

POETRY.

LOVE POETRY.

A cherishing editor of some newspaper published in the swamps of North Carolina, professes "the following exquisite lines," as the magazines call their poetry, with this cold, heartless, worldly but to the enamoured swain:

"The individual in Portsmouth, Va., who sent the following piece of poetry to a young lady in this place, is requested to pay the postage which he writes again."

"Could the lady have suggested this cruelty? For the sake of womankind, we hope not! That such a lover could pay postage! That hands fit to audit such strains could condescend to chase dirty coin into pocket corners! As soon as great men to pay their debts, or demand of Genius that it should pay its board, or abandon its eccentric forgetfulness—about tailors' bills.

What was two-pence to such a poet as this or to two-pence? He had that within him—but we detain the reader. His own enthusiasm will suggest what we would have said. We repeat that these are exquisite lines. If any doubt—we refer them to the morning newspapers for better, while we, rest in our own opinion.

The Tusk Dove.

O dost you see that tusk dove setting on yonder pipe lamenting for her own true love as I have done for mine.

O dost you see that crow so black turning to perle white if ever I do prove false my dear I will banish out of sight.

O stay with me my dear say she o stay with me a while when ever I go I will return back again if it is ten thousand miles

ten thousand miles and more my dear till my heart gives ease ten thousand miles and more my dear until our friends are pleased.

that pleasing day will never come from I look of an angry eye but I can love you my dear says she until the rolling seas runs dry

till the rolling seas runs dry my dear and hard rocks melts with the sun but I can love you my dear says she till all these things are done

o who will shoe your pretty little feet and who will kiss your hands and who will give your two sweet lips When I am gone to the furint lands.

my father will shoe my pretty little feet and my mother will glove my hands and you may kiss my two sweet lips when you come from the furint lands

lourn this song for the sake of that lamenting dove.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Prayer of a Miser.—Among many curious papers found after the decease of John Ward, a member of the British Parliament for Hackney, there was one in his own handwriting, of which the following is a copy. It is an admirable satire, and we commend it to certain persons who must be nameless:

"Oh Lord, thou knowest that I have nine houses in the city of London, and likewise that I have purchased an estate in fee simple in the county of Essex; I beseech thee to preserve the counties of Middlesex and Essex from fire and earthquakes; and as I have a Mortgage in Hertfordshire, I beg of thee likewise to have an eye of compassion on that county; and for the rest of the counties thou mayst deal as you please. Oh Lord, enable the banks to answer all their bills, and make all my debtors good men. Give a prosperous voyage and return to the Mermaid sloop, because I have insured in it; and as thou hast said that the days of the wicked are but short, I trust in thee thou wilt not forget the promise, as I have purchased an estate in reversion, which will be mine on the death of that profligate young man, Sir J. L. Keep my friends from sinking, and preserve me from thieves and house breakers, and make all my servants so honest and faithful that they may attend to my interest and never cheat me out of my property, night or day."

Anecdote of Sir John Keen.—The morning previous to the departure of the Columbia from Bombay, the Commodore gave an entertainment to some of the public functionaries of the place, which was honored by Sir John Keen, the gallant officer who succeeded General Pakenham at the battle of New Orleans. Upon being reminded, in answer to an allusion of his own on the subject, that he had retained in India all that he had lost in America, Sir John very courteously replied:—"Oh, no! not quite. Tell General Jackson," said he, "that I have never yet regained my former assurance of British superiority over her brothers in America, which she lost at New Orleans; nor can I ever lose this Kentucky memento—(striking emphatically at the time, a wound in the leg, by which he was still maimed)—this parting impression which the old General made upon me."

Stand Fast.—Under all the trials of life stand fast! Would you wish to live without trial? Then you wish to die but half a man—at the very best but half a man. Without a trial, you cannot gain at your own strength. Men do not learn to swim upon a table. They must go into the deep water and buffet the surges. If you wish to understand their true character, if you wish to know their whole strength, and of what they are capable, throw them overboard!—over with them!—and if they are worth saving, they will swim ashore themselves.

Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. These works have such a wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

Things Certain.—There are some evidences which may be considered as conclusive. Among these we reckon the following: When a man is seen in close conversation daily with leaders in the whig ranks, just on the eve of an election, that he is unworthy of the confidence of the democrats. When a man is heard finding fault with prominent men in the democratic ranks, and expressing doubts concerning their election if nominated, that he intends to play into the hands of the enemy. These, and many other evidences, are certain. Democrats, be not deceived.

Great yield of Wheat.—We learn that 8000 bushels of Wheat were this year raised on 270 acres of the Shirley Estate on James River. This was an average of nearly 30 bushels to the acre. With such lands, and nearly all our tide-water lands are capable of as high a state of culture, why should the Virginian abandon the home of his fathers to seek his fortunes in the far West? Petersburg Intelligencer.

Ex-Gov. King.—It is positively denied by the Providence Journal that this gentleman has been imprisoned; and the same paper pronounces the whole story of his using money entrusted to him for private purposes, a falsehood.

A Whig and his Son.—"Father, didn't you say none but vulgar, low-bred people made use of nicknames?" "Yes, my son." "Then what a very vulgar, low-bred set the whig editors must be—they call the democratic press focos, which is a nickname!" "Its high time you were in bed, my son."

Marriage.—I look upon a man's attachment to a woman who deserves it, as the greatest possible safeguard to him in his dealings with the world; it keeps him from all those small vices which unlettered youth thinks little of, but which certainly undermine the foundations of better things, till in the end the whole fabric of right and wrong gives way under the assault of temptation.

The wife.—Dr. Franklin recommends a young man in the choice of a wife to select her from a bunch, giving as his reason, that when there are many daughters, they improve each other, and from emulation acquire more accomplishments and know more than a single child spoiled by paternal fondness. This is a comfort to people blessed with large families.

Exact.—A humorous fellow, a carpenter being summoned as a witness on a trial for an assault, one of the counsel, who was very much given to brow-beat the evidence, asked him what distance he was from the parties when he saw the defendant strike the plaintiff? The carpenter answered, "Just four feet five inches and a half."

"Pray thee, fellow," said the counsel, "how is it possible you can be so very exact as to the distance?" "I thought," said the carpenter, "that some fool might ask me, and so I measured it."

Almost.—A Missouri paper informs its readers that all the convicts who have escaped from the penitentiary at Jefferson city, have been taken except eleven.

This is equal to the foreman of a western jury who came into court saying, "We have all agreed upon a verdict in this case, except these eleven black-heads here."

A Quaker Answer.—"Martha, dost thou love me?" asked a Quaker youth, of one to whose shrine his heart's holiest feelings had been offered up. "Why, Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love one another, are we not?" "Aye, Martha, but dost thou regard me with that feeling the world calls love?"

"I hardly know what to tell thee Seth. I have greatly feared that my heart was an erring one. I have tried to bestow my love on all; but I have sometimes thought perhaps, that there was getting rather more than thy share."

This is one of the best specimens of cross-reading we have ever seen.

Early yesterday morning as a lame corkscrew was walking on his head to fight Julius Caesar, a little boy on three hundred yugs of gin, dared to declare war against the Yankees at the Cape of Good Hope. This beautiful force, hidden as it was by a terrible shriek like as of falling snow, broke suddenly into a gallop of delicious music and stepped unceremoniously into a doozy's bedroom. The barber knowing that as the sweetmeats were desperate, they would probably cut his leg off, stole six jack knives and made them into an ice-cream. Not content with this, the populace pulled off the cat's shirt, when they discovered the skeleton of a cannon ball, passing rapidly on its way to church. Pen cannot describe the screams, the broken boots, combed whiskers, and ink stands which danced the first quadrille. The Queen having taken a lump of coal for breakfast, sat down on the large spiral of a lime-kiln, where the cattle gave her nose-gays, mounted on sticks. The pleasure was much marred by a ragged bed-bug that Daniel Webster had seduced into a love for pickled wheelbarrows; and though nobody was hurt, every body was killed.

Waking up the wrong Passenger.—Dan Marble tells us a good story about a young chap who was smitten with the charms of a young lady who was living a little way in the country. One evening, in order to show his gallantry, he gathered some of his musical friends and started for her residence to surprise her with a serenade. On their way thither they got caught in the rain, but this was nothing to their desire of pleasing the "fair one." At length they arrived at the house, placed themselves underneath the piazza and played about a dozen of the most fashionable tunes, but no bright rays appeared to smile upon them a welcome. They concluded to return again, and as they were about to depart, one of the upper windows was thrown up and a voice hailed them in this wise:—"Gentlemen—gentlemen, young miss is done gone away from home, but I've moufy dog of music—won't you play dat fast tune once 'gin'?"

Stand Fast.—Under all the trials of life stand fast! Would you wish to live without trial? Then you wish to die but half a man—at the very best but half a man. Without a trial, you cannot gain at your own strength. Men do not learn to swim upon a table. They must go into the deep water and buffet the surges. If you wish to understand their true character, if you wish to know their whole strength, and of what they are capable, throw them overboard!—over with them!—and if they are worth saving, they will swim ashore themselves.

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writing out their speeches. But towards the close of a session the numbers are published more frequently than the Congress is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. Gale's Session Register of Debates, which contained a full history of the proceedings of Congress, and has not since been resumed. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editors. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the Members themselves, and are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers.

Both Houses of Congress take the Congressional Globe and Appendix for their committee rooms, and for the libraries of Congress. So confident are we that all who subscribe for these works will be pleased with them, that we hereby pledge ourselves to take them back and refund the money to all who may be dissatisfied.

Approach to Congress will discuss the interests of the people all the most important questions ever entertained by the National Councils, and new and extraordinary measures, never before fully ventured upon, has induced the publishers of the Globe to make greater and better preparation than heretofore for reporting and publishing the speeches and proceedings of the next session.

A stronger copy of report, new type, and floor paper, will be provided, to present, in the best manner, the debates and doings of the representation of the Union, which assemble under exciting circumstances, very widely differing from the state of things encountered by any previous Congress. The Executive power is at war with both the great parties that compose the Congress; and one of these will have the ascendancy in the Senate, while the other holds the power in the recent chosen popular branch. In this attitude Congress will meet, to deal with the most interesting topics which have ever invoked its wisdom. It will find the whole revenues of the country in the hands of irresponsible functionaries, in whom no party confides. It will find an oppressive tariff robbing the great mass of the people and the Government. It will find a monstrous monopoly, an speculative interest struggling to build up another independent taxing power in an incorporated establishment—giving, as a vested right, to certain classes, authority to counterfeit for the nation a currency forbidden by the Constitution. It will find political agitators in Congress at work for presidential aspirants, urging the distribution of the national domain, and the assumption of State debts, as a means of establishing a political design, all the classes who look to distribution as perpetuating an excessive tariff, to assumption as appreciating their stocks and creating a national debt—opening a new field of speculation, of which a national bank is considered necessary, as the grand stimulant. With all these vast issues will be involved the question of the next Presidency, on which it is supposed that the result will be decided.

In such a crisis, it is proper that the people of every district in the Union should be well informed of the course pursued by its particular representative, and of the bearing of all the discussions in Congress, and of all its proceedings. The important topics opened up in Congress will, we have no doubt, greatly protect the session, and consequently increase the volume of our reports. The Congressional Globe and Appendix, the matter being taken up of the proceedings, including the notes and synopsis of the discussion) extended to almost a thousand quarto pages, small print. The Appendix of speeches, revised or written out by the speakers, consisted of about one thousand quarto pages. These volumes were furnished for \$1 each. The same amount of matter reported and printed at the usual prices, could not be afforded for less than \$10 per volume. The matter being prepared for our newspaper, we were enabled to transfer it and convert it into the book form, and sell it at the reduced subscription price. But the volume of the reports, increased by the long session of Congress, made the cost of the paper alone nearly equal to the price at which the volume was sold. The publishers made nothing on their work. Anticipating that the approaching session will not be shorter than the long one of the 27th Congress, we had determined to raise the price of the Congressional Globe and Appendix to \$2 each; and, to justify this enhanced price, incurred new expenses to add to the value of the work. But being impressed with the importance of spreading information among the people, on the eve of an election fraught with such consequences to the country as that of the next Presidency, we have resolved to adhere to the old price of \$1 for the Congressional Globe, and \$1 for the Appendix of speeches, to all subscribers up to the 1st of January next. After that day the price will be \$2 for each.

As some persons who may receive this prospectus may wish to subscribe for our regular papers, through which we speak to members of Congress and their constituents, we will here state that we publish a daily paper at \$10; a semi-weekly paper at \$5; and a weekly paper, with a complete index to it, at \$2 a year payable in advance.

For the Congressional Globe, \$1 per copy. For the Appendix, \$1 per copy. Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5; twelve copies for \$10; and so on in proportion for a greater number. Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters written by themselves, containing money or subscriptions.

The notes of any bank current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par. To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 10th December next at farthest.

No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

BLAIR & RIVES. Washington City, Oct. 26, 1843. For Christmas and New-Year. JUST received and opened, an entirely fresh and very large assortment of articles, in the following line, viz: Dry Goods, Groceries, China, Confectionary, Musical Instruments, Jewellery, Fancy Articles, and Toys, at the well known establishment of G. W. & C. GRIMME. See specified advertisement in Raleigh Register. Raleigh, Nov. 23, 1843.

THIRTEEN LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES. Will be sold at Raleigh, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 23rd day of December next, belonging to the Estate of Burrell Wall, dec'd, on eight months credit. Also, the tract of LAND whereon the said Burrell Wall last resided, containing one hundred and thirty-seven acres, more or less. Bond and security required. JNO. L. FERRELL, Auctioneer. With the will annexed. November 29, 1843.

RESPECTFULLY informed, that he has just received from the North, with the assortment of materials, which will enable him to execute all kinds of work in Dry Goods, as well as in the following:—All matches annexed to his care, will be repaired by himself in person, and warranted to perform well; his charges will be regulated by the times. Watches sent from a distance will be attended to punctually, and Cash paid on delivery. JOHN WILSON. Raleigh, Oct. 21, 1843.

WILLIAM S. CLARK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 18, 1843.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES. J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class No. 60, for 1843. To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, December 23, 1843. BRILLIANT SCHEME. Grand prize of 30,000 Dollars. 1 Prize of 12,000 Dollars. 1 Prize of 6,000 Dollars. 1 Prize of 3,500 Dollars. 40 Do of 1,000 Dollars &c. Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50. Certificates of a package of 25 whole tickets \$130. Do do 25 Half do 65. Do do 25 Quarter do 32.50.

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LUCKEY'S HAT MANUFACTORY. THE CHEAPEST Hats and Caps. THE subscriber has now on hand a large and extensive assortment of HATS and CAPS, which he offers for sale at less than they can be bought for at any other place in this city; and he will warrant his hats to be superior to any for finish, durability and lustre. He also keeps a large assortment of Wool Hats, manufactured by himself in Raleigh. The public are respectfully invited to call and see his home manufactured stock. HUGH LUCKEY, Practical Hatter. 50,000 Fur Skins Wanted. FUR which the highest cash price will be given—As Deer skins, Mink, Otter, Beaver, Raccoon, Grey Fox, Muskrat, and other Furs. Persons at a distance having fur skins on hand, will please forward them to Raleigh, where the highest cash price will be given for them by the subscriber. HUGH LUCKEY, 471-1/2.

New Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes!! A NEW assortment of HATS & SHOES just at hand; and in addition to his present Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which is quite extensive, the undersigned is in daily expectation of receiving a further NEW and BEAUTIFUL supply of winter wear, all of which will be sold uncommonly cheap for Cash. B. B. SMITH. Raleigh, November 15, 1843.

NEW CHEAP SHOE STORE. THE subscriber having purchased the entire SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of Mr. WILLIAM WETTER in the City of Raleigh, is now prepared to furnish at cheap rates, for Cash, Boots and Shoes of all qualities, and of home manufacture. Being determined to give good bargains, and make every effort to please those who may favor him with their custom, he most respectfully solicits of the gentlemen and ladies of Raleigh, and of the public generally, a share of public patronage. JOSEPH W. JOHNSON. November 22, 1843.

New and Fashionable Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT. NELSON & PIPE. HAVE taken the stand formerly occupied by OLLIVER & PROCTER, next door to Dr. M. E. BERRY'S Drug Store, and are prepared to execute all orders in their line, with neatness and dispatch. With a firm reliance on a generous public, and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of patronage. The proportions of the merchants are full and complete. We shall confine ourselves to manufacturing alone, and would be pleased to serve any one in the selection of Goods, who will favor us with a call or address us a line. All Goods turned out by us warranted to fit, and will be well made, and cheaper than by any other house in the State! CUTTING reduced to half the original price. Nov. 22, 1843.

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ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class No. 61, for 1843. To be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, December 30, 1843. BRILLIANT SCHEME. 1 Prize of 30,000 Dollars. 1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars. 1 Prize of 5,000 Dollars. 1 Prize of 3,500 Dollars. 1 Prize of 3,000 Dollars. 2 Prizes of 1,500 Dollars. 30 Do of 1,000 Dollars &c. 78 number lottery—14 draw ballots. Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50. Certificates of a package of 25 whole tickets \$130. Do do 25 Half do 65. Do do 25 Quarter do 32.50.

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LUCKEY'S HAT MANUFACTORY. THE CHEAPEST Hats and Caps. THE subscriber has now on hand a large and extensive assortment of HATS and CAPS, which he offers for sale at less than they can be bought for at any other place in this city; and he will warrant his hats to be superior to any for finish, durability and lustre. He also keeps a large assortment of Wool Hats, manufactured by himself in Raleigh. The public are respectfully invited to call and see his home manufactured stock. HUGH LUCKEY, Practical Hatter. 50,000 Fur Skins Wanted. FUR which the highest cash price will be given—As Deer skins, Mink, Otter, Beaver, Raccoon, Grey Fox, Muskrat, and other Furs. Persons at a distance having fur skins on hand, will please forward them to Raleigh, where the highest cash price will be given for them by the subscriber. HUGH LUCKEY, 471-1/2.

New Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes!! A NEW assortment of HATS & SHOES just at hand; and in addition to his present Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, which is quite extensive, the undersigned is in daily expectation of receiving a further NEW and BEAUTIFUL supply of winter wear, all of which will be sold uncommonly cheap for Cash. B. B. SMITH. Raleigh, November 15, 1843.

NEW CHEAP SHOE STORE. THE subscriber having purchased the entire SHOE ESTABLISHMENT of Mr. WILLIAM WETTER in the City of Raleigh, is now prepared to furnish at cheap rates, for Cash, Boots and Shoes of all qualities, and of home manufacture. Being determined to give good bargains, and make every effort to please those who may favor him with their custom, he most respectfully solicits of the gentlemen and ladies of Raleigh, and of the public generally, a share of public patronage. JOSEPH W. JOHNSON. November 22, 1843.

New and Fashionable Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT. NELSON & PIPE. HAVE taken the stand formerly occupied by OLLIVER & PROCTER, next door to Dr. M. E. BERRY'S Drug Store, and are prepared to execute all orders in their line, with neatness and dispatch. With a firm reliance on a generous public, and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of patronage. The proportions of the merchants are full and complete. We shall confine ourselves to manufacturing alone, and would be pleased to serve any one in the selection of Goods, who will favor us with a call or address us a line. All Goods turned out by us warranted to fit, and will be well made, and cheaper than by any other house in the State! CUTTING reduced to half the original price. Nov. 22, 1843.

Fine Family Flour. A first rate article for sale at JOHN R. WHITAKER'S. Aug. 9, 1843.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has now opening a choice selection of English and French Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of all colors and qualities, selected by himself with much care and judgment in the Northern Markets, and principled in the City of Raleigh, is now prepared to furnish at cheap rates, for Cash, Boots and Shoes of all qualities, and of home manufacture. Being determined to give good bargains, and make every effort to please those who may favor him with their custom, he most respectfully solicits of the gentlemen and ladies of Raleigh, and of the public generally, a share of public patronage. JOSEPH W. JOHNSON. November 22, 1843.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has now opening a choice selection of English and French Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of all colors and qualities, selected by himself with much care and judgment in the Northern Markets, and principled in the City of Raleigh, is now prepared to furnish at cheap rates, for Cash, Boots and Shoes of all qualities, and of home manufacture. Being determined to give good bargains, and make every effort to please those who may favor him with their custom, he most respectfully solicits of the gentlemen and ladies of Raleigh, and of the public generally, a share of public patronage. JOSEPH W. JOHNSON. November 22, 1843.