The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

BY WM H BAYNE] FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY APRIL 27, 1844. [Volume 6- Number 270

TERMS
OF
THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Per annum, if paid in advance, $2 50
Do if paid at the end of 6 months, 3 00
Do if paid at the end of the year, 3 50

Rates of Advertising:

Sixty cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal deduction will be made to advertisers by the year.

Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be charged 25 per ct. higher than the usual rates.

All advertisements sent for publication should have the number of insertions intended, marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

No paper discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞ Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—WM. H. BAYNE, Editor of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.

☞ Subscribers wishing to make remittances by mail, will remember that they can do so free of postage, as Postmasters are authorized by law to frank letters enclosing remittances, if written by themselves, or the contents known to them.

Prices of Job Work:

HAND BILLS, will be charged according to size and amount of matter.

HORSE BILLS, on a sheet from 12 to 18 inches square, 50 copies, 3 00
Over 18 inches, and not exceeding 30, 5 00
CARDS, large size, single pack, 3 00
And for every additional pack, 1 25
Smaller sizes in proportion.
BLANKS, printed to order, for 1 quire, 2 00
And for every additional quire, under 5, 1 00
Exceeding 5 quires, 75
CIRCULARS, INVITATION TICKETS, and all kinds of BOOK & JOB PRINTING, executed cheap for CASH.

THE FOLLOWING

BLANKS!

Kept constantly on hand

AND FOR SALE AT THE

CAROLINIAN OFFICE:

CHECKS, on Bank of the State, and Cape Fear.
PROSECUTION BONDS, Supr. Ct.
MARRIAGE LICENSES
VENDI EXPO., constables levy
Do do county court
COMMISSIONS to take depositions in equity,
Do do Superior court
Do do county court
APPEARANCE BONDS, civil and State cases
WRITS, Superior and Co. Ct.
CAPIAS BONDS, constables'
CAPIAS, Supr. Ct.
do county court
CERTIFICATES, Clk. Co. Ct.
JURY TICKETS
ORDERS to overseers of Roads
BASTARDY BONDS
PAUPER RECEIPTS
WITNESS TICKETS
REPLEVIES
JUDICIAL NOTICES
LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION Bonds
LAND DEEDS, common, and sheriff's'
DEEDS, Sheriffs, for land sold for taxes
QUIT CLAIM DEEDS
GUARDIAN BONDS
APPRENTICE INDENTURES, for parents.
DEPLEVY BONDS, constables
do do forthcoming
APPEAL BONDS
FIERI FACIAS superior court
FIERI FACIAS county court, to revive judgment
SUBPŒNAS, equity
Do superior court, instanter and common
Do county court, do do
do Subpœna
BONDS, colored apprentices
STATE WARRANTS
do do
JUDGMENTS for Affray, superior court
do Assault and Battery,
do sale of ardent spirits
do assault, county court
do trading with negroes
do affray, county court
do buying from negroes
do overseers of roads
NOTES, negotiable and common
TOBACCO TICKETS
SUBPŒNA, Justices'
ATTACHMENTS, and attachment bonds
do county court
MILITARY WARRANTS & EXECUTIONS

G. J. McMILLAN,
ELIZABETHTOWN, N.C.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken the House recently occupied by Joseph Gillis, Esq., and intends keeping a House of

PUBLIC

ENTERTAINMENT.

His rooms are comfortably furnished, and on his table will always be found the best the market affords. For the comfort and accommodation of those who may favor him with their patronage he will use every exertion, and spare no pains.

☞ Prices will be moderate in accordance with the times. Travellers and transient visiters will receive every attention necessary for their comfort.

August 5, 1843.—252-tf.

TRIMMING, AND Harness Making.

The subscriber has on hand and for sale, at reduced prices, 35 sets of harness, assorted, and a few carriage trimmings, &c., low for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

Gig and barouche tops, and harness of all kinds repaired, and carriages restrimmed in best style, at short notice, and at low prices.

☞ All orders will be promptly attended to, and all work done to the most tasteful and satisfactory manner, or no charge made.

Dec. 14, '43—tf. JAMES SUNDY.

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS OF ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid. W. McL. McKAY.

March 9, 1844. 263-tf.

Sign of the

BIG SHOE!

THE Subscriber still continues the business of SHOEMAKING 2 doors east of David Shaw's Confectionary (notwithstanding he also keeps a few articles of general family use, in the Grocery line) and keeps on hand an assortment of shoes of his own manufacture, which he can warrant of good workmanship, and will sell low for cash.

He returns his sincere thanks to those who have bestowed to him their patronage, and will exert himself to please all his customers.

☞ Repairing and Mending done at the shortest notice, and in a durable manner.

JOHN SILLBAN.

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NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware.

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

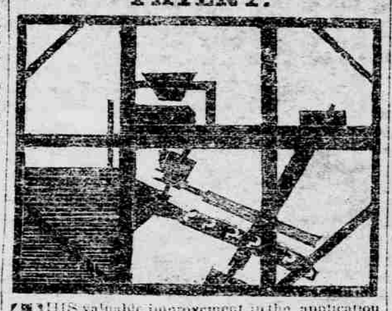
Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Skin Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslins de-Laines; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Diminys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and blk Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

Oct. 2, 1843. 241-tf.

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas, the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject. JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct 21, 1843.—243-y.

LIME!

50 CASKS Fresh THOMASTOWN. For sale by

Nov. 25, 1843. GEO. McNEILL.

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner and McKethan,

CARRIAGE MAKERS.

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

Feb 2, 1843. 239-1y.

40 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES' now landing from Steamer Fayetteville. For sale by

GEO. McNEILL.

Nov. 4, 1843.--245-y.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, Kendall's Santa Fe Expedition, in two volumes. Alison's History of Europe, in one volume. The Farmer's Land Measurer, or Pocket Companion, showing at one view, the content of any piece of Land, from dimensions taken in yards, with a set of useful Agricultural tables. The Select Works of Mrs Ellis, 1 vol. Arabian Nights Entertainments, large and small copies. The Marriage Ring; The Letter Writer, being a Series of Letters, as Guides for persons learning to write letters, on different subjects. American Chesterfield; Daughter's Book; Smyth on Ecclesiastical Republicanism; Smyth on Presbytery and Prelacy; Calvin's Institutes; Cole's Book-keeping. Stewart's adventures in capturing Murrell. Mason's Farriery. A very cheap edition of a Biography of John Randolph; also the Ashland Text Book.

ROBERT W. HARDIE.

FRESH

CONFECTIONARIES.

JUST received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, viz:

Peppermint Candy,	Lemon Candy,
Sugar do	Cream do
Birch do	Peppermint Barley,
Hoarhound do	Lemon Lumps,
Peppermint Lumps,	Comets assorted Plums,
Cornucopia ass'd Plums,	Kisses with Mottos,
French Jujube Paste,	Cinnamon Comfits,
Sugar Almond,	Red Rock Candy,
Twist do	White do
Large Plums,	Yellow do
Caraway assorted Plums,	West India Preserves,
Cinnamon Bar Candy,	Essences, for Cakes,
Scotch Caraways,	Tamarinds,
Peppermint Drops,	Citron,
Sugar Sand, ass'd colors,	Cordials, &c., &c., &c,

—ALSO—

Raisins, Currants, English Walnuts, Filberts Chestnuts, soft-shell Almonds, Butter Nuts, Lemon Syrup, Port Wine in bottles, Pepper Sauce, Capers, Olives, Pickles by the gallon or jar, Mustard, Sweet Oil, Table Salt, soda, butter and sugar biscuits, Cheese, New York dried Beef, ground Cinnamon, Spice and Cloves, Nutmegs and Mace.

An assortment of

Children's Willow Waggons, Cradles, and Chairs, together with a supply of French Baskets for Ladies.

TOYS.

A fresh supply of German and French large Doll heads, wax and common, large and small Brass Cannons, Toy Guns and Swords, Whips, Drums, Flutes, &c., &c., &c., &c.

NEW FANCY ARTICLES.

Consisting in part, viz:—Hair, flesh, whisker, nail, tooth and shaving Brushes, Buffalo and Imitation Riding, tuck, and side Combs, Silver and German, silver Thimbles and Pencils, with a splendid collection of Glass Work and other articles too tedious to mention.

PERFUMERIES.

Military and Navy Shaving Soap, Wash Ball Soap, Cream, Bell, Rose and other scented Soaps, Macassar, Antique, and Bear's Oil, Pomatum, flesh Powder, powder Boxes and Puffs, Otto of Roses, Preston Salts, assorted, Ladies' Fancy Smelling Bottles, Lip Salve, Court Plaster, assorted colors, Cold Cream, Macassar Cream, Bear Grease, with a general assortment of Extracts of Perfumery for Handkerchiefs, Orange Water, and genuine French and German Cologne Water.

PRINCIPE SEGARS

Of choice Brands, "Regalias," "La Norma," and Ladies' Segars; Mrs Miller's Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff in bottles and bladders, Cut and Smoking Tobacco, and a supply of fine and common German Pipes.

MASON'S CHALLENGE BLACKING.

SIX gross of the above article, very superior and cheap, 6 do., Mason's Black and Blue Ink, assorted sizes.

Fresh Oranges.

C. A. BROWN.

Nov. 9, 1843.—246-y.

NEW GOODS.

Silk Fringes and Gimps.
Ashburton Lace.
Gimp and Gimpure Lace and Edgings.
Thread Lace and Edgings.
Valenciennes Lace.
Ombre Velous Points.
French Dimity Collars and Cuffs.
Paris Lace and Collars.
Lish Thread Caps.
6-4 blue black Italian Crape.
Paris DeLain.

Dec. 2, 1843.—249-y. GEO. McNEILL.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, N. C., on the 1st inst., a negro man who says his name is ISHAM, and says he belongs to John Henry Murphy, of Halifax county, N. C. Said negro is about 40 or 45 years of age, dark complected, 5 feet 3 inches high, and had on when taken up black satinet pantaloons, round jacket of the same, striped vest, and white wool hat. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

W. L. CALLAIS, Jailor.

Feb. 3, 1843. 258-tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are—

French and English Lawns,
Premium Prints, (new style,)
Alpacas, colored and black,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
Gimps and Fringes, assorted,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Bobinet Laces and Edgings,
Black and colored Lace Veils,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Drab-de-te and French Bombazines,
French and Irish Linen Drilling,
3-4 to 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Pennsylvania and other Jeans,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment; all of which, being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very low prices for Cash, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 23, 1844. 265-y.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, at the March Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of John C. Atkins, dec'd., hereby notify all those having claims against said Estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. And all those indebted to the Estate of John C. Atkins, or the late firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins, will make immediate payment to the subscribers.

JOHN L. CHRISTIAN,
EDMUND J. LILLY.

March 8, 1844. 263-tf.

DR. TAYLOR'S

BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

QUICKSILVER, just received and for sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.

March 16, 1844. Druggist.

AGENCY

For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington for the purpose of selling TIMBER, LUMBER, TURPENTINE, TAR, &c., I would say to the public, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to the giving of entire satisfaction. I take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to those who have patronized me, and hope to share a portion of the business of the public generally.

STEWART PIPKIN.

Wilmington, N. C., March 16, 1844. 264-1y.

State of North Carolina--Bladen county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term, 1843.

John Butler and wife Frances, Ephraim Hester and wife Annie, Dorothy Freeman, Richard Singletary and wife Mary, Daniel M. Nance, Joshua L. Nance, Joseph J. Nance, and David T. Nance

vs.

Moses Jones, Daniel Munroe, and Colin Munroe, Administrators of Stephen Freeman.

[Petition for division of slaves and other personal property.]

IT appearing to the Court that Moses Jones and Daniel Munroe, are not residents of this State, but reside beyond its limits, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian, published in Fayetteville, for six successive weeks, that unless the said defendants, Moses Jones and Daniel Munroe, make their appearance at the next term of this Court and plead answer or demur to the said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso against them, and the Court will proceed to make a division of the property mentioned in the said petition according to the prayer thereof.

(From the Minutes.)

DAVID LEWIS, Clk.

State of N. Carolina--Cumberland county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—March Term, 1844.

Thomas S. Lutterloh vs. John Henry Murphy, } Original Attachment, Levied on six negroes.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant in this case resides beyond the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the usual process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six successive weeks, that the defendant appear and plead or demur at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of June next, or final judgment will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the recovery of the plaintiff.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court at office, the first Monday in March, 1844, and 68th year of American Independence.

March 23, 1844.—265-6t. J. McLAURIN.

State of N. Carolina--Cumberland county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—March Term, 1844.

George McNeill vs. John Henry Murphy, } Original Attachment. Levied on six negroes.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John H. Murphy, the defendant in this case, hath removed from this State, or so conceals himself that the usual process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper printed in Fayetteville, for the defendant to appear and plead or demur at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of June next, or final judgment will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the recovery of the plaintiff.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court at office, the first Monday of March, 1844, and 68th year of American Independence.

March 23, 1844.—265-6t. J. McLAURIN.

State of North Carolina--Cumberland county

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—March Term, 1844.

Gardner & McKethan vs. John Henry Murphy, } Original Attachment, Levied on six negroes.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant in this case hath removed from this State or conceals himself so that the usual process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian requiring the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur, or final judgment will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the recovery of the plaintiff.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court at office, the first Monday of March, 1844, and 68th year of American Independence.

March 23, 1844.—265-6t. J. McLAURIN.

H. & E. J. LILLY

Have just received their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Embracing a large and well selected assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c. &c.,

All of which they intend offering at the lowest market price, for cash or undoubted notes.

March 30, 1844. 266-8t.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving by late arrivals from New York, their

SPRING AND SUMMER

STOCK OF GOODS,

Among which are a variety of French and American Prints, French Muslins and Lawns, Ginghams and Bombazines, Drab-de-ta, Summer Cloths and Cassimeres, Marseilles and Silk Vesting, Brown and white Linen Drillings, Black and blue-black Crape, Ladies' Kid Gloves, Half-long and half-fingered Mits, Egyptian ditto, Silk and Cotton Hose, Muslin and Thread Edging, Marking Canvass and Zephyr Worsted, Umbrellas and Parasols, Ladies' Florence, Silk and Lawn Bonnets, Albert and Shell ditto, Palm Leaf, Leghorn and Panama Hats, children's Leghorn and Pedaic Hats, 2000 pairs Shoes, assorted, some very fine. With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, which we will sell low for CASH.

G. & H. McMILLAN.

March 30, 1844. 266-4t.

BLANKS.

R. W. HARDIE Has just received a supply of BLANKS, mostly used by Clerks, Sheriffs, and Constables, printed on fine paper and well executed.

THE ORIGIN OF OUR KNOWLEDGE OF FACTS RELATING BOTH TO MIND AND MATTER.

Among the writers on the science of mind, there was formerly much controversy in regard to the origin of our ideas. Some maintained that they are derived entire from perception, that is, through the external senses; others considered them as arising partly from perception and partly from consciousness, or reflection, and some added a third class, which they called innate ideas, and which were supposed to exist in the mind itself, independent of and prior to the exercise either of perception or reflection. This phraseology had its origin in the ancient theory of ideas, according to which something was supposed to exist distinct both from the mind and the external object of its perception. This was what philosophers meant by an idea. It was believed to be the immediate object of the mind's perception, but to be only a kind of image or representative of the object perceived. This hypothesis, which kept its place in the science of the mind till a very recent period, is now generally admitted to have been a fiction of philosophers; and the phraseology respecting ideas is now abandoned by the best practical writers; because, though the ancient doctrine be exploded, and the term may be used only in a figurative sense, it still seems to imply something existing in the mind distinct from the mind itself. The impressions derived from external things are, therefore, to be considered as the occasions on which the various powers of the mind are brought into action. These objects themselves then become the objects of consciousness or reflection, and by their further exercise we acquire certain notions which arise out of the mental operations. This doctrine gives no encouragement to the scheme of materialism, for it is clear that we cannot remember until we are furnished with some fact to be remembered; but this can never be supposed to affect our belief in the existence of the power of memory before the fact was so furnished. If we could suppose the case of a man who had lived all his life in the dark, he certainly could not see, but we should not say the admission of light imparted to him the power of vision; it only furnished the circumstances which gave occasion to the exercise of sight. It has accordingly been shown by Mr Stewart, that though we may not be conscious of our mental powers until they are called into action, yet this may arise from the most simple sensation—such as affords no evidence of the properties, or even of the existence of the material world.

Through the senses, then, we acquire a knowledge of facts relating to external things. The mental processes thus brought into action then become the subject of consciousness, and we acquire a knowledge of the facts relating to them. By a further exercise of these powers on various facts referring to both matter and mind, we acquire certain notions arising out of our reflection upon the relations of these facts, such as our notions of time, motion, number, cause and effect, and personal identity; and we acquire, further, the impression of certain fundamental laws of belief, which are not referable to any process of reasoning, but are to be considered as a part of our constitution, or a spontaneous and instinctive exercise of reason in every sound mind.

The origin of our knowledge then is referable, in a philosophical point of view, to perception and reflection. But, in point of fact, the knowledge which is acquired by an individual through his own perception and reflection is but a small part of what he possesses; much of the knowledge possessed by every one is acquired through the perceptions of other men.—*Abercrombie.*

It is told in classic story that the inhabitants of one of those Grecian cities that lined the sea in the volcanic region of Sicily, once rushed from their dwellings to the sea shore amidst the convulsions of a mighty earthquake. They looked out upon the sea, and saw its waves recede, leaving the channel bare. Suddenly remembering that the return of those ocean billows would involve the affrighted hundreds into a watery grave, some one more thoughtful than the rest, called loudly upon the confused multitude to seize each other's hands, and thus meet, defying, the reflux of the sea. The yawning chasms of the rent earth were behind them, and before, the impending avalanche of waters. Women, children, fathers, mothers and brothers clasped each other with the spasmodic grasp of terror, and the long line of human beings, linked hand in hand, saw the blue billows, like a dismal wall of azure, rolling back upon them, high and threatening. On it came, vast and ocean-like, in silent and sullen dignity. It rolled up the peopled strand, struck the multitude, and hushed the groaning prayer that went up from every voice. Again the wave receded. United strength had saved the whole! The chain of human beings was unbroken and all were saved. Union is strength, and by it miracles are performed.

The great moral and intellectual influence which has superseded the charge of cavalry, the roar of artillery and the bullet's persuasion, in changing dynasties, in building up and levelling empires and revolutionizing nations, is seen nearer us and is felt in the heart's core of every government. It was well said that "Peace has her victories!" Civil wars shake a country to its centre, but its broad fields are not wet with human gore; rulers are dethroned, and others assume their seats, but without the sacrifice of human life. Wide and far through the land the moral battle rages attacking the vices of government and of social and individual man, and gradually tyranny becomes extinct or is ameliorated, society becomes purified and the individual improved. Such is the power of mind acting as a mass. This exhibition of concert in the action of the human intellect is the characteristic of the times. It dwells no more a hermit in the solitary cell—a thing to be wondered at, but it moves among all classes in their daily walks—a spirit to be blessed. It finds sympathy wherever it goes. It laughs with the gay, it weeps with the sorrowful, it reasons with the wise and it teaches the ignorant. It guides the councils of those in power, and it satisfies the governed of the reason of their restraints.

The man of true worth is never presumptuous, and the real ability that society would sometimes aggrandize, would, of its own will, retreat from the public gaze. Such an intellectual power, while it can cope successfully with difficulties and perplexities that beset and obstruct the path of Knowledge, falls back paralized before the malevolence and envy of mankind.

Make your company a rarity, and people will value it. Men despise what they can easily have.

ELOQUENCE.—We clip the following specimen of eloquence from the Grenada (Miss) Bulletin, which appears to have been delivered before a magistrate's court in that section:

"May It please the Court—I had rather live for thirteen hundred centuries on the little end of a thunderbolt—chew the ragged edge of a flash of lightning—swallow the corners of a Virginia worm fence, and have my tongue torn out by a green brier, then to be thus bamboozled by the gentleman!"

Professor Porson made this candid confession, "when I was seventeen years of age I thought I knew every thing; as soon as I was twenty-four, and had read Bentley, I found I knew nothing."

Forty years since, "ere the schoolmaster was abroad," some of the Bonifaces had strange notions of grammatical accuracy: this was glorious work for Dickey—who has (not unjustly) the reputation of being a learned clerk; he wrote an *affiche* for an innkeeper at Folkstone in these words:

To Travellers.—Return chaise stop here going and coming.

IRISH ARITHMETIC.—An honest Hibernian in a company who had blamed the clergy for taking a tenth part of the people's property, exclaimed, "Ah! they would take a twentieth if they could."

HOW TO CLEAN A FOWLING PIECE.—Sir Astley Cooper seemed to be minately philosophically disposed, and always had some object of practical utility in view. In his scientific enquiries, he had a remarkable facility of applying his knowledge to the daily concerns of life, and delight in suggesting improvements for matters which might also appear too trifling to attract his notice. A friend of his says: "I remember upon one occasion saying in his hearing, 'I must send my gun to have it cleaned; for it has become so much leaded that it has become unfit for use.' 'Pooh,' said he, 'send it to London.'—Keep a few ounces of quicksilver in the gun case, and then you can easily unload your gun yourself. Stop up the touch-holes by means of a little wax; and then pouring the quicksilver into the barrels roll it along them for a few minutes. The mercury and the lead will form an amalgam, and leave the gun as clean as the first day it came out of the shop. You have then only to strain the quicksilver through a piece of thin wash leather, and it is again fit for use, for the lead will be left in the strainer. The plan has been used with perfect success.

Lay a looking-glass upon an even table; take a fresh egg, and shake it for some time, so that the yolk may be broken and mixed up with the white. You may then, with a steady hand, balance it on its point, and make it stand on the glass. This would be impossible to do while the egg was in its natural state.

Fasten a piece of lead to the end of a candle which has been half burnt; place it very gently in the water, so that it may find its proper equilibrium; then light it, and it will burn to the end without sinking.

Enclose a bullet in paper, as smoothly as possible, and suspend it above the flame of a lamp or candle; you will soon see it begin to melt and fall, drop by drop, through a hole which it will make in the paper; but the paper, except the hole mentioned, will not be burnt. The art of performing this trick consists in using a smooth round bullet, and enclosing it in the paper with but few folds of uneven places.

All that is necessary for treading water, is to let your legs drop in the water until you upright; and then keep yourself about in that position by treading downward with your feet, alternately; and, if necessary, paddling with your palms at your hips.

Mix a few grains of chlorate of potash with twice their quantity of loaf sugar reduced to powder; place this mixture upon a plate, dip a piece of wire in sulphuric acid, and let a single drop fall from its end upon the mixture; it will immediately burst into flame, and continue to burn till the whole is consumed.