Henry Clay to our brothers and sons as an example for their imitation, and to the world as a noble specimen of an American Statesman.

A large portion of those who surround you trust your public services are not yet completed: and that, as the first man in their regard, you may soon occupy the first place in their gift .-They still exclaim with hope and confidence-

"Aye stand erect, the cloud is broken, Above thee bends the rainbow token; The shadow of thine onward way Is brightening into perfect day, And thou art still, as thou bast been The hope and trust of patriot men."

would reign over the chaotic mass, while the duty, and, in the same of that portion of your with the majority.

PRESERVED MILK.

who crushed the monster, they are also remembering with bitterness and reproaches, the authors of the scheme. We may, indeed, congratulate The Editor of the "Charleston Courier" has been complimented with a hottle more than a month ourselves that you have done so little; and I do complimented with a bottle more than a month

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, CLO-SING SCENE, MARCH 3d, 1843. Mr. Medill. I move that this House do now

[A voice: "Behold how brightly breaks the morning--Though bleak our lot-our hearts

djourn. It is 12 o'clock.

are warm."] Such was the fact-for, as Mr. Medill spoke, the finger of the clock had ranged quickly, but perceptibly, past the midnight index-and the symptoms of collapse which had for half an hour past been stealthily progressing, became now ap- of duties. parent. Several members known by the Reperter to entertain conscientious scruples as to the constitutional power of the House to sit after twelve o'clock, had put on their outer garments, and were standing as if in the attitude of departure; yet, at the same time, straining their eyes in ters and things in general. I hope the House ooks towards the centra door, in expectation of will hear him. what of the night" might come from the Senate. The tale, indeed, was told, and it was manifest that the vitality of the 27th Congress had fled forever.

But still the Hall was extremely crowded.

Mr. Beeson insisted on his motion to suspend the rules, that he might offer a resolution.

And the question being ultimately taken, the rules were not suspended, and the resolution was

Mr. Bowne (objection being made) moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution providing for the payment of \$100, extra compensation, to each of the pages of the House. Mr. Smith of Virginia, and Mr. Underwood asted the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Whereupon Mr. B. withdrew his motion. The signs and symptoms of a progressive break-

ng up were, in the interval, on the increase. An animated discussion was taking place on the eft of the Chair, (in that part of the Hall commonly known as Sleepy Hollow,) several members engaged in a point of controversy which they agreed finally to submit to the Chair, but of the ner to of which the Reporter could form no definite dea, until the difficulty was developed in the quesion, what ancient philosopher it was that had bat-

ered down the walls of Jericho with a ram's horn? The Chair stated that there was no rule of the House which made it the imperative duty of its presiding officer to answer historical interrogatories of this description; and it would be obvious to every candid mind, if such an obligation existed, that the attainments indispensable to the Speaker would take no less a range than the whole cycle of human knowledge and acquirements. The Chair was enabled to state, nowever, that gentlemen were mistaken in supposing that the walls of Jericho had actually been battered down, physically or bodily, with a ram's horn; the real state of facts being that, on a preconcerted signal and by supernatural agency, the walls of Jericho fell down before the blast of trumpet's made out of ram's horns. thus securing one of the most extraordinary victories recorded in the annals of the human race.

This explanation appeared satisfic ory. And there was a pause in the official movements of the House for a minute and a half. A member, (supposed to be Mr. Levy, of establishment of marine hospitals at Key West and Apslachicola.

Objections were made. Mr. Mallory (pointing to the clock,) submitted that, it being past 12 o'clock, all motions relating to business were out of order.

The Chair (now again occupied by its respected incumbent) was understood so to decide; (but subsequently qualified the decision in the manner hereafter stated.)

Mr. Green of Kentucky, asked leave to offer a resolution, the object of which (so far as the Reporter could hear) was to provide for the payment of \$50 extra to the laborers on the public grounds.

Objections were made.

Mr. Green moved a suspension of the rules. The Speaker. The hour of 12 having arrived, no new resolution, in the opinion of the Chair, So the resolution was not received.

Mr. Thomas F. Marshall took the floor, and addressed the Speaker.

Mr. Adams, (addressed the Chair simultaneously.) Has a notice been received of the signature of the President to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill?

The Speaker. The bill is now before the Pre-Mr. Marshall. I move that there be printed,

for the use of the House at large, 30,000 copies, m addition to what have already been ordered, of the report made by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. W. C. Johnson) on the subject of advancing the credit of the National Government to the States of this Union, in order to aid them in the discharge of their obligations. [Loud cries to order, mingled with "hear him,

hear him," "all out of order," &c.] Mr. Marshall. I will not do anything out of

A Member. Then withdraw your motion. The Speaker. If objection be made, the moion of the gentleman is not in order, and cannot

Mr. Weller. I object. Mr. Cave Johnson. And I object.

The Speaker. Then the motion cannot be re-

Mr. Marshall. That is a very important preedent to be established on the subject. At the extra session, on the last night, I moved the printing of 10,000 extra copies of the President's Message, and I argued that motion at great length; and both the motion and the argument were considered in order.

The Speaker. By general consent they were so on that occasion, and the same course will be in order now, if no objection is made. [Cries of "go on-get off-hear him-order-

The Speaker. Objection is certainly made in several quarters of the House. The motion is

Mr. Marshall. I move a call of the House. Is that in order?

Loud objections were again raised before the Spraker had responded. Mr. Marshall. I should like to know exactly what condition I am in. Does the Speaker

decide that, after the hour of 12, this is no House The Speaker. No; I have not so decided .-The gentleman can move a call of the House.

Mr. Marshall. And give my reason?

barous States of Tripoli and Algiers, as a happy the sentiment of this entire assemblage in adding report I have named is out of order, because that sage from the Senate. motion to print an extra number of copies of the journed, without waiting for a return of the mesmotion was made by me bona fide, and I wish to

> The Speaker. Under the rules of the House, ready to adjourn. such a motion requires one day's notice, unless | The Speaker. There has been a joint commitdispensed with by general consent. There is tee appointed for that purpose. Some one, has been bottling milk in Charles-ton, after a fashion by which it is preserved for Speaker hears half a dozen members objecting.

ders of the day. [Roars of laughter.] The Speaker. There is at present nothing on the orders of the day of this House.

[A voice : 'My uncle, my uncle, he had a carbuncle on the end of his nose."] Mr. Atherton here handed to the Reporter the following notice of a report, which Mr. A. stated

he had made : Mr. Atherton from the Committee of Ways and Means, made an unfavorable report on the

Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky. The Chair, I understand, has decided that no motion except a call of the House, or a motion to reconsider, is in order. The House is doing nothing; my colleague (Mr. Marshall) wishes to say a few words about mat-

[Great confusion and conflicting expressions o opinions, for and against the suggestion.]

Mr. Andrews. I move that my colleague have leave to proceed. [Several voices were heard calling with great carnestness on Mr. Briggs to address the House.]

Mr. Marshall. I am not particularly pressing on this matter of making a speech. I withdraw my application altogether, and I request my colleague not to press it.

Mr. Andrews. I certainly will not. I made the motion in good faith, being myself anxious to hear my colleague. Mr. Marshall. I thank you; but I do not wish

There was again a pause, which was first in terrupted by Mr. Dawson, of Louisiana, who submitted a motion in regard to a bill of which the Reporter could hear nothing, except the decision of the Speaker that it might be taken up by gen-

eral consent and only so. Objections were made.

Mr. Underwood. I, for one, cannot consent to perform any more legislative business. I regard the functions of this House as having terminated, for all legislative purposes, at 12 o'clock, and I remain here simply to keep an eye on what is going on, and to see, so far as it may be in my power, that no mischief is done.

The Speaker to Mr. Dawson. The bill cannot be taken up. It is objected to. The Speaker, in answer to some inquiries or suggestions, stated that the house had already passed a resolution informing the President and the Senate that it had no further business to

The House was becoming thin and impatient. Mr. Smith, of Virginia. I suggest that another thessage should be sent. I do not wish to sit here ail night.

The Speaker. It would be very unusual to send a second message. Mr. Smith. It is very unusual to keep us hore

in this way. Mr. Botts. Are there not yet some bills which have not received the signature of the Ex-

The Speaker. There are bills of this House yet to be returned, sir.

doctrines, when permitted to rear their heads offering to you those assurances of respect and Florida,) asked leave to offer a resolution, cal- made to reconsider the vote on the passage of blow me clean out of the top of the chimney and above opposition or controul, has brought upon regard which we were able, only in part, to ten- ling upon the Department to report at the next | the bill for the relief of the sureties of Samuel | comb my head with the poker; and I tell you Mr. Stanly objected. Debate must arise on

that motion. Mr. Weller. I move the previous question.

Mr. Smith (addressing the Chair.) Is it in order to act on that bill. The Speaker. In the opinion of the Chair, it

is in order. Mr. Graham. I ask the yeas and nays on the motion to reconsider.

Mr. Stanly. I move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; we shall want three hours to debate that matter. The yeas and nays on Mr. Stanly's motion

were asked and ordered. And the Clerk was about to commence the call

of the roll, Mr. Underwood. I think we have no longer any legislative authority here, and I call upon those members who think with me not to vote when their names are called. In this way we can test the question. Those who think they hare the power can manifest it by their votes,

those who entertain a different opinion can re-

Mr. Wise. I think that I have legislative tutional day is from 12 M. to 12 M. It is the all day. Scripture day; "the evening and the morning

were the first day." [A voice. That's good. Hear Wise preach.] Mr. Weller. I do not wish to delay the House. withdraw the motion to reconsider. So the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Botts. I desire to make a suggestion to my colleague, (Mr. Wise,) who says that he has the constitutional right to sit here until 12 o'clock to-morrow. On his own construction, if the evening and the morning are the first day, the constitutional term expired at 12 o'clock this day.

Mr. Weller said he desired to call up a motion to reconsider the vote of the House on the passage of a certain bill (title not precisely heard) making appropriations for the Territory of Florida.

The Clerk proceeded to make what appeared a hopeless search for the bill, amidst the mountain of papers on his table-

When Mr. Weller withdrew that motion also. Mr. Smith, of Virginia. I should like to know how I am ever to get away.

[A voice. "The door is wide open. Cut."] Mr. Smith. I desire, with great deference, to nquire of the Chair, whether a motion to adjourn will now be in order? If so, Mr. S. indicated his desire to offer a resolution setting forth that it was now passed 12 o'clock, and resolving that this House adjourn sine die.

Strong objections were made in all parts of the House.

Mr. Adams here submitted whether it was not usual to send a message to the Senate informing that body that the House was ready to adjourn. Several voices. "It has been done long since." But, according to the log of the Reporter, it had not been done. The usual joint resolution for the appointment of a committee to wait on the President had been adopted some time since, but not the usual resolution on the part of one House (informing the other that it was ready to adjourn.)

Whereupon, a resolution to that effect was, on motion or suggestion of Mr. Adams, adopted. And there was again a pause.

Mr. Pickens broke it. He saw no impropriety President stating that it was ready to adjourn .- sing, or misplacing of a single letter in seiting a The Speaker. The gentleman can move a call The constitutional power of the House had expi- piece of manuscript in type. of the House, or he can move a reconsideration red. The Senate, it was understood, was in se-Permit me now, sir, to conclude my pleasant of any vote that has been taken where he voted cret Executive session, the business of which constituted no part of the legislation of the coun. Mr. Marshall. Does the Chair decide that my try. The House had, on former occasions, ad-

> A member. Move that a committee be sent to the President to inform him that the House is

Mr. Pickens. I know it-and no answer has Mr. Marshall, with the remark that he would cutive session, seperate and independent from submit cheerfully to rules of order, took his seat. this House; and no man knows where this thing most sincerely trust that the memory of the dreadful steep, on whose crumbling edge we so lately stood, will long be cherished by the people of down to the sea in ships."

Complimented with a bottle more than a month of the distinguished from personal transactions and others in want of the distinguished from personal transactions and others in want of the store articles will find in my establishing to find the most desirable stock have ever offered, at great the most desirable stock have ever offered, at great the most desirable stock have ever offered, at great the most desirable stock have ever offered, at great the most desirable stock have ever offered, at great the most desirable stock have ever offered, at great the most desirable stock have ever offered and th

Mr. Morgan, (addressing the Chair.) Has the meal away under the influence (felt but not seen, morning hour expired? If so, I call for the or-silent but on nighten) of the Constitution of

its of its duration.

minute or more-

a recess until 10 o'clock be taken. The motion was declared to be out of order;

and Means, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Amos Wade, praying for remission Esq. Clerk of the House, for a story; remarking women, ever and anon, applied the sympathising that, if agreeable, he would suggest that which so women, ever and anon, applied the corner of their

graphically depicted the landing of Lafayette. The Reporter does not know, but Mr. Clarke grand explosion of horror and indignation at the

When Mr. Pickens rose and submitted, in form, nocent and helpless offspring. a resolution, providing that a committee be appointed on the part of the House to wait upon the violent, accompanied by a lew and laint meaning. President of the United States, and inform him somewhat resembling a sufficiated human voice. that this House of Congress had transacted at the A gentleman rushed forward, and with his jack. business before it, and was ready, if the President | knife ripped open the sack, when out sprang, with

Which resolution was adopted.

ted a committee accordingly.

After the lapse of a few minutesthe purpose, addressed the Chair from the main aisle and said, that the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to wait on the President of the United States and inform back but once, and then we saw the women and him that the House had transacted all the business before it, and if he had no further communication to make, was ready to adjourn, had performed the duty assigned them, and that the President had returned for answer that he had no further communication to make to this branch of Congress, and that he wished its members a safe

And Mr. P. moved that this House do now ad-

Whereupon the Speaker rose and delivered his valedictory, as heretofore published. And then, at ten minutes past one o'clock, the

House adjourned sine die.

From the Edenton Sentinel. THE TERRAPIN LAW.

Mr. EDITOR: Accident carried me a few weeks since into a neighboring County, and while passzing through a Swamp, I overtook some half dozen carts. As I could not pass them, I had to jog behind. Fretty soon the foremost cart came to a halt, pulling up suddenly, as if some danger was just ahead. This brought all to a stand, myself among the number, when the following conversation, as nearly as I can recollect, took place :

a-head, that you stop your cart and keep us all waiting in this ternation swainp for ? Stop my cart, hey! I guess you would stop

too, if you was me-Well, what the devil is the matter-for at this rate, we won't get our tar to market to-day -and if I don't carry some sugar and coffee to Mr. Weller called up a motion heretofore my old woman this night, I'm blest if she don't what Bill, you ain't any better off, for old aunt

Bet is a sneezer just like my old woman. I reckon I knows that, Jim Brown, as well as you do-so I'm gwine to have some certain, if I can get this tarnel Tarpin out of the road. Tarpin! what's that you are saying about a

Why there is a Tarpin in the road, and I can't get around it.

Well now just let me tell you, Bill Atkins, don't you trouble that ere Tarpin, no how you can fix it; for I seed it printed that the legislatur passed a law agin troubling Tarpins. Yes, that's a fact, Jim Brown, for I seed 'em

talking about it, and they said if any body troubled a Tarpin when he was out visiting his neighbors, the court would fine him one hundred dollars : so I'm darned if this here child is gwine to trouble that ere Tarpin, if the old woman does blow me up. Well Bill, these ere democrats went and done it

Yes, I will just tell you what it is, Jim Brown, I believe them democrats is all humbugs. They made me believe they was gwine to do great things, and made me vote for 'om, and the upshot of it is, there will be the d-l to pay at my house this night if the old woman don't get power and right, by authority of the People, to her sweetning, and this here Tarpin seems mighsit here until 12 o'clock to-morrow. The consti- ty happy, just like he was gwine to stop here

I joins you in that, Bil', I do-s-you went catch me a voting again for them democrats, I can tell you. They was always a talking about of Fayetteville. Said negro was raised in Nad the big things they was agoing to do-they was agoing to blow up the Banks and set all things straight, and they aint done nothing but make this blasted Tarpin law.

I may as well add here, that the Terrapin, having sufficiently rested himself, pushed off to complete his visit to his neighbors, leaving the road free-the old woman got their sweetning, and Jim Brown and Bill Atkins went on their way rejoicing at their happy escape from the Terrapin.

MR. WISE.-MR. Wise has addressed a Circ. ular to his constituents, which concludes with the following modest recommendation:

But if not guilty of betraying and selling your rust, confided to me so long without a doubt to damn my name, say to the Senate and to the world. Say to them that, "if this be the reason of this rejection you were mistaken. We thank you, most grave and severe senators, for guarding our sacred trust confided to this man, but we never doubted his honesty and truth. Many of us may not have approved his judgment in all respects, but he is innocent of ever wantonly or wickedly betraying or misrepresenting his constituents. We send him back to you with our certificate, that he has our confidence still as our nonoured, trusted, and tried Representative !-Do this without fear, favor or affection, my friends, and it will then matter little, comparatively, how, but soon become worthless, and others good but not soon the frail scabbard of my flesh is worn through by the blade of my immortal spirit, which God, willing, will be indomitable and unbroken to

Your obedient servant, HENRY A. WISE. Washington, March 6, 1843.

TRICKS OF THE TYPES .- Very funny effects are (he said) in this House sending a message to the sometimes produced by even the dropping, mis-

We have seen the story of a sea captain, who was on trial for runnings a rig ashore in order to defraud the insurance companies. It is well known that sailors are much given to running rigs ashore, but what they have got to do with the in surance companies seems curious.

Dickens, when in New York, was said to have spent a convivial evening with a private circle of select fiends! No strange thing, that, however, to find Dickens among the fiends! A far-western paper, the other day, informed

us that " a sportsman in the vicinity shot a hunbeen returned. The Senate, I repeat, is in Exe- dred and fifty peasants in a single day's shooting!" What a blood-thirsty wretch!

do, and its constituent parts were falling piece. this that the Gothamites are cannibals.

AFFECTING. - A very affecting incident, and one which excited intense sympathy for the time, or, the United States, which had prescribed the limyesterday morning. Some of the passers by dis The House remained in this condition for a covered, upon a strip of ice which rested against the pier, a small bag or sack which seemed to con-When a motion was made by Mr. Sayder that tain a living being, apparently of the size of a young infant, strugling for life. A crowd of some 200 people, consisting of men, women and chil. and, as something must needs be done to rescue dren, immediately concern around the spot, and the House from the syncope into which it was some of the more adventurous clambering down, piloted a portion of the ice to the shore. By this The motion was declared to be out to rescue dren, immediately collected around the spot, and and, as something must needs be done to rescue dren, immediately collected around the spot, and Mr. Snyder called on Mathew St. Clair Clarks, time the excitement was at its greatest height. aprons to their eyes, and every thing betokened a seemed about to yield a cheerful adquiescence— unnatural mother who had thus deserted her in-

Meantime, the struggles in the bag became more had no further communication to make, to adjourn. a waul that might have done honor to a hyena, a large and respectable looking male cat! Glad to And Messrs. Pickens, of South Carolina, Joseph | find himself on "Terra Pirma," and in the free R. Ingersoll, and Wise, of Virginia, were appoint air of heaven," he bolted through the affrighted crowd, which opened right and left to let he cat. ship pass, and made the bost of his way to the ton Mr. Pickens, from the committee appointed for of the nearest house, where, like an ungrateful brute, he commenced breathing defiance at his hus mane rescuers.

We then came straight home-never looking children waddling up the hill as fast as their legs could carry them, laughing heartily at the sympathy which had been wasted upon poor Tommy,

OLD BACHELORS .- An old Bachelor, my friends, whose heart is never warmed with affecreturn to their families; and to the enjoyment of tion, is a miserable nebody in the world. He is as cold blooded as a turtle, and looks as melancholy as a clam. His hopes die as soon as they begin to pin-feather—there is no more sentiment in his soul, than there is music in a cornstalk fiddle -his thoughts are wrept up in a shroud of self. he knows not the pleasure attendant on the sexual amalgamation of souls—his abode is fixed in the solitary wilds of celibacy, where all is cheerless, comfortless and dreary. There he lives and there he dies, unhonored and unwept, and when he is finally carried away by the current of time, we can only say, there goes another parcel of rubbish into the gulf of eternity.- Port, Jr.

The instability of legislation in Congress and and many of the States, has become a great na. tional evil, for which we see no cure, and the disease is getting worse and worse. Bad goverament may be better endured, if it is stable, than good government which is changing its measures Hellow! I say Bill Atkins, what's the matter and policy every year. Of what avail is our free democratic republican form of government, if it is to be so unskilfully managed as actually to le the means of oppression and ruin to the people! Let politicians and party zealots reflect on the mischief they are doing, and pause before it be too late .- Norfolk Herald.

A Touching Incident .- A Boston editor thu describes an incident which passed under his observation on Friday last:

"A little girl, about seven years of age was sitting at the corner of Washington and State streets, upon a small pine box, with a basket by her side, containing some half dozen apples, which she was patiently waiting to sell, though her little form trembled from head to foot with the cold, which was most severe. The little halfclad object fortunately met the eye of a boy not more than 8 years old, dresse I in the richest style of the day, even to an unusual extent, who stopped before her, and, taking a rich kerchief from his own neck, tied it snugly about hers, and tripped

REWARD.—Ranaway from the Subscribers, on the 6th day of February last-in Wake County, State of North Carolina, near Fish Dam, on Neuse river-a Negro Man by the name of JIM, who formerly belonged to the Estate of Edmond Cooper, dec'd. Said Negro is about 30 vest of age; rather a light complexion, but not a mulsus, about five feet six inches high; stout built; inclined be full eyed; and when spoken to speaks ratherslow. He had a snuff-colored broad cloth coat, and also brown homespun freck coat, and a black fur hat; and had a watch, and also had a pass given by Marih Cooper, to hire himself to any person he thought proper. We think it probable some person has given him a free pass. He will, no doubt, attempt to pass. as a free man, and will probably, call himself Wiegixs. He has gone, it is believed, in the direction County, in the neighborhood of Joshua Watson's.-The above Reward will be given to any person that will deliver him to us, or cousine him in any Jail so that we get him again.

WILLIAM LAWS. JAMES M. MANGUM, MARK A. TATE.

March 8, 1843.

EAL and PERSONAL PROP-ERTY FOR SALE.—By virtue of Deed in Trust, executed to me by Kame P. Hill. E.q. of Granville County, for certain purposes there in set forth, I shall, on Monday the 10th day of April next, proceed to sell (on the Premises,) the TRACT of LAND on which he now resides, situated on Middle Creek, and containing 400 Acres I shall also sell a variety of Personal Property, at the same time. Terms will be liberal, and made known on the day HENRY W. MILLER, Trustee.

OT one in a hundred is competent to choose a good Piano Forte for himself. A person may be pleased with the tone o an instrument, and may (because of his want of information) think it very superior, whilst at the same time it may be only tolerable. - Such is the care and precaption necessary in selecting a Piano Forte that, if you have not experinne in such matters, there are ten chances to our. that you will be deceived, Some instruments would be considered excellent until brought into side by side comparison with others. Some are very good at first the best. The in portant part of a Piano (the action) is hid from the eyes of purchasers, and there is at much difference in the principles upon which they are constructed as it is possible to conceive of.

Under such circumstances would it not be most prodent to order a Piano from a dealer in the article. who has looked into the comparative merits of the different makers; has been selling a particular make for 6 or 7 years, during which time has sold upwards of three hundred, without selling a lad one. And in addition, offers to take upon him-elf the risk of selecting for those who may wish to purchase, allowing them the privilege of a tr al, and of withholding pay. mont until the matter is fairly tested.

These are the terms of the subscriber, who prompt ses to sell as low to those who are absent, as to thee who give their personal attention. E. P. NASH.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 10, 1843.

FALL SUPPLIES OF BOOKS, STATIONER! Music, Musical Instruments, FANCY ARTICLES, \$c.

FOR SALE BY

E. P. NASH, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Virginia. ly reduced prices. A call from my old friends and customers is solicited.