
fire!
.2. does the pride of Girece and Mone retire?
log,
Cato ave wood, and Scipio drives a bog!

OL.D AGE
Age in the beaviest burden man can bear-
Compound of diappointment, pain and care :
comes to mourn the boat, lom of st lengt hesign'd to ignorance all out better days,
Knowledge fust ripena when the man decays Wowledge just ripens when the man decay:
"he ray of higbt the closing eye receicas

MISCELLANEOUS

## It is presumed that the following account of the domentic life of General $L$ Fayette will not

be uninteresting to the publie i it is an extract
from the letter of an American laty, recciicdin
the ening
1822.
am writing to you from the swee the best, of human beings-General La Fayette, whom I have, perhaps,
spoken of already. But, uetil this summer, although I venerated his character, I did not do it full justice
I did not know half his virtues, or at
least I had not folt their influence. To least I had not felt the ir influence. To
know him, you must see him in the midst of his family and friends, hon proach him. There never breathed a purer, a more benevolent heart; his goodness, sweetness, and firmness
his kindness to me, great as it is, dues not blind me; all who know him, think as I do. His family are worthy of such a parent; and that is no smal praise. You remember Lady Mor-
gan's description of Lagrange, and of the individuals thapinhabit it ; read it and with the exceptinn of some little nonsense about a certain Chevalier de object of which is to gather wild flow-ers-her article is admirable, and as true as it is eloquent. Never have I
seen s happier or a better family; and certainly I never saw nne so large, united under one roof. The son and his
wife, und five children; the two marwife, und five children; the two mar-
ried d dughters with their husbands and families, and their respective friends, than twenty or twenty-five. Here is no ostentation, no finery, no form ; bu hospitality, republican simplicity, and
family affection. Shall I describe to you one day? It will describe the two months I have passed here
past ten, the breakfast bell rings, and on the stairs all the family meet-chil dren of every size, whom the bound of
the bell draws from their different rooms. On the breakfast table, of consisting of soups, roasted mutton \&c. After this service is removed, tea, coffee, toast and butter is handed
round. We walk, or, if wet, read aloud or talk, till twelve; when the
mothers retire with their daughters, mothers retire with their daughters,
into their various rooms, and we pass into ours. The General has a delightful library, in every se of he word. The Chateat is fitted up as a library ers, and one is fitted up as a library, half past five, the dinner bell summons
 saloon, where ongenerally reado alood,
tometims in Eaglists, sometimes in Frach."

Dessection of Lom Bymon. 1. The bones of the head were skull was without ine slightest sign of suture, like that of atroctognains: might have been said, to coen aingle bone without diploes. attached to the internal surface of the cranium, that it required the repested arrtions of two strong men to separ-
ate the outer' booes from it. The vessels of this membrane, were greatly distended and completely fall, and was united to the pia mater in different parts, by some membranous filaments.
3. Between the pia mesinx and the furrows of the brain, a great many abbles of air were found, with drop of lymph adhering in several places $t$ 4. The grand crosed with membranous filaments, apheres, it was likewise extremely foll of blood.
5. The cerebral medulla was full of
minute vessels of a bright red color and much swollen. Under the poni variolus at the base of the hemisphere,
in the two superior or lateral ventri in the two superior or lateral ventri-
cles, there was found an extravasation of about two ounces of bloody serum and at the cerebellum there was a siminflammation of the brain
6. The medullary substance was i much greater porportion than is comand consistent. The cerebrum and cerebellum, without any of the integu-
ments, weighed about six medical pounds.
7. Th
of the blood vessels, in the internal
part of the skull bones, though were much more numerous thao usual.,
8. the lungs were very finc gigantic.
2. Be
2. Betwees the pericardium and the Lic water. The heart was more am-
ple and voluminous than ordinary but its muscular sub
relaxed and fibreless.
10. The liver was smaller than the ary yessels, which, instead of bile contaned air. The intestines wer
11. The veins were very large and From this examination, it was unan-
mously concluded by the medical gentemen who attended it that, if Lord
Byron, from the commencement of his Whess, had consented to a little loss of ly advised, or even if, at a more advan
cad stage of the disorider, he had yielded
To the pressing solicitations of ins nedi-
al uaivisers to allow a copions blecding, his L.ordship would not have fallen ment marked $1,8,9$, it may be conf dently asserted, that his Lordship could not have lived mnny years, from
his extreme susceptibility of disesse either through the strength of his passions, his excessive occupations, or
even through his utter disregard of al he necessary means to prevent the ef lects of constipation.

## the farmer.

"The Farmer is the exclusive, un tenure is not from the government There is above him nothing but G od and the laws ; no hereditary authority usurping the distinctions of personal
genius ; no established church spreadgenius ; no established church spreading its dark shadow between him and
heaven. His pursuits, which no perversion can render injurious to any, are In multiplying the bounties of Provi. dence, in the improvement and establishment of the soil; in the care of the inferior animals committed to his charge, he will find a never varying
and interesting employment, dignified by the union of liberal studies, and en livened by the exercises of a simple and generous hospitality. His character assumes a loftier interest by its influence over the public liberty. It
may not be foretold to what dangers swelling population, its expanded territory, its daily complicating interests,

honor ourselves and serve the coun
try." Columbian Register.
ardent spiait-ar uract
Every observer must at once see
that intemperaoce, like a cruel and in atiate foe, carries derastation, torror and misery wherever is influence ex ands.-I destroys the health, the re he life, and finalliv, the future felicity of its unhappy votarics. It mars the peace of families. Here none can ade raging pestilence, it blarts all domestic tion of the misery it produces, we mus
know the heart feit pangs of the disappeinted wife, we must experience he
severe mortification, we must hear he hopekss sighs, we muss behold he
flowing tears, we must realize her
blasted prospecte, and her fond, affecblasted prospecte, and her fond, nffec on for her funed husband, nuw the
object of infamy and reproact, t then
mav we forma a faint ides if the pain and anguish produced by intemperance
The offspring of the drunkard become Qhjects of shame to themselver, or a reworse, topy the wretched example of
thetr deluded parents, and thus aug ment the mass of humane wo. S S cicie
tv is thereby robbed of many citizens who might otherwise be useful. Men
of all clisses, from the lowest grade th of chasses, from the lowest grade th
the highest, become victims to this in.
fating habit. The most shining tal. ents and splendid attainments are de.
graded, and the beneft which might graded, and the beneft which might
accrue to society from them is preven-
teci. Whether is Gin, Rum, or Brandy, the moon A question thatrasome? is often asked. We
have heard it de fined by hyputhetical reasoning, from the following exper-
iment: A piece of raw liver was put into a glass of gin, another into a glass
of rum, and a third into a glass of branof rum, and a hifd into a glass a bran-
dy. That in the gin was, in a given
time, partially decomposed the rum, in the same time, not dimin ished; and that in the brandy was quire dissolved. The argument de
duced was, that the spiritin which the
liver remained unchanged-namely, rum, was the most wholesome.
for we know that spirit cannot thus af ect living animal matter ; therefor he spirit which decomposed the ani
mal substance- namely, the brandy likely to dissolve the animal food the stomach. $\qquad$ London paper.
Moscow is gradually rising from it has lost its ancient Asiatic physiog nomy. It now resembles the othe Capitals of Europe. In 1805 it con 1812 it possessed 9158 houses, which 2567 were stone, 6591 of wood In 1820 it had 1020 gardens, 8000 or 9000 houses, 6 cathedrals, 21 convents,
267 Greek churches, and 7 belonging oo other forms of worship. Before he fire, it contaimed, in winter, 312 ,has no more than 200,000 .


Mansion Hotel,


Amolant, and not fecling warranted


Boot and Shoe Establishment
 and walked home. Nothing could
more in order.
$\qquad$





Private Entertainment.

 is solicitous how she may repair the
ottering wall, and support the frail fa-
bric. Yet, surely this attachment is

State of Norlli-Carolina,


 senstctss, grave. The tye that is read. ing this page shall be ciosed in dark.
neses, und the haid that writes it shall

 io the 92d ye.t of his gige. He was
member of the Councilof war


 "ther Pireutim.n"." This noble act of
 Colfice. $\quad$ Colubian Observer.
Part of a Welsh sermon.—A bride should have nine qualifications, all b Person, and Parts; Patience, Pru dence and Providence; Privilege, Pa should be first of all and most of all in consideration, which is Piety, is now a-days thought of least of all, last of
all, and by many, not at all; and that which should be least of all, and last of all in consideration, which is Por of atl, and with many, all in all.



State of North-C'irolina,



