

...back to heaven as fast as possible.

THE SCHLOSSER AFFAIR.

From The New York Commercial Advertiser. We have the Toronto Patriot of the 2d inst., containing a number of official documents, relating to the destruction of the steamer Caroline, setting forth the grounds on which the enterprise was undertaken, and on which the parties engaged in it will rest their justification.

First of these is the despatch of Colonel McNabb to the Governor's aid, which we copy.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CHICAGO, 20th Dec. 1837. Sir: I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that having received positive information that the steamer Caroline had been purchased by a man named John A. Young, and being employed in my information yesterday by the boat (which sailed under British colors) appearing at the Island, I determined on cutting her out, and having sent Captain Drew, of the royal navy, in the most prudent manner, with a crew of volunteers (whose names I shall hereafter mention) performed this dangerous service, which was handsomely effected.

In consequence of the swift current it was found to be impossible to get the vessel over to this place, and it was therefore necessary to set her on fire. Her colors are in my possession.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient humble servant,

A. N. McNABB, Colonel Commanding, and the pirates about the same number killed.

A. N. McNABB.

[This comes letters from two British Lieutenants, stating that a British vessel was fired at from Schlosser, on the morning of the day that the Caroline was destroyed, by heavy ordnance, and that on the morning of the same day a volley of musketry was fired at a party of men on the Canada shore, by a party of about 20 men on Grand Island, (American.) Others state, on oath, that the Caroline was the property of the patriots on Navy Island, and that she was engaged in supplying them with provisions, munitions of war, &c.]

...We have heard nothing lately of the new Whig paper proposed to be established at Washington, the plot for building up which our neighbor of the Enquirer presented a few weeks since as a matter of prodigious political consequence. It seems that several gentlemen of reputation as political writers, have declined the editorship. This we do not wonder at. Men of sagacity are aware, that it is a task of no little magnitude, to take position alongside the gentlemanly and accomplished editors of the National Intelligencer—and the man who tries it will disappoint both himself and his political friends.

...A writer for a weekly or semi-weekly Journal may produce excellent articles, in the time allotted him for reflection and preparation—but when he takes his stand at the Metropolis of the Nation, and is required to pour forth daily a volume of fresh and piquant matter, he will soon find his magazines exhausted and his spirit wearied.

...In spite of the calumnies of partisans, the Intelligencer has a character for moderation, fairness and probity, even with its opponents, which nothing can shake; and it must continue to be a favorite with the public, no matter how many conditors or adversaries may step in the arena. We are gratified to hear that its subscription list is larger than at any other period, and that it is still on the increase.

...A great riot took place in New York last week, between the Loco Focos and the Conservatives. The latter had appointed a meeting in the Park, from which they were driven to the City Hall by their late friends and allies, and finally driven off the ground without being permitted to accomplish their object. This is all for the best. The Conservatives used to think they were using the radicals for their own purposes; but their creatures have proved too strong for themselves, and now deny to them that liberty of speech and security of person which both branches formerly united to deprive the Whigs of.

...This is returning the poisoned chalice to their own lips. It is a gratifying evidence that they cannot again be a union of the Loco Focos and the Conservatives in favor of the Administration.

Foreign.—The arrival of a number of packets at New York, puts us in possession of English dates to Dec. 2d. The Canada disturbance had been heard of, and created considerable excitement. The new Parliament assembled on the 16th Nov., and the Queen briefly alludes to her speech, a paper as short and uninteresting as usual, except that she evidently takes ground with the reformers.

The Poor.—Let those who want to see the practical operation of the hard money system, walk through the Park on Friday, or pass the corner of the Bowery and Third st. on Tuesday, and there witness the crowd that are demanding charity at the hands of the Commissioners of the Alms House. They amounted last week to 1000 families per day; many of the heads of which are respectable mechanics, starving under the experiment!

We are pleased to learn that unwearied attention is paid to their wants, and that large quantities of wood and potatoes have been already bestowed upon them; and that in addition to the two days above named, the Commissioners meet once in two weeks at Harlem and Yorkville, where arrangements are made to supply the poor who reside above 40th street.

...The number of applicants exceed that of former years very greatly; and the Alms House, which is now full, has about 3000 inmates, including children. So much for Loco Focism!

N. Y. E. Star.

The Hartford (Connecticut) Courant sneers at the late withdrawal of the Southern members from the hall of the House of Representatives as mere blustering. "These threats, (it says,) make some noise for the moment, but they generally pass away, and things settle down again upon a more quiet basis. We presume they will do so again." We warn our Northern brethren that they may presume too far. The pitcher that often came back from the well sound, was at last broken. Southern patience has been sorely tried—and it is borne much. But we have at length got to that point when can bear no more. Let them beware of repeating their assaults upon our rights and feelings, lest they do so once too often. It was the last feather that broke the camel's back!—Lynch Fir.

It may be in the estimation some, a matter of consequence to know what the Ex-President thinks of the course & prospects of the present administration. One of the Nashville papers stated that Gen. Jackson, on a late visit to that place, expressed opinions something like these: that Mr. Van Buren's administration trust go down, and that he foresaw it the moment an extra session of Congress was called, by which measure the President virtually admitted that he might be wrong, but that his fall would be in a glorious cause. On the appearance of this statement, Gen. J. wrote a letter, which is published in another Nashville newspaper, denying having used any such language and affirming an undiminished confidence in the measures and policy pursued by Mr. Van Buren.

This has brought forth a replication from the editor of the paper, that originally published the details of the conversation said to have been had, in which the testimony of a gentleman is referred to, who heard the conversation alleged to have taken place, but he living at a distance from Nashville, it would take some days to ascertain from him how far his assertions could be substantiated. Thus the matter rests at present.

MORE STEAMBOATS LOST. We learn from the N. Orleans Bulletin slip of the 1st inst. that the Steamer Black Hawk, Captain Taylor, was lost in the Mississippi a short distance from the mouth of Red River, on the 27th ult., by the bursting of her boiler. Her Pilot and engineer were instantly killed, and several others were supposed to be lost; but the number cannot be ascertained—four or five were severely, and some of them mortally wounded. There were 200,000 belonging to the Government abroad, \$15,000 of which were lost. There were also a great many horses, seven of which perished.

We also learn that the Vicksburg Captain Auler, on her passage from Vicksburg, to New Orleans, took fire on the 29th ult. and the vessel and cargo of cotton, with the exception of seven bales were burnt to the water's edge and sunk. Passengers all saved. Total loss \$100,000. Vessel worth \$55,000, insured for \$20,000.

Ex re Baura.—The Democratic Governor of Virginia, has the impudence to ascribe the embarrassments to their true causes, namely, 1. The specie circular, adopted by the arbitrary will of the Executive, and continued in force by the same authority, after an express condemnation of it by more than two thirds of both Houses of Congress. 2. The bungling manner in which the distribution act was executed by the Secretary of the Treasury. 3 and not least, the conditions imposed by the Secretary of the Treasury on the Banks in which the public money was deposited, that they should accommodate largely to reconcile the people to the Experiment and the Administration. What will Mr. Van Buren and his friends say to this?

The late English papers relate the following instance of the barbarity of the Emperor of Russia:—The Emperor of Russia has committed the disgusting atrocity of leaving 600 of the fairest young women among the Polish peasantry, and taking them by force from their families to be married to his soldiers in the military farms at Woznesensk! The women fled and resisted, but in vain; they were carried off from their families, and their male relations who aided in their attempts to escape were flogged or banished to Siberia.

Daring Outrage.—The Task devolves upon us, as the Editor of a public Journal, to record an event which, we wish had never happened! We allude to the attack upon the person of Col. J. W. Williams, and upon the house of Mr. John Selby.

The circumstances are as far as we can learn, are these: The Captain of one of the vessels in our harbour, had some difference with one of his crew, which gave offence to his brother seamen, who, in revenge undertook to chastise the Captain, but unfortunately mistook Col. W. for the Captain. Col. W. made his escape from them, and took refuge in Mr. Selby's tavern, where the men followed him, and were refused admittance, and in revenge attacked the house and broke Mr. Selby's windows—believing Col. W. to

be the Captain.—They were committed to prison to await their trial. Washington Whig.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. Saturday, Jan. 13. The Senate to-day did not sit, having adjourned over until Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The resolution of Mr. Adams as to the Gorostiza pamphlet, and to the person belonging to the Diplomatic corps here, whom the Secretary of State has described as having expressed his disgust at the conduct of Gorostiza in writing, and sending to him that pamphlet, came up in order, and was discussed till the arrival of the hour for the Orders of the Day.

Mr. Shields of Tennessee, made some remarks upon the resolution, in which his object appeared to be, to vindicate those of our citizens who had gone to Texas, against the charge of having violated the neutrality of the Government. They had gone to the Republic, he contended, as emigrants merely.

Mr. Holsey vindicated the administration against some disapprobatory allusions which had been conveyed against it, in the remarks of gentlemen, on a former day. He was going at length into his argument, when he was checked by the Chair, as trespassing upon the rules of order, by irrelevancy.

Mr. Cushing thought the inquiry should be made, in vindication of the whole Diplomatic corps, all of whom, until the more full explanation should be given, were implicated in the anonymous charge of the Secretary of State. The remarks of Mr. Cushing were arrested by the arrival of the hour of the orders of the day.

The House then took up, and passed the Private bills, reported yesterday by the Committee of the Whole. IN SENATE. Monday, January 15. Numerous anti-Texian and anti-Slavery petitions were presented.

The bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to meet the present emergency on the Niagara frontier, was taken up, and after some discussion, made the order of the day for to-morrow. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Piles upon piles of anti-Slavery and anti-Texian petitions presented. But little else was done.

IN SENATE. Tuesday, Jan. 16. Mr. Swift introduced a series of resolutions of the Vermont Legislature, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and against the annexation of Texas to the U. States. A long and highly animated debate ensued, in which Messrs. Swift, Prentiss, Cuthbert, Preston, Strange, King, Calhoun, Roane and White took part. The question of laying on the table the motion to receive, was decided in the negative by a vote of twenty-six to twelve. The resolutions were then laid on the table.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on Finance, reported a bill to impose additional duties on depositories, to appoint Receivers General of the Public Money, and to regulate the safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public moneys. The bill was made the order for this day two weeks. MISSISSIPPI ELECTIONS. The Chair having announced that this was the day on which, by a resolution of the House, the report of the Committee on Elections on the claim of two new members from Mississippi to a seat in the House was to be taken up for consideration.

Mr. Bronson offered the following resolution: Resolved, That Messrs. S. S. Prentiss and T. J. Word are not members of the 25th Congress, and are not entitled to seats in this House as such.

Before any decision on this resolution, Mr. Wise moved a resolution that Messrs. Prentiss and Word have leave to occupy a seat within the bar of the House pending the discussion and to speak to the merits of the case; which was adopted.

Mr. Howard again pressed his request that the statement by Mr. Claiborne be read, and intimated his wish that it might afterwards be printed. Mr. Wise objected, and said that for the information of Mr. Howard, and the House, he had to state that a paper prepared by Messrs. Prentiss and Word which was yesterday printed and laid on the desk of the members, was printed at the expense of the gentlemen and not by the House.

Mr. Gholson said his only object in proposing the enquiry was now accomplished, and he had to add, that neither he or his colleague, Mr. Claiborne, came to the house, to beg it to print their paper at its expense. The intimation of the gentleman from Virginia, that they had drawn \$30 was infamous and vile, and was only worthy of the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. Wise rose, and pointing to Mr. Gholson, said, "If Mr. Speaker, impudence and ignorance can constitute a blackguard, there stands one."

Mr. Gholson said that none but a coward and scoundrel could be guilty of using such language on this floor, and as such he pronounced Mr. Wise to be.

Mr. Polk denounced order, and the demand was promptly obeyed. Messrs. Wise and Gholson both took their seats uttering in an undertone, language toward each other which was too profane to be repeated.

A motion to print the letter of Mr. Claiborne was now taken up, and after a brief discussion it was adopted. The House was now proceeding into its business, when

Mr. Dawson of Georgia now rose, and after expressing his regret, that the House was so often annoyed by scenes so disagreeable, offered a resolution, the substance of which was, that Messrs. Wise and Gholson, had made use of language which was offensive to the character

of the House, they both be required to submit to the House. Messrs. Wise and Gholson, both submitted apologies to the House, but refused to say any word conciliatory to each other. Mr. Mercer of Virginia, now submitted a resolution, the substance of which was, that the two offending members, should be required to pledge themselves to this House, that they would not pursue the course of doors.

After considerable discussion the House adjourned without coming to any decision. IN SENATE. Wednesday, January 17. In reference to the failure of the Commonwealth Bank, Mr. Webster introduced a resolution of enquiry, this morning, into the Senate, which, after some argument, was adopted.

The whole business was a most gross violation of the law, and will be settled into, he said! The Senate had up the Foreign Neutral Bill, and made some progress with it.

Excepting the eloquent and able speech, with which Mr. Webster advocated his resolution; and a passing notice of the abuses connected with the Commonwealth Bank, there was nothing interesting in that body to-day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the House, this morning, some incidental business was transacted, of no importance to the reader, and then the resolution of Mr. Mercer, requiring Messrs. Wise and Gholson to promise not to pursue their quarrel further, came up, as the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Patton moved to lay the resolution on the table, as calculated to do more harm than good. Mr. Mercer called for the Yeas and Nays, which were ordered, and the vote stood 125 to 64—and the resolution slumbers on the table of course.

This being a question of privilege, it had precedence of all other business. After it had been decided, reports of committees were called for, which occupied the first hour. This being over, the following resolution, (offered by Mr. Bronson,) was taken up, in order.

Resolved, That Messrs. S. S. Prentiss, and T. J. Word are not members of the 25th Congress, and are not entitled to seats in this House as such.

Mr. Bell moved, as an amendment, the following proposition: "That the resolution, declaring Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson to have been elected as members of the 25th Congress, was adopted without a proper knowledge of the facts, and the same ought to be therefore rescinded."

Mr. Prentiss, one of the new members elected, then rose and addressed the house, at length, in vindication of his, and his colleague's rights, as members of that house, elected by the people of Mississippi, under her Constitution and Laws, and under the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Prentiss is a very eloquent speaker, perfectly self possessed, fluent, argumentative, and alternately playful and severe in his style.—The house was very much crowded, during his speech.

He thanked the house for the courtesy extended towards him as an individual, while he animadverted upon the tardiness with which the claims of the People of Mississippi had been attended to by the house.

He took the ground that the house were not aware of the true state of the facts; and laid down three propositions, namely: 1. That Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson never were constitutionally elected members of the House of Representatives in the 25th Congress.

2. If they were elected at all, it was only for the period anterior to the regular election in November. 3. Himself and his colleague had legally and constitutionally been elected, by the people of Mississippi, as members of the house in the 25th Congress.

He then said that they found themselves met at the threshold by the recent decision of the house as to the election of the sitting members; and this decision he examined with much minuteness; and said he should maintain five propositions in reference to it.

1. That the adoption, by the house, of the resolution in favor of Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, was not a judicial decision, but the expression of an opinion, subject to reversal. 2. That it was no adjudication of the claims of the present applicants.

3. That so far as this pretended adjudication went to annul the act of Mississippi, it was null and void, the house having no such power. 4. That that decision was not binding upon the people of Mississippi, who were not parties to it, and had received no notice of the same. 5. That that adjudication had been given upon a mistake of the facts in the case, and that, of course, it was subject to review.

These points were argued with much earnestness and eloquence, and he was about making some remarks upon the general subject when, on request of Mr. Patton; he gave way to a motion of adjournment.

FROM TEXAS. Correspondence of the Commercial Bulletin. Houston, Dec. 30, 1837.

Sir: Since my last, we have been in a state of confusion and excitement, caused by the intelligence received from Bexar, that that post had been attacked and was surrounded when the express started; it has turned out, however to be an attack made on that post by the Mexican robbers, sixty or an hundred in number. They killed the soldier sentinal and captured one of the soldiers, stole the horses belonging to the cavalry, and immediately thereafter retreated. Cols. Karnes and Wells immediately started in pursuit of them, recaptured the prisoner, but, from the fact of the enemy having stolen their horses, could not engage them. It has happened well for us, as it has a tendency to put us on our guard. The militia will now be organized, and a special message has already been despatched to purchase ammunition.

This city alone musters 495 men fit for military duty, ready and willing at any moment. The whole country is on the alert, and should the cowardly minions of Bustamente show themselves upon our soil, but few will escape to give account of their campaign.

It seems to be the settled determination of all to spare not, to meet them on their own terms, and abide the result. Should any thing of interest occur, I will hasten to give you an account. In the mean time, I am, your obedient.

JOHN C. CALHOUN. John C. Calhoun is tall, bony, and stoops to such a degree as causes his badly shaped head to be thrown forward, thus giving additional heaviness to his overhanging brow, which when agitated, is easily merged into a scowl. And such an eye so bright and piercing, as restlessly plays under the brow.

It is large and black like Webster's, but glowing with a fire only imparted to the children of the sunny South. His features are irregular, and marked around with deep lines which give them—especially his mouth—when it is in a state of repose, a serene, austere expression. His countenance at such a time is indicative of any thing but happiness. He seldom smiles when in public, but when he does there is the same magical change of the whole countenance which I have frequently observed in other men of harsh visage.

Nothing can be sweeter than its expression then. It has struck many persons here, to see him as cheerful and mirthful as he is at times on the senate floor, this session: whether this has any connection with the rumored position he is about to take, I will not say, but these extraordinary feats of gaiety puzzle every one that witnesses them. When speaking, he preserves throughout a very still attitude, his only gesticulation an occasional extension of his right arm, very different from the generality of Southern orators, looks down while speaking, very much as a school boy being rebuked; save when he accompanies some energetic remark with a rapid roll of his eye, whose expression then can only be described as glaring. His sentences, as may be perceived from his printed speeches, are always short and pointed, and given with his peculiar rapid enunciation and sharp voice makes a stranger believe he is very angry. He begins his sentences in a big key, increasing in pitch till near its close when his voice abruptly sinks, and the last words of the sentence are smothered and unheard in their indistinct volubility. This intonation is peculiar to Calhoun. I can compare of his rapid sentences to nothing but a loud clap of thunder, exploding first in sharp rattling tones, and then dying away in indistinct rumbling.

For this reason you lose a great deal of what he says and that the best part for the close of his expressions is generally the most energetic.

When he is much agitated, (and he is always more or less so,) his face comes dead pale, his eye more lipp, his mouth more expressive, and his voice shriller. No one who heard him five years since, when a civil war was nearly blown into life, can farg his manner in the Senate, when he vited those short invective sentences against the President, in deep, smothered-half choked tones, so awfully different from his natural voice. Calhoun's great fault is—he speaks too frequently. He will always have the last word with his opponent, and as, with him, differ is almost to offend, he is constantly sparring with some one, no matter who, and frequently he surprises his friends by stopping to answer every puny whisper that presumes to throw straw at him. An amusing instance of his fiery impatience occurred in the Senate the other day. The President, who though he may be a statesman, is a very inefficient person to preside over that body, and whose inexperience in the duties of the chair exposes him to frequent and unfortunate mistakes, was embarrassed when the stalwart bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. He rose and in an awkward manner announced to the Senate, that it was moved—and seconded that the—bill—here he stuck. Calhoun so familiar with the forms of the Senate, he cried out—be engrossed and read a third time! in such a sharp impatient tone, as made the Colonel act, and the Senators smile.

From the Richmond Mercury. The Baltimore Patriot says:—The abolitionists agitate a subject, the agitation of which, it is thought, may endanger the Union; but Mr. Calhoun does worse—he agitates the subject of disunion itself!

When an attempt is blind grown men by such arguments to cease: They degrade the word union into a painful humbug, and no southern man of proper feelings will fall in with such charlatanism and hypocrisy, to escape denunciation as a "Disunionist." The violation of a compact may be proposed, but none must hint that involves its dissolution.

Two men are in partners in business—one robs the till, sets fire to a portion of the goods belonging to his partner alone, threatens to burn the private dwelling of the latter, and cut the throats of his family, reviling him all the time as a villain and ruffian. Well what of it? But the other, (monster that he is!) seeing such things, has the atrocity to talk of dissolving co-partnership. What a wretch!

From the Richmond Compiler, Jan. 15. Snapper to Mr. Wise.—A supper was given to the Hon. Henry A. Wise on Saturday night, at the Powhatan House, by a large number of our citizens and members of the Legislature. Robert Stannard, Esq. presided, assisted by Lieut. Governor McFarland, Wynndham Robertson, James Lyons, Samuel S. Saunders, and James W. Darby, Esqs. Mr. Wise made a speech in reply to a compliment, which is said to have greatly interested the company. Mr. Stannard, we understand, made a few happy remarks in response to a complimentary sentiment. Some hundred and thirty or forty gentlemen were present; and the uttermost good feeling and unanimity and sentiment is said to have prevailed.

We were lately visited by Judge Lynch, in our little town. A certain person, near town had made himself obnoxious to many of the good citizens of this place, by his trading with Negroes at night—buying stolen poultry—and then selling it at an enormous amount; by keeping a receptacle for stolen things in a other obnoxious acts. A few weeks ago, a company of about 60 or seventy collected, and after storming the house, took the prisoner whom they tied, with a duck, and chicken on a rail, and with the "Fif," and drum carried him through town, in the name of "Setting on a rail." The poor fellow was then tarred and feathered, and carried to a pump, and when the water came in contact with him, he shouted murder with all his might; we have been told, he presented a sight almost inhuman, the steam streamed down his face, and some feathers sticking to it together with his flashing eyes, rendered him a wretched

The narrow-minded partisans of the day will mingle the Abolition question with ordinary political controversies. Hence, we see the Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, the Globe, and others striving to identify the Abolitionists with the Whig party of the North. We would ask these gentry what Whig in Congress has ever gone so far as Mr. Morris, the Van Buren Senator from Ohio? But this is idle stuff. The Northern people are almost en masse Abolitionists in sentiment—though many of them, of both parties, have sense enough to see and acknowledge its utter impracticability by any sudden and immediate process—and others that it is a matter for the Southern people to decide for themselves. This attempt to identify Abolition with either party is nonsensical and it is mischievous as well as idle. A similar course paralyzed the South during the last four years, when, but for its connection with extraneous causes, the fever might have been checked in its incipient stages. Now, it has grown almost too strong for many, even by the united voice of the South—and yet these inconsiderate party zealots are striving still further to weaken us by forming imaginary party associations, where none such in reality exist. Will they never learn wisdom?—Lynch Fir.

Murder.—A murder, most foul, was committed in Gates county, near the Folly, on the 26 ult. on the body of Mr. Joseph Speight, of that county, by one Andrew Harrel a native of Nansemond co. Va. He effected his object by cutting the throat of his victim, in such a manner as to produce almost instant death. And while those who were standing by, were attending to the murdered man, Harrel made his escape, and has not since been taken. He had been in that neighborhood for some time, and was notorious as a scoundrel, having been several times caught in dishonorable acts; among others, he broke into Speight's smoke house, and stole a quantity of bacon. On being charged with the theft, by Speight, he made at him, and before he could be prevented, effected his diabolical purpose. Mr. S. was about 50 years old, was an honest, industrious man, and was generally respected by those who knew him. He has left a wife and two children. Harrel is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and has a down look. When last seen he was on his way to Virginia. We hope that every lover of justice will do his utmost to ferret out the villain and bring him to that punishment he so justly merits.

Edenton Gazette.

From the Charleston Mercury. The Baltimore Patriot says:—The abolitionists agitate a subject, the agitation of which, it is thought, may endanger the Union; but Mr. Calhoun does worse—he agitates the subject of disunion itself!

When an attempt is blind grown men by such arguments to cease: They degrade the word union into a painful humbug, and no southern man of proper feelings will fall in with such charlatanism and hypocrisy, to escape denunciation as a "Disunionist." The violation of a compact may be proposed, but none must hint that involves its dissolution.

Two men are in partners in business—one robs the till, sets fire to a portion of the goods belonging to his partner alone, threatens to burn the private dwelling of the latter, and cut the throats of his family, reviling him all the time as a villain and ruffian. Well what of it? But the other, (monster that he is!) seeing such things, has the atrocity to talk of dissolving co-partnership. What a wretch!

From the Richmond Compiler, Jan. 15. Snapper to Mr. Wise.—A supper was given to the Hon. Henry A. Wise on Saturday night, at the Powhatan House, by a large number of our citizens and members of the Legislature. Robert Stannard, Esq. presided, assisted by Lieut. Governor McFarland, Wynndham Robertson, James Lyons, Samuel S. Saunders, and James W. Darby, Esqs. Mr. Wise made a speech in reply to a compliment, which is said to have greatly interested the company. Mr. Stannard, we understand, made a few happy remarks in response to a complimentary sentiment. Some hundred and thirty or forty gentlemen were present; and the uttermost good feeling and unanimity and sentiment is said to have prevailed.

We were lately visited by Judge Lynch, in our little town. A certain person, near town had made himself obnoxious to many of the good citizens of this place, by his trading with Negroes at night—buying stolen poultry—and then selling it at an enormous amount; by keeping a receptacle for stolen things in a other obnoxious acts. A few weeks ago, a company of about 60 or seventy collected, and after storming the house, took the prisoner whom they tied, with a duck, and chicken on a rail, and with the "Fif," and drum carried him through town, in the name of "Setting on a rail." The poor fellow was then tarred and feathered, and carried to a pump, and when the water came in contact with him, he shouted murder with all his might; we have been told, he presented a sight almost inhuman, the steam streamed down his face, and some feathers sticking to it together with his flashing eyes, rendered him a wretched

From the Richmond Compiler, Jan. 15. Snapper to Mr. Wise.—A supper was given to the Hon. Henry A. Wise on Saturday night, at the Powhatan House, by a large number of our citizens and members of the Legislature. Robert Stannard, Esq. presided, assisted by Lieut. Governor McFarland, Wynndham Robertson, James Lyons, Samuel S. Saunders, and James W. Darby, Esqs. Mr. Wise made a speech in reply to a compliment, which is said to have greatly interested the company. Mr. Stannard, we understand, made a few happy remarks in response to a complimentary sentiment. Some hundred and thirty or forty gentlemen were present; and the uttermost good feeling and unanimity and sentiment is said to have prevailed.

We were lately visited by Judge Lynch, in our little town. A certain person, near town had made himself obnoxious to many of the good citizens of this place, by his trading with Negroes at night—buying stolen poultry—and then selling it at an enormous amount; by keeping a receptacle for stolen things in a other obnoxious acts. A few weeks ago, a company of about 60 or seventy collected, and after storming the house, took the prisoner whom they tied, with a duck, and chicken on a rail, and with the "Fif," and drum carried him through town, in the name of "Setting on a rail." The poor fellow was then tarred and feathered, and carried to a pump, and when the water came in contact with him, he shouted murder with all his might; we have been told, he presented a sight almost inhuman, the steam streamed down his face, and some feathers sticking to it together with his flashing eyes, rendered him a wretched

From the Richmond Compiler, Jan. 15. Snapper to Mr. Wise.—A supper was given to the Hon. Henry A. Wise on Saturday night, at the Powhatan House, by a large number of our citizens and members of the Legislature. Robert Stannard, Esq. presided, assisted by Lieut. Governor McFarland, Wynndham Robertson, James Lyons, Samuel S. Saunders, and James W. Darby, Esqs. Mr. Wise made a speech in reply to a compliment, which is said to have greatly interested the company. Mr. Stannard, we understand, made a few happy remarks in response to a complimentary sentiment. Some hundred and thirty or forty gentlemen were present; and the uttermost good feeling and unanimity and sentiment is said to have prevailed.

We were lately visited by Judge Lynch, in our little town. A certain person, near town had made himself obnoxious to many of the good citizens of this place, by his trading with Negroes at night—buying stolen poultry—and then selling it at an enormous amount; by keeping a receptacle for stolen things in a other obnoxious acts. A few weeks ago, a company of about 60 or seventy collected, and after storming the house, took the prisoner whom they tied, with a duck, and chicken on a rail, and with the "Fif," and drum carried him through town, in the name of "Setting on a rail." The poor fellow was then tarred and feathered, and carried to a pump, and when the water came in contact with him, he shouted murder with all his might; we have been told, he presented a sight almost inhuman, the steam streamed down his face, and some feathers sticking to it together with his flashing eyes, rendered him a wretched

From the Richmond Compiler, Jan. 15. Snapper to Mr. Wise.—A supper was given to the Hon. Henry A. Wise on Saturday night, at the Powhatan House, by a large number of our citizens and members of the Legislature. Robert Stannard, Esq. presided, assisted by Lieut. Governor McFarland, Wynndham Robertson, James Lyons, Samuel S. Saunders, and James W. Darby, Esqs. Mr. Wise made a speech in reply to a compliment, which is said to have greatly interested the company. Mr. Stannard, we understand, made a few happy remarks in response to a complimentary sentiment. Some hundred and thirty or forty gentlemen were present; and the uttermost good feeling and unanimity and sentiment is said to have prevailed.

We were lately visited by Judge Lynch, in our little town. A certain person, near town had made himself obnoxious to many of the good citizens of this place, by his trading with Negroes at night—buying stolen poultry—and then selling it at an enormous amount; by keeping a receptacle for stolen things in a other obnoxious acts. A few weeks ago, a company of about 60 or seventy collected, and after storming the house, took the prisoner whom they tied, with a duck, and chicken on a rail, and with the "Fif," and drum carried him through town, in the name of "Setting on a rail." The poor fellow was then tarred and feathered, and carried to a pump, and when the water came in contact with him, he shouted murder with all his might; we have been told, he presented a sight almost inhuman, the steam streamed down his face, and some feathers sticking to it together with his flashing eyes, rendered him a wretched

From the Richmond Compiler, Jan. 15. Snapper to Mr. Wise.—A supper was given to the Hon. Henry A. Wise on Saturday night, at the Powhatan House, by a large number of our citizens and members of the Legislature. Robert Stannard, Esq. presided, assisted by Lieut. Governor McFarland, Wynndham Robertson, James Lyons, Samuel S. Saunders, and James W. Darby, Esqs. Mr. Wise made a speech in reply to a compliment, which is said to have greatly interested the company. Mr. Stannard, we understand, made a few happy remarks in response to a complimentary sentiment. Some hundred and thirty or forty gentlemen were present; and the uttermost good feeling and unanimity and sentiment is said to have prevailed.

We were lately visited by Judge Lynch, in our little town. A certain person, near town had made himself obnoxious to many of the good citizens of this place, by his trading with Negroes at night—buying stolen poultry—and then selling it at an enormous amount; by keeping a receptacle for stolen things in a other obnoxious acts. A few weeks ago, a company of about 60 or seventy collected, and after storming the house, took the prisoner whom they tied, with a duck, and chicken on a rail, and with the "Fif," and drum carried him through town, in the name of "Setting on a rail." The poor fellow was then tarred and feathered, and carried to a pump, and when the water came in contact with him, he shouted murder with all his might; we have been told, he presented a sight almost inhuman, the steam streamed down his face, and some feathers sticking to it together with his flashing eyes, rendered him a wretched