ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1840. .

You have various objects in view in a

ad civilizers of men. Your first ster

would be to reduce a language merely spo-ken and unwritten to the written form; to make an alphabet of sounds, to your ears

We want men for the field of science

SEPARALLY & J. ROBERTS, EGYORS. BY J. H. CHEISTY.

has and Fifty Cents per annum, in advance, one Dollars at the end of the year.

To advantation discontinued, (except at the op of the publisher) until all arrestages are paid presentations will be inserted at One Dollar appears for the first, and Twenty-Five Cents for sequent insertion. selves to the best mode of performance, you will be ashamed of any other mode then MISCELLANEOUS. the best. Study, too, not only with a view of knowing, but also of communicating what you know. To know, and to be able DILIGENCE IN STUDY. Prom Professor Read's Address to the Students of the Ohio University, at the opening of the Session, May 1839.

to communicate your knowledge, are equally important to your usefulness.

Study in this way, and you will never complain of a want of interest in your studies. You will love them—you will prize them—you will be an enthusiast in them. You have various objects in view in af-ter life; but whatever you undertake you will feel the need of thoroughly disciplined minds, of great knowledge, of deep re-search, and a perfect command of your powers. Some of you may be called to barbarous tribes as Christian missionaries They will be to you as your meat and your drink. But you cannot feel an interest in a study of which your notions are faint, confused and obscure. This is the reason the student seldom is interested in a study which he is just commencing. Study in this way, and you will secure valuable knowledge, discipline of mind, and sound intellectual habits.

strange and dissonant; to reduce to system peculiarities that are without analogy in other languages; and unsided, to make spelling books, grammars, and dictionaries, and then translations of the Bible and sandard works of European literature.—Will this work require learning? Whom of your number shall we appoint to it? Whom, I say, shall we send? Shall it be the CONTRAST BETWEEN THE NILE AND MISSISSIPPI.

Rodney, Mississippi.

"The vale of the Nile, so long the admiration of the traveller, is deserving of praise, both for the fertility of its soil and the absence of frost. It is formed entirely of the deposition of the river, which caryoung man who faints over a sentence of Latin or Greek; who will not take pains to understand the power and nature of langangew here he has every help? No, we must have better stuff for this noble underries within its bosom one-fifth of the earthw matter found in the waters of the Missis. sippi, and is more fertile than this river, but less so than Real River of Louisiana. to make abstruse mathematical and philo-sophical investigations, to take observa-tions in various parts of the earth, and to When the river is rising, and even until it returns within its banks, the water has a go as serous upon the expeditions of scien-life exploration, which the spirit of the age is sending forth. Whom of your number very dark color, which it exchanges for a light red after a fall of ten or fifteen feet. The blackness of the water and soil seems shall we assign to this work? Shall it be the student who falters at the black board. to be communicated from the decomposition of basalt. This we infer, from finding or stands mute and motionless, or whose quad erat demonstrandum is I can't do it!

We want men in our courts of law, who the basalt to underlay the red granite at the first entaract and the sand-stone of the second cataract, and may constitute a great part of the mountains of Abysinia.

shall investigate long, perpelxed and tutri-cate questions of right, requiring patient, intense; incumbent attention for days, and sometimes for weeks. Whom shall we set apart for this work? Shall! it be the Egypt, in an agricultural point of view, is peculiarly situated. While all the regions of the Mediterranean are favored with rains during the winter and spring so-called genius, who is all things by turns, and nothing long! No, young gentlemen, we must have different materials. We with rains during the winter and spring of excess or deficiency of rain—you must prepare yourselves, some for one department, and some for another, but all for usefulness, all for eminence. Away with that timidity of spirit which attempts little, and of course accomplishes less.

with rains during the winter and spring such a manner!"

The gentleman said that he knew no-lege-bred men have ever looked into their thing about God, for he had never seen thing about God, for he had As a means of keeping yourselves in regions to be attended by moderate and lat course of conduct which you mark out timely rains. The Nile is not subjected to for yourselves, let me recommend to you the same extremes of elevation as the wactice of the Pithagoreans, of review- ters of the Mississippi, but a double fatality ing at night the transactions of each day.

Call yourselves to a strict account. Let enough—for, in either case, a famine follows. If so high as to pass freely over the both with a good conscience say—I have this day made some advancement in moral and lost; and if not sufficiently high to cover or intellectual improvement—I am wiscr and better by having lived another day. Purfarmers unable to irrigate the first crop, soften the land in the rear, not only are the into the garden, and showed him many farmers unable to irrigate the first crop, beautiful flowers and plantations of forest course, and you will not fail to be- consisting of cane, rice, cotton, flax, beans, come both wise and good men. You will and dura or guinea corn, but are unable to stand as far in advace of the great mass of procure water to soften the back lands by which to sow the wheat and barley crops.

men as your opportunities are before those of others. But if at the close of each day you ers. But if at the close of each day you will use the words of Titus upon a limited region for the growth of the cotton plant. While the Mississippi contains might well use the words of Titus upon a feel no remorso, there is of you little to hope. A tabular dairy, something like that of Franklin, which you will find in his grees which admit of such a cultivation. works, in which you would briefly note. The product is one-fifth in quantity of that your success and your deficiencies, would be of excellent use.

At the method of study, time will permit at one or two thoughts. The first rule to be observed is, while you study, study with all your might. When you open your book, call in and concentrate all the powers of thoughts. The first ing descended fifteen feet, suffer decay from the powers of thought. he powers of thought, and let them he wought with intensity upon the subject bebeing soaked in the water. The fibre is long and silky, possessing a like number of good a son. nodules, and is often found to partake of the 'How do e you. Mere dalliance with books, is anidle and a most pernicious habit. How cream or orange color, which it acquires can you accomplish any thing to purpose, if you study with a wandering and divided from a union of the oil and alkali of the fibre. This occurrence is less frequent with the cotton of the Mississippi, on account of too much dampness of the climate—but where it does exist, can be detected by entering a gin cotton room at night, as it fails not to impart the smell of soap. The cotton of Syria, Palestine, and Asia Minor, is without this color; the fibre is short and less fine, and the product to the acre is about one-eighth of that of the cotton regions of Mississippi. Such a difference in the quan-tity and quality of the cotton may proceed from too much dryness of the growing period, and the coolness of the spring and fall seasons. Thus it appears that in all countries where the summers are without rain, and the atmosphere as dry as in those of the countries above mentioned, the cotton plant cannot be very profitably cultiva-

We are inclined to think that all the cotton regions of South America, as well as those of Asia and Africa, are accompanied "Abeit," says this quaint sage of the law, "the sudent shall not any one day, dowhat he can, to rech the full meaning of all that is here laid down, yet, let him no way discounted. by such circumstances, or, as in the East Indies and Mexico, attended with too much rain during the growing season. Hence the conclusion is, that the cotton plant is most profitably cultivated in the United States-and that considering the continued

Do your very best at each successive recitation. Let each lesson, if possible, be better than its predecessor. Lay a strong accessity upon yourselves to do a thing, and you will do it. If you accustom your selves to the best mode of performance. vegetation can never exist. Amidst these dreary abodes of perpetual silence a majestic river flows from south to north, and like the Mississippi and Red River, ever bearing to the eastward, and ever wearing the cliffs off that side. This river consists of a volume of water about four hundred yards wider than the Mississippi, with less than half its depth, and nearly one third less in velocity. The Nile, like the Mississippi, thas its oceanic lakes. Their configuration of distinguish these from those formed by hut only learned to play unon some instruand eighty miles up the river, lake Meria pose of resisting the fear of old age.

Cato, at eighty years of age, thought proper to learn the Greek language. Many of Mexico are detected four hundred miles

The vale of the Nile, for one thousand miles in extent may average fifteen miles in width—while the Mississippi, for the same distance, will average forty miles. The Nile appears to contain two thirds more arable land than the Mississippi, and when we take into consideration all the circumstances of the two rivers, are con-The following is the conclusion of an elegant sketch from the pen of the late learned as awan and traveller, Doctor Nutt, of been in a state of accumulation. been in a state of accumulation.

GOD SEEN IN HIS WORKS.

In the beautiful part of Germany, which borders on the Rhine, there is a noble castle, which as you travel on the western banks of the river, you may see lifting its ancient towers on the opposite side, above the grove of trees about as old as itself. About forty years ago, there lived in that castle, a noble gentleman, whom we call Baron ———. The Baron had only one son, who was not only a comfort, but a blessing to all who lived on his father's

this young man being from home, there came a French gentleman to see the Baron. As soon as this gentleman came into the castle, he began to talk of his Heavenly Father in terms that chilled the old man's blood; on which the Baron reproved him, saying, "Are you not afraid of offending God who reigns above, by speaking in such a manner !"

The gentleman admired the picture very much; and said, Whoever drew this picture, knows very well how to use

'My son drew that picture,' said the Ba-

'Then your son is a very clever man,

replied the gentleman.

The Baron then went with his visitor 'Who has the ordering of this garden '

asked the gentleman. 'My son,' replied the Baron; 'he knows

every plant, I may say, from the cedar of Lebanon, to the hyssop on the wall.'
'Indeed,' said the gentleman, 'I shall think very highly of him soon.'

The Baron then took him into the village

and showed him a small neat cottage where his son had established a school

where he caused all young children who had lost their parents, to be received and nourished at his own expense.

The children in the house looked so in nocent and so happy, that the gentleman

was very much pleased, and when he returned to the castle, he said to the Baron, "what a happy man you are to have so 'How do you know I have so good

Because I have seen his works, and know that he must be both good and clever if he has done all that you have shown me. 'But you have never seen him.' 'No, but I know him very well, because

I judge of him by his works.'
'You do! and now please to draw near this window, and tell me what you ob-

'Why I see the sun travelling through the sky, and shedding its glories over one of the finest countries in the world; and I behold a mighty river at my feet, and a vast range of woods. I see pasture grounds and orchards and vineyards; and cattle and sheep feeding in green fields; and many

thatched cottages scattered here and there. 'And do you see any thing to be admi-red in this? Is there any thing pleasant lovely, or cheerful in all that is spread

'Do you think I want common sense? or that I have lost the use of my eyes, my friend? said the gentleman, somewhat an-grily, that I should not be able to relish charms of such a scene as this?

'Well then,' said the Baron, 'if you are

will be probably removed." So, I would say to you, if you meet with apparent dfisculties, you should no way discourage yourselves, but proceed. Mark the difficulty, and recur to it until your doubts are removed.

waning of the people of all other cotton countries, the article for centuries will continue to be the most profitable cultivation of God, by witnessing such wonders of his handy works as are now before you? Let me never hear you, my good friend, sgain divides a desert of two thousand miles in exhaust layer that you form so judgment of the goodness of God, by witnessing such wonders of his handy works as are now before you? Let me never hear you, my good friend, sgain divides a desert of two thousand miles in exhaust layer has you have lost the use of your senses.

[From the Catholic Telegraph.]
NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN. We extract the following from an arti-

tion distinguish them from those formed by but only learned to play upon some instru-the cut-off. They are traced one hundred ments of his time, not a guitar, for the pur-

have forgotten even the alphabet of a lan-guage, the knowledge of which, was neces-sary to enter college. A fine comment upon their love of letters truly.

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty commenced the study of the Latin.

Many of our young lawyers, not thirty
years of age, think that nisi prius, scire facias, &c. are English expressions, they will reply that they are too old to think of

Baccacio was thirty years of age when he commenced his studies in polite literamasters of the Tuscan dialect, Dante and Petrarch being the other two. There are many among us ten years younger than Baccacio who are dying of ennui, and regret that they were not educated to a taste for literature, but now they are too old.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study

of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he be-came the most learned antiquarian and lawyer. Our young men begin to think of laying their seniors on the shelf when they have reached sixty years of age. How different the present estimate put up-on experience, from that which tharacterised a certain period of the Grecian republie when a man was not allowed to open his mouth in caucuses or political meetings who

mouth in caucuses or political meetings who was under forty years of age!

Colbert, the famous Franch Minimum sixty years of age, returned to his Latin and Law studies. How many of our College-bred men have eyer looked into their classics since their graduation.

Dr. Johnson applied himself in the Dutch language but a few years before his death.

Most of our merchants and lawyers of tracests fine thirty and forty years of age.

part of the time required for the and all because they are too old to learn.

Ludevico Menaldesco, at the great age of one hundred and fifteen, wrote the memoirs of his own time. A singular exertion noticed by Voltaire, who was himself one of Some little time after, Dodd was walking the most remakable instances of the progress of age in new studies

Ogilby, the translater of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Greek and Latin till he was past fifty.

Franklin did not fully commence his philosophical pursuit till he had reached his fiftieth year. How many among us of thirty, forty, and fifty, who read nothing but newspapers, but for the want of a taste for natural philosophy! But we are too old to learn.

swered, that indeed he began it late, but ne should therefore master it the sooner. This agrees with our theory, that healthy old age gives a man the power of accomolishing a difficult study in much less time than would be necessary to one of half his

Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year, com-menced the translation of the Iliad, and his most pleasing productions were written in his old age. We could go on and cite—thousands of

examples of men who commenced a new study, and struck out into entirely new pursuits, either for livelihood or amusement. at an advanced age. But every one famil-iar with the biography of distinguished men, will recollect individual cases enoughto convince him that none but the sick and indolent will ever say, I am too old to

The following punishment of drunken-ness was lately inflicted by the populace at Constantinople. An unfortunate Mussulman, who, under the influence of wine. had lost his perpendicular, was tied upon a lame mule, with his head, on which was placed a round European hat, towards the your Liberty, and T—your Trust. tail of the animal, and behind him was tied a dog, back to back. After having para-ded him through the streets, stopping at every fountain to sprinkle him with water and mud, he was taken by the populace to the banks of the Bosphorus, and plunged into the water with his innocent companion. The hair of the back of the dog was then cut in the form of a cross, and the beard of the Mussulman was shaved off able to judge of my son's good character by seeing his good works, which are impure and imperfect, how does it happen the purification was considered perfect.

FAMILY GOVERNMENT.

and to very good purposes in many cases. But after all, the secret is more in a mutshell than is commonly supposed. "greatest secret in the whole matter cons greatest secret in the whole matter consists in being a truly good parent. Your children see you in your domestic carelessness. They know the real character of their parents better than persons do who live in other houses and who only see you when you are on your gaurd. If they find their parents unkind to each other, or failing in any way to maintain in private, the characters which they assume in public, their respect is gone,—their confidence is broken down. If your child has ever known you to be giulty of telling a lie, how can you govern him? If he knows you have cheated a neighbor, how can you govern
him I If he sees you in public putting
on the air and manner, and claiming to be
a Christian, while in his close watchings he
sees that you are full of pride, and bitter
feelings, and ambition, and covetuousness;
thoughtfully upon that your religion goes off at the corner of the streets, and none of it in your bed-chamber, how can you govern your child?

First, then, be a good man, and a good

Secondly, govern yourself, always, and without the least degree of unfair charity towards yourself. The laws you enact for your children, never breek yourself. If you break out with bad passion and excuse yourself, you must certainly be as gener-ous to your chidren, and excuse them for the same fault in the same way. How can you govern your children if you cannot govern yourself.?

Thirdly, let all your requirements b just and generous; never given for your own good, but always for the good of your

Fourthly, spare no pains—give yourself no rest in body or mind, while any thing remains to be done which can enlighten the understanding or sweeten the affections of your children.

Fifthly, let all your orders be wisely given, and then maintain them at all hazzards Never in one instance allow your word to fail. Trust chiefly to kindness and pursussion, and reasoning, and use punish-ment of any kind as little as possible. But let it laways be understood that obedience, full and entire, must be yielded to your directions, and that you will though with great considerateness and affection, never until such obedience is rendered.

Mind these rules, and with very little so verity in any way, you will seldom fail of securing all the benefits of a reciprocally affectionate and well ordered family.

VERY OLD-BUT VERY GOOD. A QUAINT SERMON.

Dodd was a minister who lived many rears ago, a few miles from Cambridge; greatness, he added a disregard of self, a and having several times been preaching against drunkenness, some of the Cambridge scholars (conscience, which is sharper than ten thousand witnesses, being their monitor) were very much offended, and thought he made reflections on them.

Some little time after, Dodd was walking gownsmen, who, as soon as they saw him at a distance, resolved to make some ridicule of him. As soon as he came up, they accosted him with "Your servant, sir!" Here. plied "Your servant, gentlemen." They asked him if he had not been preaching very much against drunkenness of late? He answered in the affirmative. They then told him they had a favor to beg of him, and it was that he would preach a sermon to them THERE, from a text they should Accorso, a great Lawyer, being asked choose. He argued it was an imposition, why he began the study of law so late, and for a man ought to have some consideration before preaching. They said they would not put up with a denial, and insist. ed upon his preaching immediately (in a hollow tree which stood by the road side,) from the word MALT. He then began:

"Beloved, let me crave your attention. I am a little man-come at short noticeto preach a short sermon-from a short text to a thin congregation—in an unworthy pleasing productions were written in not divide it into sentences, there being sum squandered? Who got the money! none; nor into words there being but one I must therefore of necessity, divide it into letters, which I find in my text to be these four-M A L T.

M-is Moral.

A—is Allegorical.

L—is Literal.

T—is Theological.

The moral is to teach you young rusticks good manners: therefore, M-my Masters, A-all of you, L-leave off, Ttippling.

The Allegorical is, when one thing is

spoken of, and another meant. The thing spoken of is mait. The thing meant is the spirit of Malt, which you rusticks make, M-your Meat, A-your Apparel, L-

The Literal is, according to the letters, M-Much, A-Ale, I-Little, T-Trust. The Theological is, according to the effect it works-in some, M-Murder-in others, A-adultery-in all, L-Loose-

I shall conclude the subject, First, by way of exhortation. M—my Masters, A -All of you, L-Listen T-To my "Sam have you tolled this grist?" "Yes Text—Second by way of Caution. M—

My Masters, A—All of you, L—Look for
T—The Truth. Third, by way of comyou say.—I'll toll it myself."

ating the Truth, which is this: A Drukard is the spoil of civility; the destruction of reason; the robber's agent; the alchouse's benefactor; his wife's sorrow; his children's trouble; his own shame; his as of newspapers and volumes of neighbor's scoff; a walking swill-bowl; the picture of a beast; the monster of a

THE STUDENT.

He had toiled too earnestly and too long.

Like an imprisoned bird, his spirit, struggling for a more perfect freedom, had beat against its prison bars, and now its earthly tabernacle was shattered. It is melanchely to see the decay, the gradual drooping, and premature death of the young and strangely gifted. How many hopes—how many affections clustered, around and clin

done. One pale check rested upon insemaciated hand, and his eye was fixed thoughtfully upon the volume opened be-fore him—yet the page was to him but a blurred and confused mass. His mind was away among earlier days and brighter scenes. He thought of the past, and a faint smile lighted up for a moment his pallid countenance. There were hopes and joys, and aspirations, and anticipated and joys, and aspirations, and anticipated triumph, that came thronging upon his soul in that brief retorspect, and his strong

ambition awoke again—to die!

The panorama passed. The realities of the present were before his eyes; and he sighed to think, that the brilliant promise of his morning had departed ere noon. The object for which he had toiled was unattained. Ease had been foregone, health sacrificed; the springing affections of his heart crushed down and strangled in their birth-but the prize he sought was still unwon. Oh! Fame, thou mocker of the won. Oh! Fame, thou mocker of the sangaine heart! how much of life, and love, and peace, have been immolated upon thine altar—in vain! How few of thy votaries win the meed for which they toil! Solemnly passed the night. The blushing dawn looked timidly over earth, and

the birds were musical among the trees. Men came forth to labor, but the pale and sickly student came not with them. His labor was done.—N. Yorker.

The St. Louis Pennant objects to the phrases, "drunk as ac less d," "beastly drunk," sometimes and all arrich. He says, "it is a gross slander upon the beast creation.— We never saw a beast yet that was not too respectable to get drunk-man is the only animal that is mean enough to do it.

WASHINGTON .- One of the most striking things ever said of him, is "that he changed mankind's ideas of political greats ness." To commanding talent, and to success, the common elements of meh spotlessness of motive, a steady submission to every public and private duty, which threw far into the shade the whole crowd of vulgar great. The consequence is, that his fame is as dyrable as his principles, as lasting as truth and virtue themselves.

"CHARGE ON THE ENEMY !"

The "Extra" Editor, while Postman General, stated in a report to the President, that in the year ending June 30th, 1835, he sent the various mails of the United States to the extent of 25,869,486 miles, that their actual cost amounted to \$1 .. 719,007 82.

Precisely three years thereafter, this same functionary reported to the President that in the year ending June 30th, 1838, the various mails of the United States were sent to the extent of 34,580,202 miles. and their cost amounted to the enormous sum of \$3,231,308.

Now, if Mr. Kendall had presented the transportation of the mails to be done in 1838, at the same ratio of compensation paid in 1835, the sum necessary to be expended in 1838, would have amounted only to \$2,325,664 35 cents. Yet be alleges that he expeuded no less than \$805,643 75 cents more than the ratio paid for like The facts given above are from the ex-Postmaster General's Official Report. What illustration do they furnish of the waste and extravagance of the spoils.

It is somewhat extraordinary that while in his third official report to the President. he says that in the year ending June 30th. 1837, he sent various mails of the United States to the extent of 32,597,006 miles; but yet he does not state the cost for transportation, or make allusion to it. Why this mystery? What was the reason for omit-ting so essential a piece of information?

We should like to see what explanation he can give now, when he has leisure to the "excitement of composition."—Mad.

Hearing a man complain that the political papers of all kinds "had become liars. that for his part, he did not believe any of them," reminded us of the old anecdote of the miller and his three sons Coming inness of Life—and in many, T—Treach-to the mill, and finding a grist in the hop-ery. you tolled this grist?" "Yes sir." "Bill have you tolled this grist?" "Yes sir."

m in your minds between scholar-

e cannot be attained without pain-

There must be review and re-re-

courage himself, but proceed: for on some otherday, in some other place, (or perhaps on a second perusal of the same,) his doubts

Study with accuracy. Let there be no ship and no scholarship. Let the ideas of doing a thing, and doing it well, be identified. Let the doing a thing by halves be in your estimation equivalent to not doing it at all. It is true, this exact and accurate ful labor. The subject must pass and re pass in your minds until it is perfectly fa-miliar. There must be reviewed. view until it is perfectly understood—until it is arranged and set aside for future use. There are some subjects hard and difficult to be understood, at least to the young stuat, upon the first perusal. Of the would adopt the language of Sir Edward Coke in the preface to his Institutes, a work which is considered the touchstone of the legal student's powers of discrimination.—
"Albeit."