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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, N. C., MAY 4, 1850. | VOL. 11—NO. 584.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of twenty-one lines or less, for one insertion, 60 cents; every subsequent insertion, 30 cents except it remain in for several months, when it will be charged $3 for two months, $4 for three, &c, $10 for twelve months.

☞ Liberal deduction for large advertisement by the year or six month.

CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.
C. T. LONGSTREET, & Co.
54 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.

ARE now fully prepared for the Spring trade with the Largest Stock of CLOTHING that can be found in any house in the United States, and a much greater variety than we have ever had the pleasure to offer to our patrons, and styles to suit purchasers from any part of the United States or California

OUR FOREIGN GOODS

Are of our importation, and our Domestics direct from the manufacturers, which enables us to sell our stock at a lower price than can be found at houses that do but a limited trade. Our styles and extensive stock having placed us at the head in our line of trade, we intend to remain in this position so long as these recommendations will keep us there. If purchasers will favour us with a call we will take pleasure in showing them through our extensive stock which will answer for itself.

New York, March 9, 1850. 576-2m

FOR RENT.

A comfortable Dwelling, with convenient out houses, and from 30 to 40 acres cleared ground, 3 miles west of Fayetteville, recently occupied by Chas. Montague, Esq. and known as Mrs Hybart's country residence, is now offered for Rent

Also, Mrs Weeks' residence in Fayetteville, on Mason street and Raiford's Lane. For terms apply to

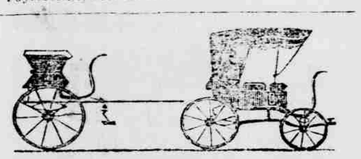
WM. BOW.

Feb'y 16, 1850 573-tf

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,
40 Hhds. New Crop Molasses,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings.
With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 23, 1850.



A. A. McKETHAN
Still continues to carry on the
CARRIAGE BUSINESS
in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by a strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of
Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, AND SULKIES,
finished, and a very large assortment of work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

January 19, 1850.

FOR SALE,
6 Rowland's extra thick Mill Saws,
6 cross-cut Saws,
3 dozen fine Hand-saws,
4 dozen Coffee Mills,
4 dozen fine house Locks,
4 ditto Carpenters' ditto,
5 Wood Saws,
20 dozen steel and iron Hoes,
2 dozen long and short handle Forks,
12 kegs Nails, assorted,
50 dozen Knives and Forks, some very fine,
6 pair brass tip'd Andirons,
12 pair Shovels and Tongs.

Feb'y 16. WM. S. LATTA.

Cheap as possible!

The Subscribers having associated themselves together, would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they carry on the
Saddle and Harness-making
BUSINESS
on Person street, at Owen Houston's old stand, where they would be glad to receive a share of public patronage. They keep constantly on hand Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, &c., made of good materials and by good workmen. Persons wishing anything in their line will please examine their articles before purchasing elsewhere. Prices moderate.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed and at short notice.

O. HOUSTON,
W. OVERVY.

Aug. 11, 1849. 1y.

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,
respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

October 27, 1849. 557-tf

Taylor & Underwood
Are now receiving their stock of
SPRING & SUMMER
GOODS,
Embracing a general assortment of
DRY GOODS, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets & Straw Goods.
Coopers' and Smiths' Tools; Turpentine do.; Hardware, Coffee, Sugar, Iron, Nails, and Crockery.

March 16, 1850. 3m.

FRESH
SPRING DRY GOODS.
The Subscribers are receiving and opening, at their Old Stand, North East corner Market Square, the largest and richest stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY
SILK GOODS
Ever offered by them in this market, consisting in part of—
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS:
Plain and fig'd Dress Silks: plain black and watered ditto; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd Berages, Foulard Silks; embroidered and colored Swiss Muslins; Linen Lustres; plain and dotted Tarltons; Grenadines; English and scotch Ginghams and Gingham Lawns; Printed and Organdie Lawns; mourning and second-mourning Dress Goods of every description; a splendid assortment of English and American Prints; Printed Jaconets, &c. &c., including, we have no hesitation in saying, every style of Dress Goods ever called for in this or other markets.
—ALSO—
Black, blue, and fancy col'd French Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres,; plain and striped white and colored Linen Drillings; Marseilles Vestings of every pattern; black and fancy col'd Silk ditto; Scarf and Cravats; black and colored Cashmerets, for coatings; Drap D'etes, &c
A very pretty and fashionable lot of
READY MADE CLOTHING.
30 doz. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, of every size and color; a beautiful lot of white and colored Lace Capes, plain and embroidered Canton Crape Shawls; French worked Collars and Cuffs; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Swiss and Jaconet Edging and Insertings; embroidered Lace Muslin Curtains, &c. &c.
A very pretty lot latest style Bonnets, Misses' ditto; Ribbons; Artificial Flowers and Wreaths, Parasols, and umbrellas; Moleskin, Panama, and Leghorn Hats; Boys' and Youths' ditto; sup'r Calf-skin Boots; Gentleman's Shoes, very fine; Ladies' white Kid, Satin, and other Slippers.
The above Stock, we are assured, embraces every style of Goods called for in our line,—to which we invite the attention of the public.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 23, 1850. 578-tf

SOMETHING NEW!!
And the best article known for cleaning and polishing Brass, Britania, Tin, Glass &c.
Every family will have it when they know its value.
MOUNT EAGLE TRIPOLI.
Directions for Use on Metalic Surfaces.
Rub the finished surfaces with a little of the Tripoli on a damp cloth. Finish with a dry fine cloth or wash leather. On Brass, use oil or alcohol; Silver and Gold may also be cleansed and polished with a soft brush, slightly dusted with the Tripoli, and used dry.
For Cleansing Glass Plates or Windows.
Slightly moisten the cloth for the Tripoli, with water or alcohol; rub it on the glass and follow immediately after with a fine dry cloth.
For Cleansing the inside of Glass Chimneys for Lamps and Gas Burners
Attach to a stick or wire of sufficient length, a piece of sponge or wisp of cotton, then moisten with water or alcohol, and add a little of the Tripoli; this rubbed on the glass will effectually remove smoke, or burnt stains and grease, and leave a beautiful lustre. Simply rinsing in water completes the process.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
March 23d, 1850.

Collard Seed, Just received, and
March 22 for sale by S J HINSDALE.

SPRING GOODS.
1850.
H. & E. J. LILLY
Are now receiving a heavy stock of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
to which they invite the attention of their customers.
March 16, 1850. 577-8t

AYERS'
CHERRY PECTORAL,
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb'y 16, 1850.

BUTTER!
40 Firkins prime Grayson Butter for sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
December 1, 1849.

SPRING GOODS.
1850.
JAMES KYLE
Has just received a large & general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are,
Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Caps, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Asker Bolting No. 1 to 10,
With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.
March 30, 1850.

RECTIFIED RYE WHISKEY.
We have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this liquor as we receive it, pure and unmixed. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our warehouse
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 30, 1850. 579-tf

MULES.
A pair of strong, able Mules for sale by
April 6. J. & T. WADDILL.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.
Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
MAY 4, 1850.

☞ In regard to the opinion set forth in the following article respecting the phenomena and its causes, we beg leave to differ from any one who asserts (we care not how learned he is) that said showers were caused by the upheavings of turkey buzzards, or the taking up of putrid flesh by a whirlwind; and we pronounce such an opinion erroneous for the following philosophical reason: In the several instances, and particularly in the one we published, where this phenomenon has taken place, those who saw the occurrence expressly state that there was *blood* with the flesh, and that it *ran out of it* on the leaves or grass. If any one ever saw blood run from putrid flesh, we will give up the point. "Flesh and blood" is as distinct from putrid flesh, as milk is from bonnyclabber:

From the Memphis (Tennessee) Enquirer.

FLESH AND BLOOD.

Mr YANCEY: I observed in your paper, a few days since, an article from the Fayetteville North Carolinian, in regard to the fall of a shower of "flesh and blood." And in your editorial in relation to the same, you say that it was a second edition to a humbug of the same kind in Middle Tennessee, some years since.

I resided at the time within some fifteen miles of the place where it occurred, in Wilson county. Some two days after the occurrence, I proposed to a friend of mine (Dr. Edwards,) that we would go to the spot and see for ourselves. We did so, and conversed with the negroes who were in the field at the time and saw the shower. We gathered from the tobacco leaves, stumps &c., many specimens which had become somewhat dried, and had something the appearance of chipped dried beef, and, if my senses of seeing and smelling did not deceive me, it was nothing but "flesh and blood," or rather digested putrid flesh. I wrapped the specimens up in paper, and kept them for months for the inspection of others, and, in addition to the appearance and smell, it produced on the paper that adipose appearance peculiar to flesh. The same day we visited Lebanon, some six miles from the place of "flesh and blood," where we found Dr. Troost, who had come up from Nashville, prompted by the same curiosity as ourselves; he had many specimens, as well as books of reference; and after a full seeing and examination, he returned to Nashville, and came out with a learned article in the papers on the subject, and I think his conclusion was, that it was putrid flesh taken up by a whirlwind, and came in contact with an electric cloud which dispersed the matter.

Now, Mr Editor, with due reference to the learned doctor's opinions, (for I have a profound regard for him as a man and a scholar,) I must say I think his conclusions erroneous on this occasion. It has ever been my opinion that there is generally a great want of practical learning with men who are called profound scholars.

Now, sir all the science and learning in relation to this "flesh and blood" matter necessary, is to *learn* by observation the habits of the turkey-buzzard, and the whole phenomenon is explained. The buzzards after satisfying their appetite on earth frequently soar to an immense height; by this time the contents of their stomachs become pretty well digested, and it is a habit with them, either in playfulness or anger, to come in collision with each other, and it is most likely that it is in anger, they invariably disgorge: such is the habit of the young when approached by man or animal, as it seems to be their means of defence. Now, with a knowlege of the facts, and considering their rapid movements and their great elevation, it may easily be accounted for as to the extent of these showers of "flesh and blood."

Whilst on the subject of phenomenal wonders, let me call to your recollection the pots of ink and sheets of paper that have been wasted in regard to the honey-dew. Now as to this, I would say as before, there has been and now is a great want of practical learning on this subject by the *learned*. Let any man who takes delight in the works and scenery of Nature keep a watching eye over peculiar terminals, in the woods and the garden, and he will soon find out, from observation, not whence comes this dew; (some think from Heaven;) and he will soon discover that it is from gregarious insects, which are almost stationary during the day, and move or migrate late in the evening or night; and, on leaving the sacharine matter they drop their honey, either to lighten their load, or, perhaps, for the more noble purpose of feeding others. The honey is only discernable after the dew of Heaven has fallen during evening or night. To these phenomena, I have satisfied myself by my own observation; and if young or any one will be edified, you can give my views a place in your impartial and valuable paper.

Yours, truly,
W. B. MORE

FROM YUCATAN.

We are indebted to the courtesy of a commercial house of this city for late papers from Yucatan, including dates from Merida of the 4th, and Campeachy of the 5th inst.

The prospect of a speady termination of the war with the insurgent Indians grows daily fainter and fainter The recent boasts of the Yucatecos that the rebels were completely crushed appear to have had no firmer foundation than the desires of the whites. The wish was evidently father to the thought. So far from having succumbed to their foes, the Indians have resumed active operations in many parts of the peninsula, particularly in the vicinity of Valladolid, the scene of many a bloody encounter.—*N. O. Picayune, April 17th.*

From the Wilmington Aurora

MONUMENT TO COL. LOUIS D. WILSON.

It is known to many of our readers that it has been for some time in contemplation by the people of Edgecombe County to erect a suitable monument to the memory of their fellow-citizen Col. Wilson, who died at Vera Cruz, Mexico, on his way to join General Scott's division of the Army. The contract for its erection has been taken by Mr S R. Ford of this city, proprietor of the Marble Yard here, for the sum of $1500. This sum has been raised in Edgecombe alone by the voluntary contributions of individuals, a fact eminently creditable to the liberality of that county.

The monument is very nearly completed, and at the request of Mr Ford we looked at it a few days ago. It is built of Marble, taken from the quarries at West Stockbridge, Massachusetts which for durability is represented to be superior to any in the U. S. Its dimensions are as follows:

1st Base, 6 feet square, 2 feet 2 inches high;

2nd Base, 5 feet square, 1 foot, 8 inches high;

1st Sub-base, 3 feet square, 1 foot, 2 inches high;

2nd Sub-base, 3 feet square, 1 foot high.

The Die, on which are cut the records, is 2 feet square, and 4 feet high, with a Gothic Cap, on which stands the Plynth of the Egyptian Obelisk, which is 12 feet high. On the Obelisk is cut the Coat of Arms of the U. S. on one side; on the opposite side are the Emblems of the Masonic Order, on another side is a beautiful scriptural design.

The height of the Monument is 23 feet, which is considerably higher than the Emmet Monument in New York, and far higher than any in North Carolina.

We understood that it will be erected in the Public Square at Tarboro', and that the Ceremonies will take place in May; if we forget not, on the 22nd day.

Without pretending to any taste in such matters,, it seems to us that the whole design is very good, and creditable alike to the Committee and Contractor. The *lettering* is particularly fine.

One word more. If it would not be taxing too heavily the gentlemen of Edgecombe, we really think that they ought to erect some similar testimonial to the memory of Colonel Henry Irwin, who commanded the Edgecombe Regiment at the Battle of Germantown in the Revolution, at the head of which he fell. We have frequently listened to a description of the scene by old John Anderson of Pitt County, now deceased, into whose arms he fell from his horse.

We annex the following, taken from the last Tarborough Press:

The corner stone of the Monument, to be erected by the citizens of Edgecombe to Col. Louis D. Wilson, will be laid on Wednesday, the 22nd of May next. The Monument Committee have invited the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of No. Ca. to superintend the ceremony—and W. F. Dancy, Esq. will deliver the Eulogy The Masonic Fraternity generally are invited to participate.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—The steamer Monmouth, from Indian River, Florida, arrived at our port on 20th instant. She brought a number of passengers, including several officers of the army in Florida. We have not obtained much news by this arrival, but sufficient to satisfy us, in connection with news direct from Tampa, that the Indians have determined not to remove peaceably. Billy Bow Legs has evacuated his town with his followers, and with Sam Jones, has retired into the southern extremity of the Everglades, where they are perfectly secure from the operation of the army during the summer.

We predicted this at the commencement of the war. We had seen enough of the treachery of the Indians to believe them insincere in their professions; and, although a few came in and voluntarily emigrated, the movements of Captain Billy savored too much of former professions of the Indians, to induce us to credit the supposition that they would remove peaceably.—*Savannah Georgian.*

The New Orleans Picayune informs us that Mrs Partington, while visiting the museum the other day, on looking among the old revolutionary relics and Scottish claymores, asked the superintendent if he had among his famous cutlery the "axe of the apostles."

HEROISM OF A SOUTHERN LADY.

The police of Philadelphia arrested a large and athletic negro, known as "Black Bill," for entering, a few weeks ago, the dwelling of Mrs Revoudt, in Arch street, and robbing it of a quantity of jewelry and clothing, and $26 in money. The Philadelphia Sun says:

The only person in the house at the time was Miss Sarah Ann Drane, a young lady from Maryland or Virginia, who resided with Mrs R The courage which she exhibited in an encounter with the thief, justly entitles her to the heroic name of the Jagello of Philadelphia. She is an honor to her sex and the rest of mankind, and Maryland or Virginia should feel proud of such a brave fair one.

Whilst seated in the parlor, enjoying the pleasure of profound retirement, a slight noise overhead arrested her attention. She picked up a lamp and ascended to the bed chamber, and on opening the door discovered the sable thief in the act of getting out of the window. She dashed after him, and holding the lamp close to his face, satisfied herself that he was black by nature. He was so far out of the window that she could not arrest him. He descended the arbor as quickly as he could, and she, retracing her steps, passed hurriedly down the stairs, opened the door leading to the yard, and caught him in a recess near the fence. He was powerful; she, though weak, was courageous. She caught him by the wool of the head, and succeeded almost in pulling him down. It was a terrific struggle; he had the clothes on his arm; held on to them with great pertinacity, not knowing, perhaps, at the time, that they acted, fortunately too, as a shield for his weaker antagonist. She screamed for assistance, holding on all the while to the woolly fabric that stuck out like a brush heap. At last he drew a knife and made a desperate plunge at her, but the weapon entered and cut the clothing which overloaded his arm. Still she held on, and called more loudly for assistance, but no one came.

The front door of the house was locked, which prevented ingress there, and the yard could not be found readily from the sound of her voice. He made one or two more ineffectual thrusts at her with the weapon. The fourth thrust had some effect. The blade passed entirely through her dress, just below the breast; entered the skin and cut clear down to the groin. At the same moment she uttered a most heart-rending shriek, the wool gave way, and the desperate and cowardly villain bounded over the fence, leaving behind him the stolen clothing, which, on a subsequent examination, were found to be more or less cut. The thief escaped; the courageous young lady hastened to the house, still holding on to the handful of wool, and becoming exceedingly nervous from the desperate adventure, was taken ill, and remained quite sick for several days.

The burglar then escaped, leaving the clothes behind him, but keeping possession of $26 in gold coin, and a quantity of jewelry.

The vigilant officers, however, ferreted out "Black Bill," and took him into custody. He was then taken to the residence of Mrs Revoudt, and Miss Drane sent for to recognize him. The moment she laid eyes upon him, she shrank back with evident horror, and exclaimed, "My God, dont bring him near me!—he is the man!" As a matter of course, "Bill" professed his innocence, but in default of $2000 bail was committed to prison by Alderman Mitchell to await a further hearing, when further developements are expected to be made.

The entrance into the dwelling, the robbery, discovery, the conflict, and escape, are indeed not only interesting, but filled with romance that might some future day be underlined as in preparation at one of the many places of public amusement in our city. The cool, daring heroism of the young lady was extraordinary, and certainly commendable in the highest degree. Struggling as it were, with one who hesitated not at the commission of any crime no matter how heinous, her escape from instant death is truly surprising.

On Mr Calhoun's journey to Washington, last December, he was among others, accompanied by the Hon. Mr Hilliard, his excellent wife, and his interesting and most promising son, a youth of seventeen years. Yesterday that interesting youth, accompanied by his bereaved and deeply afflicted parents, was borne back to the South a corpse, in the same conveyance which bore the corpse of his late distinguished fellow-traveller. They came together and together returned—but under circumstances how sad, and how different from what either then imagined!

EDGEWORTH'S GOLD MINE.—Since the acquisition of California, and the discovery of its rich mines of gold, our mines at home have excited but little interest in the public mind. During the past week, we paid a hasty visit to the mine named at the head of this article; which is situated in the upper part of this District, on the lands of Richard Edgeworth, Esq., nephew of the late Miss Maria Edgeworth the celebrated English authoress. This mine was accidently discovered about two years ago, since which time, it has well rewarded the labor of the operators.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

GOLD FEVER IN SPAIN.

The last Steamer from Europe brings the following news:

Spain bids fair to rival California. Gold has been found on the banks and in the sands of the Douro, in Granada. The inhabitants of that legion are engaged in digging and washing for the precious metal —"golden opinions" are spreading in every form of exaggeration—and in Madrid two societies have been formed for the purpose of making men rich suddenly.

A Granada letter of the 15th says:

I had the curiosity last evening to visit the hollow called Dona Juana, where the auriferous sands most abound, and I saw more than 300 men occupied in searching for gold. Being less credulous than many, I wont assure you that this district is converted into a Potosi; but what I have seen myself is, that a skilful washer may extract 30 to 40 reals' worth in a day, and, by putting up appropriate machinery, large amounts may be extracted.

DOG EXPRESS.—The Minnesota Pioneer gives the following account of the "dog train" which recently arrived at St. Paul from the extreme northwest:

"The train arrived on Monday last, with a heavy mail from Pembina and the Selkirk settlements, distance five hundred miles. Snows are reported very deep in the north. The three dogs, having made fifty miles a day some days, were much fatigued at the end of their journey. Being fed, they lay down in their harnesses for several hours and slept, but moving their feet, while sleeping on their sides, as if they were still travelling. Their sledge is a light board, with sides to it, of green hide, making a sort of open shoe, with a brow turning up in front, skate fashion — The sledge contained the mail, and provisions for the dogs and two men—there being no dwelling to stop at for many hundred miles. One of the men, half-breeds, travelled ahead of the dogs; and the other, with a stick to drive them, and a rope to hold back the sledge down hill, came behind. The dogs are sharp eared, a little above the medium size, and look much like wolves. We have been thus particular in describing this travelling equipage, knowing that it will seem novel to our readers in the States."

A NOBLE ACT.—We are informed by a letter from California, received from Capt. George Hess, that Mr King, a German, who was a member of the company that left this city last spring, became separated from his party on the route, and they, supposing that he had been killed or captured by the Indians, went on without him. Since then Capt. Hess has learned that Mr King, after he became separated from his party, wandered about the country for twenty three days, living upon frogs anything he could procure, to appease the cravings of hunger. On the twenty third day he came across an encampment belenging to the Snake tribe of Indians, and by signs informed them of his distressed situation. They humanely gave him to eat and to drink, and showed him every kindness; and after he expressed a wish by signs to join the emigrants again, one of them took him upon his mule and carried him to Fort Hall, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles. Mr King had nothing wherewith to reward the Indian, for the kindness which he had shown him; but upon being informed of the circumstance, some of the emigrants at Fort Hall proffered to this noble son of the forest a valuable gun and some trinkets, which he refused to accept. Such a noble and disinterested act is seldom recorded, even among the haunts of civilization, and is worthy the highest meed of praise.—*Iowa City Reporter, 3d inst.*

CURE FOR VANITY.—We had been busy during the day running a line through a dense piece of woodland. The old woman gazed on us for some time in silence. We all saw she wanted to enter into conversation; and none, with the exception of myself, wished to gratify her. I soon commenced a dialogue on various subjects and things, and, as a matter of course, I put my best leg forward. Struck with my language, she exclaimed, in a tone quite flattering to my vanity—"La, how larned you are" But the compliment received a death blow. "If I was as high larned a scholar as you," continued she, "I'd quit ingincerin' and go keepin' a little gocery."—*Western paper.*

EXTRAORDINARY CRIME IN FRANCE.—A crime, which never could have happened out of France, has just horrified St. Lo. A rich proprietor, and a *maire* for several years passionately loved a young girl. The families were like the parents in "Romeo and Juliet," at war; and they could not agree. But after several years of pressing solicitations, he obtained the hand of his mistress. They were married; a grand party celebrated the wedding and the reconciliation. The happy couple retired. At six in the morning a pistol shot was heard. The husband was found dead in an anti-chamber; the young wife asleep. A letter explained the suicide. It was written evidently before the marriage He said in it he had reached the highest point of human felicity, and could not descend. He could not bear to be less loved, or to love less. "I die from excess of happiness."