# Carlisle Gerald and

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER:-DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, AGRICULTURE, AMUSEMENT, &C. &C.

Edited and Published for the Proprietors, at Carlisle, Cumberland County. Pa.

YDLUMB ZELIV.—NO. 9.

WHOMHSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1341.

Sunday Gentleman," because on the Sab-

bath alone debtors were free from the autho-

rity of the bailiff. He was in the habit of

time some offers made to him to settle in

"Could our ancestors now retrieve their fate

And build up their part actions, not our own; They'd cancel records and their tembs deface, And then disown the vile, degenerate race; For fame of families is all a cheat;

"I'IS PERSONAL VIRTUE ONLY MAKES US GREAT."

ndw sords, vol. 6.-nc. eq.

# Sheriff's Sale.

V virtue of an Alias writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Mifflin township, on Monday the 3d day of January, 1812, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following described real settic viz:

Mifflin township, Cumberland county, containing 153-Acres, -

more or less, (called the Dublin Gap Springs,) about twenty acres of cleaved land, and the hislands could timber land, adjoining lands of John Harper, Andrew Hikes, heirs, and the heirs of James Woodburn, dec'd., having thereon creeted a large Log and Frame House, two stories high, and a Log

Scized and taken in execution as the property of William Blean. And to be sold by me,
PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff. SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Carlisle, Nov. 29, 4841.—3t.

Carlisle, Nov. 29, 1831.—31.

The property above stated is susceptible of being made one of the best properties in the State, the water is pure white Sulphur, considered by all persons visiting the springs to be the best in the U. States; an extensive tannery might be erected on the above property, there is an inexhaustible supply of chesnut oak bark, black oak, white oak and red oak the control of water the control water chesnut oak bark, black oak, white oak and red oak bark, &c. There is also an excellent stream of water running through the same, sufficient to propel a saw mill or other machinery of like power. The State road from Gettysburg to Lewistown-runs past the door. There is also eservent—thousand white Muberry trees on the premises, some of which are bearing fruit, and the present building with some repairs, would be well calculated for most any business.

### Trustees' Notice.

Trustees' Notice.

WHEREAS George Logue, by his last will and the testament, dated the 7th March, 1811, did device to three brustees, to be and upon the death of his said wife, and the proceeds thereof, after the payment of certain specific legacies, "to be divided among his brothers and staters' children as tenants in common share and share alike," and the said "Jane Logue by her will dated the 31st August, 1822, appointed John Proctor, William Irvine and Andrew Blair, who sold the said real estate and settled their account of the trust which was confirmed by the Gourt of Common Pleas of Cumberland county on the 9th August, 1841, and the said Court did decree that the balance in their hands should be distributed according to the will of the said George Logue, deaccording to the will of the said George Logue, de-

Now 20th Nov. 1841, on motion of Fred'k. Watts Now 20th Nov. 1841, on motion of Fred'k. Watts, Esq., the Court do hereby order and deerce that the said Trustees do give public notice in the Carlisle Herald and American Volunteer until the 1st January next, to all persons interested in the distribution of the said fund, that they appear on the second Monday of January next, at a Court of Common Monday of January next, at a Court of Common to their portion of the said fund, and shew cause why the said Court should not their make a distribution thereof according to the will of the said George Logue, dee'd.

BY THE COURT. Nov. 21, 1841 .--- 6t.

# Shoe Dealers,

Call and see the large lot of Boots and Shoes I bought at auction, which I intend to sell by the case or dozen, cheaper than ever. CI: AS. BARNITZ. 'Carlisle, Nov. 24, 1841.

Tannery for Rent. ning establishment, recently the property of David S. Forney, dec'd; situated on the corner of East and Louther streets, in the borough of Carlisle Pa.

It is the most complete property of the kind in the place of its location—baying a large Stone Dwelling

fine garden and all other buildings &c. necessary to carry on the tanning business.

Possession given on the 1st of April 1841. Terms

made known on application to P. F. EGE Opposite the Carlisle Bank: November, 24, 1841.

WINTER GOODS.

I have just returned from the city with a second supply of Winter goods; such as Gloths, Casimeres, Sattinetts, Flannels, Blankets, Thawls, &c. &c., which have been selected with care, and which will be sold as above.

as cheap if not cheaper, than at any other establish-CHAS. BARNITZ. Carlisle, Nov. 24, 1841.

# NOTICE.

Estate of Abraham Keckler, dec'd. ETTERS of Administration on the estate of Abraham Keckler, late of Dickinson township, deed, have been issued in due form of law to the sphsoriber residing in said township; Notice is here by given, to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment to the subscriber.
JOHN KECKLER, Adm'r. November 10, 1841.-6t.

Boots and Shoes.

OCases of boots and shoes received from auc-or, which I have purchased at prices that will ena-nie, me, to sall cheaper than any other establishment in the county.

Carlisle, Nov. 24, 1841. MATS & CAPS.

I have just returned from the city with the latest style of Fur; Cloth and Glazed Men's and Boys' Caps. Also, Brush Hats, for sale cheap, by CHAS. BARNITZ.

# Sheriff's Sales.

Y virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Expu-mas to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county; will be ex-posed thoublic sale at the Court House, in the bo-rough of Carlisle, on Priday the 31st slay of Decem-ber, A. D., 1841, at 10 o'clock of said day, the fol-lowing described real estate, viz:

All the interest of Jemima Sanderson in a Tract of Land, situate in the township of North Middleton, Cumberland county, containing 160 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Japob Weary, William Henwood, David Wolf and others, having thereon created a two story Log House, log kitchen, and a frame and stone Barn. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jemima Sandreson

Also, a Tract of Land situate In Frankford township. Cumberland county, containing 40 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Henry Hacke, on the east, lands of George Kosht and Leonard Minich on the south, George Kosht on the north, and Leonard Minich and George Kosht on the west, having thereon erected a two story Log House; and log stable. Seized and taken in execution as the moneyty of Josiah Williams.

tion as the property of Josiah Williams, And to be sold by me. PAUL MARTIN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Carlisle, Nov. 29, 1841.—31.

### POETRY.

# The War of the League.

BY THOMAS B. MACAULEY, ESQ. Immediately before the battle of Ivry, Henri Quarti, the King of France, addressed his troops in

Now glory to the Lord of Hosts, ... From whom all glories are, kl-glory to our sovereign liege, King Henry of Navarre! Now let there be the merry sound Of music and of dance. Through thy corn-fields green and sunny vines, O pleasant land of France;

And thou Rochelle, our own Rochelle,

Bright city of the waters, Again let rapture light the eyes Of all thy mourning daughters, As thou wert constant in our ills, Be joyous in our joy, For cold and stiff and still are they Who wrought thy walls annoy; Hurrah! Hurrah!-a single field . Hath turned the chance of war. Hurrah!-Hurrah !-for Ivry,-

And Henry of Navarre! Oh! how our hearts were beating When at the dawn of day. We saw the army of the League Drawn our in long array, With all its priest-led citizens And all its rebel peers, .vynalar viote wiskanak Kark

The curses of our land; And dark Mayenne was in the midst, A truncheon in his hand: And as we looked on them, we thought Of Seine's empurpled flood, And good Coligny's heary hair, All dabbled with his blood; And we cried unto the living God,

And Egmont's Flemish spears.

There rode the brood of false Lorraine

Who rules the fate of war, To fight for his own holy name, And Henry of Navarre. The King is come to marshalus; In all his armor drest.

And he has bound a snow-white plume Upon his gallant crest. He looked upon his people; And a tear was in his ever He looked upon the traitors, 'And his glance was stern and high.' Right graciously he smiled on us, As rolled from wing to wing, Down all our line, a deafening shout, "God save our Lord the King!" "And if my standard-bearer fall. As fall full well he may,

For never saw I promise yet uch a bloody fray,.... Press where you see my white plume stine . Amidst the ranks of war, 'And be your oriflamme to-day The helmet of Navarre."

"Hurrah! the foes are moving, Hack to the midnight din, Of fife, and steed, and trump, and drum. Aud roasing chivering The fiery duke is pricking first Across Saint Andre's plain. With all the hireling chivalry Of Guelders and Almayne. Now by the lips of those ye love, Fair gentlemen of France, Charge for the golden lilies,--Upon them with the lance. A thousand spurs are staiking deep, A thousand spears in rest,

A thousand knights are pressing close Behind the snow-white crest; And in they burst, and on they rushed, While, like a guiding star, Amidst the thickest carnage blazed The belief of Varage

Now, God be praised, the day is ours, Mayenne hath turned his rein, D'Annuale hath oried for quarter, The Flemish count is slain; Their ranks are breaking like thin clouds Before a Biscay gale, The field is heaped with bleeding steeds, And flags and cloven mail; And then we thought of yengeance, And, all along our van, "Remember Saist Bartholomew,"

Was passed from man to man. But out spake gentle Henry, "No Frenchman is my foe; Down, down, with every foreigner, But let your brethren go." Oh! was there ever such a knight, In friendship or in war, As our Sovereign Lord, King Henry,

The soldier of Navarre!

Ho! maidens of Vienna, Ho! matrons of Lucerner Weep, weep and rend your hair for those io never shall return. Ho! Philip, send, for charity, Thy Mexican pistoles, That Antwerp monks may sing a mass For thy poor spearmen's souls. Ho ! gallant nobles of the League, Look that your arms be bright; Ho! burghers of Saint Genevieve, Keep watch and ward to-night. For our God hath crushed the tyrant, Our God hath raised the slave; And mocked the comisel of the wise And the valor of the brave. Then glory to mis holy name,

Why was the heir apparent born Duke of Cornwall? Because he was a minor (miner.)

From whom all glories are:

King Henry of Navarre!

And glory to our Sovereign Lord,

## Miscellaneous.

### From the New York Tribune. Memoir of Daniel De Foe,

The Author of Rabinson Crusoe. Intimately linked with our earliest school- visiting the Red Lion tavern, kept by the following language: "Soldiers, if you lose your day remembrances is that strange narrative Mark Watkins, who in after times used

A Tract of Land situate in standard bearer in the field rally round my white of stormy adventure and island solitude, to entertain his customers with an account Robinson Crusoe. Not less interesting to of a singular personage who made his apour maturer minds, is the biography of its pearance in Bristol, clothed in goat-skins, popular author now than were then the stiring which dress he used to walk the streets. ing incidents of the Monarch' of Juan Ferand was known by the name of Alexander nandez, for not in that work alone rests the Selkirk or Robinson Crusoe. During this literary reputation of De Foe, but on others convervative absence from London, De of great power of mind and originality of Foe composed his celebrated Essay upon method; all which, however, merely fol- Projects, though it was not published for lowed out to fulfilment the promise of his five years afterward. Rejecting about this

De Foe was born in the Parish of St. Cadiz, he engaged with some eminent per-Giles, Cripplesgate, London, in the year sons at home in proposing ways and means 1661. At an early age he evinced that spi- to the Government to raise money for the rit of independence and vivacity of humor war, then but newly begun. About the which afterwards so strongly characterized, year 1697 his Essay on Projects appeared, him through life. It appears from some and displayed a deep and lucid knowledge passages in a work of his called the Review, of the philosophy of Politics, Commerce that he was ofiginally intended for one of and Finance. The utilitarian objects of the learned professions, and was therefore this work will be best understood by statplaced at about fourteen-years-of-age in an ing the nature-of a few of his pojects, academy at Newington Green, under the In the first place he proposes that banks direction of a competent teacher. He speed-should be rendered subservient to the reily mastered five languages; became well lief of the merchant and the interests of versell in mathematics, Natural Philosophy, commerce, as well as to the purposes of History, Theology and Ecclesiastical His-State; his next project refers to highways; tory, and was one of the very lew in those a third to the improvement of the bankrupt day's who studied politics as a second will dest laws; w fourth to the formation of friendly honors were conferred upon him in the societies on the principle of mutual assur-academic grove, we are the intermed, but sawes, a fifth to a provision for "lools," we find him at the age of twenty-one, suc- whom he describes as a particular rentcessfully travelling as an author up the charge on the great family of mankind, steep where Fame's proud temple shines withers for academics, civil and military." afar.' His first publication was a lampoon- The pathway of the Musos now became ing answer to L'Estrange's Guide to the too tempting for his ambition, and in Inferior Clergy: its title was Speculum 1700-1, appeared his poem of "The True scape-Genorum, or a Looking Glass for the Born Englishman." It was philippic in Young Academicks new-Foyl'd, with re- life spirit, and was written in reply to an flections on some of the late high-flown anti-Governmental one by some Mr. Tusermons, to which is added an essay to chin, who thought proper to abuse the King ward a Sermon of the Newest Fashion, and the Dutch nation. The poem is real-By a Guide to the Inferior Clergy. Re- ly good; strong in its reasonings, and cousdentem discere Aberum Quis Vetat. Lon-tic in its severities; the pride of ancestry, don, printed for E. Rydal, 1682.' In this which seems to have strengthened Mr. Tuwork, the title of which was suggested by the chin's aristocratic confusiveness, is fine-

crape gowns worn by the inferior clergy, ly ridiculed, and the following characteric he defends the Dissenters against the closing lines prove the mind of De Foe to supposed libels of the established clergy, have been imbued with the ret essential Work after work now followed in rapid spirit of Republicanism; succession from the pen of De Foe, all claiming high consideration for varied and vigorous talent. To those days of political turmoil, when every public man had to form or assume decision of character, his energy was eminently suited and zealously addressed. He was accordingly, one of the first who joined the standard of the hapless Duke of Monmouth, when he however, had the good fortune to esleaving the stormy-region of politics, he dibeing a true-born Englishman was hencefor the payment of his fine, and the exrected his attention to trade, as a hose-factor. This business he pursued for about ten years. When the revolution of 1688, then years. When the revolution of 1688, himself strenously in advocating the act of tired to Bury St. Edmunds. Party clamor ton, the 'Robinson Crusoc' was speedily toflowed by the 'Account of Dickory Crooke,' the 'Life and Piracies of Captain Single-ton,' the 'Ristory of Duncan Campbell,' ting in Surry, where he was the first who Settlement confirming the succession to and party malice, however, pursued him ting in Surry, where he was the first who settlement confirming the succession to and party malice, however, pursued him the Fortunes and Misfortines of Mol attempted to form the Dissenters into a regular congregation. Of that Revolution he only means of perpetuating the benefits this time against him, he says, "I tried was an ardent worshipper, and ardently produced by the Revolution; nor were his retirement, and banished myself from the commemorated the 4th of November as a

terr country, value the Protestant interest, or have an aversion to tyranny and oppression. On this day, he (King William) was born; on this day he married the daughter of England, and on this day he daughter of England, and on this day he mended: the levy of fines repudiated as in answer: rescued the nation from a bondage worse than that of Egypt:a bondage of soul as impolitic, and "the gallows instead of the well as bodily servitude, a slavery to the compter, and the galleys instead of fines," ambition and raging lust of a generation were suggested as the fitter punishment for going to a conventicle." set on fire by pride; avarice and blood."
According to De Fue's own confession, oc-So great was the public excitement caused by this work, that it was resolved by the cupations of trade are very uncongenial to literary exercises. "A wit turned tradesprosecution. The author sought concealman!" he exclaims; "no apron-strings will hold him; 'tis in vain to lock him in behind ment, but after the proclamation in the London Gazette of the 10th January, 1702-'3, the counter-he is gone in a moment." With such feelings we behold without disappointment the wreck of his commercial printer and the bookseller being taken into Harley seems to have been so well satisfic but he has no compassion, and suffers them speculations, which he appears to have car- custody, he surrendered himself rather ed, that upon De Foe's return, he was re- and their poor dying mother to beg their ried on with partners in the Spanish and Portuguese trade. Pobably a more direct mistake." This proclamation is very curireason of his commercial reverses is to be ous as containing an exact description of subject of the union of Scatland which seal, beside the most sacred promises, to found in the recorded facts that "with the his person. " He is," it says, " a midusual improvidence of genius, he was car- dle sized, spare man, about forty years old, of his powers. This advocacy procured time, living in a profusion of plenty. It is spained to a spanish to the straight forward at a ricel into companion and the straight forward at a spained to the straight forward at a ried into companies who swere gratified by of a brown complexion, and dark brown for him a confidential mission to Scotland, too much for me." his wit. He spent those hours with a small colored hair, but wears a wig; a hooked where he was recived with great considerasociety for the cultivation of polite loarn nose, a sharp chin, gray eyes, and a large ion. While in Edinburgh, he published was torniented with those dreadful malaing, which lie ought to have employed in mole nearthis mouth." the counting-house, and, being obliged to traiture. abscond from his creditors in 1692, he na-

by necessity he is compelled to break, will tenced to pay a fine of 200 marks to the mit to stay here. This is the consequence: to be imprisoned during the Queen's pleaas soon, as he breaks he is proscribed as a sure, and to find sureties for his good becriminal, and has thirty to sixty days to havior for seven years. Of his treatment, surrender both himself and all he has to while in the pillory he gives the same achis creditors. If he falls to do it, he has count, which proves conclusively the peo-

During the residence of De Foe in Bris- domitable spirit is, that on the very day on tunities of his creditors, he was called "the published "A Hymn to the Pillory," which summed up my life in this distich:

Sunday Gentleman," because on the Sabpassed through several additions. It openis to show its hideousness; while virtue its passed through several additions. It opened as follows:

" Hail hyeroglyphic .tate machine, Contrived to punish fancy in ; Men that are men, in thee can feel no pain, And all thy insignificants disdain. Contempt, that false new word for shame, Is without crime, an empty name, A shadow to amuse mankind,

of his pen. Hence the leasure of De Foe. winle at Newgate, was not that of idleness or dissipation. Some of his subsequent writings leave no doubt that he now stored habits and pursuits of the prisoners, which he has detailed with so much nature as well as interest. A great part of his time was devoted to the composition of political to dwell upon. It was likewise while in Newgate that he projected his 'Review,' a was published for nine successive years. without-intermission, during the greater part of the time, three times a week, and without having received any assistance whatever in its production. Throughout this work, he carried on an unsparing warfare against folly and vice in all their disguises; it pointed the way to the 'Tatlers,' Spectators,' and 'Guardians,' and may matter on subjects of high interest, written

and vigor. prisoner and their assailant. Upon the acpolitics not being dissimilar to those of De Foe, the minister made a private communication to our author, with the view of obment however, took place between them, as De Foe remained a prisoner some months afterwards. Notwithstanding, it is most a personal introduction to King William, with De Foe's real merits through the melanded at Lyme, and became as ready with after which his visits to the palace were dium of the minister, and was made con-his sword as prompt with his per he frequent and flattering. If we may judge scious of the injustice of our author's sufhis sword as prompt with his pen; he, frequent and nattering. 11 we may judge strong which she now appeared desirous to the fortune to as so from the fact that he was taken into the ferings, which she now appeared desirous however, had the good fortune to escape the fate of many of Monmouth's followers, and returned to London, where, leaving the stormy-region of politics, he di-

zeal and energy in that cause abated by the town. I thought, as the boys used to say, death of the King, by which he lost a kind 'twas but fair they should let me alone before the reader a correct list of the multiday of deliverance. "A day," says he, friend and powerful protector, as proved while I did not meddle with them. But farious productions of our author, many of one of them dear to Britons who love by his work—one which exercised the neither a country recess, any more than a them until of late, most difficult to be obtheir country, value the Protestant in greatest influence on his fortunes—entitled stone doublet, can secure a man from the

> "So I, by Whigs abandoned, bear The Satyr's unjust lash; Dye with the scandal of their help But never saw their cash."

party in power to crush De Foe by a State sion of a secret nature, which required his letter of De Foe, written in his anguishdon Gazette of the 10th January, 1702.3, tended with some danger, and to have re-upon him, I trusted him, I gave up my two a reward of 250 by the Government, the quired his absence for about two months, dear, unprovided children into his hands, " than that others should be ruined by his warded with an appointment at home. In bread at his door, and to crave, as if it were

mote nearthis mouth." Such was his por-traiture.

Caledonia, &c." a poent in honor of dies, the gout and the stone occasioned, in Scotland and the Scotish nation. Of the part, most probably, by his close applica-union he says in his "Review," .: I have tion to study, while making posterity the turally attributed those misfortunes to the mons that this book of fate should be told Scotland of improvements in trade; heirs of undying wisdom. De Foe expirwar, which were probably owing to his burnt by the Common Hangman in the wealth, and shipping, that shall accure to ed on the 24th April, 1731, when he was own his conduct." Being reduced to bank Palace Yard." From De Foe's own act them on the happy conclusion of this af about seventy years of age, having been ruptcy, the laws against bankrupts offered count of the prosecution, we can infer that fair; and I am pleased doubly with this, born in 1061. The parish of St. Gile's, a prolific theme for his pen, from which we his enemies were undecided as to their that I am likely to be one of the first men, Cripplesgate, in which he drew his first have the following interesting observations. disposal of him when in their power. He that shall give them the pleasure of the ex- breath, was also destined to receive his "The cruelty of our laws against debtors was consequently advised to throw himself periment." In 1708, De Foe was reworded last. He was hursed from thence, on the without distinction of honest or dishonest, upon the mercy of the Queen, which he with an appointment and a fixed salary.

Zon April, in Tindall's burisl-ground, now is the shame of our nation.

Lan persuadadopted and avowed himself the author of When the Union was completed, he pulped the property of the following the offensive work. Hereon he, was sen-lished "The Union of Great Britain." In 1710, De Foe resided at Stoke-Newington, lowing year. De Foe left six children only fly out of the kingdom rather than sub- Queen, to stand three hours in the pillory, and appears to have been comfortable in two sons, and four laughters, whose dehis circumstances. In 1712 vas closed the scendants are living at the present time. The character of De Foe was burthe preface to this volume, De Foe has a most practical example of his noblest writings. eloquent defence of this work, and of the As a sitizen of the world, his love of truth; his creditors. If he falls to do it, he has count, which proves conclusively the peo- mode in which he has conducted it. No- and the patience, the cheeffulness with nothing hefore him but the gallows, without ple to have been with him. He says that thing can, be finer, more manly or more which he endured the obloquy and perse-

tol, where he resided to avoid the impor- which he was exhibited to the people, he his purveyors. I have, some time ago, imperishable stores of the highest and the

Virtue dispises human scorn,
And scandals innocence adorn."

De Foe is now presented to us, stripped of his fortunes, and a prisoner. In consequence of his imprisonment, he could no larger attend to his passile works a prisoner to the could no larger attend to his passile works.

Smooth; and have in less than half a year, and in the simplest style. He does not the vice of our day—hide his thoughts under a glittering mass of words, but uses words as the pictures of things. It is owing to this imprisonment, he could no larger attend to his passile words as the pictures of things. It is own to the poble series of the power, that De Foe is appropriately and the shortest manner, and in the simplest style. He does not the vice of our day—hide his thoughts under a glittering mass of words, but uses words as the pictures of things. It is owing to this happy faculty, this unforced power, that De Foe is now presented to be not the vice of our day—hide his thoughts under a glittering mass of words, but uses words as the pictures of things. It is owing to this happy faculty, this unforced power, that De Foe is now presented to be not the vice of our day—hide his thoughts under the vice of our day—hide h produced the chief source of his revenue, and they were consequently given up. By it is excellent from its innate strength-the 28,000; and he had now a wife and six beauty of its simplicity. De Foe, howchildren dependant upon him, with no other ever, was again doomed to taste the dun- infancy, a wonderful deliniation of the soul resource for their support than the product geon sweets of Newgate, being committed of man in a most frying and a most territhere upon the foolish charge of writing libels in favor of the Pretender.

After the death of Queen Anne, De Foe, his mind with those facts relative to the years, retired from the thorny field, to the more pleasant paths of instructive fiction. Whilst writing An Appeal to Honor and Justice,' he was struck with apoplexy-he however, recovered, and in the early part works, which our limits will not permit us of 1715, committed to the press one of his most valuable treaties, The Family Instructor. In 1719 appeared the immertal periodical work of four quarto pages, which Robinson Crusoe, Nearly the whole circle of booksellers had in vain been canvesrose into immediate popularity, despite of the rancorous assaults of the petty vulgar speaking that brought out Mr. Norman, of be referred to as containing a vast, body of by the story of Alexander Selkirk, which been indecent enough to his him. had been given to the public seven years | - Mr. Haskell rose and said that although with all the author's characteristic spirit before. The enemies of De Foe charged the gentleman from Manny appeared to adhim with having obtained this man's jour- dress his remarks to him, he had not hiss-The Tories vainly endeavored to buy nal, and from its contents producing ' Robert dhim. the materials used in his immortal work, avow the act in order to relieve the memprisoner and meir assurant. Upon the accession of Mr. Harley to office, his own as was Vandyke for his portraits, to the ber from Madison. colorman who furnished him with pigtaining his support. No immediate arrange- lar history of Selkirk. The place in which vity, observed to the speaker, that he was variously contested. It seems most proba- inform the gentleman that he wore roundble (says Mr. Wilson) that De Foe wrote toed boots. To this poem De Foe was indebted for likely that the Queen became acquainted it in his retirement, in Stok-Newington, where he resided during the principal part

onse, rebuilt by himself, and still standing seriously took him to tool printed in almost every written languagetice in his garret, to the Arab in his tent. the. 'Memoir of a Cavalier,' and that extraordinary work, the Account of the We might possibly have laid Plague.' tained had not the spirit of the times called for complete editions of De Foe's works: most welcome and valuable offering to the reading part of the nation.

The latter years of De Foe's life must have been those of competence-a most honorable competence ensured to him by his works, and the rapidity with which editions followed editions. There, is, however, a too miserable proof of his suffer-It appears that in 1705, De Foe was ings, inflicted upon him by the cruelty and employed by Harley to execute some mis- undutifulness of his soil, who, to quote a presence upon the continent. The mission Shan both rained my family and broken whatever it was, appears to have been at my heart." De Foe adds-"I depended 1706, De Foe wrote voluminously my the an alms, what he is bound under hand and measure he advocated with all the strength supply, them with; himself, at the same

nothing before him but the gallows, without the benefit of clergy; if he surrenders he is not sure but he shall be thrown into jail for life by the commissioners, only on pretence that they doubted his oath! What must the most triumphant evidences of his in-

miracles than Elijah when the ravens were | As a writer, De Foe has bequeathed to us

And thirteen times have I been rich and poor. Self receives a new attraction at his hands. In the school of affliction I have learned His poetry is chiefly distinguished for its nore than at the academy, and more diving- fine common sense; it has no flights-it dety than from the pulpit, in prison I have ver wraps us by its imagination, but con-learned to know that liberty does not consist in open doors, and the free egress and ble eluquence of its truttic. De Reela prose, regress of locomotion. I have seen the though recasionally careless, is remarkable regress of focusion. I have seen the for its simplicity and strength. What he smooth; and have in less than half a year, has to say, he says in the shortest manner, highest value to the noble spirit of con-power, that De Foe occasionally rises, as sublime .- In his picture of the despoir of ble hour. De Foe is in the most empha-Cobber has been compared to him; and in who had been a political writer for thirty many of the minor parts of authorship, there is, certainly, a similitude; but Cobbette was singularly deficient in imagination, the power which gave a color and beauty to all that De Foe touched, even

# WIT AND HUMUR.

promising materials.

though of the homliest and most uncom-

Scene in the Tennessee Legistaed for a publisher. William Taylor the TURE .- The Nashville Banner gives the fortunate speculator, is said to have cleared following account of a debate in the Lowera thousand pounds by the work, which House of the Legislature of Tennessee; A scene transpired while Mr. Dew was

minds abounding among De Foe's political Rutherford, for the first time. Mr. Dew enemies. There is no doubt that the idea paused in his speech, and turning towards of the work was first suggested to De-Foe-Mr. Haskell, observed that somebody had

Mr. Norman, a fine Jackson-sort of a ments. In a number of 'The Englishman,' looking gentleman, now rose, and with his Sir Richard Steel gave the true and particu- characteristic firmness, directness and bre-'Robinson Crusoe was composed, has been the member who hissed, and he would

Tom Sheriden, in early life was an inof Queen Anne's reign, in a large white corrigible profligate. His father one day in Church street. The work has been it was high time his wild oats were sown. 'Tom,' continued the old gentleman, "you has been the delight of men of all creeds must take a wife." "I have no reasonable and distinctions-from the London appren- objection, father," answered Tom; "but whose wife shall I take?"

> A Change.-A lady who was very mo dest and submissive before marriage, was observed by a friend to use her tongue pretty loosely after. He remarked "There wis a time when I almost imagined she had no tongue." 'Yes,' sighed the husband, 'but it is very long since.'

No, THANK YOU .- When the celebrated artist, David, had completed his large and splendid picture of the coronation of Napoleon, a connoisieur remarked to him, that he had represented the Empress Josephine much too young. "Go and tell her so!" replied David.

A sheep should be judged of like a dandy, by the fineness of his coat. We beg pardon of this sheep for the comparisonbut it is so ant ! - In both cases the cost is the most valuable part; of the animal.--What is a sheep worth without a coat?

"Oh, dear mother, I've got the cramp in my toe!" said a girl of ten years, tripping into the house. 🛴 🦙 "My darling how vulgar you talk," said

her mother, "you should have said "I have a muscular contraction in one of my pedal extremities. a proper sa Spark-ling Wit .- "I have a spark in

my eye," said a lady in the cars. The spruce young gentleman sitting opposite to her. Boy, why don't you go to school?"

Bekase sir, daddy is afeared if I learn every thing now, I shant have any thing to learn-ven'I comes to go to the 'cadein's.

How to make a pair of boots last 1000 years .- Melt and mix four ounces of resin with eight ounges of mutton tallowapply the mixture while warm—rub it in well—then put the bouts in some safe gloset and go burefool.

MSambo, what you tink ob de times ? "Pete, de times am beneaf my notice. and unwordy ob my contention."

Going from London to Botany Bayeas hey now do by steam, is called facilities of. runsportation . The same with the

Lord Byron once said, 'I would rather have a not from an American than a snuff. box from an Emperot.

A liule girl hearing her mother say the