THE WORTHIES OF VIRGINIA BY MRS. ELIZABETH OAKE SMITH.

"Take off thy shoes from off thy feet, for place whereon thou standest is toly ground.
Yes, verily, it is so, it is the soil repsecrated by
the ashes of the great and the good. The Worthe ashes of the great and the good. The vorthies of Virginia! Well may the eye kindle,
and the pulse throb as we approach a theme so
majestic, so full of lofty and patriotic association.

Even like the heroes of Ossian, each leaning
from his cloud of mist, do we behold the noble array of patriots, orators and statemen, sweep by us in the aternuese and grandour of other days. Virginia! a name associated with the proudest days of English chivalry in its second baptismal with the blood of freemen. In all ages the patriot of every land shall turn his face thitherward and do homage, eyes so the pilgrim at the shrine

The Worthies of Virginia! Let us pause ere we enter the thrice penetralia. Centuries disappear, and we behold a princely saloon, in which are congregated stately dames and gallant knights, the grace and the chivalry of old England. A

the grace and the chivalry of old England. A haughty princess, with an air of stiff courtesy—her queenly bearing but ill diaguising her woman's coquetry—is presenting a parchment to a knightly courtier, who kneels to receive it.

They are the Queenly Elizabeth and the chivalric Raleign. The noble, the generous, accombined, but unfortunate Raleigh.

The parchment contains letters patent, granting him full power "for the discovering and settling new lands and countries, not actually possessed by any Christian "Under these auspices was the country, now called Virginia, discovered; and thus it was that Sir Walter Raleigh must be claimed as one of the early worthles of must be claimed as one of the early worthles of the State, as, without his persevering enterprise, this 'goodly country' might have remained still

longer unknown.

The early discoverers give the following description of the country which would of itself be found sufficiently inviting at the present day.—
"The soyle is most plentiful, sweet, wholesome. fruitful of all others : there are about 14 several orts of sweete amelling timber trees; the most part of the underwood, Bayes and such like; such Oakes as we have, but far greater and better."

Years pass away with their sufferings, trials, and disappointments, and another of the Worthies

of Virginia appears upon the stage. A man dis-tinguished by all the constituents of greatness, and of a hero; intrepid, brave, generous, and per-severing, daunted by no perils, dismayed by no hardships, his clear, vigorous mind penetrated the a glass darkly," yet did he behold something of the ultimate greatness of the country for which he toiled and suffered, "in perils by land, and perils by sea, in fasting and nakedness," a captive and condemned to die, he neither shrinks nor is dismayed; the same unflinching resolution impels him onward, and the same buoyancy of hope theers him in every difficulty.

JOHN SAITH, or, as the chroniclers of the day invariably distinguish him, " Capt. John Smith." was one of the most extroardinary men of the reat age in which he lived. He should be re-

great age in which he lived. He should be regarded as the shadowing wing of Virginia; for to his valor, skill, and judgment in counteracting the subtle policy of the great Powhatan, may she be said to owe her very existence.

"That blessed Pocanontas: the great king's daughter of Virginia," (to quote the admiring it not loving language of "Captaine John Smith.") beams forth in those dark and perilous times, like some kindly spirit, hushing the tempest of savag sion, dispensing comfort and succor to the di artened exite, and with her own gentle boson wirding off all the evils that threaten the infant co ony of Jamestown. Blessings ever upon the kindly savage, the loveliest of the Worthies of

But we will delay no longer to enter this holy of holies-the temple of American greatness-With hushed breath and reverend footsteps, ever with sandals put from off our feet, let us approach the shrine of all that is great in human glory.

Washington, the great amongst the august of the earth! The son of Virginia, but she may not, she dare not engross him. His fame is the world's. It belongs to the length and breadth of the great country which he was instrumental in redeeming from oppression. His fame has gone forth wherever the stirrings of freedom have been felt. Wherever liberty hath spread her glorious pinions, her word of magic—her watchword from the vale and mountain top—hath been, and will be forever.
Washington. The deep peal of human voices, like the heavings of the great ocean, resound that 4th instant, and brings London dates to the even-one name from the hoary cliffs of the Oregon still ing of the 3d. award to the snow capt Andes; and the mighty Alpe take up the echo from her many peaks and glittening glaciers. Let Virginia exult that the crade and the tomb of earth's greatest belong to scall, but let her exult with awe and holiest nce, for the wide earth shall claim him, and his cenotaph shall be erected in the heart of every

Let us lay aside the prejudices of party, forget the animosities engendered by political excitement, and look upon the Worthies of Virginia in their simple greatness—not as popular leaders, but far-seeing and profound statesmen, true patriots, zenious and uncompromising advocates, for the rights of liberty without license, and republicanism without anarchy and misrule.

JEFFERSON, the sage and the philosopher ! I ears in his hands that noblest of all documents. not the result of inspired wisdom, the Declaration of American Independence—a document which whether we regard it as a specimen of strong and fervid eloquence, of manly remonstrance, or of deep and solemn appeal, is every way sustained and wonderful. The writer speaks as if he felt meet to be the voice of a great and outraged ople, giving indignant utterance to its many wrongs and oppressions, and in the face of Heaven, and the whole earth for witnesses, declaring they half be endured no longer-

Had Thomas Jefferson done nothing more than this, had he no other claims upon the admiration of the country, it were glory enough for one man. Wherever oppression has planted his foot, the indignant freeman spurne him from the soil, in the very language which the gifted Jefferson addited for our own aggrieved and insulted

JAMES MADISON! the accomplished scholar, the elegant expounder of the Constitution! MAD With what assiduous labor did they bend their spendid talents to the task of recommending and ing that Constitution prepared for their adoption, and that of a people jealous of their rights, who had toiled and bled in their defence, and were ever on the alort, lest the revolution they had achieved should result only in a change of masters—a people nobly and virtuously resolved to see to it, that they did not exchange the glaring usurpation of a foreign power for the squally to be dreaded tyranny of aspiring demagnately ty on; and whatever appeared to throw light upon a proceedings of those they had delegated to a proceedings of those they had delegated to a spirite for them, was read with avidity. Thus has produced the Federalial, a work that will aring imperiouslic renown upon the great men whose patriotism and public spirit called it into

of Demosthenes and Cicaro, and feels his blood kindle at their eloquence, instinctively turns to the fervid oratory of our own gifted country men, and triumphantly rives the bold, daring Patrick Henry, as worthy to compete with the great Grecianhimself. Then, a his eye glows with enthusiasm over the splendid diction and elegant imagery of Wirt, he deems him more than equal to the Roman. Half in wonder, half in dread, he pauses over the keen, cynical RANDOLPH, whose sarcasms were as stinging and adhesive as the nettle or the burr that annoys him in his wood-

JOHN MARSHALL! Who shall worthily describe this most excellent amongst the Worthies of Virginia! He who were so meekly the judicial robe—the upright judge—acute, skilful, and profound, let his crowning grace be his integrity.—Not a stain hath he left upon the spotless ermine. With no rash hand did he presume to touch the ark of our liberties. We to him, who shall dare

profane, even with a touch, our holiest of holies; yea, though it may shake and tremble amidst the tumults of popular excitement.

But we must herbear. It was but a reverend glance that we wished to take of the few amidst the many Worthies of Virginia. Let us veil our faces, for we have been with the great of the earth. Rather let us go forth from this inner towned bearing with new a portion of their new terms. temple, bearing with us a portion of their own spirit. Wi h lips touched as with a live coal from the pure altar of freedom.

Let Virginia be proud, as she well may, in view of the great men who have risen up in her midst let her exult in her great glory; but let her see to it, that her march be still onward, that her rising sons be worthy of such fathers. Let her not be content with children retrospection, looking backward forever upon the radiant scroll of fame upon which is blazoned the name of so many the great of the earth who claim her for their parent. But let her go on, pointing to those great names as an incitement to her onward career, glorying in her resplendent heritage, yet ever, with an emulous ambition, resolving that of her it shall never be said-her glory is departed.

A CONTRAST. In the letter of Gen. Hamilton, which was in etted at length in the Standard a few days since he says, in reference to the duel between Messrs Clay and Randolph, that "the moment Mr. Clay saw that Mr. Randolph had thrown away his fire with a gush of sensibility, he instantly approached Mr. R. and said with an emotion I never can forget, " I trust in God, my dear sir, you are untouched; after what has occurred, I would not have harmed you for a thousand worlds." Such was the conduct of Henry Clay in a duel. Gen Jackson, on a similar occasion, shot his adversary with the greatest coolness, AFTER that adversary had fired ineffectually, and was no longer capable ANIMO with which he had penetrated the murder he in a letter, some time afterwards, alluded to the affair by saying, that he . " had left the blood to rabusinguist out that and ar

Mr. Amos Kendall records the circumstance of this brutal and bloody affair in his life of Jackson: and shows by the gusto with which he parade its sickening details before the reader, that h sympathizes with the fiendish spirit displayed by his Hero upon the occasion. And yet, this detertable hypocrite has the neerless impatience to arraign Mr. Clay be ore the religious world as duellist, and a monster of iniquity. We cannot summon language sufficiently strong to express our contempt and detestation of a creature canable of such baseness. But who will marvel at any act of depravity in Amos Kendall? Has he not been perfidious to his benefactor, and recreant to his professional principles? Has he not, but the other day, exhibited the spire of the Hy. ena in dragging the bones of the dead before the public !- Wash. Standard.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND. The Steam Packet, Acadea, arrived at Boston on Sunday morning. She left Liverpool on the

Cotton has declined from 1 to 2 per pound since the arrival of the last Steamer from this side the Atlantic. Property of the permitted by the services

Parliament had adjourned for the Easter holidays, to reassemble on the 15th instant.

Money was very abundant, and Three per cen

Consols had almost touched par. Bernadotte, King of Sweden, is dead, who was with the exception of Marshal Soult, the last o

the early and successful soldiers of Napoleon. The Queen of the Belgians arrived at Wool wich on the 2d, on a visit to Queen Victoria King Leopold was expected to follow shortly. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, were to vis-

t Pruseia in May. Letters from Copenhagen announce the death

of Thorwalsden, the celebrated Sculptor. A paragraph in the Liverpool paper states the il the arrangements have been completed for Mr. O'Connell's appeal to the House of Lords; but this the New York Commercial Advertiser thinks a mistake, as the first appeal is to all the Judges of Ireland, from whose judgment an appeal lies to the House of Lords.

THE SABBATH .- The Raleigh Standard lately charged Mr. Clay with entering New Orleans on Sunday, with military parade, &c. The story was positively contradicted by Mr. Bullitt, the Editor of the New Orleans Bee, who declares that Mr. Clay entered that city; to his certain knowledge, on the evening of Saturday the 28d of December, without any parade whatever—Does the Standard retract its slander? No. We nind it repeated in a quotation from the Standard in the last Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, in which Mr. Clay is charged with "having violated the Sabbath by forming processions, and carrying banners, and reveling on that holy day"

If there is no sense of shame to deter the

Standard and the Jeffersonian from reiterating this disproved falsehood, is there none in the great body of the party! Do not they blush at such attempts knowingly to deceive the people, by telling falsehoods, and sticking to them after they are disproved!—Fauetteville Observer.

WHIG MEETINGS .- The Northern papers come to us tilled with accounts of assemblages of thousande in various parts of the country, to hear the aminating Whig speeches which a certainty of a glorious victory calls forth. In New York, Philadelphia, and Washington City, these meetings were held on Mr. Clay's Birth day, the 12th At the latter place, one of our members, Col. Barringer, was among the speakers.

Fagetterille Observer.

GUEST! Norfolk on Sunda ock, under the escort of the and Portsmouth Committees of Reception. T Committee left here on Saturday morning in t steamboat Thomas Jefferson, and proceeded to Petersburg, whence they departed with Mr. Clay at 5 p. m., and embarked at City Point at 6—Owing to the fug, however, in James River, the steamboat stopped at the Grove Landing until

Upon his arrival Mr. Clay proceeded to the residence of Col. Myers, with whom he remained during the day, and attended divine service at Christ Church—the Protestant Episcopal. He appears to be in as good health and spirits as any of his friends remember to have seen him in

many years. Yesterday was a great day in the Old Borough Norfolk. Business of all kinds was suspended, and the city presented a uniform appearance of

joyful festivity, mirth and good humor.

At an early hour the streets were thronged with thousands upon thousands of men, women and children, citizens and strangers, all eager for the welcome hour of the procession. At 10 o'clock this was formed on Market Square, and consisted of the military, civil authorities, committee of reception, and citizens of Norfolk, Portamenth and

the surrounding country, and strangers generally.

The procession moved at half past 10 o'clock, amidst the shouts and acclamations of the people to the residence of Col. Myers, where Mr. Clay united with it, taking his seat in a barouche prepared for him. Thence the principal streets of the city were traversed through by the whole line of the procession, amidst the din of martial music, the land huzzas of the populace, and the gentler but more welcome greetings of the fair from every window and balcony that was passed.

Arriving ultimately at Ashland Hall, a national salute greeted Mr. Clay's entrance. 'The Hail itself was crowded to overflowing with ladies, the warm hearted and enthusiastic daughters of the Old Dominion-who came to lend the magic influence of their presence to harmonize and adorn the scene. The capacions temporary shelter around was not half sufficient to contain the vas multitude who came eager to pay homage to the great Statesman, and to hear from his eloquent lins

"The thoughts that breathe and the words that burn. On ascending the platform, Mr. Clay was we comed by Col. Garnet, President of Clay Club, No , in an address, which we regret that distance from the speaker prevented our hearing.

Mr. Clay, in reply, thanked, in kind and gen tlemanly terms, the committee of reception, the military who had so signally honored him, and in an especial manner, the ladies, of whose attention he was so justly pround. He spoke of the general welcome that he had been greeted with, in tones of gratitude and affection rather than of pride and exultation, and regretted that any could be so deceived as to attribute to him, the motives of selfishness in this-his journey through the country. He had no such motive, he was sure. He came to visit Raleigh from imperative necessity, as well as from a desire, for his word had two years since been pledged to visit her; and in so doing, he had neither journeyed to the right nor to the left, nor had he any other road to pursue, damned rascal upon the field weltering in his unless he would retrace his steps. If the warm and generous greetings of his tellow citizens of every political party awaited him, it resulted from other causes than design on his part, and there were surely nothing in his nature so seltish and calculating as could induce him coldly to repel manifestations of feelings that he deemed only capable of melting the heart to emotions of

He alluded to his position before the Ameri can people; and said whatever could be deemed worthy of knowing of his political sentiments and pinions, he had no motive for concealing. He briefly recapitulated the more important of these, and expressed his views frankly and succinctly. Time did not permit to dwell upon them, and he dilated only upon the topic of the United States Bank; of his remarks upon this, however, we will now attempt no synopsis, as a more ample report will hereafter be published.

Throughout the whole of this address Mr. Clay was listened to with profound attention, and ever and anon with the most rapturous acclamations of approbation and delight; and he concluded in a strain of lofty and soul-stirring eloquence, such as may no more greet the ears of his delighted

Having concluded, Mr. Clay promenaded the grounds, and in a social and most agreeable manner a brief interval passed, when the vast multitude again assembled to partake of the most sumptuous repast that had been provided for the

At six o'clock last evening Mr. Clay arrived Portsmouth from Norfolk, under the escort of the Committee. On landing he was greeted by a national salute from the guns of the Hortsmout Artillery, and the cheering of the vast multitude that thronged the streets. He was forthwith conducted to the dwelling of Capt. Samuel Watts, as they had only provided themselves with where during the evening, he received the visits of a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen.

MR. CLAY IN PORTSMOUTH.

Yesterday was indeed a brilliant day in Ports mouth. Never before had there been witnesse in our streets so large a concourse of persons of all ages, sexes and conditions. They came i multitudes through every channel to give a hearty and a joyous welcome to the veteran states. man and patriot who has honored us with his

At 10 o'clock in the morning, under the escort of the Committee of Reception, the Central Clay Club, &c., with the excellent Band of the Portsmouth Guards, Mr. Clay proceeded from his lodgings at the residence of Captain Watts. through the principal streets, to the Club House on High-street, where he was greeted by the ac-

clamations of the multitude. The Club House was filled to overflowing wit ladies at an early hour, an assemblage of gaiety and beauty, such as is rare to look upon. The front of the house had been torn away, and platform erected in its place. Upon the platform Mr. Clay and other gentlemen ascended, where he was addressed by Captain Samuel Watts in speech of surpassing eloquence and beauty, to which Mr. Clay repried.

After Mr. Clay had concluded, he proceeded o the reception room at Captain Holladay's Ho el, and received the gratulations of a vast con course of ei-izens.

At one o'clock a sumptuous collation was presented to the whole assemblage at the Rail Road Depot. It was sumptuous indeed, luxurious and plentiful!—and all seemed merry, in good humour pulously clean, despite the poverty of their with themselves and with the world!

At six J'clock in the evening, Mr. CLAY re

turned to Norfolk, to participate in the pleasures of a brilliant bell gottes up in his honor. We are most happy to state that no occurrence whatever marred the bularity of the occasion All was sobriety, karmony and cheerfulness; and the setting sun saw old Portsmouth as placid and secone as ever ... Index.

Fagetterille Observer.

We regret to hear by a letter from Wilming.

There were two arrivals from Europe at New York last week—the Cambridge, from England, and the St Nicholas, from France—the former with advices from Liverpool to the 17th ult., and the St Nicholas, from Havre. There is no insurance.—Wilmington Chronicle.

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There were two arrivals from Europe at New York last week—the Cambridge, from England, and the St Nicholas, from France—the former with advices from Liverpool to the 17th ult., and the latter to the 18th from Havre. There is no longing to Messrs. Barry & Bryant. No insurance.—Wilmington Chronicle.

A maeting of the Whige of Brunswick tras-held at the Court House in Smithville, on Tues-day evening, April 16th, 1844, when Dr. S. B. Everett was called to the Chair, and Samuel Langdon appointed Secretary. The objects of the meeting having been explained by the Chair-man, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, the time has arrived when it be comes the duty of every good Whig again to

buckle on his armour, and prepare to battle man fully for those principles, on the success of white we believe the prosperity and happiness of the people, and the very existence of the Government mainly depend; and despising the duplicity which is practiced by the leaders of the Loco Foco party, in avowing different sentiments to suit the various sections of the country, in the hope of uniting all the discordant elements of which their party is composed, in the support of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, we deem it but just to ourselves and the cause in which we are engaged, and emineutly due to those whom we invite to enlist under our banner, to declare exactly what we are fighting for; we therefore seek to hide none of our principles from the public view, but manfully and boldly proclaim them, and dare our opponents to do the same. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting a National Bank, properly restricted, is necess ry to regulate Exchanges of the Country, to furnish a sound and convenient circulating medium, and to restrain the excessive issues of the State Banks, and therefore ought to be estab-

Reso ved. That we are in favor of such a Tarif as will furnish ample revenue for the wants of the Government, economically administered, and which will at the same time incidentally afford adequate protection to our own industry against

the Pauper labor of Europe.

Resolved, That we consider the Public Lands as of right belonging to the States, and are in fayour of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales thereof equally among all the States ac cording to their Federal population, to enable those which are involved to pay off their debts, and those which are not in debt, to establish Public Free Schools for the education of the rising generation of the state of her or

Resolved. That we view with indignation the course recently parsued by the Loco Foro House of Representatives in the admission of the members from those States which had failed to comply with the provisions of the Apport conment Ac. an Act passed by the previous Congress in plain conformity to the Constitution, and which has never been repealed, regarding it as a most atro-cious violation of the Constitution, and Nutlincation in an aggravated form.

Resolved, That in our noble leader, HENR CLAY, we recognise the soul and embediment of Whig principles—always the fearless and elo-quent advocate of liberty and the people's rights ents, undaunted patriotism, and great purity of he was leading the second eldest. tion-and guide us aright in any emergency, and that we do battle manfally in his cause.

Resolved. That in William A. Graham, of Oronge, we recognise a sound Statesman and true Whig, and every way qualified for the Guberna-

On motion of Capt. Samuel Potter, Col. HEN-RY H. WATTERS was unanimously nominated as the Whig Candidate to represent Brunswick in the next Legislature; Col. Wattersbeing present accepted the nomination.

The following gentlemen, viz: Robert Gibbs David Godwin, E. Bozman, John Westcoat, er. S. B. Everett, Moses Hewitt, Stewart P. Ivv. W.n. R. Hall, A. D. Moore, James Barford, Doct. Lorenzo Frink, were appointed delegates to Convention to be held at David Taylor's on the next Friday after Columbus County Court, for the purpose of nominating a Whig Candidate for the State Senate.

Atter an able and eloquent address from Doct Frederick J. Hill, the meeting adjourned. S. B. EVERETT, Ch'n. SAMUEL LANGDON, Sec'v.

From Brougham's Irish Entertainment. THE EMIGRANT'S FAMILY.

One of the strongest peculiarities-indeed voted fondness for their offspring.

A curious illustration of this occurred to me on my recent journey through the Northere lakes. It happened to be what sailors call very dirty weather, finished up by a very shelter at a lump of aboriginal barrenness. called Maintou Island, where we were obliged to remain five days.

There were a few deck passengers, between five and six hundred; and inasmuch barely sufficient for the average time, provisions became alarmingly scarce, and no possibility of a supply. To he sure there was one venerable ox, of a sort of semi-petrification, an organic remnant of a poor, attenuated, hornless, sightless, bovine parriarch, who originally yielded up his small residue of existence for our benefit. Indeed, it was in his eyes, cried out: quite a mercy we arrived to relieve him from a painful state of suspense; for so old and powerless was he, that if his last breath had not been extracted, he certainly could not have drawn it by himself.

Well, as you may suppose, there was considerable consternation on hoard. Short very short, allowance was adopted to meet gers had a terrible time ofit. Amongst the latter was an Irish emigrant, with his wife and three beautiful children, the eldest about seven years, and all without the small. | GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN APALAest subsistence, except what the charity of their fellow-passengers could afford them ; and as they were but scantily supplied, it can readily be imagined how miserably off was this poor family.

However, it so happened that the beauty and intelligence of the children attracted the attention of one of our lady passengers, who had them occasionally brought into the cabperents, all life and happiness, and in blissful ignorance of the destitution by which they were surrounded.

" I don't know," said I, " suppose we make the inquiry." The man was sent for and the delicate business thus opened :-" My good friend," said the lady, " you

re very poor, are you not ?" me lady," said he. "Be the powers of then sold them for oats.

phewther I if there's a poorer man nor a self throughlin' the wurld, God pity bot uz, for we'd be about aiquail."

"Then you must find it deficult to a fin' the wurld, God pity both of port your children," said I, making a long jump towards our own object.

"Is it support thim, sir !" he replied .-Lord bless ye. I nivir supported thim-they git supported somehow or another; they're niver been hungry yit—when they re it'll be time enough to grumble."

Irish all over thought I;—today has anough to do, let to morrow look out for itself.

"Well then," I resumed, with a determinated plunge, "would it be a relief to you to be good time or the money returned. Watches warranted to beep good time or the money returned.

part from one of them?"

I had mistaken my mode of attack. He started, forned pale, and, with a wild glare started, forned pale, and, with a wild glare than at the best workmen, and much lower than at the best workmen, and sterling Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and sterling Silver Spanse (Chains, Keys, and Spanse (Chains, Chains, Chains in his eye, literally screamed outd'ye mane ? A relief! - would it be a relief, d'ye think, to have the hand chopped from me body, or the heart tore out of me breasff' "You don't understand us," interpose my philanthropic companion. "Should one be enabled to place your child in ease and comfort, would you interfere with its well doing ?"

The tact of woman! She had touched the chord of paternal solicitude; the poor fel low silent, twisted his head about, and looked all bewildered. The struggle between a father's love and his child's interest was evident and affecting. At last he said-

of the poor! Heaven knows I'd be glad to betther the child; it isn't in regard to meself, but, but hadn't I better go and spake to Mary; she's the mother of thim, and 'twould be onraisonable to be givin' away her child afore her face, and she not to know nothin' of the matther."

" Away with you then," said I, " and bring us back word as soon as possible."-In about an hour he returned, but with even red and swollen and features nale from ex-

"Well," inquired I, " what success?" "Bedad "(was a hard struggle; sir," said he; "but it's for the child's yout, and Heaven give us etrength to bear it. " If the

"Very good, and which is it to be?" "Why, sir, I've bin spakin' to Mary, and she thinks as Norsh here is the ouldest, she won't miss the mother as much, and if ye'll just let her take a partin' kies, she'd give her Both of the Milla have an excellent custom. to vez wid a blessen'."

So my poor fellow took his children away. against tyranny and oppression every where—a to look at one of them for the last time. It man eminently qualified by his transcendent talto look at one of them for the last time. character, to preside over the destines of the Na. . . . How's this ?" said I. " Have you chan-

ged your mind ?" compile tax men a loss stant " Not exactly changed me mind, sir," he replied; but I've changed the crathur. Ye see, sir, I've bin spakin' to Mary, and whip torial Chair, and that we pledge him a hearty it come to the ind, he goxty ! she couldn't such valuable property without a personal examine part with Norsh, at all at all; they've got used to aich others ways ; but here's little Buldy-she's puttier far, if she'll do as well." "It's all the same," said I; " let Biddy remain."

"May Heaven be ver guardian !" cried he snatching her up in his arms, and giving her one long hearty kiss. " God be kind to thim that's kind to you, and thim that offers you huts or barum, may their sowl niver see St. Pether !" So the bereaved father rushed away, and all that night the child remained with us; but early next morning, my friend Pat re-appeared, and this time he had the soungest child, a mere baby, snugly huddled up in his arms.

" What's the matter now ?" said I. "Why then, sir," said he, with an expres sion of the most comic, anxiety, axin' ver honor's pardon for bein' so wake hearted. I may say passions of the Irish, is their de- but when I begun to think of Biddy's eves look at thim they're the image of her mother's bedad-I could'nt let her go; but here's little Paudeen-he won't be much throuble to any one, for if he takes afther his mother, he'il have the brightest eve and the softest heart tremendous gale, which obliged us to seek on the top of creation; and if he takes after his father, he'll have a purty bard fist on a broad pair of shoulders to push his way through the wurld. Take him, sir, and gi me Budy."

"Just as you like," said I, having a pretty good guess how matters would eventuate. So he took away his pet Biddy, and hande me the toddling urchin. This chirping little vagabond won't be long with us, thought I. Three succe-sive weeks in the Raleigh Register.

Nor was he. Ten minutes had scarcely elapsed ere Pat rushed into the cabin, and seizing little Pandeon up is his belief, or the same will be taken as confessed and a seizing little Paudeen up in his arms, he for hearing ex parte at the next Term of said the turned to me, and with large tears bubbling cery Court to be held at the Court House in the " Look at him, sir-jist look at him !-

it's the youngest. Ye wouldn't have the heart to keep him from us. The long and the short of it is, I've hin spakin' to Mary. Ye see she couldn't part with Norah, and I did'nt like to let Biddy go; but, be me sowl, unither of uz could five half a day widout little Paudeen. No. sir-no; we can bear creditor of his father in the sum of \$200, and held the contingency, and the poor deck passen- the bitterness of poverty, but, we can't his note therefor which note is exhibited in the Bill part from our childer, unless it's the will of Heaven to take thim from us!"

The Apalachicola Advertiser of the 9th con-

tains the account of a destructive fire at that House was entirely destroyed. The books and records were preserved. Three or four stores in the row of brick buildings on Water, between Panton and Centre-sts, were burnt with their contents. The total loss is about \$20,000, of which \$14,000 falls on the Georgia Insurance Company. How the fire principal insurance the realistic of the amount so paid over to be canceled under the realistic of the amount so paid over to be canceled under the realistic of the amount so paid over to be canceled under the realistic of the amount so paid over to be canceled under the realistic of the amount so paid over to be canceled under the realistic of the amount so paid over to be canceled under the realistic of the amount so paid over to be canceled under the realistic of the amount so paid over to be canceled under the realistic of the amount so paid over to be canceled under the realistic of the second under the realistic of the second under the part of the cancel of the part of the cancel of the place, on the night of the 8th inst. The Costom House was entirely destroyed. The books and records were preserved. Three or four stores in Company. How the fire originated is not known.

A SHINPLASTER BANE -Mr. Hardin of Kentucky, in one of his recent speeches in Congress, speaking of some of the Banking institutions in his country, says one of these ship-plaster con-One day, delighted with her little prote- cerns suspended-called the Sandstone Bankges, a lady happened to say, half-jestingly, and they gave notice that they would ultimately "I wonder would this poor man part with redeem their fives in whetstones, (laughter) their one of those little durlings? I should like tens in grindstones, (more laughter) their twen-

bought some she pegs made of rotten wood Not being able to use them, he took his knif-Ilis answer was peculiarly Irish :- "Poort and sharpened the other end of them, and



in the t'jiy, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions of Gold and Silver Walches of the newest styles from the menufa turers in England, ad, he is enabled to offer to keep good time or the money returned. Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warrant.

Chains, Keys, and sterling Silver Spoons, for mis-G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, 30 Wall Street, New York, (up stairs)

February 10, 1844. VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL BE -OLD to the highest bidder, on Wed. nesday, the 1st day of May, 1844, that valuable property in the town of Muton, North Carolina, belonging to the Milton Manufacturing Company, viz.

1st. The Cotton Pactory building and all the mahinery contained in, or belonging to it. The building, which is nearly new, is of brick, and is 82 feet long by 46 feet wide. Four stones high and resting on ther's love and his child's interest was every superior and costly hear stone liquidation.

"God bless ye, my lady, and all that thinks of the poor! Heaven knows I'd be glad to ered with a metal roof. The machinery (made by ered with a metal roof. The machinery (made by Messes, Rogers, Ketchum and Grosvenor, of Paler son, New Jersey, in their hest style, and on the most modern plan) is also nearly new, and in excel-

lent order. It consists of-12 Cards, 2 Pickers.

4 Speeders, 3 Drawing Frames. 2 Railroad Heads

10 Frames, containing 1272 Warp Spindles, 192 Filling do 2. do

3 double Reels, 1 Spooling Frame. 20 tooms, I dre-sing 1 Warping Frame, I Lathe and Tools, &c. &c. With all the various geering, machinery and appur enas ce-necessary to sperate the same. 2d. The Grist and new Mills and Cotton Gin. The Grist Mill as a wooden building, 44 feet long by

40 feet wire, there stories high, and built of excellent materials. It contains 2 pair of Burr Stones for Whest and I pair Cologs e ditto for Corn; with at the usual machinery and appurt nances belonging a large manufactor og mille. The Saw-Mill is adjoning the Grest Mili, and is con-tructed for two saws All shose Millseviz : the Cotton, Grist and See Mills, and the Cotton Gin, are driven by water pour belonging to the Company, and which is believed in be equal to any in this section of Country

3d. Some 12 or 14 buildings (with suitable los attached for each) for the families to live in, whom all of which have been erected but a few years, h addition to which, there is a sufficiency of unecruped ground belonging to the premises, on which to end As it is presumed that no person would purhas

tion a further description is deemed unnersay; and the Directors or Agent of the Company, will a all times with pleasure, shew the property to these who may wish to purchase, or give any information which may be required. The entire property will be sold on a credit of one,

two, three, four and five years-equa payments and the whole to bear interest after one year from the day of Sale. The title to the above property is unques tionable. By order of the President and Director J. WILSON, Agent M M. Co Milton, N. C. Feb 20, 1844

STRAYED OR STOLEN-From the subscriber, on the 12th instant, (while at Raleigh,) a Sorrel Herst, saddle, b idle and martin ales—about eight years old, with n . whire on him, except some saddle marks. He a so had a me bits or sores on his back, occasioned by the saddle. His mone lies on the left pide; he was in go-d order. and rides well. Any information respecting said horse will be thankfully received, and all reasonable

expenses paid, by addressing R. W. PAUCETTE. Haywood, N. C.

April 23, 1844.

CHANCERY NOTICE. CHANCEPY COURT AT TRENTON, TEX. Wilson Frost, Complainant,

James Frost Defendant On motion of Complainant's Soucitor, and it spearing to the Clerk and Muster, that Defendant, lames Prust, is a mon-resident of the State of Tenmeasee, and that he resides in the State of North Carolina, so that the ordinary process of this Coul cannot be served on him : Therefore, it is ordered by the Gerk and Master, that publication te made fe Town of Trentum, on the 2d Monday in September

next. (1844.) Copy-Test; JNO. C. CLAIBORNE, C. & M.

The Bill charges, that in 1828 or '29: Complain ant's father departed this life in Rowan Co. N. G. leaving a Will, and James and Newton Frost, his Executors, who duly qual fied as such. &c. the Complainant on the 10th May, 1812 became the Complainant charges that he had been tra-sacing humineus for his father, and that said note was great him, for balance due him upon final settlement; that the note was not held up so long because it had been either wrongfully procured or because it had been paid, but because Complement preferred not to correspondent from his parent, but rather claim it of his Representatives. That in 1880, Compainant west to N. C. and saw his brother, one of the Exercise one of the Executors saw said no e at his house Tennesses, but did not take up the same because is was travelling a long distance home, through that, &c; and did not wish to take it, &c. Completed supposed the matter was fully adjusted to his amount as his note was suffered to tay still for fouriers yas without an attempt to collect, when it was senior to be collected and fudgm't west against Complained in Dyer Circuit Court. O tober Term, 1843, for the sum 5423 05. Execution issued thereup in &c. this the note sued up in was executed to James Frontial dividually. ties is sallstones (increased laughter) their fwendividually, though he has no other incress in its
above that, they give a general order on the quarry
—(Roars of laughter)

Cere—A Shoemaker, in Connecticut,
bought some she page made of cuttern wood.

Haraid H. F

SUPPORT TOB PRINTING Neatly executed at this Office.