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The North Carolinian.

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"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, N. C., DECEMBER 1, 1849.

VOL. 10—NO. 562.

HOTCHKISS' Vertical Water Wheel.

There are several hundred of these wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantage over the common water wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville. The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va. Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL,
A. A. MCKETHAN,
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 3, 1849. y

A. M. CAMPBELL, AUCTIONEER, AND Commission Merchant,

COSTUME HALL. Spring & Summer CLOTHING! WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ON hand and for sale, the largest assortment of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHING, at prices very much reduced.

COATS.
Coats of every variety, embracing all the latest styles, and of an improved cut and make, from 75 cts. to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, \$10, and upwards.

PANTALOONS.
Pantaloons of all kinds, from 75 cts. to 1, 1.50, 1.75, 2, 2.50, and also a very fashionable style, the Lamartine stripe, as low as 3, 3.50, \$4, and upwards.

VESTS.
Vests of every variety, comprising Silk, Satin, Cashmere, Marseilles, Valencia, from 50 cts., 75 cts., \$1, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, and upwards.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
Always on hand the largest and best assortment of Boy's Clothing ever offered in this city.

A splendid assortment of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES of the best make, together with a large and handsome variety of SILK and MARSEILLES VESTINGS, which will be made up to order in the best manner, 20 per cent less than the accustomed prices, and in all cases a neat and beautiful fit guaranteed.

AT THE WHITE HALL,
Corner of Pratt Street and Centre Market Space,
BALTIMORE.

H. H. COLE.
Attached to the above, is one of the largest and most extensive SHIRTS FACTORIES in the country, embracing every variety and make, at prices which cannot fail to please any one wishing to purchase.

ONE PRICE ONLY! 50-1y
April 25, 1849.

BOOKBINDERY. R. W. Hardie, has resumed the bookbinding business at the new store next door to Beasley, Jeweler, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

This building, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience; and the double rooms for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantial and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced hostlers have charge of the stables, and is now open for the reception of gentlemen of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years experience in this location, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.
ANN BROWN.
May 5, 1849. 532-ly

THE MOST EXTENSIVE SHIRT ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES IS AT No. 179 Baltimore st., near Light, BALTIMORE, MD.

Where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen shirts always on hand.

Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best stock of SHIRTS that has ever been offered, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for men and boys, which for style and workmanship cannot be surpassed. More than usual efforts have been made to render the assortment complete and desirable in every respect.
T. W. BETTON.
March 10, 1849. 1y

\$25 REWARD. A man by name Alexander Johnson broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 10th inst. The subscriber will give a reward of twenty-five dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or fifteen dollars for his arrest and confinement in any jail in North Carolina where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, 6 feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland county by the name of Big-Fighting Alexander Johnson, and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

\$200 Reward.

By His Excellency, CHARLES MANLY, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been made appear to me, that ANN K. SIMPSON stands charged by the finding of the Grand Jury for the county of Cumberland, with the murder of Alexander C. Simpson, and that the said Ann K. Simpson has made her escape:

Now, to the end that the said Ann K. Simpson may be brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of \$200 for the apprehension and delivery of the said Ann K. Simpson, to the Sheriff of the said County of Cumberland, or for her arrest and confinement in any Jail within this State.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, in the Executive Department, in the City of Raleigh, this 21st day of November, A. D. 1849.

CHARLES MANLY, By the Governor, LANGDON C. MANLY, private Secretary.

Ann K. Simpson is a woman of small stature, has very black hair, dark complexion, large black eyes, small nose and large mouth, with her upper lip straight protruding. When last seen she was dressed in deep mourning. She is about 19 years of age.

Wadesboro Argus and Fayetteville North Carolinian four insertions.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers, near Washington, Georgia, their boy, REUBEN, a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well built, rather slim, about 25 years old and generally wearing large whiskers. Said boy was purchased from J. A. Ramour, Esq., of Lincolnton, a month or two since, and having ran away from him, and being captured near Barboursville, Kentucky. He is well calculated to deceive, as he can read and write, and is quite intelligent.

He was seen about Lincolnton last week, and is probably now in the neighborhood, or moving eastward; his object heretofore has been to get to a free State.

The above Reward will be paid on his being lodged in the Jail of Lincolnton county, North Carolina.

E. S. BARRETT, Agent for R. W. FATE & Co., Lincolnton, N. C. Nov. 16, 1849. 561-2t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale 500 acres of Land in Cumberland county, lying on both sides of Papp's Creek, near Big Rock, 14 miles west of Fayetteville, (known as the Colquhoun land). There are about 150 acres of cleared land, well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Rye, &c. For transportation or far, there is no superior land in the county. Also, about 50 acres as good upland as can be found, and is well adapted for clearing. This land will be sold on accommodating terms.

It will be shown, and any further information given on application to the subscriber.

MALCOLM MCGREGOR, November 17, 1849. 560-4f

J. T. WATTS, Dealer in

FAMILY GROCERIES, Provisions & Grain, Market Square.

Would entreat the attention of the purchasing public to his assortment of Fresh Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Grain, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Glass and Hollow Ware; Hats, Shoes, wood Ware, Staple DRY GOODS, &c.

November 2, 1849.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS. JAMES KYLE

Has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS.

Among which are Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets and Vestings, well assorted, Superfine 6-4 Merinos, Ditto 6-4 Cashmeres, Ditto Muslin-de-Laines, Tartan Plaid, Silk and Wool, Camelion Silk, Turk Satin, Brocade Silk, some splendid, 6-4 Black and blue Black Bombazines, Alpaccas, black and colored, Paris square and long Shawls, Tartan and other Shawls, very cheap, Ladies' Bobinet Capes, some splendid, Ditto Muslin, French, and others, 2000 pieces Calico, French, English, and Domestic, 200 pieces 4-4 Gingham, Best Anker and Eagle Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 10, cheap, 75 packages Shirts.

With many other goods, all of which were purchased by the package for cash, and will be offered at the lowest market price, by wholesale or retail.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS. Arey & Shemwell

Having associated themselves together in the mercantile business, take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they have taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr H. Lee, north-west corner Market Square, Green street, and have received and opened their stock of winter goods, embracing almost every article usually kept in the DRY GOODS' line, including Sugar and Coffee, Indigo and Madder, Pepper, Spice, Spanish Brown, Starch, Saceratus, Cinnamon, Mace and Nutmegs, Saltpetre, Cupperas, Alum, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, &c.; Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets.

They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their goods, as they are determined to SELL LOW FOR CASH.
Nov. 17, 1849. y

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. DECEMBER 1, 1849.

Those who read of murders will recollect that one Valorous P. Coolidge, a physician of Waterville, Maine, some two years ago, murdered a young man for his money. Coolidge was tried and convicted, but while in prison was said to have committed suicide. Immediately a question arose as to whether the body was that of Coolidge or of some one else. He was wealthy, and from the great number of persons who examined the body (it having been disinterred after burial) having declared it was not his body, suspicion arose that he had bribed the keeper of the prison; but nothing of the kind could be proved.

Thus the matter stands yet, but a new light has appeared; for a letter written from California by a man formerly of Waterville, Maine, declares that he saw Coolidge, or at least somebody exactly like him, in California about the 3d of September last. The person in California thought he had been hanged.

This shows the impossibility of any one hiding very long even in this widely extended country. The facilities for travel, and the roaming disposition of mankind, have put an end to the times of hermits and recluses, and make every spot of earth accessible and frequented.

The "Horticulturist" says that green muskmelons cut into thin slices and fried are much better to eat than the egg plant.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT OFFICE, November 19, 1849.

As a circular has been prepared, in compliance with a resolution of the Board of Managers, to be sent to the principals and teachers of all the colleges, academies, and public and private schools of the U. S., requesting a periodical contribution from the students and pupils attached to the same, in aid of the great National Monument now in the course of erection in this city, it will greatly assist in carrying the plan into operation if the teachers and others will oblige the Board by furnishing a list of the institutions of learning, and the names of those having charge of them, in their respective towns, counties, &c., and address the same to the Hon Elisha Whittlesey, general agent.

Papers throughout the Union will please copy this notice.

GEO. WATTERSTON, Sec'y W. N. M. Society.

THE FIRST POLITICAL LIBEL SUIT.

We learn from the Pittsburg Morning Post that Lecky Harper, esq., its able and fearless editor, has been indicted for a libel by the grand jury of Allegheny county, on the charge of pronouncing the report of Gen. Taylor's speech delivered in that city last summer a caricature. We know of nothing more reprehensible than the institution of this suit against the editor of the Post. It betrays the bitter and vindictive hostility of the adherents of Taylorism to the organs of the democracy, and their disposition to revive the scenes and practices of the old sedition law. Let them pursue this course if they prefer; they will only plunge an administration already condemned by the people into an abyss of popular dislike still more profound.

But we anticipate much amusement out of this prosecution. Mr Harper will, of course, produce the best evidence which the nature of the case affords, and that will be the testimony of General Taylor, J. H. Clay Mudd, and such other dignitaries of the whig party as were present on the occasion. It being a criminal offence, Mr Harper should have the power to compel the General to attend the trial in person. If not he will require him to give his deposition. It is true, the proceeding will present the Chief Magistrate of the republic in a ridiculous and discreditable attitude before the country; but General Taylor's friends have chosen this method of vindicating his fame as an orator, and Mr Harper, of course, will be justified in taking all legal steps necessary to defend himself against the charge on which he has been indicted. The democracy will stand by him, and, we hope, supply him with ample means to make a vigorous and effective defence. It is important to the public to have the question settled, whether or not those speeches published in the whig papers as General Taylor's were genuine or mere forgeries. It is an interesting issue, and we hope it will be fairly tried.

Washington Union.

M. de Lamartine is said to be about to retire to the East, a large tract of fertile land near Smyrna, having been assigned him by the Sultan.

Query.—Is he going to turn Turk, like some of the Hungarians? It looks like it. The practice may become fashionable.

"PRENTICE."—The N. York correspondent of the Washington Union states, that "there is a proposition in circulation to subscribe a joint stock capital of six or seven thousand dollars, to purchase negroes in Maryland, give them their freedom, and take five years' indentures to work in California for gold.

SINGULAR COWHINDING CASE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.

A singular trial is progressing before the county court, being that of Mrs Julia Levin, wife of the Hon. Lewis Levin, member of Congress from the second congressional district of Pennsylvania, charged with a violent assault upon a young man named Fite, the son of one of our most wealthy merchants. The assault was committed on a public road leading from the city. Young Fite, riding in a buggy, passed the carriage of Mrs Levin and looked in—expecting, as he says, to see one of the family with whom he was acquainted; but failing to recognise who was within, he drew up and allowed the carriage to pass again. Mrs Levin, immediately taking his conduct as an insult, ordered her footman to seize the young man, which he did, and held him whilst she cowhinded him.

The facts of the case, according to the testimony, are briefly as follows:

Mr and Mrs Levin have been residing for a year past at their country seat, a few miles from the city, having their children instructed by private tutors. The uncle of Mr Henry Fite resided in the neighborhood, and in the course of the last summer he became acquainted with Miss Tomasin Gist, the daughter of Mrs Levin by her first marriage—a lady who is said to have a fortune of \$150,000 in her own right. A few weeks before the assault, Miss Gist stopped at the residence of Mr Fite whilst riding to the city, and asked the servant to hand her a bunch of flowers. She also obtained a copy of Flora's Dictionary, and after she reached home found between the pages a number of love sonnets and lack-adaisical sentences, written on a piece of paper, signed "Your lover, Henry," which were proved on the trial to have been written by a mischievous boy, and put in the book, unknown to Mr Fite. The discovery of this paper, with certain rumors that he intended to marry Miss Gist, and take her money to pay his debts, &c., which he denies, gave great offence to Mr Levin's family. It was about this time that Mr Fite passed the carriage of Mrs Levin on the road, in his buggy; and having looked into her carriage, as she considered, in an impertinent manner, she ordered her footman to seize him and whip him. The servant going rather slow about it, she jumped out, seized the whip, and struck him three blows, at the same time ordering her servant to chastise him, when he put whip to his horse and escaped from them.

The Court imposed a fine of \$50 upon Mrs Levin, and \$10 upon McMakin, her serving man.

THE PALMYRA TRAGEDY.—The St. Louis Union has the following account of a tragedy near Palmyra, the same which came over the telegraph, as the work of a negro, who was to be burned to death for the crime:

The last Palmyra Whig publishes a strange report in regard to the death of two children of Mr Michael Bright, residing about four miles from Philadelphia, in Marion county. One was a girl, about thirteen, the other a boy, about ten years of age. They left home in the afternoon, for the purpose of gathering nuts. Not returning, the neighborhood was aroused, and search made, but in was not until next morning that their bodies were found, in the Fabius bottom, a mile from their father's house, with their throats cut!—A postscript states it as the general impression of those who had seen the bodies, that the children were killed by some wild animal. The throats, together with other parts of the bodies, were much mangled.

BEAUFORT, S. C. NOV. 15.

Melancholy Occurrence.—Seldom has a more melancholy occurrence come within our knowledge, the sudden death of Miss Mary W. Bold, which occurred here on Sunday evening. She had been in her usual health during the day, but complained of severe headache towards evening; after tea time she was seized with a kind of nervous prostration, and although medical assistance was promptly at hand, she expired in a few minutes.—P. Post.

Cassius M. Clay has entirely recovered from the wounds he received in his late fight, and is ready for another round when an opportunity offers.

CASE OF THOS. J. BURROWS.—It will be remembered that a charge was preferred to the Philadelphia Annual Conference, at its last session, against Thoms. J. Burrows for killing James A. B. Bishop, by shooting him with a pistol; and that the conference suspended him from his ministerial functions until his case could be investigated by a committee. We learn from an authentic source, that he has formerly withdrawn from the Church, and delivered up his ministerial credentials to the committee which was appointed by the conference to investigate his case. We learn further, that he withdrew as early as July last, at which time the committee had notified him to appear for trial; but, owing to some informality in the notice of withdrawal which he sent to the committee, and to the departure of one member of the committee immediately after, the matter was not formally and perfectly adjusted until within a few days.—Christian Advocate.

THE PROGRESS OF INVENTION.

The arts were the offspring of necessity. The first labor is enforced by natural want; and then rudeness succeeds convenience, and afterwards elegance and nicety. As formed by Nature, man is helpless and unprotected, but spurred by the necessity of his situation he calls his intellect into exercise and invents; and thus arise in succession the useful and ornamental arts. Surrounded by images of the beautiful, the proportionate, the graceful and the sublime—by objects, every one of which appeals, suggests, and incites, he discovers laws and bodies forth ideas. The substances placed at his disposal are of a nature to conspire with the harmonies and glories of creation, to invite him to an exercise of his skill. But comply with nature he must, even while emulating her beauties.

The character of genius is productive and inventive; but the power of invention is the result of acquired habits and not the original gift of nature. To represent truth in a sensible form—to bring to light some new idea, is the object of invention; the contrivance for producing an effect, the invention itself. But there must be

An egg before an eagle, a thought before a thing. A spark struck into tinder to light the lamp of knowledge.

All which truly exists is a series of antecedents and consequents; hence invention requires acuteness to discover hidden aptitudes, and shrewdness to follow on the trail by guessing on the hint. Success in invention sits at the head of a long flight of stairs.

Nature, in her productions slow, aspires by just degrees to reach perfections height; So mimic art works leisurely, till time Improve the price, or wise experience give The proper finishing.

Invention, therefore, is progressive. The telegraph is not the work of one man, but the "concrete wisdom of the wisest." All great works form a series. "One soweth, and another reapeth." In the division of labor, it is found that, without any concerted scheme, the hewer and sculptured stones, which the laborers have brought from their respective quarries, only need to be put together to form a magnificent temple of the most harmonious proportions. An effect argues a cause; a falling apple, gravitation. There is greatness in a trifle. Some natural object or incidental discovery is often found to be susceptible of extensive application to the affairs of life. Every department of modern science exhibits illustrations of the complicated and remote correspondences between the objective system and the preconceptions of the mind. A truth requiring, in order to its discovery, a degree of elaboration and abstraction of which few are capable, is often found when elicited, to admit of a number of useful applications, to which all are competent. We should contemplate, therefore, the experiments of scientific men, not as a waste of time, or the mere gratification of an idle curiosity, but as embodying the germs of those improvements, by which civilization, domestic comfort, knowledge, and moral principle may be diffused among the nations.

Every machine is a combination of antecedent inventions, and their progressive stages through which they have to pass ere they arrive at their final state of perfection, is truly astonishing. One illustration will suffice. Previous to the year 1767, every thread used in the manufacture of cotton, wool, and flax, throughout the world, was spun singly by the tedious process of the distaff and spindle. Now, from the genius of Hargraves sprung the eight-handed spinning; to this succeeded the spinning-frame of Arkwright; and five years labor, the happy thought of combining the principles of the two inventions struck the fertile mind of Crompton. By more finished mechanism, the machine was made to exercise a Briarean power. Then Kelly yoked to it the strength of a rapid river; and Watt, with the agency of steam, moved an iron arm, that whirls around 10,000 spindles. Finally, to consummate the wonder, Roberts dismisses the spinner, and leaves the machine to its own infallible guidance. These successive improvements were but the applications of former inventions. Consider now the numerous parts and subordinate contrivances in this series of machinery; how many principles were discovered and countless inventions made, ere the mechanical fingers of this automation were formed unceasingly to move, and with unflinching precision, patience, and strength, convert into use this staple of our country.

J. W. O.

REPORTED NEW STEAMSHIP.—It is reported that there is a young gentleman of great wealth, in this city, who has invented some improvements on steam ship that will enable him to cross the Atlantic in less than four days. We doubt the success of the scheme—it is too good news to be true. About ten years ago, we remember, the celebrated steamboat called the "Dove," which on paper, was to go to Albany in four hours. We like to see men of wealth, however, devoting their genius and money to scientific experiments—a far more commendable course of action, than squandering it in luxurious living or political chicanery—for assuredly some good will be performed in the one case, whereas nothing but evil will be committed in the other.—Scientific American.

A TITLE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

From the recently published biography of Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, who died not long since at a very advanced age, we take the following extract, relating to an interesting matter of our early history:

At the period we contemplate, I made a part of a company in which a conversation took place, the report of which I think you will receive with some interest. Dr. Wm. Shippin, the first professor, and for a long time an eminent one, in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, had for his wife a lady of Virginia. It was, I suppose, in consequence of this, that when the Virginia delegation to the first Congress arrived in Philadelphia, the way to the senate, he invited some of the members of that delegation, or perhaps the whole of them, to a dinner at his own house. I remember the names of Madison, Page, and Lee, and I think there were one or two more. Chief Justice McKean, afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania, and Mr Wm. Bingham, subsequently a member of the U. S. Senate, were likewise invited guests, and as the doctor was a member of my congregation, he was so honored me with an invitation. Soon after we had taken our seats in the drawing-room, before dinner, the Chief Justice said to Mr Madison: "Have you thought, sir, of a title for our new President? Madison's answer was in the negative; and he added, that in his judgment, no title except that of President, would be necessary or proper. "Yes, sir," replied McKean, "he must have a title; and I have been examining the titles of certain princes in Europe to discover one that has not been appropriated. Most Serene Highness I find is appropriated; but Serene Highness, without the word most, is not appropriate; and I think it will be proper that our President should take the way to the title of His Serene Highness the President of the United States." This elicited an amicable controversy, which continued for some time; Madison and his colleagues opposing, and McKean maintaining the propriety of conferring the title he had proposed on President Washington.

Although Congress thought proper to give no title to the President other than that which designated his office, common usage since has familiarized the public ear to the appellation of "His Excellency." If we cannot adhere to the original simplicity of title which met with favor in the first Congress, there might be better taste shown perhaps in the selection of some other title, although there is no need of any. But the term "His Excellency" does not distinguish the presidential office above that of a governor of a State. The term as applied to the latter is of colonial descent, and used to be the designation of the provincial governors under the British crown. In our State of Maryland the phrase is always used whenever the two houses, or either, communicate with the governor.

Another objection to the use of this term is to be found in the circumstance that it denotes in Europe a grade of official rank far from the highest; so that when a foreign minister applies the designation to the President of the United States, it is a derogatory designation. Some of our Presidents were very particular upon this point, and would receive no communications from foreign representatives bearing that address. "To the President of the United States" is the simple and appropriate style of official designation, most suitable to the dignity of the office and to the republicanism of our people. The appropriateness of this address would be impaired by the introduction of the personal name of the President.

HORRIBLE DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

—The following is from the Philadelphia "Inquirer":

A man, named Henry Batchelor, aged about 24 years, died on Saturday evening at his residence in Freytag's alley, running from Shippin street, above Fifth, from the horrible effects of hydrophobia. He was bitten some three weeks since, in the arm and leg by his own dog, with which he was playing, and was soon after received into the Pennsylvania Hospital for medical treatment. The animal was immediately shot; and it was only within a few days past, that the dreadful malady began to assume an alarming stage. We are told the sufferings of the unfortunate man, in the end, were distressing. On the evening of his death, at his most urgent desire, Dr. W. J. Duffee was called in about nine o'clock.—He was then spitting at every thing that approached him. Two men were compelled to hold his arms, his legs being secured with cords. When the spasms commenced, he would beg to be held, uttering the most lamentable entreaties for Dr. Duffee to afford him relief. When told that it was impossible for him to recover, he replied he knew it.—Chloroform was administered, but only partially allayed the spasms, which were very frequent. On the Doctor taking his leave, the sufferer requested him to return, and in a clear and distinct tone begged one favor. Dr. D. asked him what he wished, when he said, extending his right hand as far as possible, and spitting rapidly at the same time—"You are a surgeon—open a vein in my arm, for God's sake, and bleed me to death, rather than see me die in this horrible way?" Of course, the request, which appears quite natural under the painful circumstances, was not complied with, when the wretched man made an attempt at prayer, and in the brief period of half an hour expired in the presence of his friends.

We are informed, that during the above painful period, in which the physician was present, the intellect of the poor fellow did not appear to be the least affected, which is a remarkable circumstance. The immense quantity of saliva thrown out was also astonishing.