POLITICS OF THE DAY.

From the Richmond Whig. We stand on firm ground when we assert that on the score of consistency and deinterestedness, Mr. Clay will suffer nothing in comparison with great man whose name is listed on the calenof renown, especially with those who, like self, may be connected with every important mal question, that has been agitated in the cils of the country. He entered the theatre of his political career young, yet ardent and imposing. In Kentucky, the land of his early adoption, we find him taking an active part in the great questions that then were agitating the people ;in 198 and '99, a bold champion in defence of popular rights, a leading spirit, dauntlessly presenting himself, on all suitable occasions, a stern and uncompromising enemy of the Alien and Sedition Bill-that has ever been esteemed by all Republicans as violative of the spirit of the Constitution and the genius of our popular institutions. This, as in every usurpation by the Federal Government, of power inconsistent with the rights of the people, we find him opposing with all the force of this resistless eloquence. So early as 1806, he is elevated to the Senate of the United States, and scarcely familiar with the chamber before he commands the respectful attention of that august, deliberative body, that comprised the richest gems of the nation-the bright light that, rising from the cradle of obscurity and poverty, has risen until it has reached the proudest summit of human greatness-a greatness which like a scroll, has unfurled itself, until 'tis limited by the confines of civilization :-- freedom's prond champion, whose name is taught wherever liberty has dared to raise a voice in defence of human rights ; and we point, for reference, to the high to the unhallowed support-feeble, tho' ostensiand noble interest, which he took in the emancipation of the South American colonies from the brutal barbarities of Spain, whose humanity was hid in the thick and impenetrable folds of superstition, ignorance and avarice. I find, however, that I am perhaps departing too far from my original purpose; or, rather, that I am extending to Mr. Van Buren, that astute and suasive politimy remarks beyond the proportions and proprieties of a paper paragraph-the conjousness of the theme is offered in extenuation of the error, if error it be. Mr. Clay's opinions upon the leading questions of national policy, the expediency and constitutionality of which have again and again triumph into power: to say nothing of the hos' of been passed upon by all the tribunals of the country, are too well known to require a recapitula- of this political arena. tion : and it might be properly asked. Is never an end to come of these fruitless guarrels ! Is there no forum in the country so consummate as to conclude and silence his clamor of Bank, Tariff, &c. Scc .- or must they be left, for all time, to be but the bones of civil contention, that the kennel of party is forever to growl over, the mouth pieces of the demagogue ! The consistency of the eminent Statesman; of whom we are speaking, has

trust we may again return in respect to supplying the offices of the State, to the good old prac-tice of permitting those who feel the disposition to announce themselves and submit singly to the people the question of election. In the present condition of things we not unfrequently see worthy and useful representatives holding tenats of the same school, compelled to withdraw from office, that they may have accepted at much personal sacrifice and inconvenience, to give place to some favorite, whom a few active men, having met in council, choose to recommend, which amounts in effect to withdrawing the elective right from the body of the people and submitting it to a few of the busy-bodies of the age; for the conformity or non-conformity to the sentence of such a self-con-

litical faith. Were it honorable to exult over the misfortunes of an adversary, or proper to permit the wrong of others to justify error in ourselves, we have additional cause of exultation in the confusion of our political opponents. The demon of discord presides over their councils and threatens to disturb the machiavelism of party discipline-but ' laus deo" we have in my judgment no such need, were it even proper. The condition of the " Democracy," a party in chief deluded by leaders who are the friends of power and Executive patronage abroad and in fact ; tho' at home competent to any degree of obsequiousness to the "dear people" whose suffrage and support are necessary to carry out their selfish ends; this party now presents a rare scene, possessing as it does three distinct classes of politicians. Those whe, allured by the glare of instant advantage, and careless of future reputation, have lent themselves ble of Mr. Tyler-brethren find a large body, especially the ardent neophyte, together with such who lose confidence in one defeat, in a staff which has been once broken, marshalling under the banner of that great, but ambitious South Carolin ian, J. C. Calhoun. And lastly, we have wedded tian, that genteel and polite courtier; a large body of those who supported him in the campaign of 1840, who, tho' having sunk once in his support, vet in the spirit of "fond attachment" are sanguine that yet by another trial they may ride in other favorites less conspicuous in the foreground

From the Baltimore Patriot. TO THE WHIGS.

LOG CABIN, Sept. 15, 1843. In some of the Locofoce papers of the lower stamp you find a tirade against the American people, for being humbugged, as they allege, by log cabins, coon skins, &c. in 1840. Now this charge comes with a poor grace from a set of men who, in every town, and at every cross-road, erected more than once subjected him to reproach ; he oles, the whole hog, and other devices, cause Gen, Jackson was sometimes called "Old Hickory." In 1840 these exhibitions were made to rebuke the party who had derided the poverty of Gen. Harrison, and who had standered his character; but to say that the election was carried by these exhibitions, is an impudent reflection upon the good sense and patriotism of the nation, and deserves the stern rebuke of every American natriot. It is known to these revilers of the people that the ablest men in the nation itinerated from place to place to enlighten the people upon Whig principles, and to show them the ruinous tendency of the administration of public affairs by Mr. Van Buren and his party. It is true, that the vast gatherings which took place to witness the fervor and enthusiasm of the Whigs, gave our statesmen more access to the voters. It was heir convincing arguments, and not the log cabins. that gave us success. What will be the emblems of the different candidates now before the people, we cannot determine. Col. Johnson may be represented in military costume bearing in his hand the head of Tecumseh. Mr. Buchanan may have a lancet, drawing from his arm, any "drop of Democratic blood" which may be found there. Mr. Van Buren may be represented as pointing to his sub-treasury, with all his keys, locks and bolts, with Mr. Benton filling his purse and the sub-treasury with gold eagles, fished from the Missouri river, and proclaiming at the top of his voice. " Mr. Van Buren has only received from the people, for his just services, 200,000 dollars, being little more than eight dollars a day for eyery day he has lived. He must have 100.000 dolars more, or the democracy shall be destroyed." Mr. Calhoun may be represented with a deed in his hand, conveying to the different States in which they are located, the public lands. His motto : No Tariff: Free Trade: Foreign Mechanics and Foreign Fabrics in preference to our own: State Rights and Nullification. Mr. Clay may be represented as the humble "mill-boy" on one side of the flag; but on the other should be seen a representation of all trades in prosperous condition ; and as a fair representation of the objects of his land bill, school houses full of children learning to read, and canals and railroads should be represented; and if his friends choose, they can bear in their hands the beautiful and fragrant Magnolia. l'hese and other representations may be used to designate the prominent traits of character and the measures advocated by the Presidential candidates. We have omitted the name of Mr. Tyler, because he is wholly out of the question, and our imagination is not fruitful enough to find out an emblem suitable to him, without descending to the depiction of one which would degrade the high office which he fills. Mr. Clay does not stand in need of any emblems to arouse his friends He is now running single-handed against the infuence of several distinguished competitors, and against the patronage of the General Government openly and unblushingly used for electioneering purposes, and therefore some of the State elections have seemed adverse ; but when one of those gentlemen shall be selected to run against him, and John Tyler shall have but a few mouths to bestow office, it will be seen, he will sweep the whole nation, as did the immortal Harrison. The friends of Col. Johnson in the West seem to have no doubt of his nomination, and look strange at you, if you doubt it. In New York, the friends of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Calhoun are at daggers drawn about the mode of appointing the convention. We have never doubled that Mr. Van Buren and his friends would so manage the business

this subject, permit me to say, that I sincerely [the farmer will find in the workshops of his country a consumption for his produce; and the merchant will find that the prosperity of the farmer and the mechanic will add to his prosperity, by enabling them to purchase his merchandize and pay him for it. OLD TIPPECANOE.

THE TARIFF-ANALAGOUS CASE. The Sciota Gazette gives a conversaion with an intelligent Polish gentleman -one of the exiled patriots-on the subject of the Tariff. His language was decided and remarkable, as he said :

"Sit the Tariff is the element of life to this country. Your prosperity, your md dence, your national existence; depend upon regulating your imports from abroad, by stituted oligarchy is made the touchstone of po-Tariff formed with a view to protecting and encouraging your agriculture and manufactures at home. "Twill never do for the people of one sovereign to keep their work shops on the soil of another government. We had a fair test of these things," he continued, in Poland. Nanoleon introduced the Tariff in his fumous ' continental system.' All English goods were rigorously debarred .-After the downfall of the Corsican, the Autocrat, foreseeing the benefit to inure from it. continued the Tariff. Since the days of Peter the Great, Russia has flourished by the dint of her home policy.

"Well, the restriction went hard with us for three or four years, for we had to begin every thing. But necessity has laws, and they are often good ones. Our people and artizans went to work : mills and manufactories were crected; sheep were introduced from abroad : mechanics of unsurpassed skill came from England and France, and found ready employment; fields that were wistes or pleasure grounds were planted, and became productive ; every principle of industry was developed ; and the result was that in eight years after the first institutions of the Tariff we had better and cheaper wool lens and cottons, better wagons and carriages. better agricultural implements, and better every thing we wanted to use or wear, except the finest and costliest cutlery, than we had before the Emperor's 'Fariff edict, and all at much lower prices! Sir, the emphatically concluded.) had it not been for the Polish Twiff, the Russian soldiery would have

reached the citadel of Warsaw, at the termination of our last conquest with them, much sooner than they did ; for, I tell you, a good, stiff Tariff teaches the citizens of a country to rely upon their own energies, inspires the national body with confidence in its own resources-and if you husband these, you will fill the national coffers."

Such, too, has been our American exerience with the protective principle.

MISCELLANEOUS. IMPRISONMENT FOR DEST OR THE LAW OF ARREST. BY E. S. BULWER

Once on a time there lived at Hamburg a certain merchant by the name of Mever : he was a good little man ; charitable to the poor, hospitable to his friends, and so rich that he was extremely, respected in spite of his good nature. Among that part of property which was vosted in other people's hands, and called 'debts,' was the sum of five hundred pounds owed to him by the captain of an English vessel. This debt had been so long contracted, that the worthy Meyer began to wish for a new investment of his capital. He accordingly resolved to take a trip to Portsmouth in which Captain Jones was then residing, and take that liberty which in the opinion should, in a free country, never be permitted, viz : the liber.

ty of applying for his money. Our worthy merchant one bright morning foun himself at Portsmouth ; he was a stranger to that town, but not altogether unacquainted with the English language. He lost no time in calling on Capt. Jones. "And vat," said he to a man whom he asked

conduct him to the Captain's house. 'vat is dat fine vessel vonder !"

"She is the Royal Sally," replied the man bound for Calcutta, saile to-morrow; but, there' Capt. Jones' house, sir, he'll tell you all about it." The merchant bowed and knocked at the door of a red brick house : door green, brass knocker. Captain Jones was a tall man : he wore a blue acket without skirts, he had high cheek bones. small eves, and his whole appearance was cloquent of what is generally called the bluff honesty of seamen.

Capt. Gregory Jones seemed somewhat disconcerted at seeing his friend ; he begged for a little time. The merchant looked grave ; three years had already elapsed-the Captain demurred-th merchant pressed-the Captain blustered-and the merchant, growing angry, began to threaten All of a sudden Captain Jones' manner changed he seemed to recollect himself, begged pardo said he could easily procure the money, desired the merchant to go back to his inn, and promised to call on him in the course of the day. Mynbee Meyer went home, and ordered an excellent din ner. Time passed, his friend came not. Meye grew impatient. He had just put on his hat, and was walking out, when the waiter threw open the door and announced two gentlemen.

"Ah, here comes de monish," thought Mynhee Meyer. The gentlemen approached, the taller one whipped out what seemed to Meyer a receipt, "Ah, ver vell I vill sing, ver vell."

"Singing, sir, is useless; you will be kind enough to accompany us. This is a warrant for debt, sir; my house is extremely comfortable; gentlemen of the first fashion go there; quite moderate too; only a guinea a day, find your own wine."

"I do-do-understand, sare," said the mer -thank you-"

"Come, come," said the other geutleman, speak ng for the first time, " no parlavoo, mouseer, you are our prisoner. This a warrant for £10,000 due to Captain Gregory Jones."

ECDOTE OF DANIEL WEBSTER-It was late before we arrived at Pugnose's Int the evening was cool, and a fire was choering and comfortable. Mr. Slick declined any share in the bottle of trine, he suid he was dyspeptic; and a glass or two soon convinced me, that hwas

likely to produce in me something worse than

drew up to the fire. Taking a small penknife from his pocket, he be-gan to whittle a thin piece of dry wood, which lay on the hearth ; and, after musing some time, said. I guess you've never been in the States. I replied I had not, but that before I returned to England I proposed visiting that country. There, said he, you'll see the great Daniel Webster-he's a great man, I tell you; King, William, number 4. guess, would be no match for him as an oratorhe'd talk him out of sight in half an hour. If he was in your House of Commons I reckon he'd make some of your great folks look pretty streak. ed-he's a true patriot and statesman, the first in our country, and a most particular cute Lawyer. There was a Quaker chap too cute for him once tho'. This Quaker, a pretty knowin' old, shaver, had a cause down to Rhode Island : so he went to Daniel to hire him to go down and plead his case for him': so save he. Lawyer Webster, what's your fee ! Why, save Daniels let mesee. have got to go down South to Washington, to plead the great insurance case of the Hartford Company-and I've got to be at Cincinnati to attend the Convention, and I don't see how I can go to Rhode Island without great loss and great

vou'd be willing to give. Well, the Quaker looked pretty white about well, the Quaker loosed pretty while about jewelry, and gew-gaws; depend on others, raise could not do without him no how, and he did not nothing to eat, drink, or wear yourself; borrow like this preliminary talk of his at all-at last he money from Holland; charter large banks; get inade bold to ask him the worst of it, what he money from them, endorse, mortgage and mort would take ! Why, says Daniel, I always liked the Quakers, they are a quiet peaceable people, who never go to law if they can help it, and it would be better for our great country if there were more such people in it. I never seed or heard tell of any harm in 'em except going the whole figure for Gineral Jackson, and that everlastin almighty villain, Van Buren ; yes, I love the Quakers, I hope they'll go the Webster ticket yet-and I'll go for you as low as I can any way afford, say 1,000 dollars. The Quaker well night fainted when he heerd

this, but he was pretty deep too; so says he; Lawyer, that's a great deal of money, but I have more causes there, if I give you the 1,000 dollars will you plead the other cases I shall have to give you ? Yes, says Daniel, I will do the best of my humble abilities. So down they went to Rhode Island, and Daniel tried the case, and caried it for the Quaker. Wel, the Quaker he goes round to all the folks that had suits in court, and save he, what will you give me if I get the great

Daniel to plead for you ? It cost me 1,000 dollars for a fee, but now he and I are pretty thick, man. "Yes, sir," was the instant reply. "Do the is on the spot, I'd get him to plead cheap you read your bible, pray to your Maker, and chant, smiling, amicably, "I'm very well off here for you-so he got three hundred dollars from one, attend to divine worship regularly ?" and the and two from another, and so on, until he got string of questions was also answered in the affreleven hundred dollars, jist one hundred dollars mative. "Go on your way rejoicing, my lad." more than he gave. Daniel was in a great rage continued he, "you are in the high way to heaven." when he beerd this; what, said he, do you think | Clodpole flourished his whip, and drove on, much

THAT TERRIBLE OLD SCHOOLMASTER If sfloor the first failure old Time would but consent to second trial under the same circun stances, lew would be unsuccessful. But alar his car rolls on driving us before it, carrying b upon it, dismally pulling us after it, or at one for a finishing stroke, fatally running over m His lessons are of use only in future. When (a often) he takes upon himself to give us a purch in the ribs or a knock over the cranium, instead of twieting, writhing, or groaning with the pain, is our proper business to take, care that we get out of his way as far as possible the next time Experience is a hard old schoolmaster—one that about as frequently kills his uncautious pupils a contents himself with a mild and fatherly correct tion ; For the last two years or more he has the ken the people of middle Florida fairly in hand and as the veritable Shck says, he is, ' lamming it into us like blazes !' At every stroke of he cudgel-hear the old villain how he taunts us a our misery: 'There take that ! run in det again will you-(whack,) spend money, be en travagant, prodigal, ride in carriage, cavort abor. (whack, whack,) care nothing about econom and those homely virtues, buy fine furniture for cabins, drive a coach and four, out of a rotten log stable, give parties and balls, keep race negs drink wine and frolic, (whack, whack ;) send to Virginia for negroes, to Kentucky for mules to New Orleans for bacon, flour, rice, sugar, corn, fatigue ; it would cost you may be more than and molasses, to New York for fine silks, laces, gage again ; speculate, neglect business, morals education, will you ? (Whack.) Oh, yes; [] teach you a thing or two that's worth knowing I'll never lay by my oudgel till you strip off your ceats, go to work, and earn your porridge, (whack.) -Off with them I say ; toil, dig, learn to take care of yourselves, earn money and save it, raise what you eat, pay for what you buy ; give no long credita, take none; be sober, prudent, circum. spect ; attend to your business, and don't specu. late; work, work, and let your boys and girls in likewise !' says that terrible old schoolmaster.

From the Florida Sentinel.

THE STRAIGHT WAY TO HEAVEN -An iting rant preacher, of more zeal than discretion, wa in the habit of accosting those he met in ha walks, and inquiring into their spiritual welfere. Passing along a country road that led through a small settlement, he met a simple country tel. low driving a cart, loaded with corn. "Do you believe in God, sir ?" said he to the country. I would agree to your letting me out like a horse | delighted, no doubt, with the blessed intelligence. von to do, sir, with what I believe ?" replied the person accosted, with a look of surprise .-"You are in the gall of bitterness, and bond of iniquity," cried the offended preacher : look at that poor lad, whistling along the road, and driv. ing his cart before him, "he is on the straight way to heaven." "It may be so, sir," said the person interrogated, " but to my certain knowledge, if he's going there, he's going with a can load of stolen corn."

has pursued the convictions of his own heart, unallured by the temptations of office, and undismayed at the vengeful reproaches of his political enemies ; and with a sternness of principle that despised a compromise of truth, he has not unfrequently stilled the voice of popular applause; with a disinterestedness uncommon in these times of political degeneracy, he has sometimes presented himself almost a sure sacrifice, rather than make a surrender of those great measures of State policy, that his sagacity and wisdom had sanctioned under the search and scrutiny of his powerful mind.

One whose history is told in a few stirring incidents of a nation's history, may perhaps pass from the stage of life, free of the abuse of the busy tongue of obloquy, and the bitter malice of designing men-but where will you find in the annals of human government, the instance of the man whose life, not passive or negative, but actively devoted to all the public measures and incidents enacted in near forty years of legislation, against whom fewer vital charges can be preferred ! 'Even his greatest political enemies, his rivals in the race of political fame, are forced to award to him an eloquence; a patriotism, and a magnanimity, that but sellom animate the bosom of humanity.

Mr. Clay's genius is of a rare order-a genius that can stoop to the consideration of matters the most minute, or thread the deepest labyrinths of knowledge yet explored by the eye of reason -more than competent to the closest and severest conflicts of mind with mind, he can relax its tension, and fascinate, with the grace, amenity and courtesy of the gentleman ; with no inflexible stubbornness of heart, he readily assumes the complexion of his company, a quality rarely to be met with, among the great men of this or any other nation, who having acquired the chaplet of fame, think fit to assume a periodianty, in order to be unlike those who may stand about the orbit of their action. When the impartial, in of a future age, shall be employed to chronicle the his-tory of the nation, justice will doubtle be tow upon this pame, an homage as boundless as his own great philanthropy and patriotism.

It scems that it's almost useless that the Republican Whigs should trouble themselves about a National Convention, in so far as may be involved a nomination of a suitable person to succeed in office the present incumbent of the Presidency. That matter is resolved upon by the people themselves, and so intense an interest is felt for that great friend of popular rights, that any other nomination would inevitably fail to see cure the great body of the Republican Whins Indeed, so far as may concern myself, I am hostile to all convocations of the people, which are not emphatically indispensable to ascertain the will of the people, in order to any unity and concentration of action. Such a condition of things, no one can pretend exists in relation to a nomincoder the Presidency, however much the nely may exist in relation to the office of the Vice Presidency.

This opposition is founded in the conviction, that in order to the fulfilment of the imperative duties imposed upon us by the Constitution, in order to the execution of our system of the representation, there are meetings enough-the influences of such assemblages when too frequent, (and pardon the digression) especially the primary meetings the Western statesman. Mr. Clay has nothing of the people, no one can doubt, most frequently, to fear from Mr. Van Buren. The people have of the people, no one can doubt, most frequently, if not inevitably, they lead to the turbulence and dissipation-and wherefore is it, that now, nothing-literally nothing, can be done, except through the public purse, to satisfy any one little man.the agency of cancusses, conventions, and the In point of talents, he cannot compare with Mr. like I Are we better off in any respect, civil or Calhoun ; and in point of public service, he canpolitical, than those who preceded us ? Does our Legislature indicate any improvement of the age ? Is our representation, State or Federal, stronger? But a little while ago, and such things were but little esteemed necessary to ascertain the opinion, or concentrate the energy and strength of party; of these United States. In that event the nation and why now must it be done 3 And while on will be happy. The mechanic will be protected, bands of its enemies.

The domestic industry of the country was early encouraged and developed by it, and is this moment realizing its benefits. No measure of an age or country ever more completely realized the expectations of its advocates than the Tariff of 1842. The benefits expected were, 1st, the revival of the depressed manufacture of the country: 2d, the turning of the balance of trade in our favor; 3d, the importation of specie; 4th. the reduction of foreign goods and the use of our own. All these results have already occurred, and not only occurred, but are the theme of praise by some of those who have been opposed to the measure itself .- Newark Daily.

THE TERM " TORY."-- The Philadelphia Forum says :--- A " moderate Democrat" objects to our using the name of "Tory" as the opposite to Whig. This "moderate Democrat," we venture to assert, never calls our party any thing but "Federalists." Where the shoe pinches, they want us to ease them. If modern democracy is not ultra Torvism, we have no knowledge of the position of parties.

The name " Tory" we believe is of Irish origin, and was originally applied to soldiers who preyed upon the country. If any term can be more descriptive of the Spoilsmen of the late administration, we are not aware of its existence .-Sure are we, we should have to resort to another language to find it. De Foe says that " in England, about 1680, a party of men appeared in Engand, who, though pretended Protestants, applied themselves to the ruin of their country." If for "England" you substitute America, for "1680," 1829, and for "pretended Protestants," false Democrate, you have the very party, its commencement, and its objects.

Another of the traits of this party, as recorded by De Foe, was their zeal in giving up the "liberties of their country to the arbitrary will of one man." " Persecuting Dissenters" was another. When we recollect the doctrine of General Jackson, that the will of the people, expressed either formally or informally, is superior to the Constitution, and the refusal of Mr. Van Buren to pay any regard to it until it coincided with his plans -when we take into consideration the readiness with which a certain party sustained them both, in their crusades against the Constitution-and last, not least, when we reflect who it was that punished his encinics as "Dissen'ers," can we doubt to what party this title properly belongs .--They had as well rest satisfied. They have it, and it will stick to them as long as they are a party -Richmond Whig.

PRESIDENTIAL PURSUITS .- The Richmond Whig says, "there is something in the chase by weak man, of a dignity like that of the Presidency, which irresistibly reminds one of that ancient amusement among the kittens-the trying to overtake their tail. The little creature spins that he would be the nominee, but we have always around forever in the same place, each moment

The merchant started, the merchant frowned but so it was. Captain Gregory Jones arrested Mynheer Meyer for £10.000; for as any one knows, any man may arrest us who has con science enough to swear that we owe him monney. Where was Mynheer Meyer, in a strange town, to get bail ? Mynheer Meyer went prison.

"Dat be a strange vay of paying a man his money !" said Mynheer Meyer.

In order to while away time, our merchant, who was wonderfully social, scraped acquaintance with some of his fellow prisoners.

"Vat be you in prison ?" said he to a stout respectable looking man, who seemed in violent passion ; for vat crime ?"

"I. sir ! crime !" quoth the prisoner ; "sir, was going to Liverpool, to vote at the election, when a friend of the opposing candidate had me arrested for two thousand pounds. Before I get the bail the election will be over !"

"Vat's that you tell me! Arrest you to prevent you from giving an honest vote ? Is dat justice ?" "Justice ! no !" said our friend, " it's the law

of arrest !" "And vat you be in prison !" said the merhant, pityingly, to a thin, cadaverous looking object who ever and anon applied a handkerchief to his eyes that were woru with weeping.

"An attorney offered a friend of mine to discount a bill if he could find a few names to endorse it. The bill became due : the next day the attorney arrested all whose names were on the bill-there were eight of us; the law allows bin two guineas for each. there are sixteen guineas, sir, for the lawyer-but I, sir, alas! my family will starve before I shall be released Sir, there are a set of men called discounting atterneys, who live upon the profits of entrapping and arresting us poor folks!"

"But is dat justice ?"

"But," said the merchant, turning round to awyer, whom the devil had deserted, and who was now with the victims of his profession, "dey tell me in England a man may be called inoshent ull he be proved guilty ! but here am I who because yon carron of a shallor, who owes me five hundred pounds, takes an oath that I owe him ten housand pounds-here am I on dat scoundrel's single oath clapped in prison. Is this a man's being inoshent till he is proved guilty, sare !"

"Sir," said the lawyer, primly, " you are thinkno of criminal cases, but if a man be unfortunate enough to get into debt, that's quite a different thing-we are harder to poverty than we are to crime 1

" But is dat justice ?"

the lawyer, turning on his heel ! Our merchant was liberated, as no one appear. ed to prove the debt ! He flew to a magistratehe told his case-he implored justice against Captain Jones!

" Captain Gregory Jones, you mean ?"

" Ay, mine goot sare-yesh ?" "He sailed for Calcutta vesterday. He must

evidently have sworn this debt against you for the purpose of getting rid of your claim, and sileneng your mouth till you could catch him no longer! He's a clever fellow-Gregory Jones !" ... De tuyful ! hat sare, is there no remedy for Bour merchant

-" Remedy ? oh, yes, indictment for perjury !" "But vat use is dat ? You say he is gone ten thousand miles off-Calcotta!

to hire 1 Friend Daniel, said the Quaker, didst Another person came up by this time, and he thou not undertake to plead all such cases as I also was interrogated with an unceremoniousshould have to give thee ! If thou wilt not stand " Do you believe in God, sir ?" " What have to thy agreement, neither will I stand to mine. Daniel laughed out ready to split his sides at this. Well, says he, I guess, I might as well stand still for you to put the bridle on this time, for you have fairly pinned me up in a corner of the fence any how-so he went good humoaredly to work and pleaded them all.

Restoration of a Rifle to a Cherokee Warrior .---On the 27th March, 1814, Gen, Jackson fought the celebrated battle at the Horse Shoe with the Creek Indians. The General posted the Cherokee Regiment, together with the mounted Tennessee Volunteers, under Gen. Coffee, on the opposite side of the river, so as to surround the bend and prevent the enemy escaping in their cances. In order to enable the Cherokees to engage in the conflict, " Whale," a Cherokee warrior of great bravery and resolution, with two companions, swam the river and carried two of the Creek canoes across the river to the company. This enabled the Cherokees to obtain their canoes, with which they succeeded in carrying over a force strong enough to attack the enemy in the rear and dislodge them from their breast-works. " Whale" received a gun-shot wound in the shoulder, in the taking of the first canoes. In 1816, President Madison had three rifles made at Harper's Ferry. to be presented to the three who first swam the river, together with medals for each. The rifle intended for "Whale," however, he never gotanother person having obtained it. On the fact being communicated to the War Department by Gov. Butler, the agent of the Cherokees, the Secretary of War had another tifle prepared, to be presented to the old warrior. There is on it a plate-likeness of Gen. Jackson, and a silver plate. is inserted in the stock, with this inscription; " Presented by the President of the United States to WHALE,' a Cherokee Warrior, for his signal valor and heroism at the Battle of the Horse Shoe, in March, 1814." This rifle, accompanied by the medal, will be presented to him by Gov. Butler, (now on here, on his return to the Cherokee agency.) The mounting and engraving on this rifle has been executed in a beautiful and workmanlike manner, by Mr. Robert Keyworth, Pennsylvania Avenue .- Washington Cor. Balt. Sun.

"Is HE RICH !"-Many a sigh is heaved-many heart is broken, many a life is rendered miserable by the terrible infatuation which parents often evince in choosing a life companion for their daughters. How is it possible for happiness to result from the union of two principles so dia-"Justice ! pooh ! it's the law of arrest." said metrically opposed to each other in every point of view as virtue is to vice ! And yet how often is wealth considered a better recommendation to a young man than virtue ? How often is the first question which is asked respecting a suitor of a daughter, " is he rich ?"

Is he rich ? Yes, he abounds in wealth-but does that afford any evidence that be will make a kind and affectionate husband ? Is he rich ? Yes, his clothing is purple and fine linen, and he fares sumptously every daybut can you infer from this that he is virtuous ? Is he rich 3 Yes, he has thousands floating on every ocean ; but do not riches sometimes take wings to themselves and fly away I-and will you consent that your daughter shall marry a man who has nothing to recommend him but his wealth? Ah! beware! the gilded bait sometimes covers a

The members of the Ware CANTRA CORMITTER are requested to stiend a special meeting, to be held at 3 o'cieck on Tuesday atternages, of Wake Superior Court, a the usual place in the City of Raleigh.

RICHARD HINES, Ch'n.

TO MERCHANTS.

MY Fall stock of HATS and CAPS is now complete, and shall receive at cessions thuseto during the season, direct from the various Manufacturers will whom my orders are left.

I deem is unnecessary to enumerate the various styles and qualities of goods which I have now n store " Suffice it to say, that my sesortment, as usuel, embraces every article kept in Hat establishments al of which have been selected by myself, and order given out early in the sesson.

I invite my former customers and others, who etpect to furnish themselves in the Petersburg and Rich mond markets, to give my Stock an exemination. FRANCIE MAJOR.

Sycamore street, Petersiong, Vi. Sept. 12. 74-4

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS.

THE Subscriber has lately added to his Flock a nest assortment of Coach Laces and other trimming used in the repairing of Carriages Persons in this line, would do well to examine for themeelves. # he feels assured that he can sell them unusually los for this market.

July 21.

JAMES M. TOWLES.



THE JETNA INSURANCE COMPA-WY, of Hartford, Conn. Offer to Buildings and Merchandize, against loss of damage by fire, at premiums to suit the times. This is one of the oldest and best Insurance Comanies in the United States, and pays its losses prompt-Applications for Insurance in Raleigh, or its th einity, to be made to. S. W. WHITING. A geni-May 4, 1843.

Watches. Watches & Jewelry. The largest and most splear Iterd A did assortment of Watches

believed that Mr. Calhoun and his friends would be persuaded that it is on the point of grasping its so disgusted at the trickery that they would not object, while every effort it makes serves only to support the nomination, with zeal, and that Col whisk what it runs after farther out of its reach. Johnson's friends will not go heart and soul against Such is pretty much the grave piece of felly upon which the country has been condemned to look already rejected him, partly because they are for ever since our present sagacious ruler caught a the one term principle, and because they thought sight of his own tail and took it for the Presidenhe had received enough of public honors, and of cy, which was following him about." The following is one of a set of resolutions passed by the Loco Focos of Roxbury, (Mass.) at not compare with Col. Johnson ; and in regard to both, he fallaundefinitely below Mr. Clay. These scattered thoughts of an old man are sent to the press with a hope that the young men of the na-

tion will buckle on their armor and hever lay it

aside until Henry Clay shall be elected President

a meeting held recently : Resolved, That we want no alliance with John Ty ter, no aid from ins government paironage, no assist-ance from his hireling presses, to secure the solid triumph of democracy; for we have every reason to distrust double traitors and fear that at the critical moment, they will betray the democratic party into the These facts are stated on the authority of an mony party may learn its fate from his example.

.

That's certainly against your is "And I cannot get my monish ?" "Not as I see."

"And I have been arrested instead of him ?

"You have." "Sare, I have only one word to say--is dat justice ?"

"That I cannot say, Mynheer Meyer, but it is certainly the law of arrest," answered the magistrate, and he bowed the merchant out of the COMPANY Stell. 174 13767 + 3/1

A negro woman, nearly 55 years of age, be Landry, has had thirty-five children. Her first child was born at the age of 25, She gave birth to twins five times, to triplets three times." Twenty of her children are at present living -Opelousas paper. \$1 to 1

parced nook. Ask not, then, "Is he rich !" bu " Is he virtuous !" Ask not if he has wealth, but if he has honor, and do not sacrifice your daughter's peace for money .- Louisville Reporter.

The Richmond Enquirer says that the Loco Foco party is in " too delicate a position for it to break loose into a war of retorts and recriminations." Well, we suppose Mr. Bitchie tells the trath in this instance. The party is in a very "delicate positon" indeed, and so was an Irishman A negro woman, nearly 55 years of age, be once who was going to be hanged. He told Jack longing to a Greele family in the parish of St. Ketch that he sincerely believed bimself utterly anable to go through with the ceremonies of the occasion, for, said he, " I was always so devilish nervous about the neck, that I' could'nt bear a shirt collar." - But the fellow was hung, notwithstanding his jugular nervousness ; and the Har-● Louistille Journal



August 8.