

Slatters & Things.

Some time in last March, in the county of Fayette, as the daughter of Mr. John Jarman, a little girl of 12 or 13 years of age, was returning home about sun-rise from a visit to her uncle, Mr. Coonts, who lived in the neighborhood, she was discovered by a large panther, which after keeping in view a few seconds, stole cautiously behind her, and sprang upon her, and seized her by the back of her neck. The screams of the little girl first brought to her assistance a small dog, which having ventured to assail the panther, was instantly disabled. The rage of the fierce animal, increased by this interference, was again exerted upon the girl with horrible effect, when most fortunately a larger dog came up, and seized the panther. A most furious engagement ensued, which was about to result in the entire defeat of the dog, but for the timely aid of the two Messrs. Coontses, who flew to the scene of action, and with clubs soon put to death the panther, and rescued the girl. During the whole time the bold invader evinced no desire to quit his prey; but on the contrary clung to the little girl with a fierceness and perseverance, that seemed superior to danger, and to increase with the strength and number of assailants.

Welwood Hislop, merchant, of Jamaica, has solicited from the government of Colombia, the exclusive privilege of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, in that part which he may deem most expedient, whether in the Isthmus of means of a canal or rail-way; on the following conditions: 1st. That the benefit of the privilege shall be granted him for twenty-one years. 2d. That he be allowed to levy a duty on all descriptions of goods transported by the said canal or rail-way; for the conveyance whereof, he is to be permitted to have the necessary boats, cutters, or carts. 3d. That he be allowed one year to commence the undertaking. 4th. The applicant offers, in case his proposal be granted, to transport, free of expense, from one ocean to the other, all property belonging to the State. This application has been promulgated, by order of the Colombian executive power, in the official Gazette of Bogota, in order that such persons as may choose to offer better terms, may do so within a period of twenty days." Nat. Gaz.

TO PRESERVE GAME. When fresh killed, observe to put tow into the mouth and upon any wound they may have received, to prevent the feathers being soiled, and then wrap it smooth at full length in paper, and pack it close in a box. If it be sent from a great distance, the entrails should be extracted, and the cavity filled with tow dipped in rum or other spirits. The following mixture is proper for the preservation of animals: one pound of salt, four ounces of alum, and two ounces of pepper, powdered together.

German method of making Elm and Maple Wood resemble MAHOGANY. Having very smoothly planed whatever boards of the elm or maple tree, are intended for the purpose of appearing like mahogany, wash them well with a little aqua fortis diluted with common water; then take a few drachms of dragon's blood, according to the quantity which may be wanted in the whole, with half as much alkanet-root, and a quarter of as much aloes, and digest these ingredients in four ounces of proof spirits to every drachm of the dragon's blood; as soon as the boards are dry, varnish them over with this tincture, by means of a sponge or soft painter's brush; and they will, it is said, ever after, so wear the appearance of mahogany as to deceive the eye of any indifferent observer.

TO SOFTEN IVORY AND BONES. Take sage, and boil it in strong vinegar, strain the decoction through a piece of close cloth, and when you have a mind to soften bones or ivory, steep them in this liquor, and the longer they remain in it, the softer they will grow.

CATERPILLARS. A friend of ours informs us that the readiest way of destroying these mischievous insects is, by firing a small charge of gunpowder into their nests, between the hours of 11 and 12, at which time they are all in. In this way a large orchard may be cleared of them in a short time, and thereby much fruit may be preserved. Worcester Spy.

BOLIVAR. The Baltimore American remarks that Bolivar probably never read Shakspeare in his life—but if any one had cited the following passage from the bard when the Allied Powers offered to his acceptance the crown, would he not have felt the full force of the sentiment: "You all did see, that on the Lupercal, I thrice presented him a kingly crown, which he did thrice refuse."

Another passage from the same poet and the same drama would not have been less applicable to the transaction. "You all did see, that on the Lupercal, I thrice presented him a kingly crown, which he did thrice refuse."

We apprehended, however, that the editor of the American is mistaken in supposing that Bolivar never read Shakspeare. If our impressions are correct he was educated in Europe, and is a gentleman of liberal attainments. Shakspeare is read by all nations; and the Liberator may not improbably have witnessed the representation of some of his plays at Lima. A distinguished citizen of Peru once informed us, that the Theatre at the capital of that country is in many respects superior to the Park Theatre of New York, particularly in music, scenery and dresses. The mind is prone to consider the South American nations barbarous, because they have been enslaved.

From a newspaper now before us, containing a sketch of the life of Bolivar, we extract the following graph in evidence of his liberal education:

The celebrated defender of South American Independence, was born at Caracas, in 1785, and is of a noble and extremely rich family. He was sent at an early period to Spain, to be educated, and when he had completed his studies, he went to Paris, where he was much noticed for his talents and learning in all the best societies in the capital. At Paris he was a constant attendant on all the public lectures. He contracted an intimacy with Humboldt and Boupland, travelled with them for some time, and successively visited England, Italy, Switzerland, and a large part of Germany, to make himself acquainted with their customs, and the character of man.

We will only add, that his proclamations uniformly evince unusual talent. His address to the army, after the battle of Ayacucho, would not do discredit to the pen of Napoleon: What, for instance, can be more concisely, more forcibly, or more beautifully expressed, than the following: "South America is covered with the trophies of your valour; but Ayacucho, like Chimborazo, rears her head above them all." Albany Dem.

THE GRAVE YARD. "Low lies the head, and still the tongue of those who fought, and spake, and sung." I never shun a grave yard: the thoughtful melancholy which it inspires is grateful, rather than disagreeable to me. It gives me no pain to travel on the green roof of the dark mansion, whose chambers I must soon occupy; I often wander from choice, to a place where there is neither solitude nor society. Something human is there—but the folly, the vanities, the pretensions, the pride of humanity is gone. Men are there, but their passions are hushed and their spirits are still—malevolence has lost its powers of harming—appetite is sated—ambition lies low, and lust is cold—anger has done raging, all disputes have ended, all revelry is over, the fellest animosity is deeply buried, and the darkest sins are deeply confined by the thickly piled cloths of the valley: vice is dumb and powerless, and virtue is waiting in silence for the trump of the Archangel and the voice of God.

A poor laborer in England having been obliged to undergo the operation of having his leg cut off, was charged sixteen pence by the sexton for burying it. The poor fellow applied to the Rector for redress, who told him he could not relieve him that time; but that he should certainly deduct it from the sexton's fees when the rest of his body was to be buried. [This must have been cold comfort to the laborer.]

A gentleman in his eagerness at table to answer a call for some apple pie, owing to the knife sliding on the bottom of the dish, found his knuckles buried in the crust, when a wag who was seated just opposite to him, very gravely observed, whilst he held his plate, "sir, may I trouble you for a bit, whilst your hand's in?"

THE NATIVE GRAPE. At the time that Grapes get ripe, we should search the woods in order to find out those vines which produce the largest and finest flavored grapes, and in the greatest abundance. Such vines should be marked, and at the proper time should be transplanted.

By adopting this plan, we shall be enabled to make plenty of wholesome, excellent wine at home, for our domestic use, instead of buying at an extravagant price foreign made wines, which are adulterated with materials prejudicial to health. Mr. Joseph Cooper, of N. J. gives the preference to the native grape vine, as they are proof against the hardest winters, grow spontaneously in every part of the country, and are so various in kind and quality, that every person may be furnished with vines that produced the most and best fruit in their neighborhood, by which means they will get such as is adapted to their soil and climate.

Grape vines may be raised either from the seed, from layers, from cuttings, or by grafting. Mr. Cooper's method of making wine is as follows: Wine.—Let the grapes hang on the vines until they are fully ripe; then gather the bunches when they are dry or free from moisture; throw away the rotten ones, if any; open the cider mill so as not to mash the stems or seeds; put the pumice in a strong linen cloth, and press it well—then add the pumice, and some water to it, and after it has soaked awhile press it again.

Nice white Havana sugar may be added before or after the fermentation: Mr. Cooper seems to prefer the latter. To each cask of 32 gallons of wine, add seventeen pounds of sugar, and one eighth of Apple brandy. Burn sulphur matches in the cask which contains two or three gallons of the wine, stop the cask, shake it well to incorporate the sulphur, then fill the cask and bung it up, melting wax over the bung.

Mr. M'Mahon does not use brandy or sugar in making wine; neither does he make use of isinglass in refining or clarifying; but uses in its stead, whites of eggs beaten up and mixed with new milk. J.

SUNFLOWER. The seed of the tall annual sunflower, it is said, yields an oil as sweet and as fine as any imported from Florence. From a bushel of this seed a gallon of oil may be drawn with but little expense, and with the advantages, that it can be obtained at any time quite soft, bland, and fresh. The seed, also, and the mass that remains after the expression of the oil, are of excellent use to feed hogs and poultry. But besides these uses, the growing plant is of eminent service; it having been proved that near twenty times as much pure dephlogisticated air is exhaled from one plant in 24 hours, in light and clear weather, as a man respire in a vitiated and impure state in that space of time. Hence the inhabitants of dense, ill-aired, unwholesome places, should be diligent in its cultivation.

MANCHESTER. There are about thirty thousand power looms in the district immediately surrounding Manchester, England; which give employment and subsistence to more than two hundred thousand persons! and these 200,000, in account of materials used, and food, &c. consumed, directly employ at least as many persons more.

TO DESTROY RATS OR MICE. Mix flour of malt with some butter; add thereto a drop or two of oil of anniseed, make it up into balls, and bait your traps therewith. If you have thousands, by this means you may take them all.

FROM THE CAMDEN CHRONICLE. SQUIRREL HUNT. The citizens in the fork of Black River near Sumterville, S. C. hunted for a barbacue, &c. The scalps were counted on the 7th inst. when 3570 scalps were produced, there was twenty hunters on a side, and hunted three days. The winning side had 2844, the opposite 2726. One man did not hunt who was on this side. Now allow a quart of Corn saved to each Squirrel, which is a low calculation, and 174 bushels have been saved in three days to our neighbourhood. OLD RIFLE.

FROM DEFRAN'S BOSTON REPORT. An application has been made, to the Legislature of Massachusetts, for an act of Incorporation for a Guarantee Company, for the purpose of insuring against the Risk of Failure.

JUNE 28, 1825.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. Mr. Editor: I ask of you the favor to publish in your paper, the following communication, the history of which is briefly as follows: Some weeks ago, a piece appeared in the Western Carolinian, signed "A Native," in which the public services of Nathaniel Macon were brought under examination, but in terms and language altogether decent and respectful. "A Native" was replied to in the Raleigh Register, by a writer who assumed the signature of "One of the People." This latter writer seemed less disposed to vindicate Mr. Macon, than to drag in and traduce the name of another individual having nothing to do with the business, and knowing nothing of it. In short, the piece was of such a character as to require a notice from the pen of "A Native," or some other person. With this view, the following communication was sent to the Register; but the impartial Editors of that impartial paper, refused to publish it. It is now published in order that your readers may judge of the manner in which the Raleigh Register is conducted. Its columns are open to the most violent and scandalous pieces on one side of the question, but closed to every thing from the other side. Is this fair? Is it the course that a public Journal should pursue which wishes to acquire the character of fair-dealing? After having published the intemperate piece signed "One of the People," on what grounds of propriety, could Mr. Gales refuse to give place to an answer, expressed in the "impartial" Register judge not himself. A REPUBLICAN.

FOR THE HALLIGAN REGISTER. Messrs. Gales & Son: In your paper of the 3d instant, I notice a communication signed "One of the People;" the character and language of which are not justified by the contents of "A Native," to which it purports to be an answer. Whether "A Native" is to blame or otherwise, for his communication, is not my purpose at present to inquire; but in either case the language of an anonymous writer cannot excuse the illiberal, unfeeling, and unfounded aspersions made by "One of the People" on "a late Senator," unless it was certainly known that he had written, or was accessory to, the publication of "A Native." The truth is otherwise; the person alluded to, as "a late Senator," had nothing to do with "A Native"—perhaps never read it; and has no knowledge of the author. The writer of "A Native" shows no other sympathy with him, than a slight allusion, in a passing remark. This being the fact, the hypothesis on which "One of the People" calculates his illiberal reflections, at once falls to the ground. "One of the People" shows that he has more zeal than discretion, though he may promise himself favour in a certain quarter, for his defence of Mr. Macon. As, however, he has thus volunteered to maintain the greatness and purity of that gentleman, and to put down all who even dare to whisper a doubt of his infallibility, it yet remains to be seen whether he is adequate to the undertaking. His first essay does not solve the problem. In the mean time, Messrs. Editors, I ask of you to republish, in the Register, the piece signed "A Native," in order that your readers may see for themselves, and judge whether the language of that piece justifies the terms and expressions used by "One of the People." It is not the least ridiculous parts of the writer under question, that he tries to drag in the late Presidential election; and pretends to see the character and views of "A Native"—plainly intimating that he is one of those "choice spirits who cried out for Jackson to favor the success of Adams." No other than one with a perturbed imagination believes that any such persons ever existed in North Carolina. But if there be any such, the "Native" is not one of them. He is what his signature indicates—"A Native" of the State; not alien to its soil, its honor, or its interest; and, on the subject of the late Presidential contest, he was a zealous and uniform advocate for the election of W. H. Crawford. "One of the People" will not find it as easy as he imagines to call in to his aid, the Presidential question. If he wishes to write further, he must take up the subject on its own merits, and stand or fall by it.

Whether I shall address you again, depends on a circumstance connected with "A Native." If he, with manliness, pursues his subject, and with spirit repels the aspersion of your correspondent, "One of the People," I shall not resume my pen; but if he shrinks from the contest begun by him, then I shall ask the use of your columns for a few further remarks. ANOTHER "NATIVE."

At the last Races over the Union Course, on Long Island, the mare Vanity was beaten by another named Modesty. This circumstance produced the following neat play upon words, at the Jockey Club Dinner: "The Union Course.—It has given a moral lesson to the world—where Vanity is left behind, and Modesty wins the race."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. Mr. Editor: I have attentively read the remarks of your correspondent "Metretes;" and would respectfully suggest the propriety of letting this business pass, sub silentio, until the meeting of the next State and National Legislatures. An act of Congress, establishing a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the United States, could be easily passed; or, if this should not be done, our Legislature could pass an act to establish a uniform system throughout this State. It is a matter of indifference whether the bushel measure contains 2140, 2180 or 2200 cubic inches; it is only necessary that it should be uniform throughout the state. ALPHA. June 19th, 1825.

THE UNIVERSITY. The following is a list of the young Gentlemen who graduated at the late Commencement of our University: Charles E. Alexander, Mecklenburg; Va. Elam Alexander, Mecklenburg; N. C. Albert V. Allen, Newbern; Walter Alves, Kentucky; Wm. E. Anderson, Hillsborough; Isaac Baker, Brunswick; N. C. Allen J. Barbee, Orange; William J. Bingham, do. William Boylan, Raleigh; Jas. C. Bruce, Halifax; Jesse Carter, Caswell; John D. Clancy, Hillsborough; Richard S. Clinton, do. Washington Donnell, Guilford; John M. Gee, Halifax; Milo A. Giles, Salisbury; Ralph Gorrell, Guilford; Livingston Harris, Mecklenburg; N. C. Frederick W. Harrison, Northampton; Johnathan Wake; William H. Hodge, Edgecomb; Samuel L. Holt, Orange; Benjamin S. Long, Halifax; James Martin, Alabama; Jas. Moore do. Columbus Morrison, Cabarrus; James E. Morrison, do. Thomas Pipkin, Hertford; Marshall Polk, Tennessee; Samuel Popelston, Edenton; Thomas Riddle, Chatham; William H. Seawell, Raleigh; David W. Sims, Halifax; Vaz John W. Watters, Brunswick; Burwell B. Wilkes, Brunswick, Va.; William A. F. X. Wright, Wilmington; William B. Wright, Duplin; John J. Wyche, Granville. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the Hon. John H. Eaton, U. S. senator from Tennessee; William E. Bailey, South Carolina; and Dr. Rufus Haywood, of Raleigh; all alumni of our University.

LETTER FROM GREECE. Mr. Miller, in his last letter, dated January 14, gives it as his real opinion that the Greeks will be free, and assigns these reasons: 1. Amidst all the distress (and greater, I am persuaded, never existed in any country) it is the general response, not of the men only, but of the women and children, that they will all die, before they will again come under the power of the Turks. If the enemy were at a distance, I should not take much notice of such expressions, but as they are only about twenty miles off, it is a strong evidence of the determination of the Greeks. 2. The aversion which the Greeks have to the Franks, (i. e. Europeans) will never permit them to receive a king from the powers of Europe. 3. The gradual strength, which government is daily gaining over those Greeks, who, though not exactly in favor of a monarchy, are nevertheless seeking their own rather than the public good. The fourth reason is, the order and regularity with which the Congress of Western Greece was held at Anapodiaris, December 16, 1824. I was present at the congress. It was composed of the principal inhabitants and generals of the several districts, and held its session for ten days, during which time, all the affairs of Western Greece were amicably settled, though the officers and soldiers who have defended the country for the last six months had not received either rations, clothes or money. There were 2000 soldiers in the town, who came with their different commanders; yet there was no riot or disturbance, and the Congress, for its order and regularity, would have done honor to any nation. It is a mistaken idea that is prevalent in America in regard to the profligacy of the Greeks. I have been for ten days amidst 2000 soldiers, and I have never seen one of them drunk; nor indeed have I seen one drunken man in Greece. The beauty, modesty, simplicity and virtue of the females, are, I am sure, without a parallel in any quarter of the world.

It is said that an officer of high rank in the service of the Greek Government is now engaged at New-York in building one or more frigates for the use of that government. It is understood that the construction of the vessels is superintended by an officer high in our service. There is also in progress in New-York in the yard of Mr. Eckford, one of the largest and best built vessels ever known in the U. States. Cheap Butter.—The papers state, that Butter is sold at Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, at five cents a pound!