

by Mr. Randolph justice is not done to the original expression.

The public men of the South are, generally speaking, more liberally endowed with the talent, or "gift," of public speaking, than their Northern contemporaries; but we are not certain that they have more eloquence.

Mr. Hayne stands first and foremost as an orator, among the present members of Congress from that region; and it must be admitted, in the face of northern prejudice, perhaps we have no reason to love Mr. Hayne; but he is an admirable and eloquent speaker.

We can say little of Mr. Calhoun, the Vice President, for he has laid himself out on the shelf by taking a secondary office, when he should have contended, manfully and persistently for the first.

There was a time when he held the House of Representatives in his hand, and would carry almost any measure that he would by the power of his rhetoric.

MADAME VESTRIS.

The following sketch of Madame Vestris, the English Theatrical, and present lessee, and Manager of the Lyceum Theatre, London, will amuse that portion of our readers, who are fond of light articles.

From the London Tatler.

"Madame Vestris is an oddity." That is strange, says the reader, and what is strange is odd; let that content you. It is not odd that she is the only manageress; it is not odd that she is more successful than all the managers taken collectively; it is not odd that she has produced no piece that failed; it is not odd that her theatre boasts of the loveliest women (herself) and the ugliest man (Lison) on the stage!

Mrs. Bartolozzi was born in Marylebone, and was an lively when little, that she was called 'little love'; her heart was as light as her eyes were dark, she was beautiful as a butterfly and as wild as one.

When only fourteen lovers came by streams, (one near the same way, but he drowned himself) among others a certain gigantic attorney 'sighed and sobbed'; but she objected to his size, and he never spoke a word of his love, because his love was not allowed.

She then adorned nothing but music, which I suppose must have arisen from hearing her own voice, for there is no music like it. She studied the piano, though that was not her forte, in dancing she reached a grace beyond the reach of any other actress.

Thus she proceeded making amplexes and breaking hearts; reading romantic tales, and turning sunbeams' heads captivated all who heard her without condescending often to hear from those she had captivated, until she was fifteen. Then, when she was indeed a rose, with all its sweetest leaves unfolded.

She saw Armand Vestris, the dancer. His complexion turned leaden, and ere he was sixteen she became his wife. He was rather gay, that is he led a good life, which means a short and merry one.

Madame Vestris found no resource in husband and began to justify her own resources. She did not go to Dadon's combs, her own will was her prerogative. As her husband was absent, she assumed the management, and appeared as Prosperina at the King's Theatre.

After brilliant success, she went to Paris. Helen never delighted the audience. Madame V. did the modern. Helen continued in the run of a war but Madame was content with promoting the run of a piece. In that city of pleasure she had many a suitor, that did not suit her. Philosophers forsake the love of science to study the science of love.

Poets sang in measures of their measureless affection; Banquet was dearest; dogmatists came in person; and she was three times married to be made a countess, the moment the maner made her appear. But Monsieur V.'s finances ceased to go right so she left, and in 1830 appeared in Dress Lane Theatre. There, at the Haymarket and Covent Garden, was the only season the envy of our eyes and the delight of the other, when a serious event occurred. I saw her, I remember, all stunnings and song, as usual a week after what a revelation; her hair was no longer bedecked with flowers, for her form was enveloped in weeds.

her sister only is to America; it is well understood that both the ladies are in the United States. The Olympic theatre opened—how many have been jammed to death I know not; but the erection of the King's college so close, is of course to give immediate relief to the nightly sufferers.

Madame V. is the best actress that ever sang, and decidedly the best singer that ever acted. She was born to fascinate the world, and possess a world of fascination. A man might be satisfied with the charms of her mind, could he avoid minding her charms.

She has wit enough to excuse severity, yet good nature enough to check her wit. One instance of a tart remark is on my memory.—An actress and a spinster (who is very prudent and very ugly) was speaking illiberally of some ladies.

Madame V. as a singer follows no school, she has formed one—a school in which the heart breathes music through the lips. In her own garb she is the beau-ideal of woman; in male attire she is indeed an ideal-beau—the personification of Ganymede or Adonis in her juvenilia.

Her laugh is euphonic to the eye, and music to the ear. She dances as if she did not belong to this world, and walks as if this world belonged to her.

As a manageress she is the leader (and Jove's Leda was nothing to her) but who is to follow her footsteps? Other might rival at the Olympic, but who could rival her "Olympic Revels"? She is a magnet that attracts at each pole.

Mormonism is said to have taken deep root in the Baptist church, in the town of Mondon, in this county. A number were re-dipped on Sunday last. The preacher said that he should never die, but be translated after the manner of Enoch, and in eighteen months Mormonism would be the prevailing religion; and that in five years the wicked were to be swept from the face of the earth.

When we see the degradation to which weak human nature has been reduced of late, we cannot wonder at such fanatical extravagance.—Liberal Advocate.

PARATIGM.—A set of fanatics have lately held frequent meetings in the neighborhood of Clew, which on some occasions, have been the scene of the most extraordinary exhibitions. The effect pretended to fall into a kind of trance, in which state they remain for a considerable length of time, and when they awake from it, they declare their misguided followers by a history of the celestial visions with which they have been blessed.

A Pleasing Incident.—We learn that on Monday night at the Theatre, while Miss MEADOWCRAFT (a very pretty name) was singing, some Gentleman threw a dollar upon the stage; the example was followed by the audience generally, and the young lady, not at all daunted by the pelting of the glittering storm, gathered an apron full of coin—among which were one or two doubloons, thrown by some Spanish Gentleman who were present. We hope the little flower of the meadow may be refreshed by many such showers.

In digging a well near Portland, lately a swinging stage, on which was a ton of rocks to the bottom, 80 feet or more. Those above thought a Mr. V. who was at the bottom, had perished; but he soon after ascended, well spared, and after many congratulations, gravely observed, "well, then, what do you think of your Temperance Society now? Had I belonged to the cold water, (about two feet in the bottom of the well) I certainly should have been killed—for I had the very instant the stones struck, left the place to go after some rum.

A Canadian Lodging.—At an inn, or rather a capitation house on the road, Mr. Had meets with entertainment which he describes with much humour; the scene in the following passage of domestic infelicity would be worthy of Horatio, if the dash of caricature in it did not bring it down to the manner of George Cruikshank.

"The house we were now in for the night was very particularly dirty and comfortable. There were two beds in the room, one for the host, his wife and four children, [the youngest of which was not more than six weeks old] and the other was appropriated to me. The driver and my servant by on the boards before the stove, which was a Canada one, and too powerful for the size of the room. The heat all night was quite suffocating; though the weather certainly was not warmer than 30 at Falmouth. The bed I slept in had green stuff curtains, full of dust, and the sheets were of some soft woolly material, which, if clean, at least felt otherwise, and for the first time since I had been in the country, I was troubled with fleas. It was impossible to get a wink of sleep; for, besides my own grievances, there were other causes of disturbance. The child cried incessantly in spite of all the woman could do to pacify it. It had, I believe, nothing at all the matter with it, but seemed, from sheer forwardness, to imagine that the little world of our miserable apartment was made for itself. Sometimes the good wife sat up in her bed with the little animal humped up between her chin and her elbow, huffing and rocking herself and it; then she patted its back, and still it cried. Then ten times (I dare say) in the course of the

night, out of bed got the poor husband, and stood for several minutes at the stove, with a pair of iron bare legs, and short lines, stirring something in a sauce pan with the broken stump of an iron spoon. A picture of obedience and misery! Then he got into bed again. Then came a long consultation, and almost a quarrel, about what was best to be done. Then the grand specific was administered, but all without effect. At last the other children awoke, and the youngest of these began to cry too; and the mother said it was the big one's fault, and beat her. So off she went; and we had a loud concert, till, what with the noise of the children and the heat, and the dirt, and the bees, I felt ready to rush out of doors, and roll myself in the snow. But every thing quiet have an end, and so at last the children became tired out, and by degrees grew quiet; and in the morning I found I had been asleep, and got out of bed determined to be off as soon as I possibly could.—Head's scenes.

EXPEDITION WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

We have been informed that during the Session of Congress for 1820 '21, an act was passed authorizing the raising of a company of 42 men to explore the Rocky Mountains, and North from the Mexican line, the Bearing Straits, and 83 degrees North Latitude. We have endeavored to lay our hand upon the act, but have not succeeded in so doing; although assured by many of our citizens that it is within their recollections. From the long time the company have been absent, [nearly 11 years] all hopes of their return was abandoned, as it was supposed they had fallen victims to the ravages, or the severity of the climate.

On Wednesday evening the 18th, one of the party, Mr. Wm. Clawson, stopped at the house of a gentleman in Fearing town, in this county, on his way home-wards, (Northumberland county, Pa.) who has kindly furnished us with the following particulars, obtained from Mr. Clawson.—Murieta Republican. The company consisting of Col. Henry Leavenworth, commandant, from near Albany, N. Y.; Sippo Hester, a native of France, Topographical Engineer; James Watson, from Baltimore, and John Gettis, from near Philadelphia, Physicians—under pay of \$50 per month;—and 37 privates, under pay of \$20;—was organized in Washington City, and left there in July 1811; from thence they proceeded to Erie, where they went on board the Top sail Schooner, Captain Birdsel, landed at Green Bay—wintered there—went by Prairie du Chien to St. Anthony's Falls, Mississippi;—went up St. Peter's river 300 miles in search of lead mines, where they discovered several very valuable ones—wintered there—went down the same river, and the Mississippi to the mouth of the Missouri, thence up the Missouri to the foot of the Rocky Mountains—wintered there, and continued there to the middle of August—then crossed the Mountains, and were there eight years. While traveling by the Frozen Ocean, and having been over to Asia, south towards the head of Columbia river, they were overtaken by a snow storm, and compelled to build houses and stay there nine months, six of which the sun never rose, and the darkness was as great as that during our nights. The snow part of the time was 14 feet deep, and the company were compelled to eat 41 of their pack-horses, to prevent starving; whilst the only food the horses had was birch bark, which the company cut and carried to them by walking on the snow with snow shoes. After passing the Mountains, they passed 38 different tribes of Indians, some perfectly white, some red, some entirely covered with hair, (denominated the Esau Indians,) who were among the most singular, and so wild that the company were compelled to run them down with horses to take their dimensions, which was a part of their duty; whilst others evinced the most friendly disposition.

Among the various discoveries made by the company, we have only room to mention those of extensive beds of pure salt, the largest of which were 18 acres, several inches deep on the borders, found to be pure and wholesome;—also innumerable beds of alum, iron, lead, copper, gold and silver ore, the gold almost pure. Among the animals Mr. C. describes the "Grizzly Grey Bear," as most ferocious, and lord of the forest. The weight of several killed by the company varied from 9 to 1250 lbs. Their strength was surprising, and tales of it almost beyond belief.

The remains of the company started for home August 1831. They recrossed the mountains on the head of the Missouri river, there built a boat, and those who were lame went on board and the rest on foot. Captain Leavenworth being lame; rode on horseback with those on foot, and is supposed to be now in Washington city by Mr. C. Of the company 5 died by sickness, one by breaking a wild horse, one by the fall of a tree, and 15 killed by the Indians—total 22.

Yesterday I visited the house occupied by Franklin while he was in France. It is one of the most beautiful country residences in the neighborhood of Paris, standing on the elevated ground of Passy, and overlooking the whole city on one side, and the valley of the Seine for a long distance towards Versailles on the other. The house is otherwise celebrated, Madame de Genlis lived there while the present king was her pupil; and Louis the Fifteenth occupied it six months; the country air, while under the infliction of the gout—its neighborhood to the palace probably rendering it preferable to the more distant chateaux of St. Cloud or Versailles. Its occupants would seem to have been various enough, without the addition of Lieutenant-general of the British army, whose hospitality makes it delightful at present. The lightning-rod which was raised by Franklin, and which was the first conductor used in France, is still standing. The gardens are large, and form a sort of terrace, with the house on the front edge. It must be one of the sweetest places in the world in summer.—N. York Mirror.

Magnificent Cypress Tree.—In the gardens of Chaptalpoque, near Mexico, the first object that strikes the eye is the magnificent cypress, called the cypress of Montezuma. It had attained its full growth, when that monarch was on the throne, (1520) so that it must now be at least 400 years old; yet it still attains all vigor of youthful vegetation. The trunk is forty-one feet in circumference, yet the height is so majestic as to make even this enormous mass appear slender. At Santa Maria de Tula, in Oaxaca, is a cypress 934 English feet in circumference, which yet does not show the slightest symptoms of decay.—Ward's Mexico.

Johny, where's my razor, [bawled out an Eastern shouterman, as he stood before the looking glass duly prepared for the operation of shaving.] "Why, daddy, I've just done opening oysters with it." "Well, fatiation take the boy, run and rub it on a brick bat, and by josh, if ever you do the like again, if you shan't grind it!"

WOODVILLE: SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1832.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT—ANDREW JACKSON. FOR VICE PRESIDENT—PHILIP P. BARBOUR.

In addition to the numerous evidences of the popularity of PHILIP P. BARBOUR, hitherto published, we record the following extract from the Richmond Enquirer:—"A numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Louisa, at their court house on the 14th May, nominated P. P. Barbour as the republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency. On the 15th of the same month the people of Lynchburg, Va., assembled and adopted resolutions deprecating the nomination of M. Van Buren, and adopting P. P. Barbour as a candidate, whose qualities would command their hearty and consistent support. A meeting of the citizens of Norfolk borough on the 16th, have placed P. P. Barbour on the Jackson ticket. On the same day the people of Powhatan county, adopted similar resolutions, and denounced in strenuous terms the Convention about to be held at Baltimore, for the purpose of foisting Martin Van Buren upon a too credulous and confiding people.

[COMMUNICATIONS.]

TO THE VOTERS OF WILKINSON COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Actuated by a desire to gratify the feelings of some valued friends, and at the same time be instrumental in carrying into effect the wishes of the people upon a subject, fraught with conclusions and results immediately involving their future rights and interests, I have submitted my name to your consideration as a candidate for a seat in the Convention.

Conceiving it to be the duty of every individual aspiring to political elevation thro' popular favor, to give to those whom he is desirous of representing a candid exposition of his views and principles; I will endeavor to present you with a summary outline of the general principles I entertain, and which in the event of my election will constitute the basis of my action.

Assuming it as a proposition not to be controverted, that all power is inherent in the people, that they are the only true and legitimate source from whence all political and civil rule can emanate; and moreover that they are perfectly competent to govern themselves and select their own rulers; I shall unhesitatingly advocate the policy and expediency of placing all offices immediately within their control.

The mode of electing the judiciary will probably form the most prominent topic in the deliberations of the Convention; all parties agreeing to the right possessed by the people of choosing their own Judges, but differing among themselves as to the policy of so remodeling the Constitution as to place the organization of this branch of the Government immediately within their disposal.—Strong and cogent arguments are used on both sides of the question, the one party contending, that election of the judges by the people will be productive of "violence, misrule and oppression"—the other that it is certainly the most pure, correct and democratic method. Upon a careful examination of this question, my reflections have led me irresistably to the conclusion, that no particular mode that may be adopted can be entirely free from objection, but that the election by the people and that for a limited and specified term of years, is the least objectionable and more certain in the end to secure to us an honest and correct judiciary. Hence should I be chosen one of your delegates to the convention, every exertion on my part would be used to amend the Constitution so as to place the election of the judges before the people; failing to attain this alteration, I should next be disposed to give the appointments to the Governor resting the confirmation with the Senate;—at the same time limiting the number of nominations to any one office, by the Governor, so as to prevent the influence of partisans over the executive. The creation of an appellate or supreme court, separate and distinct from the circuit or district courts is certainly desirable and will doubtless receive the sanction of the convention.

Our present chancery system appears imperfect and objectionable; the inconvenience of prosecuting a suit in equity is so great, and the expenses so onerous as frequently to deter parties from pushing an investigation of their cases;—it in fact at times amounts to a denial of justice to the poor man, where the amount in controversy is totally disproportionate to the expenses necessarily incurred in investigating the case; the policy therefore of abolishing this court and vesting equity jurisdiction in the circuit courts so as to bring justice to the door of every man, is strongly recommended.

The unsettled character of the laws enacted by the legislature, has been a source of much complaint; with a view to remedy this evil, biennial in lieu of annual sessions of the legislatures are recommended.

The location of the seat of government appears to have been a bone of contention between different sections of the State; the propriety therefore of fixing it permanently by a constitutional provision appears obvious.

I have thus flow citizens given you a hasty outline of my views, and should I be elected to represent your interests in convention,—I cannot discharge the duties of the trust with ability, I shall at least have the satisfaction to know that it will be done with zeal and honesty.

EDWARD T. PARISH.

principles or dot. If they can agree in the principle that be done possess those principles, equality is, what are his qualifications? If he has common sense, and is engaged in commercial business, and deals honestly with his fellow-man, he is qualified to do no pretend to say that he is perfectly fit for there is no such thing as a man, being in any thing, and much less could it be held in the abstract science of politics; while unable in our community are opposed to each, and probably will so remain, as long as there is no theory that can qualify a man, to be connected with a steady progression of science and general dealings with the affairs of the world.

Fellow-citizen! I have come before you a candidate to represent you in the council of state,—as it is with you to say, whether you are to that station or not. I make no boast only that if you elect me, I will do all I can best of my humble abilities, for the promotion of your interest and true happiness. I shall not cut any man to vote for me, but will merely before the people as their servant; and if not elected me, I will have the satisfaction of knowing that I have freely offered my humble services from a pure motive, and that I have considered myself that I am willing to take an active part in the service of my country, which is a spirit that to persons in life, and retain until death.

Your obedient servant, and Fellow-citizen.

MATTHIAS OVERMILL.

Fellow Citizens.—In a late Plaster, one of the nature of "John W. Gildart," is an address in which he endeavors to show that the duty of judges by general vote, would be productive of much evil and confusion,—that in the position to the first principles of our government, and that it is calculated to destroy the security that man can have against misrule, anion and violence. He acknowledges that he denies the policy of the people to choose officers;—that is for want of capacity of time, must relinquish the right to appoint agents to administer, to adjudicate, and to execute their will, and entrust it to those who by fortune are entitled to their confidence,—what?—that confusion may be avoided,—how?—by destroying the relation between paid agents?—wonderful order created by the (the destruction of simplicity and acknowledgment of right)! Yes; fellow citizens, according to Gildart's logic, to prevent confusion we must quish our rights to agents whose and agents will be amenable neither to them nor to No; the elected are the agents and the elected principals, and the right in the principal, and the duty of the agent to obey, is a bending rule both of legal and municipal governance. Then it must follow that confusion be increased in proportion to the increase of number of accountable individuals. The question that the extent of a judicial district, the diversity of interests, the local prejudices, and the combinations in elections, and give the assurance to the judges that nothing but injustice will endanger their offices, or stop their prosperity with the epithet faithless. In legislative and electoral bodies, parties so tenuously, and effective; cabal, intrigue, and corruption exert all their influence. Their law is give me this man, and I will give you that; judges who obtain their election in such a manner, conscious that no act of individual oppression, flagrant soever it may be, will endanger their offices, as the means that obtained their offices will secure their offices. But when elected amenable to the people, individual opposition from the principle of gratitude towards a friend, revenge to an enemy, would light the touch position, consume their popularity, extinguish offices, and brand them with the epithet lawless and corrupt. The existence of such a state the people elect, is impossible, for no man has interest and qualifications sufficient to justify his election, would be ignorant that such a state would blast his prospects and ruin his character. Having shown that confusion will be done, and evils avoided by electing judges by general vote, I will endeavor to show that it is in position to the principles of our government, that the principles of republics admit of no form. The acknowledgment made once by the people are the only legitimate source of power, is an unequalled admission that the people may dispose of that power as to their sense.

Then the principles of our government are opposed to, but in perfect accordance with the people. The checks and balances are essential to the security of individuals and duration of government, will be more preserved by remaining from the same source, or both of the powers which they branch, check, or different power for their appointment; their continuance in office, and their salaries vary state in the union have been and are fixed with the judicial system of their own United States. Yet in no state have their officers their innovations had sufficient courage to further innovations than limiting the term of officers on the judicial system of enlightened states, appealed to with so much confidence by Gildart who seems to have forgotten that the triumphant independence, the united Irish refused, and an Emag died. Shall we retain this of servitude which the contagion of example has denuded incorporated into our system, or shall we summon up courage sufficient to break the chain of example, and trample long standing and honored error under our feet with the careless indifference of philosophers and doubtless myriads of freemen. How much more noble the latter, shielding our timorous dispositions under the name of prudence, by pursuing precedents and improvements. Have not the human race believed of more and greater grievances by the and original designs of the enlightened politics of America within the last half century, and adherence to precedents and the principle of following have produced since the presumption of a reared a monument of his folly on the plain of Shinar.

The greater the facility and simplicity in manner of punishing misdemeanors, the less be the confusion. The greater the certainty of punishment, the fewer the number of criminals. Make your judiciary amenable to you, you