PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

TERMS:

In advance, per year, $2 00
Not paid in advance, 2 50
Not paid until six months have expired, 300
Not paid till the year has expired, 350

No subscription received for a less time than a year, unless the price be paid in advance.

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."

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of twenty-on 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 advertisements by the year or six months

BY WM. H. BAYNE. | FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JANUARY 18, 1851. | VOL. 11—NO. 621.

☞ Persons who advertise in the newspapers should always mark their advertisements with the number of insertions; otherwise they often forget and let the advertisement run longer than necessary, and when the bill comes to be settled, there is something said about the cost. And when an article is advertised for sale, WHEN IT IS SOLD, the advertiser should attend to taking it out of the paper, because it misleads the readers of the paper besides running him to more cost.

PRICES OF BLANKS

AT THE CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

From and after the 1st of Sept. 1850.

For all such Blanks as we keep for sale, 60 cents per quire.

Where Blanks are printed to order, the prices will range from 35 cts. to $1 50 per quire, thus:

1 quire cap blanks	$1 50	per quire.
2 " " "	1 00	" "
3 " " "	85	" "
4, 5 or 6 " "	75	" "
10 " " "	60	" "
15 " " "	50	" "
20 " " "	40	" "
1 quire letter-sheet blanks	1 25	" "
2 " " "	85	" "
3 " " "	75	" "
4, 5 or 6 " "	65	" "
10 " " "	55	" "
15 " " "	45	" "
20 " " "	35	" "

Any blank printed to order which has more matter in it than is usual in blanks printed for the above prices, will be charged extra according to the amount of matter, or the fancy-work directed to be done. In like manner, a blank containing but a few lines of matter to the sheet will be charged a less price.

HATS & CAPS.

I would respectfully call the attention of my friends and the public generally to my new and large stock of Hats and Caps. Having selected them with great care, I feel assured that if there is any thing in the shape of a hat, cap or turban, in New York or Philadelphia, that is calculated to please the public, they can be suited at my store, north-east corner Market Square, Green street.

I am prepared to furnish country merchants at wholesale on the most reasonable terms. I intend selling for very small profits.

DAVID GEE.

Sept 21, 1850.

$10 Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 9th inst., a negro boy by the name of WESLY. Said negro is 27 years of age; about five feet nine inches high; weighs about 140 or 165 pounds; has rather a saucy look; with a scar running across the forehead above the eye-brow, and he is of a dark copper color. He has a large natural gap between the upper front teeth.

The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for putting him in any jail so that I can get him again. Any information concerning him will be received if directed to me at Rollins' Store, Moore county, N. C. THOS. HARRINGTON.

Sept 21, 1850. 604-tf

NEW CLOTHING

AND GENTLEMENS' OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

M. & A. WALDAUER,

(Hay street, corner opposite Fayetteville Hotel, and next door to Messrs Lilly's store.)

Have just received a large assortment of winter Clothing consisting of fine double-sewed drab Overcoats; fine Castarin Coats; fine frock and dress Coats, &c.; and a good assortment of Pantaloons of all colors and prices.

Cloaks, Catolons, a new and fashionable article; winter loose Sacks, and all kinds of winter Coats; fine Shirts, (the finest assortment ever brought into this market).

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Umbrellas, &c.

An assortment of MATRASSES always on hand, at the lowest factery prices.

Old customers are particularly invited to call and examine our goods.

M. & A. WAULDAUER.

Nov 2, 1850. tf

State of North Carolina—Moore County

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—October Term, 1850.

Nancy Morris vs. Edward Walker and wife Mary, and others, heirs at law of John Morris, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jacob Oliver and wife Elizabeth, defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six successive weeks, notifying said Jacob Oliver and wife Elizabeth, to be and appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage on the 4th Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the allegation therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the petition will be heard exparte as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage the 4th Monday in October, A. D. 1850, and 75th year of American Independence.

Pr adv $3 25. A. C. CURRY, Clerk.

JUST RECEIVED,

A lot of French Merinos, assorted colors,
Ribbons, velvet and silk Braid,
Dress Trimmings, &c.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Nov 30, 1850 614-tf

MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

The undersigned will re-open his School on Wednesday, January 1st.

In the female department, he will be assisted by Miss Cecilia A. Potter, of Burlington, Vermont. As to her complete scholarship and aptness to teach, a reference is made to Rev John K. Converse, President of Burlington Female Seminary.

Terms of Tuition per session of five months (incidentals included.)

Primary Department,	$6 25
Higher English branches,	8 25
Latin and Greek Languages,	10 25
Extra:	
French Language,	$10 00
Music on Piano,	15 00

Board for some 15 or 20 girls can now be gotten in the village at $7 per month, exclusive of lights. Very ample accommodations will in a short time be offered by Rev. Neill McKay and Nathaniel G. Jones, Esq,—their houses not being now complete.

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.

Summerville, N. C., Dec 28. 618-6t

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

A single letter means any weighing ½ ounce avoidrupois or less. A letter weighing over 1 oz. and less than 2 isregarded as 4 letters.

Newspaper, means a paper of 1900 square inches or less.

No P. M. can frank a letter weighing over ½ ounce, except on 'official Business.'

Postage on letters from any office in the U. S., to and from California, or our Territories on the Pacific, 40 cents prepaid or not. 'Newspapers and pamphlets 3 cents each, sea postage, and the inland Postage to be added, if any.

P. M.'s whose com's were $200 or less for the year ending June 30, 1850, can send and receive written letters free, not weighing over ½ oz. each on their own private business.—They can frank to California, or any other place in the U. S. possessions, but not beyond.

Postage on letters to China, &c. may be 75 cents or 45 cents.

Postage on regular or transient papers, 1 or 1½ cents, and 50 per cent. commission on them.

Total postage on papers to Great Britain 4 cents, 2 cents to be paid in each country; to any place through Great Britain 4 cents, prepaid.

The Postage on letters, to or from Great Britain is 24 cts., the single rate.

The franking privilege 'travels with its possessor.' A Postmaster can frank through any office he may pass in travelling, but he cannot send franked letters from his own office at the same time.

Postmasters whose annual compensation is not over $200, may frank names of subscribers and money to newspapers.

Postmasters are entitled by law to the following commissions on the amount of letter postages received by them *in each quarter of the year*, and in due proportion of any fractional part of a quarter; but no Postmaster can receive a larger compensation from commissions than $500 per quarter:

40 per cent. on the first $100;
33⅓ " " next 300;
30 " " " 2,000;
12½ " on all over 2,400;

A commission of 50 per cent, is allowed on postage of Newspapers, Pamphlets, and Magazines; also two cents is allowed for the delivery of each free letter, (excepting free packets of printed matter, such as Speeches, &c., though made up in letter form,) to officers where the commission does not am't to $500.

On letters received for distribution at such offices as are designated for that purpose by the Postmaster General, a commission of 7 per cent. is allowed. Postmasters whose annual compensation is not over $200 may frank names of subscribers and money to editors.

At offices where the mail is regularly to arrive between the hours of 9 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning, 50 instead of 40 per cent. is allowed on the first $100 of letter postage.

Table of postages.

	1-2 oz	1 oz.	2 oz	3 oz.
Letters not over 300 miles,	5	10	20	30
Letters over 300 miles,	10	20	40	60
Dropped letters,	2	2	2	2
Letters by British mails,	24	48	96	144

Newspapers not over 100 miles, or within the State, for each sheet or supplement, 1 cent.

Do. over 100 miles and out of the State, 1½ cts.

To be prepaid if not sent from the office of publication.

Pamphlets, Magazines, Periodicals and all other printed matter, except as before and undermentioned—for each not over

1 oz.	2 oz.	3 oz.	4 oz
2½	3½	4½	5½

A fraction of ¼ oz. over not to be regarded.

Circulars and handbills not over single cap size and unsealed—(to be prepaid,) 3 cents.

The Cunard line of steamers is under contract pay with Great Britain, for carrying mails, and all the postage except 5 cents on letters carried from the U. States by that line, is received by Great Britain; but the Collins' line is under contract with the United States, and all the postage except 3 cents on letters carried out by this line, is received by the U States.

Important to Mill Owners.

FAYETTEVILLE FOUNDRY

AND MACHINE SHOP.

The undersigned is now prepared to furnish Castings of every description, at the shortest notice. Those in want of Castings, will find it to their interest to leave their orders at the Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

He is prepared with four lathes and other tools, to put up machinery of any description.

HENRY G. HALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1850. 612-tf

NEW GOODS.

WM. McINTYRE has received a general assortment of imported and domestic DRY GOODS; floor and furniture Oil Cloths; window, wall and bordering Paper; Hats, Caps, Shoes, Bonnets, Hardware and Cutlery, bar Iron, **Groceries, &c.**

Liberty Point, Nov. 16. 3m

NOTICE.

Taken up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, N. C., on Sunday the 17th inst., a negro man who says his name is SAM, and says he belongs to a Mr Spralls of Georgia. He says he was carried to Richmond, Va., by a man named Geo. Moore, and sold to another man named Stark, who sold him to Mr Spralls. He was then carried to Aiken, S. C., and put to work on the Railroad. Said negro is 45 or 50 years of age, copper colored; 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; and had on, when taken up, a grey colored frock coat, blue woollen pants, and a cloth cap. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

WM. L. CALLAIS, Jailor.

Nov 23, 1850. 613-tf

LIVERY STABLE.

The subscriber informs the public that he keeps HORSES and VEHICLES for hire, and is prepared to furnish conveyances to neighboring towns and villages. His stock is good, and drivers careful. He will also board horses at moderate prices. Apply to

J. W. POWERS, Agt.,

Who also keeps a good supply of GROCERIES of the best quality.

☞ A few Boarders can be accommodated, with or without lodging, by applying to J. W. POWERS.

Oct. 19, 1850. tf

CANDLES! CANDLES!

The subscriber having purchased the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," is prepared to mould best candles, and solicits the patronage of those having tallow to mould.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

Nov. 9, 1850. 611-tf

VALUABLE COTTON FACTORY, FOR SALE.

By order of the Stockholders of the Phœnix Company, I will offer for sale at the Market House in this town, on Thursday the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock M. all the Property belonging to said Company, consisting of

THE FACTORY, MACHINERY, & Water Power, with the LOTS AND TENEMENTS,

Sufficient for the accommodation of all the Operatives employed in the Mill.

The Factory contains 48 Looms, 2100 Spindles, 10 30-inch Cards, and all other necessary machinery for making Cotton Goods.

The Machinery, Water Wheel, Shafting, &c., are all in first rate order, and the Mill capable of producing 500,000 yds. per annum of heavy 4-4 goods, and can be put in full operation in three days.

Terms liberal and made known on day of sale. Persons wishing to purchase, and desiring to examine the Property, will please call on me at my office opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

C. B. MALLETT, Agent.

Fayetteville, Jan. 11, 1851. 620-3t

TURPENTINE HANDS WANTED.

The subscribers are anxious to hire, for one year, about forty good turpentine hands. They will pay the highest prices. They can be found at Gum Spring Steam Mill, Cumberland county, 22 miles above Fayetteville.

ALEX. MURCHISON,
SAML. E. JOHNSON.

Jan'y 11, 1851. 620-3t

LAW NOTICE.

ARCHIBALD A. T. SMITH

Has taken an Office on Anderson street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel. He will attend to the collection of claims and law business generally, and especially to the taking of accounts of executors, administrators, guardians and partners, either in suit or otherwise.

Jan'y 11, 1851 y

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

The first Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 6th January, 1851.

FACULTY.

REV. A. B. SMITH, President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

C. H. JUDSON, Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages. Educated at the University of Va.

WM. K. BLAKE, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science. Educated at the University of N. C.

MISS M. WARREN, Teacher of French and Assistant in Primary Department.

MISS B. GOTT, Teacher of Music, and of Ornamental Work.

COL. GEO. D. BOGGAN, Steward.

The College is located in Anson county, N. C., on the stage road leading from Cheraw, S. C., to Salisbury, N. C., 10 miles above Wadesboro', near Tyson's mineral spring. The place is unsurpassed for its healthy atmosphere, pure water, and for a literary Institution it is decidedly one of the most eligible locations in the State.

The Trustees have spared no expense in procuring an able and experienced Faculty, and they are determined to make the College, in every respect, worthy of the patronage of the Southern community. The prescribed course of study is eminently thorough, embracing those solid branches best calculated to exercise the faculties of thought and reflection, while every facility will be afforded for the prosecution of the ornamental branches of a finished education.

Terms:

Tuition in the Primary Department per session of 5 months,	$8 and $12 50
Tuition and Board in the Collegiate Department, per session,	$62 50

Young Ladies to furnish their own towels.

EXTRAS.

French or German,	$5 50
Music on Piano,	20 00
do. with Harp or Guitar,	25 00
Drawing and Painting,	5 00

For further information, see circular, which may be obtained on application to REV. A. B. SMITH, *President of the Carolina Female College*, Anson county, N. C.

JOSEPH MEDLEY,
Pres't. Board of Trustees.

BENJ. I. DUNLAP, Sec'y.

Jan'y 11, 1851. 620-6t

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

The undersigned having been employed by the Trustees to superintend the male department of the Carthage Institute, will open the winter session of this school on the second Monday in January.

Tuition, $6, $10, and $12½. Board can be had at $8 per month.

E. C. CHAMBERS.

Jan'y 11, 1851 620-3t

Fresh Thomastown Lime,

150 casks, for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 8, 1851 620-3t

MALLETT & PAULMIER

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

135 Front street, near Maiden Lane

Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

P. MALLETT. **NEW YORK.** J. PAULMIER.

Jan. 11, 1851. 6m

BLASHFIELD & WEST,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Silk and Fancy Goods,

SHAWLS, LACES, RIBBONS, &c.,

No. 80, CEDAR STREET,

Near Broadway,

HUGH McNAIR. **NEW YORK**

Dec 21, 1850. 3m. pd

To Carriage Makers.

Two good Wood Workmen wanted. Good wages and steady employment given for twelve months.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan 11, 1851. 620-3t

Fine Chewing Tobacco,

And best Principe SEGARS, for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 8, 1851. 620-3t

NEW FISH.

W. McINTYRE has received and offers for sale, 21 bbls. new MULLETS.

Liberty Point, Jan 11, 1851. 620-5t

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JANUARY 18, 1851.

STATE FINANCES.

The Committee on Finance has reported that the current expenses of the State of North Carolina, for 1851, will be $173,223 12; that is, $98,223 12 for interest and principal of debt for internal improvements, and about $75,000 for expenses of the State government.

The income of the State, from all sources, is estimated at $148,972 00; hence there will be a deficiency of $24,251 12.

To supply this deficiency for the present, the committee recommends appropriations from the school fund. And as a prospective provision, the committee has reported a new revenue bill, embracing the old, with amendments, additions, alterations, &c.

☞ By a statement in the Wilmington Chronicle, the arrivals of vessels at that port, during the year 1850, appears to have been 780, of which 93 were from foreign ports, and 687 from coastwise ports. This appears to be a gradual increase upon former years.

REMOVAL.—The editor of the Eastern Carolina Republican, published at Newbern, announces his intention of removing that paper to Goldsboro, Wayne county. There will then be three papers in Goldsboro.

OPERATION FOR DROPSY.

From the Ashborough N. C. Herald.

We have been furnished with the facts of a remarkable case of dropsy: that of Lucy Beard, near Union Factory, Randolph county, became the subject of this disease about four years ago; she had been under treatment most of the time without receiving any relief, or any reduction of the enormous swelling. On the 24th ult. the operation of tapping was done by Dr L. Wood, assisted by Drs. Woollen and Winslow, and 41 quarts of fluid of a light brown color extracted from the cavity of the abdomen. On the 1st instant her symptoms were favorable, and she could walk without support.

FATAL RENCOUNTER.

We learn from a private despatch, that a difficulty occurred in Macon, Sunday evening, between Willis H. Hughes and Thomas Knight, Jr., which resulted in the death of the former. This dispatch says that Knight made some insinuations about the defeat of Hughes, who was a candidate at the municipal election on Saturday, which produced harsh words between them; and Hughes struck Knight and seized him by the throat, when K. shot him. Hughes died in a few minutes. Mr Hughes is the person who went to Boston in quest of the fugitive slave, and Knight is the brother of the one who accompanied him.—*Savannah Republican.*

FUGITIVE-SLAVE CASE IN NEW YORK.—After a very elaborate and troublesome hearing—during which all the obstacles were thrown in the way that legal ingenuity could suggest, or money and influence sustain—the district court in the city of New York has ordered the fugitive Long to be delivered up to his owner. This has been professedly a test case; and, in the face of all the efforts of all the leading abolitionists of the country, it has resulted as it ought to have done under the constitution and laws.

Long left New York for Richmond in custody of Deputy U. S. Marshals Talmadge, Brown, and De Angelis. He was guarded to Jersey City by a large police force. The United States officers, with their prisoner, were met last night, on the arrival of the cars at the Kensington depot, by Deputy U. S. Marshals Smith and Aalzel, of this city, supported by thirty officers under Police Marshal Keyser.

The negro was conveyed from Kensington, in custody of the United States officers, and a detail of Marshal Keyser's officers, in one of Glenat's omnibuses, to the Baltimore depot, corner of Eleventh and Market streets, where he was placed in the cars, and started for the South in charge of officers Talmadge, Brown, and De Angelis, of New York.

The marshal of police also had a party of his officers stationed at the Baltimore depot for the purpose of preventing any breach of the peace. No disturbance whatever, though, occurred. The slave was taken through Philadelphia without the slightest excitement.—*Union.*

DEATH OF HON. THOMAS SPALDING.—The death of this well known and distinguished citizen of Georgia, took place on the 4th inst. at Ashantilly, near Darien, at the residence of his son, Charles Spalding, esq. The deceased was 76 years 9 months and 18 days old at the time of his death. Mr Spalding has taken an active part in the politics of Georgia, for the last 50 years, and was a prominent and influential member of the Democratic party.

He was President of the late Georgia convention.

N. C. LEGISLATURE.

January 9, 1851.

In the Senate, Wm P. Watt, the Senator elect from Rockingham, appeared, produced his credentials, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr Cameron introduced a bill to facilitate the construction of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road, which was read the first time and passed; and on his motion, referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr Pender introduced a bill to incorporate the Roanoke and Cheraw Steam Boat Company which was read the first time and passed.

Mr Drake from the committee appointed to superintend the election of two Trustees of the University, reported that D. S. Reid had received 89 votes, W. W. Avery 71, J H Haughton 63, W L Steele 45, and J G Bynum 40 votes; that D S Reid having received a majority of the votes given, was duly elected.

On motion of Mr Speight, ordered that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to vote again for one Trustee of the University, yet remaining to be elected.

The evening session was consumed in debating amendments to the Slavery Resolutions, without coming to any final determination.

In the Commons, a message was received from the Senate, announcing the disagreement of that body to the proposition to adjourn *sine die* on the 27th inst.; also one proposing that the two Houses go forthwith into an election for one Trustee of the University; which last was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr Love, the House went into committee of the whole, Mr Jones in the chair, and took up for consideration the slavery resolutions.

Mr Erwin, of Buncombe, addressed the committee. He favored the doctrine of secession—expected to vote for some of the resolutions offered by the majority of the committee and for some of those offered by the minority, but he did not believe that any of those would accomplish any good. Mr E's main object seemed to be to sustain the proposition to impose tax on the productions of non-slaveholding States sold in this State, which he regarded as a constitutional and practical means of meeting the aggressions of the North.

When he had concluded, Mr Wm Hill moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr R M Saunders the House went into Committee of the whole, Mr Jones in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the slavery resolutions.

Mr Wm Hill, of New Hanover, addressed the Committee.

Mr S J Person, of Moore, desired to address the committee on this subject, but he wanted the attention of the committee, and he preferred presenting his views when they were not fatigued.

He felt that it was due to himself, to his associates in the report from the minority of the committee, and to his constituents that he should speak—and he would speak fearlessly and freely.

The debate was continued further by Mr R. M. Saunders and by Mr Rayner in reply, after which, on motion of Mr Cherry, the Committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr Pigott, the House adjourned.

January 10.

In the Senate, Mr Drake from the Committee appointed to superintend the election of Trustees of the University, reported there was no election, and consequently the former report naming certain individuals as elected, was an error.

Mr Cameron reported a bill establishing a Bank in the town of Wadesboro, and recommended its passage.

The balance of the day occupied in discussing the resolutions concerning domestic relations. When the resolutions shall have been acted on by both houses, we shall publish them.

In the Commons, as in the Senate, the subject occupying the day, was the various resolutions in regard to domestic relations. No one resolution appeared to suit any one man who spoke upon the subject. What sort of a "cock and bull story" they will make of it, we know not.

January 11.

In the Senate, Mr Clarke, from Joint Select Committee offered a resolution relative to the State Arsenal at Fayetteville.

The slavery resolutions were then taken up and the remainder of the day was consumed in the consideration of the same.

In the Commons, Mr Marshall presented a petition, signed by sundry citizens, asking the Legislature to divert the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, so as to make it run by Salem, Bethania &c.

Mr Stevenson, a resolution that the House from and after to-day should hold night sessions—taking a recess at 5 and meeting again at 7 o'clock. Adopted.

Mr Steele, a bill to provide ample compensation to the Governor of the State.

Provides a salary of $3000, to commence from and after the 1st of January 1852.

Mr Love moved that the bill be rejected, and after a short discussion, it was rejected—ayes 34, noes 31.

The House then proceeded to consider the special order, it being the bill to amend the Constitution, known as the Free Suffrage Bill. The bill having been read the 3d time.

The question was then taken on its passage and the vote stood—ayes 69, noes 41. Three fifths not having voted in favor of the bill, it was rejected.

Mr Love, (who voted against the bill to enable him to move for its reconsideration,) submitted a motion for this purpose; and a majority of the House, having voted in the affirmative, the motion prevailed.

Mr Avery then moved that the House adjourn; and the vote being ayes 56, noes 56, the Speaker voted in the affirmative. So the House adjourned.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—On Monday evening last, a widow lady named Smith, residing at the South End, who has been sick a short time with pleurisy, apparently died, and preparations were begun to fit the body for burial. During the night, however, signs of life were discerned, and she ultimately came too and lived until Thursday night, when she really died.

After her revival she discoursed with her daughters, telling them that she should die, and giving them directions about their mourning. Dr Perry hearing of the circumstance, called upon her, and upon leaving said that he would call in the morning. She answered however, that she should not then be alive, and she did die during the night.—*Boston Traveller.*

HORSEBACK RIDING IN MADEIRA.—The Hon. John A. Dix, in his recent work, "A Winter in Madeira," gives an amusing account of horseback riding at Funchal.

For thirty cents an hour a fine horse can be hired at any livery stable, together with a man as attendant, who follows on foot; and when you desire to ride fast, he catches hold of your horse's tail and is drawn along. In this way he prevents you from running away from him. Mr Dix says that the horses soon become accustomed to these human appendages, and that the fellows have a way of making the horses go fast or slow, as they desire, in spite of the rider. Mr Dix says that for ladies this association of horse and driver is a great convenience. They need no other attendant. He is always ready to render any assistance; if the horse loses a shoe, he has a hammer and nails in his pocket to replace it. It is not easy to fancy a more ludicrous spectacle than a lady riding through the city at full gallop with a man hanging to the tail of her horse; but such scenes are of hourly occurrence in Funchal, and the eye soon becomes accustomed to them.

A GOOD PARALLEL.—The Southern Press says that Milton's devils were of *the North*—not South. Satan's first order was:

"Assemble thou
Of all those myriads, which we lead the chief!
Tell them that by command, ere yet dim night
Her shadowy cloud withdraws, I am to haste,
And all who under me their banners wave,
Homeward with flying march *where we possess*
The quarters of the North."—

* * * * * * *

"At length into the limits of *the North*
They came and Satan to his royal seat."

And not only continues the Press, was the rebellion a Northern one, but the pretences were similar to those of the North now. It was a "liberty" movement then—a pretence of liberty against slavery.

Thus Satan in reply to Abdiel, says:

"At first I thought that *liberty* and heaven
To heavenly souls had been all one; but now
I see that most through sloth had rather serve,
Ministering spirits, trained up in feast and song;
Such hast thou aimed the ministers of heaven
Servility with freedom to contend,"

The New-York Herald states that by the last arrival from California, the editor of that paper has received private despatches of a most important character, which induces the belief that it is, and has been meditated, for a long time past, by some of the most influential and leading men of that new State, to organize an expedition of Americans, and to proceed to that portion of Mexico known as Lower California, with the view of assisting the people of that territory, in declaring their independence of the central government, and afterwards seeking incorporation with this republic, in precisely the same manner as the American adventures in Texas acted. The Herald adds that this intelligence is derived from such sources as place its reliance almost beyond doubt.

RHIGAS' EXHIBITION.—The feats and experiments which the great Rhigas is performing are truly extraordinary, and should be witnessed by all who can appreciate such things. He certainly pushes a sword blade, twenty-four inches in length down his throat, and there lets it remain for a few moments! There is no deception about it. He equipoises vertically a bayoneted musket,—the sharp point of the bayonet resting upon his forehead. He then transfers the musket to his teeth, and makes it whirl like a top! He performs, a number of other remarkable feats.

"How dreadfully that cigar smells?" exclaimed Cushing to a companion; "why, it is an awful smelling thing."

"Oh, no, it's not the cigar that smells," was the reply.

"What is it then?" inquired Cushing.

"Why it's your nose that smells, of course—that's what noses are made for."

Cushing didn't speak for two hours.