

gave the first notion of an organ. Well, sir, the youths of the office assist in doing the services, as they call it.

"One does spray, another Weyman, and another Sir John Stevenson, and so on; and they go on responding and singing 'Amen' all the Quittance Office rings again."

"Have they nothing better to do?" asked the Squire.

"Very little but reading the papers," said the Doctor. "Well Tom, you must know it, was transferred some time ago, by the interest of many influential friends, to the London department and there by the fame of his musical powers had gone before him from some of the English clerks in Ireland, who had been advanced in the higher posts in Dublin, and kept up correspondence with their old friends in London; and it was not long until Tom was requested to go through an anthem on the great office-deck. Tom was only too glad to be asked, and he kept the whole office in a roar for an hour, with all the varieties of the instrument, from the diapason to a flute stop; and the devil a more business was done in the office for that day, and Tom before long made the soter English fellows as great idlers as the chaps in Dublin. Well, it was not long until a sudden flush of business came upon the department, in consequence of the urgent preparations made for the supplies to Spain; at the time the Duke was going there to take the command of the army, and organ-playing was set aside for some days; but the fellows, after a week's abstinence, began to yearn for it, and Tom was requested to 'do the service.' Tom, nothing loath, threw aside his official papers, set up a big ledger before him, and commenced his ledger-writing, as he called it, pulled out his stops, and began to work away like a weaver, while every now and then he abused the bellows-blower for not giving him wind enough, whereupon the choristers would kick the bellows-blower to accelerate his facility. Well, sir, they were in the middle of the service, and all the blackguards taking the responses in due season when just as Tom was quivering under a protestation grant, which might have shaken the principal diapason of Harlem, and the subs were drawing out a resplendent A—a—a—men, the door opened, and in walked a smart-looking gentleman, with rather a large nose, and a sudden endeavor was made by every body to get back to his places. The smart gentleman seemed rather surprised to see a little fat man blowing at a desk instead of the fire, and long Tom kicking, grunting, and squealing like mad. The bellows-blower was so taken by surprise, that he couldn't stir, and Tom, having his back to the door, did not see what had taken place, and went on as if nothing had happened, till the smart gentleman went up to him, and tapping on Tom's back with a little riding whip, he said, 'I'm sorry to disturb you, sir, but I wish to know what you're about.'

"We're doing the service, sir," said Tom, no way abashed at the sight of the stranger, for he did not know it was Sir Arthur Wellesley was talking to him.

"Not the public service, sir," said Sir Arthur.

"No, sir," said Tom, "as by-law established in the second year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth, and he favoured the future hero of Waterloo with another touch of the organ."

"Who is the head of this office?" inquired Sir Arthur.

"Tom, with a very gracious bow, replied, 'I am the principal organist, sir, and allow me to introduce you to the principal bellows-blower,' and he pointed to the poor little man, who let the bellows fall from his hand as Sir Arthur fixed his eyes on him.

"Tom did not perceive till now that the clerks were taken with a sudden fit of industry, and were writing away for the dear life; and he cast a look of surprise round the office while Sir Arthur was looking at the bellows-blower.

"One of the clerks made a wry face at Tom, which showed him all was not right. 'Is this the way his majesty's services generally goes on here?' said Sir Arthur sharply.

"No one answered; but Tom saw, by the long faces of the clerks, and the short question of the visitor; that he was somebody.

"Some transports are waiting for ordnance stores, and I am referred to this office," said Sir Arthur; can you give me a satisfactory answer?"

"The senior clerk present (for the head of the office was absent) came forward, and said, 'I believe, Sir, —'

"You believe, but you don't know," said Sir Arthur; "so I must wait for stores while you are playing Tom-fodley here. I'll report this. That producing a little tablet and a pencil, he turned to Tom and said, 'favour me with your name, sir.'

"I give you my honor, sir," said Tom.

"To repeat you'd give me the stores, sir. 'I'll trouble you for your name.'

"Upon my honor, sir," said Tom again.

"You seem to be a great deal of that article on your hands, sir," said Sir Arthur.

"Yes, sir, as I'm an Irishman, I suppose."

"Yes, sir," said Tom.

"I thought so. Your name? 'Loftus, sir.'

"Ely family? 'No, sir.'

"Glad of it. He put up his tablet after writing the name.

"May I beg the favour to know, sir," said Tom, "whom I have the honor of addressing myself?"

"Sir Arthur Wellesley, sir."

"Oh, cried Tom, 'I'm done!'

"Sir Arthur could not help laughing at the extraordinary change in Tom's countenance; and Tom, taking advantage of this relaxation in his iron manner, said, in a most pompous tone,

"Oh, Sir Arthur Wellesley, only forgive me this time, and you may say, 'I'll play a T

Down for the first time since the...
"Sir Arthur started, and his...
"This report, as he...
"Faith he did."
"And Tom?" inquired Dick, "Was sent back to Ireland, sir."
"That was hard, after the Duke smiled at him," said Murphy.
"Ah, he did not let him suffer in pocket; he was transferred to a good salary to a less important department; but you know the Duke has been celebrated all his life for never overlooking a branch of duty." — Handy Andy, 7th September.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES SUCKANAN,
President of the National Convention.

DAILY MORNING POST.
PUBLISHED BY W. H. WHITE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1842.
See First Page.

The Penitentiary will get claim its fugitives.
We learn from the Spirit of the Times that the assignees of the Bank of the United States have filed a bill of discovery, in the nature of an inquiry proceeding, in the District Court, against Nicholas Biddle, Esq., asking that he may be compelled to answer, under oath, how and for what purposes he expended large sums of money belonging to the late Bank, obtained by him upon certain checks, tickets, receipts and orders passed between him and John Andrews, First Assistant Cashier of the Bank. The sums which the plaintiffs say Mr. Biddle thus drew from the Bank amounts to \$300,000; the whole of which they say, was applied to unlawful purposes, and to promote Mr. Biddle's private views. They also state that these sums were drawn from the Bank without any authority, and by collusion between the defendant and Mr. Andrews. The tickets, orders, &c. are set forth in the bill, and the same as those exhibited before the Recorder when Mr. Biddle was under examination, with others, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Bank. On Monday, the trustees of the Bank commenced an action against Thomas Duplap, but have not yet filed a claim in that case.

The Factory System—Heartless cruelty of the Taskmasters.
A Lowell paper states that some time since, the Messrs. Lawrence, extensive Manufacturers of that place, being overstocked with goods, ordered the speed of their Mill slackened one third, instead of giving their hands one third of the time for rest. Thus keeping poor men, women and children confined twelve or fourteen hours per day, doing what might be done in eight or nine!

Cannot these things be reformed? or are cruelty and oppression inseparable from the existence of factories? No such tyranny is practiced in conducting mechanical or agricultural business, and why should it prevail in factories? Let our rulers and legislators answer.

Federal Fairness.
The Federal papers are displaying in their columns, a long list of the names of persons whom they denominate "Sub-Treasury Defenders," with the amount of their respective defalcations set opposite to their names! We never expected much honesty from the presses of that party, but it really does astonish us, that even they have the dare devil impudence to make such reckless statements.

Is it not known to every man in this country that all these defalcations, without a single exception, took place before the Sub-Treasury Law was adopted; and is it not also well known, that while this system was in operation not one cent was lost?

We ask, is it fair to make the friends of the Sub-Treasury responsible for these losses which occurred before the scheme was broached? We leave Whigs to settle this with their consciences.

Massachusetts.
The Coons of the 7th district, have got into trouble, and a portion of them who support the position taken by Webster, have brought out another whig candidate. There are now three in the field, Henry W. Bishop, D. M., and Julius Rockwell, regular whig, and Henry Shaw, irregular. The Berkshires County Whig at Pittsfield, edited by Henry Hubbard, is out in defence of Mr. Webster's Faneuil Hall speech against the Greenfield Gazette, and starts Mr. Shaw in opposition to Mr. Rockwell, the manner of whose nomination it finds fault with—avowing its determination to defeat him, if possible. To all which the Boston Courier, "with all [its] heart," says "Amen."

Great Fire in Richmond.
Another great fire occurred in Richmond on the 28th ult. From 15 to 20 houses, warehouses, &c. were burnt, 488 hogheads of tobacco were destroyed, the value of which was about \$40,000. The entire loss is about 60,000 dollars—about one half being insured.

The principal sufferers were Mr. Thomas, Capt. Shippan, Mr. R. Anderson, Mr. Mayo, and Mrs. Abigail Mayo.

The Enquirer says:—"Again we call upon our authorities to probe the evil, and apply an immediate corrective. The torch of the incendiary has recently been too fatal to the repose and safety of our citizens, and to the reputation of our city. Let it be looked to at once."

Mrs. Parth, the female smuggler of Providence, Rhode Island, delivered an address in the Shakespeare House, N. Y. in behalf of the unfortunate paucers now in prison in Rhode Island, charged with treason.

The Eagle threw first water; the Allegheny, Vigilant, Uncle Sam, Democratic Hope, and Neptune, also threw water.

Providence.—A boy of only sixteen has been arrested in New York, for attempting to draw a check at the Chemical Bank for \$537. He appears to have had no accomplice.

The New Hampshire Courier, the whig organ in the State, notices the defect of its party in Ohio, and says: "It is madness in the Whigs to persist in supporting Mr. Clay."

Who will they support?
Mike Walsh has been placed on the Democratic assembly ticket in New York, in the room of Mr. Van Dyke.

New Orleans is crowded with strangers; Yellow fever has become endemic.

Anti Mason vs. Whig.
N. B. Craig, former editor of the Gazette, vs. George Parkin, editor of the Advocate.

We refer our readers to the columns of this paper for a report of the trial of this case. In contemplating this battle our position is something like the man who witnessed a fight in which a Pole Cat was plaintiff and a rattle snake the defendant. He said he never saw a fight where he cared so little which party was victorious. Our feelings are precisely the same, we are perfectly disinterested, and if Mr. Craig should come off conqueror in the day, the Honors will be easy, as we conceive he was much worried in the quill fight, out which the present action arose. No better evidence of this is wanted than Craig's resort to the law. A visit from the sheriff is his notice to desist.

A fire occurred in Levant, Me., on the 28th ult. in the house of two brothers named Smith, six plate workers. The house was burned, and a child of one of them, two years old, and a girl named Jackson, aged sixteen years, perished in the flames.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia, on the 31st ult., "presented" the Leifer, Chronicle, and Times, for libel—the two former for publishing indecent details of a recent trial, and the latter, for complaining of misconduct in the city.

Something New.—Two men in Philadelphia have been convicted of keeping fashionable halls.

Epigram.—The superiority of machinery. A mechanic will often his labor discard But a clock—and its case is uncommonly hard; Will continue to work though it strikes.

Upwards of 100 slaves have escaped from the District of Columbia during the past month, and traveled north.

The stock of cotton at present in New Orleans is estimated at 70,000 bales.

Charles Eaton has finished a successful engagement in Boston and is now in Providence, R. I.

An incentive to labor.—Bacon says that he who wishes to live long, should change the position of his body at least every half hour.

Dr. Bushanan in a recent lecture parodied the arm of a strong man so that he could not lift a pound weight, and then in a gesture of it all he could lift one hundred pounds at arm's length.

St. Smith is about to establish a new Theatre in New Orleans.

Has been raised?—The schooner Acadia, which was run into and sunk by the schooner Emily on the night of the 21st of August, about 18 miles from this port, has through the enterprise of Messrs. Pease & Allen and B. F. L with and Co., been raised and brought into port.

Has been reduced?—The price of bread in New York city, owing to the cheapness of flour.

Spring paper.—Nash Webster says, that by substituting the word to for into in his revision of the Bible, he has saved thirty-four pages of close letter press.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA, Thirteen Days Later.

We are indebted to the Boston Times for the news by the Caledonia, which arrived at that port on Wednesday morning last.

There is no favorable change in the prospects of Trade—large masses of the laborious population continue out of employ.

The American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, have addressed a memorial to Sir Robert Peel, urging the necessity of a reduction of the present enormous duty upon Tobacco. No answer had been returned to the memorialists.

Great excitement and alarm is experienced in Liverpool, on account of the absconding of Mr. Edmund Burdett late manager of the Manchester Bank. By his mismanagement, the bank had been raised, and through the means of an associate he drew bills to a large amount, and when the first became due, absconded.

Mr. Featherstonhaugh, one of the commissioners who explored the North Eastern Boundary on the part of Great Britain, in 1840, undertook in an after dinner speech at Plymouth, to define the treaty lately concluded between England and the United States. He expressed it as his opinion that the settlement that had been made, was the best for both parties that could be made. He strongly condemned the attacks made upon the terms of the treaty by the English press.

American Produce in Liverpool.—The quantity of American Tobacco on hand in Liverpool was so large that it was found necessary to procure additional storehouses for its storage. These were upwards of 11,000 hbls. and packages already stored in the old establishment. The reason assigned for this is the increased demand for cotton, the lands before used in growing of this latter article being now employed for the growth of tobacco.

The news from India does not possess much interest. Wilson's News Letter of Oct. 19th states that the overland mail from India, arrived on Friday week. The intelligence supplied by it was not published, was considered as generally favorable, but unimportant. The prisoners of Akbar Khan continued to be kindly treated.

to recover damages for a Libel published in the Daily Advocate of June 26, 1841.

The libelous matter was contained in a communication signed "Native American," charging the Plaintiff with speculating off the estate of some Orphan Children, whose business was committed to his management as an Attorney. The paper was produced and read in evidence to the Jury. The charge was then satisfactorily refuted by the testimony of the heirs and their guardians.

The defence was opened by Mr. McCandless, who represented that the defendant was the Editor and Publisher of the paper, and as such was willing at all times to give the name of the author of the article; that he was never called on for the name, but that they would now proclaim that Robt. M. Riddle, Esq., was the author of the article, and that he was willing that Mr. Craig should bring suit against him, and if he was injured recover pay from the person who inflicted the wound. That the series of articles, signed Native American, containing the bright spots and dark ones in Neville B. Craig's history, were all written by Mr. Riddle, who, as editor of the Gazette, had vilified and slandered Mr. Riddle, in all his relations public and private.

The defendants offered the Records of the Orphans Court, referred to in the libellous article in mitigation of damages, and for the purpose of showing that the innuendoes in the declaration were not justified—it not appearing from the Record that Plaintiff acted in a fiduciary capacity. Testimony objected to by Plaintiff's Counsel. Court admit the testimony.

The defendants then offered to prove that Neville B. Craig was the editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette from January to Sept. 1841, that during that time frequent editorial articles appeared in the columns of that paper reflecting on the public character of the defendant in this case—charging him with perjury, with regard to the authorship of a certain paper; defendant also offered to prove that Robt. M. Riddle was the author of the alleged libellous article, and also to prove by the same newspaper of which Plaintiff was editor, numerous libellous editorial articles reflecting on the character, both public and private, of Robt. M. Riddle—all this was offered not in justification, but in mitigation of damages.

Plaintiff's Counsel objected to the testimony, and the Court would not admit it.

Defendants then offered the Pittsburgh Gazette of June 8, 1841, containing an article headed our Post-master, in which the defendant, Parkin, is charged with perjury, (admitted that Plaintiff was editor of the Gazette)—Pliff's counsel objected to the testimony and Court sustained the objection.

Defendant then offered—Gazette of June 11, 1841, an editorial article—commencing with the words, "We strongly suspect our Post-master to be the author of 'Native American.'"

The Pliff's objected to this testimony, and the Court sustained their objection.

The defendant then offered to prove by the columns of the Gazette, for a long time previous, and down to the time of the publication of the alleged libel, that the Pliff, as editor of that paper, was in the daily and habitual practice of defaming and vilifying the defendant, and of indulging in terms of strong personal abuse, and invective against him—Plaintiff's counsel objected to the admission of this testimony, and the court sustained the objection, and refused to admit it.

The defendants counsel then offered the file of the Gazette during the year 1841, to show that the general character of that paper was that of a libellous paper—to this the Pliff's counsel also objected and the Court sustained the objection.

The defendant's counsel then proposed to prove by the Witnesses that the Plaintiff's character is that of a common libeller.

To that offer the Pliff's counsel also objected and the Court refused the admission of the testimony.

Several witnesses were called to prove the last offer, but the Court refused to allow their testimony to go to the Jury.

The defendant was then allowed to prove his pecuniary circumstances, which were anything but flattering to the hopes of the Plaintiff if money be the object of the suit.

Defendant then proposed to read a paper which they wished to be filed of Record in the case, objected to by Pliff's counsel and the Court decided that they might file the paper, but that it would be improper to read it in presence of the Jury.

This paper was understood to be an apology from Parkin, and was signed by him with an offer to publish it in the Advocate, and thereby appease, if possible, the vengeance of the Plaintiff. It was something like Coltr's confession of the murder of Adams—a confession of guilt with explanatory notes.

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Judge Grier.—Such is not the law, and you must confine yourself to the testimony. Mr. McCandless then read portions of the alleged libellous communication, not charged in the declaration, which contained extracts of editorial articles from Craig's paper; the tendency of which he argued was to provoke Mr. Riddle to the controversy, which resulted in the complete discomfiture and overthrow of Craig upon his own battle ground and with his own choice weapons; and with such a result, he had no right to come into a Court of Justice and demand of a Jury that they should save his wounded pride—his situation, however mortifying to his feelings, was one of his own seeking—that he had been defeated his resort to the law was an admission.

Thos Williams, Esq., then addressed the Jury for the defence. He commenced by telling the Jury that some of the most distinguished members of the bar had been applied to by the pliff to bring this suit, but refused, and that if the present counsel, who were comparative strangers here, were well acquainted with Craig's character they would be ashamed of their present position. He ridiculed the idea of Neville B. Craig suing any one for a libel—a man who, as editor, was notorious for his fillingsgate courses—who spared no one—the aged and the young were alike assailed—and the female character was no protection from the slanderous and venomous assaults of this notorious libeller—'twas he who prostituted the press, and when the poisoned arrows of his own quiver were returned to him with a force that sunk them into his polluted soul, 'twas more than he could bear. Wounded in the combat, mortified at the result, smarting under the wounds of his own weapons returned to him, he, like a blubbering school boy, appeals to the law for protection, and craves mercy of his adversary by compulsion. Discomfited, unhorsed, the already lacerated spirits should be cut from his recumbent heels. Mr. W. asked the Jury if they would give damages to a man who had, as an editor, done so much to pollute the public taste—to a man who had libelled the community indiscriminately—sparing none. It was not because he had been libelled, but because he had been whipped, that this suit was brought. His adversary was too powerful for him, and wounded pride and mortification were the great inducements for the action. It was a notorious fact which the public records would show, that Neville B. Craig, in all his personal controversies, when worsted, would fly to the law for protection—and would the law afford protection to a man who was its daily violator. Mr. Williams, when examining Craig's character, was also stopped by the Court, and requested to confine himself to the facts in evidence.

M. Hampton, Esq., Counsel for Plaintiff, then addressed the Jury, and in reply to Mr. Williams stated, that he brought the suit with reluctance, that he was not favorable to actions of the kind, and in this case the great motive was the vindication of Mr. Craig's character, and not the plunder of the defendant—they came not for money—they were influenced by no motive of that kind. 'Twas true, he had not long resided here but so far as he could ascertain Mr. Craig's private character, it was blameless. He would however tell the gentleman's client, (who is an Englishman and of brief citizenship), that his duty to the country which afforded him protection from the oppression of his native land, was not to libel the character of its citizens, and ridicule the revolutionary ancestors of Mr. Craig. They had fought for that liberty, the blessings of which the defendant was now enjoying. His conduct was base ingratitude, and such as no man who had a particle of affection for his adopted country would be guilty of.

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Judge Grier.—Such is not the law, and you must confine yourself to the testimony. Mr. McCandless then read portions of the alleged libellous communication, not charged in the declaration, which contained extracts of editorial articles from Craig's paper; the tendency of which he argued was to provoke Mr. Riddle to the controversy, which resulted in the complete discomfiture and overthrow of Craig upon his own battle ground and with his own choice weapons; and with such a result, he had no right to come into a Court of Justice and demand of a Jury that they should save his wounded pride—his situation, however mortifying to his feelings, was one of his own seeking—that he had been defeated his resort to the law was an admission.

Thos Williams, Esq., then addressed the Jury for the defence. He commenced by telling the Jury that some of the most distinguished members of the bar had been applied to by the pliff to bring this suit, but refused, and that if the present counsel, who were comparative strangers here, were well acquainted with Craig's character they would be ashamed of their present position. He ridiculed the idea of Neville B. Craig suing any one for a libel—a man who, as editor, was notorious for his fillingsgate courses—who spared no one—the aged and the young were alike assailed—and the female character was no protection from the slanderous and venomous assaults of this notorious libeller—'twas he who prostituted the press, and when the poisoned arrows of his own quiver were returned to him with a force that sunk them into his polluted soul, 'twas more than he could bear. Wounded in the combat, mortified at the result, smarting under the wounds of his own weapons returned to him, he, like a blubbering school boy, appeals to the law for protection, and craves mercy of his adversary by compulsion. Discomfited, unhorsed, the already lacerated spirits should be cut from his recumbent heels. Mr. W. asked the Jury if they would give damages to a man who had, as an editor, done so much to pollute the public taste—to a man who had libelled the community indiscriminately—sparing none. It was not because he had been libelled, but because he had been whipped, that this suit was brought. His adversary was too powerful for him, and wounded pride and mortification were the great inducements for the action. It was a notorious fact which the public records would show, that Neville B. Craig, in all his personal controversies, when worsted, would fly to the law for protection—and would the law afford protection to a man who was its daily violator. Mr. Williams, when examining Craig's character, was also stopped by the Court, and requested to confine himself to the facts in evidence.

M. Hampton, Esq., Counsel for Plaintiff, then addressed the Jury, and in reply to Mr. Williams stated, that he brought the suit with reluctance, that he was not favorable to actions of the kind, and in this case the great motive was the vindication of Mr. Craig's character, and not the plunder of the defendant—they came not for money—they were influenced by no motive of that kind. 'Twas true, he had not long resided here but so far as he could ascertain Mr. Craig's private character, it was blameless. He would however tell the gentleman's client, (who is an Englishman and of brief citizenship), that his duty to the country which afforded him protection from the oppression of his native land, was not to libel the character of its citizens, and ridicule the revolutionary ancestors of Mr. Craig. They had fought for that liberty, the blessings of which the defendant was now enjoying. His conduct was base ingratitude, and such as no man who had a particle of affection for his adopted country would be guilty of.

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