MISCELLANEOUS. A THRILLING DEBATE.

and the states

PITT, FOX, AND BURKE-BY DOCTOR WARREN. From Marston : or the Membirs of a Statesman.

I had been familiar with the debates of the French Convention, and had witnessed the genius of French eloquonce in its highest exertions .-Nothing will cure this people of their aversion to implicity is meanness. The truth of things wants the picturesque, and thus wants every charm. I had listened to some of their public speakers with strong interest, while they were confined to detail. No man tells a story better than a French conteur. There lies the natural talent of the people. Nothing can be happier than their seizure of slight circumstances, passing colours of events, and those transient thoughts which make a story as pretty as a piece of ladies' embroidery-a delicate toil, a tasteful display of trivial difficulties gracefully surmounted. But even in their higher order of speakers, I could perceive a constant dissatisfaction with themselves, unless they happened to produce some of those startling conceptions which roused their auditory to a start, a clapping of hands. I had seen Mitabeau, with all his conscious talent, look round in despair for applause, as a sailor thrown overboard might look for a buoy ; I had seen him as much exhausted, and even overwhelmed by the want of applause, as if he had dropped into an exhausted receiver. If some lucky epigram did not come to his rescue, he was undone.

I was now to be the spectator of a different scene. There was passion and resentment, the keenness of rivalry and the ardour of triumphbut there was no affectation. Men spoke as men speak when their essential interests are engaged -plainly, boldly, and directly-vigorously always, sometimes vehemently ; but with that strong sincerity which administers eloquence to even the most untaught orders of mankind, and without which the most decorated eloquence is only the wooden sword and mask of Hariequin.

Pitt book the lead in all sense of the phrase .-He was magnificent. His exposition of the state of Europe, perfectly unadorned, had yet an effect upon the House not unlike that of opening a volume to a multitude who had just learned to read. All was novelty, conviction, and amazement.-His appeal to the principles by which a great people should shape its conduct, had all the fresh ness and the strength of feelings drawn at the moment from the depths of his own blameless bosom; and his hopes of the victory of England over the temptations to public overthrow, exhibited all the fire, and almost all the sacred assurance of pro-

phecy. He described the system of France as "subversion on principles," its purpose universal tumuit, its instrument remorseless bloodshed, and its success a general reduction of society to the wild fury and the squalid necessity of the savage state -"This," he exclaimed, turning his full front to the House, raising his hand, and throwing up his eyes to heaven with the solemnity of an adjuration This we must resist, in the name of the Oinnipotent Disposer who has given us hearts to feel the blessings of society, or we must acknowledge ourselves unworthy to hold a name among nations. This we must resist-live or die. This system we must megt by system-subtlety by sincerityintrigue by resolution-treachery by good faithmenace by courage. We must remember that we have been made trustees of the honour of the past, and of the hopes of the future. A great country like ours has no alternative but to join the enemy of all order, or to protect all order-to league against all government, or to stand forth its champion. This is the moment for our decision. Empires are not afforded time for delay. All great questions are simple. Shrink, and you are undone, and Europe is undone along with you ; be firm and you will have saved the world!"

The feelings with which this lofty language was heard were intense. The House listened in a state of solemn emotion, hour after hour, deeply silent, but when some chord was so powerfuly touched that it gave a universal thrill. But those i nvoluntary bursts of admiration were as suddenly hushed by the anxiety of the House to listen, and the awful sense of the subject. It was not until the great minister sat down, that

his answer was in the most prompt and daring atyle.

Who are the French mob ! The French of men into your bill of attainder ! - No indictment ever drawn by the hand of man is broad eevery where the creature of circumstance .---Nations are what their governments make them. demand what nation ever revolted against justice, that they rebelled against the light of heaven; that they rejected the fruits of the earth; bat they refused to breathe the air. Men do not thus war against their natural benefactors, they are not mad enough to repel the very instincts of preservation. I pronounce it, fearlessly, that no nation ever rose, or ever will rise, against a sincere, national, and hanevolent authority. No nation was ever born blind. Infatuation is not a law f human nature. The monarchy of France was the criminal."

Another burst, which produced vast effect on the House, referred to the exclusiveness of the is much more likely to be the victim. The chief public employments.

"The people have overthrown the titles and lignities of France. I admit it. But was it from natural hatred of those distinctions ? That I They are congenial to the heart of man. "UY. scorn. he state, but barriers shutting out the people --How would such insults to the common origin of nan, to the common powers of the human mind, every man, be endured in this country ? Is it to Lufbon." e wondered at, that France should have abolished them by acclamation ! I contend, that this ersonal inefficiency-a caste, who, like a fam-

hed garrison, had been starved by the sterility the spot in which they had enclosed themseles; or like the Indan devotees, had turned them-O, position still exhibited its ranks elightly diinished, and the chief passages of this unpass-

med appeal, which continued for three hours, were received with all the fervor of a party ---Barke then arose. Strong interestwas directed estrangement which had been for some time preading, under his auspices, through the leadg personages of the Opposition. Lake most of en who had made themselves familiar with the orks of a great writer, I had formed a portraitare of him by anticipation. I never was more the divisity of the Apollo Belvidere, spectales and a wig. His voice and manner were scarcely less prepossessing ; the one was as abupt and clamorous, as the other was rustic and ingraceful. He had the general look of a farmer of the better order; and seemed, at best, made figure on a grand jury.

But I soon felt how trivial are externals in com aculties was before me; with those faculties prought to the highest tension by the highest abjects. Taking a line of argument, equally upon the revolutionary regeneration of France for replacement by the inventions of the revolu-and Europe with Fox His views were wholly tionary unchanists. Those are the keys by which

To the charge of defending the French mob. 1 my hand," The House fixed all ita him. He dropped his voice, and spoke with a faint, but clear tone, which formed a remarkable con-

trast to his usually bold and even harsh enuncianation. Dare you put eight and twenty millions tion: "Sir," said be, in this halt whispered voice. "before Ljoin these gentlemen in their worship, must know what deity presides in their tample ; nough for it. Impeach a nation, you impeach the must see that the incense which fumes before its Providence that made it. Impeach a nation, you altar is taken from the sacred repositorias of the are impeaching only your own rashness and pre- constitution, not the smuggled importation or forsumption. You are impeaching even the onhaps eign fabrication of revolt-that perficious comby monarch whom you profess to defend. Man pound of civil mischief and mad metaphysicswhich, instead of consummating and puriting the sacrifice only poisons the air. I must see some-But France is in a state of revolt. Be it so. I thing of the priest, too, before I join in his aspira. tions : I must see that he is hawfully inducted in truth, and bonor ! You might as well tell me, his office, that he is not a rebel in the garb of loyalty-a blusphemer where he professes to pray, and, a traitor where he propounds allegiance."

Fox here, evidently taking the description to inself, exhibited palpable signs of displeasure. Burke caught the expression at once, and instantly changed the whole current of his conceptions. It," said he, " the honorable gentleman thinks that I designate him as the high priest of this new worship, he does me as much injustice as himself. No, no ! When we shall see the Republican Pantheon thrown open, he, and such as he, will not be called to officiate at the ultar. He

popular ornaments, now flung so lavishly upon him, will find him no further favor, than the speedier offering on the same abhorred altar, which reeks with so much of the best blood of France." Here a corputent nuble, peculiarly The national hatred lay in the sense of that into- hostile to Barke, laughod contemptionsly. The erable injustice which turns, honor into shame. | orator instantly turned upon him. " True," For centuries, those titles and dignities were to he, "there may be a good deal of variety in that the people not the badges of honor, but brands procession. There may be the mummer as well They were not ramparts surrounding as the priest; it may have the mountebank, selling his potions and playing his tricks, as well as the sacrificer with his axe-unless the ambition of the bloated performer should preter to combine to the common desires of distinction born with the offices, and he at unce the butcher and the

The lat was felt on all sides, and the laughter wha unbounded. He then rose, as was his cuswas a victory gained not for a populace but for a tom, into a higher strain. "I can imagine that copie, for all France, for twenty eight millions procession," said he, "or rather, that triumph of fmen-over a portion of soriety who had mark- the principles of change. Lake the return of the ed their rank, a body already sentenced by their classical Barchus from his Indian consuests, the demgod." and he now cast a look at Fox, "se core of sourcemacy, exalting in his prowess, and thinking the civilized world at his feet ; but not without the companionship of his trusty Silenus' selves into cripples by their pretence of a sacred wind here he turned his glance on the notification is superiority to the habits of the rest of mankind." Ford—" that veteran follower whose ambition is limited to his cups, and the vigor of whose filed ity is shown only in the constancy of his intoxication; the whole procession being drawn by the wild lords of the forest and the wilderness, who, harnessed as they may be for the moment, will while, not morely far his ominent name, but for an sooner find their food stinted, than they will he public curiosity to hearlins explanation of that resume the natural instancts of the lion and the tiger, turn on their drivers, and devour them '

But, sir." he exclaimed, turning to the chair. "I have higher topics, and to these I now call the attention of the representatives of England. I have alluded to the revolutionary templahave its deity." With these words, he plucked the middle size, and of a homely appearance, a heavy physiognomy, and the whole finished by abarm of the whole assemble mostly and even the abarm of the whole assemble mostly and even the start of the whole assemble mostly and even the start of the whole assemble mostly and even the start of the whole assemble mostly and even the start of the whole assemble mostly and even the start of the whole assemble mostly and even the start of the whole assemble mostly and even the start of the whole assemble mostly and even the start of the whole assemble mostly and even the start of the whole assemble mostly as a start of the whole assemble mostly and even the start of the whole assemble mostly as a start of the whole assembl from his bosom a large dagger, held it for a mosituation had stood before them in a visible shipe Some crowded round Barke, some served the dagger, which was eventually carried to the Speaker, and because the object of universal curiosity. All was confusion for a considerable time. At length Burke, in a few words delivered in his most impressive tone, explaned the phenomenon. "That dagger," said he, " is one of parison of genuine ability, or perhaps, how much thousands, perhaps of millions, which the preachers even their repulsiveness may add to the power of philosophy are now forging for popular convic-

of genius. I had listened but a few minutes when I lorget every thing, except a man of the highest equally fitted for the head of a pike or for a dagger, equally serviceable in tearing down the monarchy in the field, or stabbing its friends in their cham bers. You have, at once the exoblem of rebellion distinct from the leaders of the Ministry and the Opposition, he dwelt as Title on the political views of England and Europe with Pitt, as he did which the himbs of the state are to be amputated,

From the New York Exp F. WEBSTER'S SECOND LECTURE ON CHINA AND THE CHINESE.

The Tabernacle was again filled by a very large and fashionable auditory, to listen to Mr. Webster's concluding lesture on this subject. Being introduced the officers of the Lycenm, and received with great applance, he proceeded. The Chinese excel in the art of stinting trees.

The Chinese excet in the art of proportion The different trees preserve their perfect proportion ome trees resemble those of the natural size through the small end of the telescope. Orange trees re-duced in size are made to bear either large or small fruit

Mr. Webster here described the temptations to purchase in Canton, in New and Old China streets and Playm street, the rich silks, &c. The streets he described as narrow, and crowded, and dangerous of passage in consequence of the mode of carrying bamboos by the coolies with their bundles on them. The Chinese employ no beasts of burthen. The

opulation is too deuse to support beasts. There are o vehicles with wheels in Canton. At the North of the Empire, there are chariots in use, of which the poet speaks when he says-

Where Chinese drive With wind and sail the carry wagen light.

The Chinese do not use milk in any form. A few smail choices were once presented to Dr. Parker, the Missionary, by a Tartar nobleman, whose daughter he had cured of some distressing difease.

Beggars abound in Canton, and their condition is nost miserable. China has no asylums or almshou-Their wants, however, are few, provisions are cheap and abundant, and the climate is not inclem-They go about the streets with gongs and any, ent. thing else that makes a noise, and on them they are permitted to perform till-people pay them for going away. Occasionally, when they find they can get nothing, they lie down and go to sleep, and then wake up, and go at it again. It thus becomes a contest of patience, which Mr. Webster described as being exceedingly droll. He then went on to describe the organization of government and society, in China, in its connection with the punishment of crime, &c. The Government is patriarchal--a pure, unalloyed despotism. The laws he makes. The soil is his The head of Religion, the head of the State, he is bsolute. The empire is divided into provinces, at the head of each of which is an officer responsible only to him. These are divided into districts, each with its subordinate head : and for the people's conduct therein, each of their heads is held responsible. Families are held responsible for the behavior of their members. Thus every body is a spy upon every Thus revolts and insurrections are prevented, Mr. Web and centuries of peace have been secured. ster thought he traced some similarity between this arrangement and the obligations " hundreds" of vitages in Englaud, for robberies, &c. and " townships" n our country, for abases, nuisances, &c. He wave n instance of the operation of this law, in the case of an American, who lest his watch, going through an excited crowd, at Canton, without being able to identify the thirf. He stated his case to the authorities, who told him he should have his watch within so many days. 'That day one or two hundred police officers were seized in Canton : one was selected and told that all would remain in prison till the watch was brought back. Of course these poor fellows friends used great exertion to get them free-all the people thus became, from sympathy, officers of po-lice, for the time, and, sure enough, the watch was found, 20 miles from the city, and restored If a theft takes place in a house, they bamboo all the servants, till the gailty one confesses.

The Chinese code is very extensive. It regulates religious ceremonies, social intercourse, apparel, monies, and even courtship. Mr. W. thought there might be some smuggling indulged in, in this last ar-ticle of Chinese Tariff. He then went on to allude o the history of the present reigning family of China -of Tartar origin, since 1844-Tartar tastes relaind-the famous fartar palace is outside the walls ; he present monarch, Taou Knang, is an aged man his grandfather reigned when the first English Envoy went to llekin-the author of the famous " Ode to Tea." It is sacrilege to name the name of the Em-Great changes of China's laws have been perpr. unde by the Tartars. In the first invasious they milled much blood. A Dutch historian describes the vretched state of the country from Canton to Pekin, brough which he had passed, in consequence of these wars. Mr. Webster gave an interesting description of the

lover, who, says the romancer, "as each succeeding manner in which the Chinese of different classes, dress their hair. Some shave all but a lock to be gust of the vernal breeze waved her dress, behold the gold lilies which exceeded not three inches pulled into heaven by ; some one way, and some an-

den. As all these things are allite, Mr. W. described that given on the 3d July, 1844, the day of the signing of the Treaty. The copies being prepared, on both sides, the legation dc. went to the temple, were re-ceized in a untail room, on a bot night-less com-fortable for the broadclothed Americans than the

craped and fanned Celestials. The treaty being sealed, after much ceremony, the party went to dinner. The etiquette being to take off coats off sitting down to table, the legation did so, one gentleman, forgetting his, actually sitting down, however, to this grand di-

plomatic dinner in his shirt-sleeves ! The banquet, set for 20, was very choice. First, they drank hot shanshoo, a kind of whiskey, made from rice. On emptying the cup, and nodding to the person whose health one drinks, it is the fashion to turn the outside towards him, that he may see it has been faith-fally emptied. Next carrie fruit and sweetmeats, the Chinese minister leading off by giving Mr. Cashing a fig with his own chopsticks. Then came a very good pudding, the invention of Keying himself. Two waiters then put on ments, Keying again helping the American envoy with his own ch American envoy with his own chopsticks. It was a kind of stew, made of chicken and park. Shanaboo was freely drank during the repast. The different dishes (silver) used were put into the middle of the table, as one succeeded the other, until a great numher was arrayed there. Bread, Pork, and Madeira were provided out of compliment to the American Lotus flower seed, roasted water melon guests.

seeds, and other such things, came on as a kind o dessert. Among other deficacies going to form a Chinese repast, Mr. Webster mentioned shark's fine, sea weed, sea slugs, birds' nests, fishes' maws, the roofs of hogs' months, and deers' snews, ---made into stews or broths. The birds' next is very valuable, and is, when cooked, a gelatinous substance, very palatable. It is made on the rocks, near the sea, by a kind of swallow, and is first cleaned of featners and dust, and cooked. It is vermicella or taploco both in look and taste, when served up. Most of the other costly dishes mentioned, Mr. W. thought by no means so tempting. At dinner, it was eti quette with the Chinese to take up choice morsels with their chopsticks, and beckoning to a guest to lean forward, to eram the daiuties down his throat. The Tartar addition to the Chinese dinner, brough in by six cooks, with great ceremony, consisted of roast mutton, turkey, boiled hum and b offulo hump, Everything of the subject is at his command. and a whole roasted pig, lacquered and gilt af After all this, came soup! And very good over. soup, too, Mr. Webster remarked; and drunk out of one bowl, Keying beginning and passing it

round, for each to have a sip. This curious dinner, commencing with fruit and ending with soup, lasted from nine till one o'clock and being finished a final leave was taken of the Chinese phenipotentiary. More "music," more guns, lanterns blazing, co.dies shouting, Mr. W. says the whole party returned to Maeao, each ready to exclaim with Macbeth, "I have supped full of horrors!" Mr. W. preferred the loose costume of the Chinese to our own, and vindicated his taste at some length. 11 described the dress of the Chinese Mandarin .- the old embroidered silk robe, with its ornaments of old, and emblems, &c. &c. Chinese theatricals are not of a very high order. The actors wear rich costumes. They have no play houses, as such --Their actors are stroilers. No changes of scenes, &c. Reing engaged, for a set number of nights, by subcription, or a wealthy employer, they crect a temporary booth in a public square, play historical tragelies, and obscene comedies. They act incessantly after they begin, for days and nights, the Chinese re maining 24 hours at a time to see their performances The women appear on the stage ; boys act the fe male character, speaking in FALSETTO: Mr. W. de scribed a play he saw. It appeared to commemorate

some old battle between the Tartar and Chinese dynastics. Both parties seemed to be triumphant .--Each monarch, in turn, took the throne, and made speech to his courtiers. Then they both appeared on the stage together, and thereupon a terrific com-bat ensued. The warriors turned themselves heels over head in the melce, made up frightful faces, and brandished their big swords and battle axes fearfully. Just when things looked at the worst, the opposing parties suddenly embraced, stuck out their right legs. and slapped them smartly, (indicating that they had now mounted on horseback,) and gallaped off quite amiably together behind the scenes ! A comedy Mr. W. found too gross for description In their literature, the Chinese use an abundance of tropes and images. The small feet of the women, for example, they call in poetry or romance, "golden lilies." A young ludy, resisting the smatory overtures of a

some future Belzoni, in the 'Center Flowery Land 1"

Webster has won a great deal of deserved Mr. credit, here, by these two lectures, and a repetition of them would be received, we doubt not, with favor... In other cities we expect, as a matter of course, to see them announced.

THE "MANTEO."

This is the name of the new schooner whose launch we referred to last week. She was built by Mesars. Floyd & Willis, at the " Castle" yard -is 71 feet keel-86 feet deck-24 feet bean -and measures 150 tons. She is copper fasten ed throughout, and built of the very best mate-rials. The good taste of her enterprising owners, Messrs. Freeman & Houston, and the skill of her builders, are displayed both in the beauty of her model and the excellency of her workmanship .---

She sits upon the water " like a thing of life,"

and is pronounced by good judges in such mat. ters, a perfect vessel of her class. So beautiful a vessel should have a worthy name, and her owners have, we think, been happy in the selection of one-it calls up pleasant recollections connected with the early history of North Carolina. Manteo was the name of the noble Indian Chief who was so friendly and faith. ful to Sir Walter Raleigh's first coloby in North Carolina. Jones, in his "Memorials," after describing the landing of Raleigh's expedition on the island of Wokoken, (now Portsmouth) thus introduces Manteo :

For two days our adventurous voyagers saw no signs of man The vine-clad and flowery isle before them seemed to have bloomed away its existence un enjoyed by mag, and their minds were filled with the sublime thought-that in this virgin world the clamor of war had never been heard, nor the silence of its shores ever violated, save by the thunders of the waves and of the clouds of heaven .-On the third day, however, this dream was broken. A solitary hoat, with three savages, turned the northern point of Wokoken, and gliding into an indenture in the shore, one of the party sprang upon the brach, and coming directly opposite the anchorage of the ships, he walked up and down along the water sedge, seemingly in wonder at what he saw. When Captain Amadas and three other gentlemen approached him in a boat, he made them a speech of much length, in his own barbarous tongue, and then firmly stepping into their boat, he manifested by signs his desire visit their ships. How brave is innocence ! It goes wheresoever it will, and triumphs where guilt w fall. It has survived the fiery furnace, and once walked upon the stormy sea, as upon the plains of the earth.

The name of this Indian was Manted; and the whole domestic history of England cannot boast a more perfect character. He was alike the firm friend of the English, and the stern patriot and defender of his tribe; and whenever a strife arose among them, he held out the olive-branch, and made peace upon the principles of justice. His savage birth and life were indeed but additional embellishments of his character; and while he restrained the inhuman vices of his tribe, he checked the not less odious avarice of his new and more civilized associates. On some future occasion I shall celebrate his humanity, his generosity and his valor. At present I have only space thus briefly to introduce him to the reader, and to announce the more astonishing circumstance of his life-that he was honored with the reverence, the obedience, and the gratitude of the whites.

Bancroft, in his history of the United States, also makes honorable mention of Manteo. He savs :

The vanities of life were not forgotten in the New World; and Manteo, the faithful Indian chief, "by, the commandment of Sir Walter Raleigh," after receiving Christian baptism, was invested with the rank udal baron, as the Lord of Roanoke. It was of a fe the first peerage erected by the English in America, and remained a solitary dignity, till Locke & Shaftesbury suggested the establishment of palatinates in Carolina, and Manteo shared his honors with the admired philosopher of his age.

Such was Manteo. And how appropriate a name is his, for a vessel-beautiful, like the one we are considering-which, in going from and returning home, will ever have to pass in sight of the once "vine-clad and flowery isle" where the good chief, two hundred and sixty-one years ago, first welcomed the English colony ! For her name alone-if for nothing clse-we wish her a life time of prosperous voyages.

the true feeling was truly exhibited; the applause was then unbounded-a succession of thunder peals.

I had now leisure to glance at the opposition. Fox, for a while, seemed good humouredly ininclined to give up the honor of the reply to some of the popular speakers around him, but the occasion was too important to be entrusted to infetior powers; and, on a general summons of his name, he at length rose. The world is too familiar with the name of this celebrated man to permit more than a sketch of his style. But this could be said only by those who regard consummate ability as an accident.

Of all the public speakers whom I have ever heard. Fox appeared to me the most subtle-of course not in the crafty and degrading sense of the word; but in the art of approaching an unexpected case, he was a master. He loitered, he lingered, he almost triffed by the way until the observer beganito believe that he either had no object in view, or had forgotten it altogether. In the next moment he rushed to the attack, and carried all by storm. On this occasion he had a difficult part to play; for the hourly violence of the French capital had begun to clienate the principal aristocracy of England, and had raised abhorrence among the influential body, the mid-dle class. The skill with which the orator glided over this portion of his subject was matchless, no Camilla ever "flew o'er the unbending corn' with a lighter foot. He could not altogether evadewthe topic. But he treated it as one might treat the narrative of a distressing casualty, o a disease to be touched on with the pity due to human infirmity, or even with the respect due to a dispensation from above. He often paused, seemed to find a difficulty of breathing, was at a loss for words, of which, however, he never failed to find the most pungent at last ; and assumed, in a remarkable degree, the appearance of speaking only from a strong compulsion, a feeling of reluctant duty, a sense of moral necessity urging him to a task, which burthened all his feelings. I will acknowledge, that when he had made his way through this difficult performance, I followed him with unequivocal delight, and acknowledged all the orator. He had hitherto been Milton's lion, "pawing to get free his hinder part." Ile was now loose in all his symmetry and power, and with the forest and the plain before him .-"Why has the monarchy of France fallen !" he exclaimed, "because; like those on whom the melediction of Scripture had been pronounced, it had eyes and yet would not see, and ears, yet would not hear. An immense population was growing up round it year after year, yet it could see nothing but nobles, priests, and princes. In making this war," said be, "you are beginning a contest of which no man can malculate the means, no man can state the objects, and no man can predict the end. You are not warring against the throne of France; but warring against every people of the earth which desires to advance its own prosperity, to invigorate its ewn constitution, and to place use if in that condition of peace, pu-

name of aristocrat and democrat, which he declared to be mere inventions of party, prejudice. "Do you require to make political bustilities mortal, give them names ; do you wish to break you would arm one hand against the other."

English; the reference of the revolutionary spirto our institutions. "I do not charge," he exlaisaed, turning full on the opposition bench. "inividuala with conspiracy; but I charge them th giving the sanction of their names to prinales, which have in them all the germs of connitacy. Sr. the maxim of resisting the hetrinng of evils is as sound in the concerns of nations, is in the morality of individual minds: Nov. 1

on not sure whether mischief is not more effec tually done in that incipient state, than when the evil comes fall formed. It is less perceived, and it thus destroys with impunity. The locust, beire it gets its wings, destroys the crop with a still more rapacious tooth than when its armics

are londing the wind." "Honorable members have talked largely of heir zeal for the constitution. Sir, I am cont to follow the wisdom which judges of their faith y their works. In my humble measure, I have een a zealous worshipper of the constitution-There was a time when those honorable gratle men and myself-and I speak of that time with the regret due to long friendship-took 'sweet counsel together,' and bowed before that comion worship as friends. That time is past. ave since taken different paths. I have been charged with apostacy. What is my apostacy That I have not followed the frenzy and ingrattade of the hour ; that, while the most awful e yent in the history of the human change has been transacting before us, I have not shut my cars and even to its moral; that I have not followed the hrong into the valley, and there joined the fabricators of the new idolatry, the priesthood of the olden calf of the revolution; and shared the poluted feast and the intoxicated dance ; while the thunders of divine vengeance were rolling on the hill above."

It was obvious from his manner, and his frequent return to the topic, that the charge of deerting his party had deeply wounded his generous and sensitive nature ; and nothing struck me as more characteristic of his mind, that the variety and the richness of his fine amplification on this subject.

"In those ranks," said he, " I fought for nearly the half of that portion of life allotted to man ; certainly for that portion of my course, inswhich the desires, the vigor, and the applicability of all the best part of human nature have their indest play. I came to it a volunteer-I fought side by side with its foremost-I shared the winter of their discontent,' as willingly as the summer of their prosperity. I took the buffets of ill fortuge, and there were many, with as cheerful a countenance and as unshaken fidelity as any man. But when I saw a new banner raised among them, blazoned with mottoes of evil, and refused to follow, who were the deserters? They or 1 !" As he spoke these words, he drew his otherwise rather stooping form to its full height lifted his hand above his head and stood at once demanding and defying the mvestigation of the empire.

The roar of applease which followed seemed to and to place use in a total commutation place, pu-rity, and "freedom, which is not more the desire of men than the command of Providence." I shake the very walls. We was powerfully moved, his countenance chapged from its usual pallidness to strong suffusion; his hands rather to ged than waved in the air. At fast, I saw one of them threat strongly into the bosom, as # the gesturewas excited by some powerful recollection. "Do. I speak without proof of the public hazards !" he down the national strongth, divide it in sections: hexclaimed. "I can give you demonstration-I below to enlighten your I have the oracle within | Co., Ala,

the locks of cabinets and councils are henceforth to be opened, and the secrets of national wealth laid bare to the rapacity of the rabble." Afte

this speech unthing was listened to. The debate had been prolonged through the greater part of the night, and yet such was the interest felt in its schjeet, that the streets in the neighborhood commund crowded to the last. All the hotels and coffee houses were filled with people waiting for the division. Groups, with lighttorches, were hn remain everywhere, and passing the intelligence along, as a member happened casually to make his appearance in the course of the night ; shouts and expressions of wrath alternately arose, according to the nature of the intel ligence, and a species of open air legislature was held during one of the bitterest nights of winter with discussions as active, though perhaps not alogether so classical, as those within : yet totally free from tumult, and in a spirit of the people who live with a constant reference to the laws. The rush of the members to the porch, on the breaking up of the debates produced a corresponding rash of the multitude. Public curiosity was roused to its wildest height-every public sentiment had its full expression ; and whether the acchantion was louder when Fox's coroulent frame was seen toiling its slow way through the nressure, or when Pitt's slender figure and passionless face was recognised, is a question which might have perplexed the keenest investigators opular sentiment. All was that uppar in which the Englishman delights as a portion of his freedom.

THE OVETER BUSINESS .- It would be an in. teresting statement, if it were possible to ascertain the annual draft on the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries, for the universally admired shell fish-the oyster. The quantity taken must be immense. We stepped a day or two ago into the establishment of Messrs, Holt & Maliby, on the City Block, and were astonished to ascertain the quantity used by them. They had twenty-five men employed in opening, and during the season rarely have a less number. They sometimes open five hundred gallons a day, which are all designed for exportation. The oysters are put up in tin cans, in their own liquor, which are made air tight and hermetically sealed ; they are warranted to keep fresh in any climate. Five men are kept constantly employed in making the cans. The oveters are sent principally to the Western States, but considerable quantities are sent to the West Indies, South America, and some have been even sent to China. We noticed a lot ready packed, which are to go by the first conveyance to South America. - Meesre, H. & M. have not yet had a return from those sent to China, and they connot yet tell how the Celestials will like the article. Their onterprize deserves encouragement -- Ballimore Sun.

A public Meeting was held in Mublie on Saturday last to provide for a suitable reception of Mr. CAL. novs, who was expected to arrive there as corly as the 5th inst. Preparations for this reception were making in New Orleans and much, kind feeling appeared to exist towards him among all plasses. arm against your enemy, if you will, but here need not invoke either powers above nor powers tendered him by the citizens of Deyton, Marengo Catury's declined an insitation to a public dinner

other. And from this he communied on the styles of dressing hair, in other parts of the world, and in Christendom. The queue, not long since worn by our people, was borrowed from the Chinese. There is no hereditary Aristocracy or distinctions of social rank, in China. All dignity is official. Schools are naversal. The poor are educated. Literary excel-Wealth is not a source of disente is open to all. tinction. Mr. Webster gave iustances of this fact, in point. There are une degrees of rank, distinguished by the color of the botton, on the top of the coulcal and the peacock's feather, with two eyes. The nerior promotes and degrades at will. The affairs of the Empire are conducted by Pous, or bands, of lifferent'kinds--which Mr. W. recapitulated. There are, also, two councils, and their relatives and powers ere described by the lecturer. He adverted to the mpossibility of obtaining any arrangement for corresponding with Pekin, on the part of the foreign Filial love and reverence form the foundation of the system of the government. Worship o ancestors and respect to parents are made the first luties. Unusual instances are rewarded. 'The parents are rewarded for the virtues of their children. This is the strongest sentiment in the hearts of the Chinese. Changes of domestic fies sever it not, absence does not weaken it, and even death but elevates it to a yet higher point." Halls are erected to their aucestors, temples, efficies, and triumphal al-tars. The worship of the dead is a very high Chi-nese observance. Days are set apart for it. The tombs are on the sides of hills, where families sacrifice and worship, and decorate the graves ; colored paper flags and other devices of the same material, presenting food, money, clothing, &c. being left on he graves for the visitors' decrased relations. These flags, stuck up around the graves, give a curious as poet to those places of sepalture. Mr. Webster went on to state that the American

legation remained for three months at Macao, its members engaged in the study of the language. Meantune Keying lingered, and the legation were weary. He had promised to come "in 5 minutes, but this turned out some 20 days. At last he came officially notified the minister of the fact, and called on him the next day. The visiting cards of the Chinese are good sized sheets of red paper. Our laxaries and elegancies in writing were in use by the Chi-nese long before our ancestors ever dreamed of them. They never use a wafer-always a seal-always put their letters in envelopes-with writers' and recipi-ents' pame both outside-the relative position of, the name denotes the relative rank of the person named -a point on which Mr. Cushing and Keying once had a misonderstanding, and an explanation. The size of the character has the same significancy, and the Plenipotentiaries, Mr. W. remarked, used characthe rempotentiaries, and the board. He then went government, agreement, punctuation, -- all are, of on to describe the visit of the Chinese minister, with course, wanting. Such a language has had the his suite-Wong, the Lt. Governor of the Kwang effect, and still has, of keeping the Chinese in a provinces, Choo, Tung, Lia, the Tartar, and Duke stationary and isolated condition, and renders their Prvon, to the American Envoy. Choo was a great scholar, a graduate from Hanlin-wearing spectacles with black horn setting, sour face, shaved head, loose dress, &c. Preceded by, two sets of messengers with cards, and three guns being fired, in honor of the tremendous event, Keying was received by the marines, belonging to the frigate, by the Commodore and officer of the Squadron, and the legation. He was a man of sixty years of age, tall, large, and dig-nified in his bearing-of Tartar origin, and yery dis-tinguished. Nothing was said about business, a callation was provided and the visit terminated. It was returned by all the legation and officers the next day, at the temple of Wong Hya, about three miles from Macao; ta tefully situated, and massively built; a band of not very attractive music played as they approached, three guis were fired, and they were re-beived very graciously, with the usual civilities, Key-ing taking Mr. Coshing by the left hand, conducting him with his right, thus keeping the place of honor to himself, which, however, he yielded to him, on being

ays, "I will drop the screen to shade myself from the flowers and the moon, (meaning love) and to prevent the Batterflies (meaning lovers.) from enter-ing my Chamber." And Mr. Webster gave other specimens (and among them some poetical ones) of he literature of China. These were very amosing and full of deep interest, indeed. We wish we had space for them He dwelt upon the writings of onfucius, -- the Chinese bible, -- full of high morality Confucius did not pretend to prophecy. Happines here and hereafter were his inducements to virtue .-He told them that a pronhet would rise in the west This prophet they take Budha to be, and his doctrines prevail to a greater or less extent, in conse mence. Public libraries abound. Books are chear They had the art of printing long before Christendo had it; so of making gunp wder-the mariner' compass-glass painting-ship building-paper moey-manufactures, -- canals, -- playing cards ;-- inleed, every thur but steam. On all these things Mr. Webster made interesting remarks. He said that paper money (for instance) originated, was used and discarded in China, before Bills of Exchange were invented by the Jews, in Europe ; and he added that, for the immense trade of that extensive empire. they had now no coin save a little copper piece, o the value of a mill ! Mr. Webster said he would conclude his lectures with a few remarks upon the Antiquity and History of China. The Chinese date their history from a period to which the traditions of other countries never reached ; and they claim, he added, to have been great and civilized before our world was created. Comparative chronology, geology, and astronomy alone can be looked to, to correct these extravagant a-sertions, if they be soi The Chinese err in their cosmogony, evidently.

The earbest history of every nation. however, makes mention of them; the Romans, under the Casars; the Egyptians, under the Pharoolas, knew them, and reference is made, in holy writ, to the land of Tsin The nature of its government and the character of it nguage were alluded to by Mr. Webster as proofs of China's being the oldest nation on easth, -- even older than the Jews. The government is natriarchal the language hieroglyphical. The latter Mr. W. described as exceedingly chimsy. The representative characters for ideas already in use by the Chinese have reached the enormous number of eighty thouand. One must learn all these to learn the language perfectly, though a knowledge of the radicals and minitives of the language, [which are the original ieroglyphics] facilitates the acquisition materially These have no particular sound belonging to them-Articulation is entirely arbitrary: there is no gramma of the language, - time, numbers, genders, persons consociation with the rest of the world impossible,-They pretend to have an authentic and correct list of their sovereigns from the year 29,053, before Christ. Mr. Webster sces nothing incredible in this, and argues as to its probability ; and, in conclusion of his lecture, happyly and elegantly says :- ' The Chinese are to mankind what the pyramids are among monn-tains. Their origin lost in the past, they are yet themselves as strong, as prominent, and as andecayed as ever. The pyramids are dumb. Their sealed passages have been explored; in value. They return ne response to our fruitless enquities _ No intelligible sign do they give to guide our steps smidst researches as dim and obscure as their own dark vaults, Hat the Chinese are a living, visible, tangible, and int

ligible people. The hieroglyphics, forgotten, now, i Egypt, are in fund, and vigorous daily use amo them, and all which they have, we can read, and learn, and understand. We have begun the penetra-tion through the hitherto formidable barriers that seated. A dinner was provided in a portion in the gar- I have opposed us in our researches ; and who shall

We must not omit to mention that on the day of the launch, her owners lost nothing of their reputation for love of good cheer and liberality in dispensing it .-- North State Whig.

THE NEW TENNESSEE U.S. SENATOR. Mr. H. L. Turney, who has recently been elected to the U.S. Senate from Tennessee, has got himself into a snarl with the party to which he belonged-or rather did belong to, for he has been fairly 'read ont" of the ranks, notwithstanding he was a "Polk elector," and has done "yeoman service" for the Loco Focos, in times past. Mr. Turney was elected to the Senate by the vote of the Whigs of the Legislature joined to six Loco Focos. But his election was not effected without a long and acrimonious debate, in which his former friends came down upon him "like a thousand brick-nay, like ten thousand brick."

The manner of this assault on Mr. Turney, and the matter of it, may be inferred from the following extract of a speech delivered in the Tennes see Legislature previous to the election. We make the extract, italics and all, from the Nashville Union, (the Loco Foco organ) :

"It was charged by the Senator from Coffee-by the gentleman from Maury-that Mr. Turney had written to the Whig side of this General Assembly. meeting their views on the subject of the Tarif an Distribution, and pledging himself to denounce Polk and his Administration. I am sorry to declat I solemnly believe the charge to be true. My belie however, is founded on no idle rumor floating in th streets. It rests on stronger and more convincing estimony-testimony such as is admissible in ou courts of justice, on which, times without aumbering nen have been convicted of the highest crimes and misdemeanors known to the laws. I mean circum s'antial evidence."

We sincerely hope that Mr Turney has written the letter here alluded to; and if so, he has done no more than sanction the principles of Gen Jackson, and upon which he was elected in 1828; which, we take it, Mr. Turney is too good a Jackson man to repudiate even at this late day, though it has become fashionable with some leading Loco Focos to do so. But we shall hear from Mr. Turney in relation to the matter, as he has published the following card in the Nashville Unton: The public will suspend its opinion in relation to the charges made against me by my enemies in the Degislature for a few days, as I am compelled to be absent for some ten days attending to some impor-ant business; after which I shall present my defence and xindication to the public. H. L. TURNEY. Oci. 25, 1845.

"SHOOT AT FOLLY AS IT FLIES." A writer in one of our exchange papers, who draws a vigorous bow and shoots a pointed arrow, thus "lets fly" at those ornaments of beauty, vulgarly personnanced. cenominated Bearies:

" BUSTLES are all a fleeting show, For man's delusion given ; They're stuffed with bran, or filled with tow, Slick out about a feet or so-They're all a cheat, by heaven !"