## TO PARENTS AND TEACHERS. STALE BERRIES

The unity of these Articles will not be preserved, nor our object fully comprehended, without occur al revertence to our first No. They had their origin in a desire to show that it is possible to pour knowldge into the Mind without thereby necessarily raising, parifying and humanizing it, or rather that there is no such indissoluble connexion between the Mind and the Heart, that the improvement of the former mavoidably involves the melioration of the latter .-Memory applied to will readily suggest to the general reader innumerable individual confirmations of this remark. Several of the Roman Emperors drew standing for new forms of voluptuousness and original and complicated modes of torture. But it was reserved for Revolutionary France to exhibit on stupendous and therefore appalling scale the union of great Heads with bad Hearts, as if to warn mankind that it was dangerous to cultivate the former to the neglect of the latter.

It has been shown how much the personal character and peculiarities of the Instructer advance or hinder the purifying and moralizing of the intellectual nature of the Pupil: but there are circumstances and causes, extraneous to the Teacher, on which the production of this desirable result depends. If Locke's doctrine of the non-existence of innate Ideas be true. (as is now generally believed,) and the myriad progeny of the Mind and all the forms of thought be primarily the offspring of as few as five Senses, it is at once seen that the Mind must be enpobled or debased by the material objects by which it is surrounded! A few years ago, before experience and reflection and the writings of the wise and good had forced us upon this conviction, we used to be great utilitarians, and to estimate the value of every thing, not by the innocent happiness which it produced, but by the Golden Rule of Three, or Compound Proportion. Upon this principle the importer of a Devonshire Cow or even a Berkshire pig was more utilitarian or useful than he who adorned a City with a fountain a College with magnificent Paintings, or a Capito with a Statue; but perhaps we have just fallen into a mistake; and are as much and more correctly utilitarian than ever; we are certainly so, if that which ministers to unguilty and rational happiness is to be prized more than that which merely conduces to physical comfort: the exclusive application therefore of " utilitarian" to objects of the latter kind is a misnomer; and that is most utilitarian which produces the largest amount of happiness, since happiness is the great object of human pursuit. The proper application of this principle in the past History of our Learning, the higher kinds of which would have been capacious and elegant, constructed with spacious Halls, furnished with costly and seemly Apparatus, adorned with Engravings, Paintings, and some even with Statuary; the beautiful garniture of Nature in Botanic Gardens would have subdued and harmonized the perturbed soul of impetuous youth-Music would have awaked the echoes of their Halls and Corridors-both becoming accompaniments to It must be seen at once that so rich a provision for Education would not only refine and enuoble the souls of youth, but restore and please them when wearied, and in many cases afford the means of solution to difficulties encountered in the progress of their studies. Even the humbler School-house should tage may be adorned and endeared by the hand of taste as well as the palace: then let not even the District School-houses offend the senses; let them be provided with chaste Pictures, Maps, Charts, Globes, &c.; for these and such objects are the silent Teachers of the Soul. This principle of appealjects might be extended further, and as men are but "children of a larger growth" advanced to vindicate the expenditure of large sums for the erection of magnificent Public Edifices and memorials of de- By teaching the villainous fellow, who has outparted worthies: and here it may be remarked that of appropriations of this kind, that have been made made by the unappreciated State of North Carolina; one for our Capitol and the other for Canova's Statue of Washington-the finest piece of Sculpture that ever crossed the Atlantic, which, if now in our Cap- who is not prepared to expect villainy taught as a itol, would be an offering worthy of such a shrine. and in the presence of which venality and treachery would be rebuked and awed as in the presence of the very Genius of Liberty.

We do not know that it was precisely such views as ours that influenced the more ancient, more virthous and more powerful Greeks and Romans, but History makes it certain that at the times of their greatest purity and power, their Public Buildings as Porticos, Lycenins, &c. were costly and splendid, while their private houses were small and cheap.-Demosthenes in his second Olynthiae Oration mentions it as one of the signs of the selfishness and corruption of his day, that the wealth of individuals was lavished upon private houses, whilst in a previous age the houses of their great benefactors Aristides and Miltiades were in no respect distinguishable from their neighbors', but the Public Edifices built by them were such that posterity could never surpass It is somewhat difficult to be accounted for, that

the education of the Sensibilities or Emotions, which occupy a kind of middle ground between the pure mental operations and mere animal impulses, should be so much neglected, whilst the Mind has its consecrated seats of Learning, and even the Body is developed and polished by Calisthenics and Gymnastics; and yet an individual of the most completely trained Mind and Body would be unable to receive or impart rational happiness, unless his Sen-sibilities or Emotions had been properly influenced by Education. It is indeed time that they had begun to receive their appropriate aliment or influences in our Systems of Education; this appropriate food dressed to the Seases; in illustration of which idea, we cannot do better than conclude with an extract from the magnificent peroration of Mr. Webster's Speech at the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument, viz: " Human beings are composed not of reason only, but of Imagination al-so, and Sentiment: and that is neither wasted nor misapplied which is appropriated to the purpose of giving right direction to sentiments, and opening proper springs of feeling in the heart." Again: We wish that this Structure may proclaim the magnitude and importance of that event (the Revolution) to every class and every age. We wish that

Agreeably to our determination to present both aides of the question, we subjoin from the "Hillsboro' Recorder" a Communication signed Justice, in opposition to a Penitentiary: "AUDI ALTEREM PARTEM."

Mr. Entros: The supremacy of law is one of those fundamental maxims which every jurist and sagacious observer admits without hesitation is necessary for the security and peace of society. Any infraction of legal requirements should have its definite penalty, and be enforced with the most scrupulous exactness. But care should always be taken in their enactment, that they do not so far come in contact with popular opinion as to render them nugatory, as well as that the penalty should be of that kind and degree as would secure the greatest amount of reformation in the upon the resources and refinement of their Under- culprit, without an infraction of any paramount interest of society. In contemplating, then, the great question of justice, we should not be unnecessarily rigid or lenient; for the one begets a sympathy for the felon, and the other engenders -both equally destructive to society and the peace of all good citizens. The sagacious statesman will be as careful to avoid the rocks of Scylla on the one hand, as he is to shun the gulf of Charybdis on the other; and, indeed, this may be considered the acme of statesmanship. What then shall be done in the attempt to introduce the Penitentiary system among us? An interrogatory replete with more interest to the good of society than a casual observer would seem to imagine Perhaps there are few, or in fact none, who would have the temerity to affirm that crime should be less punished than it now is in the great majority of instances. But that the introduction of the l'enitentiary system is desirable, is a question fraught with consequences that may, so far from preventing crime, eventually peril the fair adjudication of your laws, by the introduction of principles which may work their way into society, and corrupt and vitiate the whole fountain of jurisprudence. 1. It is a question which will admit of grave

debate, whether the present "pains and penalties" do not as effectually secure the greater amount of good to the convict and society as the introduction of Draconian enactments could possibly do. The truth is, that if penalties are not proportioned according to the turpitude of the offence, society commits a legal and moral wrong which, disturbing the great equilibrium of personal and social rights, sets the whole system to oscillating, and anarchy must necessarily ensue. We will stop here, and drop an enquiry that may have a tendency to lead the usind to a proper conclusion on this point. It was the remark of one of the staunchest friends of political and civil liberty in another hemisphere, "that if we wish to understand the nature of the laws and character of the rulars, we must look at the people :" a sentiment as profoundly just as it was natriotic. Now examine your court dockets, and compare them with the records of any State where the Penitentiary system has been introduced, and who will suffer Country, would have caused her to present now a by the comparison? Will New York, where the very different appearance from what she does; it | tide of iniquity rolls like a flood, and the moral and legal barriers are broken through without remorse, much less contrition ! How does the old Keystone" stand in this respect; their criminal prisons filled to repletion, and its most popular chief magistrate censured by his political associates for his wholesale reprieves, evincing an amount of crime unparalleled in criminal convictions? In what a plight is Maryland and the Old Dominion? The latter, considering the rigid police regulations of her Penitentiary, induces her convicts to brave death rather than endure "the ills they have." And is it to be supposed Institutions in which the Muses are invited to reside. that a system whose operations and tendencies cannot suppress crime and throw restraints around the vicious more firm and preventing, should lead us to abandon a well tried system for one hypothetical and precarious? We had better adont the philosophic maxim, that it is "better to bear the ills we have, than fiv to those we know not of." Unusual and vindictive punishments not be left without its attractions; the peasant's cot- generally fail in their object, for there is much greater reason to fear that crime will go unpunished, than if the punishment was milder .-Juries will seldom convict where they find the law operons and vindictive. But abandoning this whole ground, which the judicious will weigh well before committing themselves, there are so many inherent defects in the system, that seem to ing to the Soul through the medium of sensible ob- be as closely connected with it as respiration is to continued vitality. It is in violation of the great'compact which binds society together. II. Its tendencies are obviously unjust to the

mechanical and industrial portions of society.raced the law and morals of society, some trade or other, you seek, by legislative enactments, to by individual States, the two most liberal have been pour the whole tide of corruption and venality among tradesmen and operatives of the community, no matter what may have been their calling before, or licentiousness since conviction and punishment. Gathered thus into one great focus. science, and crime perpetrated as a holy day amusement. And yet you call upon us to commit ourselves by whole sale franchise to its support, as a work of political purgation, and glory in it, while we are securing associates infamously criminal. We protest against such a system. whose execution requires us to receive reprobates from the whole fraternity of crime, as equals, equally repugnant to our feelings, interests and inclinations. And yet a system like this, which fraternizes crime with honest industry, is to receive the plaudit of society and sanction of legislation. There are many views corollary to these which would desire to present, if you would favor me with a publication of this; but more anon.

# A BOLD FEAT.

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal who visited the White Sulphur Springs by the route of the Great Kanswha, says,-" At the Hawk's Nest, near Charlestown, a sublime precipice 1,-100 feet high, and commanding a view for miles of the rushing and foaming waters of New River, a remarkable feat was performed a few years ago by a married lady from Mississippi. Ten feet below the edge of this terrific height, which many men will not approach nearer than thirty yards, there is a bench of stone, of some dozen feet in circumference. To this rock, in spite of the expostulations of her affrighted husband, the lady descended. When she began to reascend, her husband cried to her not to look back, and with his assistance she regained the summit, pale as her handkerchief. Her ambition was fully gratified; she had done what no other woman had ever done, or will ever do, and what she will the Sabbath; and I never heard a prayer in my never attempt to do again."

SMOKING A FRESHNAN -Some of the dignita- my present situation. ries of the Sophomore Class in old Yale, soon after the late assemblage of the students, undertook to initiate a Freshman in some of the mysteries the adeaptages of schooling, of religion, and good of the school by the ancient process of smoking. advice. For want of these I was led on to be For this purpose five of them visited the room of a young Freshman with pipes in their mouths, and at the same time anointing course I have taken. Beware how you reject good lution) to every class and every age. We wish that infancy may learn the purpose of its erection from maternal lips, and that weary and withered age may beheld it, and be solaced by the recollections which it suggests. We wish that labor may look up here, and be proud, in the midst of its toil.—
We wish finally, that the last object on the sight to gladden him who leaves his native Shore, and the first to gladden him who re-visits it, may be something which shall remind him of the liberty and glory of his country."

WAKE FOREST.

WAKE FOREST.

We wish that labor may look and been passed, Freshy very coolly rose walked out of the door, turned the key, and left the smo-kers to enjoy the fragrance which they had created. After an hour or two, Freshy called to induce the privileges while you have them. I wish with my last breath to warn at the gladden him who re-visits it, may be something that the liberty and glory of the country."

WAKE FOREST.

Court House, on Wednesday last, at the ringing of the bell, to take the initiatory steps for bringing out a Whig candidate for Governor of the

On motion of R. G. Twitty, Esq., Colone Thomas Jefferson, was called to the Chair, and on motion of W. B. Rutherford, Esq., George W.

Baxter was appointed Secretary.

The meeting being organized, the Chairman requested some gentleman to explain its object, which was done in a few fit remarks by Walter ngly read:

Whereas, at a meeting of the Whigs of Buncombe county, it was suggested that a State Convention should be held about the first of January, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and as since that time, we understand it has been determined by the Democratic party to hold a similar convention on the eighth of said month, for the purpose of selecting their candidate, and whereas, we regard it as proper, that the Whig candidate should have an opportunity of commencing the canvass at as early a period of forty or fifty thousand, and was to address as as his adversary : Therefore,

Resolved, That we fully concur in the propriety of holding such Convention as recommended, and prefer that a time not later than the second week n January be agreed upon for that purpose.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence n the honesty, integrity and Patriotism of his Excellency, William A. Graham. Whether as "times are killing hard." "Why, my dear Sir," Speaker of the House of Commons, or as Senator | says the opponent, "how can it be possible that in the councils of the Union, he has, at all times, exhibited that strength of intellect and pure patriotism, the strongest constituents of a useful Statesman in any department of the State, or a word of all this! Sir, you must be mistaken, Federal Government, and by his cordial co-operation in all the movements of the great Whig party | countenance was the very impersonation of the of the Union-his support of all its measures-his | "serio-comico" gravity whilst stating this objecefforts to promote the success of its principles, together with the acts of his genuine Republican Administration as chief Executive of the State. he fully merits the continued confidence of the Whig Party, and we will most heartily support him, if nominated, for re-election.

Resolved, That cherishing as we always have he principles of the Whig party, and having the fullest confidence in their ultimate success, we will maintain our organization, and we earnestly entreat the Whigs in this district to stand firmly by their principles, as well as men, and thus maintain their ascendancy in the old North State.

appoint ten delegates to represent this County in said Convention. The Resolutions being seconded, were adopted

without a dissenting voice. Michael Francis, Esq., of Haywood county, then arose, and in his usual happy style, entertained the meeting at some length, heartily approving of the Resolutions, and urging upon the Whigs to

presaging a successful triumph. and forcible Speech, cordially approved of the Resolutions, paid a warm tribute of respect to the Whigs of this District and State, for their long continued exertions in favor of the sound, renublican principles of the Whig Party, and urged them still to maintain, (as they are well able to do) the Old North State in the position she now occupies: the foremost rank of the great Whig

The Chair, in obedience to the last Resolution. appointed the following Delegates:

Col. A. G. Logan, Gen. J. G. Bynum, Col. G. W. Logan, W. Fortune, Esq., J. W. Harris, Esq., G. W. Baxter, Col. W. E. Mills, Walter Rutherford, Jr., John Jones, Martin Beams, Esq. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Ch'm. G. W. BAXTER, Sec.

# A DEPOSITE BANK.

"My son," said a gentleman of the West, to his hopeful boy, " my son, I have shipped the bagging and rope we were talking of to New Orleans and I cannot leave here ; you go down to the City and make the best bargin you can for its sale, deposite the proceeds to my credit in one of the City Banks, and come home."

The "hopeful," according to direction, "sloped" for the City, arrived in advance of the Cotton Bagging, borrowed a hundred dollars on the bill of lading, and commenced a "splurge." In the mean time the "truck" was sold and the proceeds duly deposited in a City Bank.

On his return, the old gentleman called up his boy, and the following conversation ensued.

"William, the bagging you sold !"

"Yes sir."

"Deposited in one of the City Banks ?" " Yes, sir."

" Which Bank, my son, did you deposite it in wish to draw for the money, to take up the "I forget the name at this moment."

The old gentleman went to his desk, took up "Picayune," turned to the Bank Note Detector, and asked if the money was deposited in the Louisiana Bank. " No."

"In the Citizen's?" "No."

"Perhaps it was in the Canal ?"

"Then it must have been in the Merchant's!" said the old man, with astonishment.

" No." "Then it was certainly the Union ?"

" What Bank was it, then?" thundered th

old man-"what did the name sound like ?" "Why," said the young hopeful, "I think was a Bank with a Scripture name. Oh, yes, remember, it was the Pharo Bank !"

The old man fainted THE END OF THE SABBATH BREAKER.-Luciar Hall, who was lately executed in Connecticut, at

he early age of twenty eight, for a most atrocious and unprovoked murder, the very recital of which makes the blood run cold, attributes his career of vice, to a want of proper religious instruction in early life, and particularly to the crime of Sabbath breaking to which he was greatly addicted. His last words were:-"I have given a full and true account of all the

rimes I have committed, in my short life. I desire before I close to say to all the readers of this book, that I impute all my wickedness and crime

to a bad bringing up.
"Nobody ever gave me good advice; my father lemma than the other:
"Will you have me the either made me work or allowed me to play on father's house. If I had been taken to church, and religiously taught, I should not now be in

"I wish to say to all parents, ' Do not bring up your children as I was brought up. Give them what I am.

WESTERN ELOQUENCE-TOM CORWIN. The following capital sketch of the oratory of more of the faults and excellencies of Western speaking than any other man; and therefore se-

ects him as a sample.

The remarkable oratory of Gov. Corwin is strikingly illustrated in the following incident:
"Perhaps nothing contributes more to the ef fect of his well chosen words than his face, which Rutherford, Jr., who asked permission to present is altogether a "nonesuch." That swarthy face is a poble one, and there is no passion or feeling ingly read: drollery of his tones, gestures, and physiognomy in 1840, at Columbus, whilst answering the objections of some man-of-straw antagonist. Mr. C. had, the day previous, addressed a multitude great a multitude the day succeeding. The citizens of Franklin county waylaid him, and compelled him, although greatly exhausted to speak. His strain of remark was uncommonly brilliant, seeming to transcend his usual efforts. He supposed an honest inquirer and opponent to be proposing questions in reference to the cry that the among the lords and ladies. What a sensation he so much trouble and hard times exist, and yet the men whom we have elected to office, and in whom we have unshaken confidence, never whispered or our office holders would speak!" Mr. C's tion. Then began that drall working of his features, at the very sight of which, before he had said a word, hundreds found it impossible not to laugh outright. "Fellow-citizens," said he, in

deliberate tones, "I ever allude to the Holy Scriptures with the deepest reverence, and on occasions like the present but seldom. But that venerable patriarch, Job, has so completely unravelled the difficulty of my honest opponent, that I must trespass to quote his words; " Doth a wild beast bray while he hath grass, or loweth the ox over his fodder?" By this time his form was bent towards his hearers, his fun-speaking eye was Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting glancing from one countenance to another, and his whole face radiant with inimitable queerness. Who could resist it ! Sedate old men held their sides to roar; the younger portions stamped and

screamed with laughter, till the tears started .-Peal of laughter succeeded peal so rapidly and boisterously as to preclude the possibility of speaking for some minutes. Had some old Roman pantomime witnessed the swarthy face of ted my son Robert and the whole democratic pardo their duty, as they have hitherto done, and "Tom the Wagon- boy"-as his constituents af- ty. Faugh! The whole Democratic party is all on the subject; -and only with a settled and well fectionately term him—effecting such prodigies, a sham! a Democratic humbug! you know it grounded conviction that it will do good and save

> The American Review for October contains an interesting biographical sketch of Hugh S. Legare, of South Carolina, in which occurs the following anecdote illustrating his power as an ad-It was the case of Pell and wife versus the Executors of Ball. The circumstances of the case were these :- A Miss Channing, daughter of Mr. Walter Channing, (a merchant of Boston,) had married a Mr. Ball, of South Carolina, and

ANECDOTE OF MR. LEGARE.

carried him a large fortune, without a settlement. Mr. Ball, by his last will and testament, bequeathed to his wife all his fortune. Embarking at C. for the North, on board the ill-fated steamboat Pulaski, which blew up at sea on the coast of N. Carolina in 1835, they both perished in that awful catastrophe. The question in the case was, which survived the other? If Mrs. Ball, then the legacy vested in her, and was transmissable to her sisters; if her husband, then the legacy had lapsed, fell into the residue of the estate,

Mr. Legare was engaged on behalf of Mrs. B's sisters. On the one side, it was contended that the husband, being the stronger, must have survived and the doctrines of the Civil Law on the subject of the survivorship were relied on. Here, nowever, Legare was master, and showed that all mony. After the catastrophe, Mrs. Ball was seen ed corpse from the flames! flying wildly about the wreck, her voice heard a-

and went to his family.

bove others, calling for her husband. Availing himself of this single but affecting fact-all that in the wild terror of such a scene could be known. Legare converted it by the tragic powers of his eloquence, into an irresistible proof that the tender husband, whose name the wife shrieked forth so distractedly, must have already perished. U6on the narrow theatre of that shattered deck, was enacted, he said, a scene to point which all that the imagination of poetry could invent of the most nathetic must fail. "She called upon the husband upon whom she had never called in vainupon whose arms she had ever leaned in danger her stay, her rescue! She called but he never answered; no, sir, he was dead !"

Mrs. Ball's sister gained the suit, as also another point in the case which he argued-that the legacy was general and not specific.

A very great Magician, is 'astonishing the na tives' of New York, by his tricks. He calls him. self Herr Alexander. One of his 'experiments' as they are styled, is thus described by the Trib-

"Three hats were taken from the audience. one being selected by the spectators themselves. the other two were returned-when without going near his apparatus, or even turning his back to the audience, and after convincing all that it was empty, he took out of it at least a hundred little boquets, which he distributed among the ladies. All were utterly astonished and the applause was almost deafening. But the hat was not empty yet. Without moving from among the audience he took next from it a hundred little flags, which were also thrown among the spectators; and then to conclude this wonderful feat, amidst the loudest cheering, he drew from the hat a U. S. Flag, three yards long, while the band struck up ' Hail Columbia.'

# BOTH HORNS BAD.

The poor tailor, in the following from the N. O. Crescent, lared no better o " Will you pay me this bill ?" said a tailor in

Charles street to a waggish fellow who had got into him about a feet. "Do you owe anybody anything, sir !" asked

"No, sir," said the tailor. walked.

"Then you can afford to wait?" and off he A day or two afterwards the tailor called again. Our wag was not at his wit's end yet; so turning

to his creditor, he says-" Are you in debt to anybody ?" " Yes, sir," said the tailor.

"Well, why don't you pay?"
"I've not the money."

POLITICAL CURTAIN LECTURE.

night preceeding the inauguration—John pler and James K. Polk a-bed together at the White House—John asks James for an office for his son Robert-James intimates that he has

You've got no office to spare, then, have vo you havn't hey! so this is the way you are goi to pay me and my family for all we have done for you? So this is what I get for abandoning the Whigs and making over my party to have you elected. No office to spare, and 40,000 officers to turn out—that have no business to be in office-they ain't fit for an office, and you tell me you have no office to spare!

What did I put them in for ? I didn't put them in-Robert put them in-no! they put themselbefore words can utter it. It is a magic mirror, ves in. I-I-put them in because the whigs reflecting upon his auditors wrath, contempt, patriotism, pity, ridicule, sarcasm, so strikingly, that all feel themselves sympathising with him in emotions not yet articulated. Those who were witnesses, will never forget the indescribable in because they wasn't fit, I put them in to put the Whigs out-to carry out the democratic principle. Now, James, you know you have treated me shabbily, and you may as well own it. You wanted to get rid of me and steal my thunder .-You wanted to ride my Texas hobby, and I helped you mount him. You know you did Jim. Now that's a good fellow just give Robert a good fat office, and I'll be a friend to you as long as I live. Robert wants to travel.-Give him a foreign embassy, make him minister plenipo to England; that's the place for Bobby. How he would make the Court of Victoria stare! I can see him now

> would make! Qualifications? Bobby's qualifications? What has he done?

Why he's done every thing. Didn't he come out and make speeches for "O'Connell and Repeal," and didn't he tell the Irishmen that the democratic party was in favor of the Repale and praties, and mate and tay, and the people and prastes? And didn't he laud to the skies O'. Connell as the greatest, the worthiest champion of freedom that ever lived? And didn't the same honest Hibernians all vote for you for President ? You will, I know you will.

Can't-Do you pretend to say you can't? I know you can, and I know the Senate will confirm him. They shall confirm him. Tell them you will veto every thing if they dare reject him. Only think, James, what I have done for you and the great democratic party. Was I not chosen by the Whigs and didn't I turn my back on them that voted for me? And didn't I abuse Henry Clay and General Harrison's cabinet. And did they not call me TRAITOR and didn't Botts try to head me ? And is this what I am to get for it? It's shameful! its villainous!

Keep cool you say ! How can I keep cool!can't keep coo!! I won't keep cool! You've made a fool of me. You've cheated me. You've cheated me out of my second term. You've chea-

Keep cool, you say again? I tell you I am cool. I never was cooler in my life-I am as cool as Tophet-I am d-d cool! If it had not been for me you never would have been the President of the United States. You stole my Texas-you bribed my convention-you got away my voters-you stole my Bobby's Irishmen -You-Bobby-Texas-Botts-Veto-Bobby-Bob-Bo-Bo-Bo-B-

Here says the Polk manuscript, John was overcome by sleep, and I soon followed him, and we both slept soundly until we were awakened next morning by the thunder of the inauguration guns .- Planter's Banner.

DREADFUL EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—OUR exchange papers, vesterday, brought us accounts of no less than seven deaths resulting from intoxcation-three of which are of a truly dreadful character.

Mr. Henderson, some 50 odd years of age, a man of family and possessed of some property, an old resident of Wayne county Ohio, and sustaining a fair character aside from intemperance. was burned to death on Sunday by falling from his chair into the fire, being so drunk that he was unable to extricate himself. The family temporarily absent, and after lying on the fire for about half an hour, as is supposed, he was discovered these presumptions must yield to positive testi- by a daughter, who dragged his crisped and roast-

Samuel Worcester, of Lancaster, Mass., person of intemperate habits, who has before been in the house of correction for intemperance, was committed to jail on Monday, charged with the murder of his wife. We understand that a week or ten days since, he procured and carried home a quantity of rum, and had a drunken frolic, during which he beat and bruised his wife, and finally turned her out of doors. She remained out a part of the night before she procured shelter. and finally died in consequence of her bruises and exposure, lingering till last Friday. He was fully committed.

On Monday afternoon, Hollis Hartshorn, carpenter, was found dead in a cellar under Mesere. Trull's store, in Lancaster street, Boston. body had the appearance of having lain where it was found several days. The jury returned that the deceased came to his death by falling upon his face between two casks, while in a state of intoxication. He was about 40 years old.

THE SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA. This body met in this place on Friday evening last, and adjourned on Monday evening.

The opening Sermon was preached by the last Moderator, the Rev. Simeon Colton, of Favetteville. The body was then organized by the elec- his gun boat system as preposterous and nonsention of the Rev. Samuel Williamson, of Davidson College, as Moderator. The Revs Colin McIver, of Fayetteville, is the stated Clerk.

of this body. Among the most important was the question of establishing a Central University for ular friend, and he did not exactly feel at liberty the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina, around which the whole energies of the Church might be thrown, was presented. A Committee of 18-3 Clergymen and 3 laymen from each Presbytery, was appointed to report on the expediency of the proposition and to locate the institution and report to the next Synod. The Colporteur System of circulating the Scriptures and other religious books was favorably reported on by the executive Committee, appointed by last Synod and it was resolved to prosecute the work. The History of ask his companion's name. the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina, which has been in preparation by the Rev. Mr. Foote, was also favorably reported on by a Committee of examination appointed by last Synod, and it was resolved to have the work forthwith published and 300 copies was subscribed for by the members of the Synod.—Charlotte Journal.

# THE RISE OF FLOUR.

The "North American" says:—"The rise in the price of Flour, naturally a subject of great interest and importance in this country, affords an added evidence of the healthful influences of the Tariff.—Without the domestic market which the Tariff creates, the demand would be so limited and the stock out of the door, turned the key, and left the smokers to enjoy the fragrance which they had created. After an hour or two, Freshy called to inquire how they had spent the evening, when the
Sophs cried for quarters and were suffered to
depart. They did not like assafetida at all, and
thought it rather dangerous to jump out of a twostory window.

Imore than any thing else; receive the advice of
such friends; improve those privileges while you
have them any thing else; receive the advice of
such friends; improve those privileges while you
have them. I wish with my last breath to warn
all the young against the neglect of religion, and
the Sabbath, which have brought me to ruin. I
have suffered a great deal, and enjoyed myself
thought it rather dangerous to jump out of a twostory window.

In the money."

That's just my case, sir. I am glad to see
you can appreciate my condition; give us your
the Sabbath, which have brought me to ruin. I
have suffered a great deal, and enjoyed myself
to the Penitentiary for thirty years.

They did not like assafetida at all, and
the Sabbath, which have brought me to ruin. I
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They did not like assafetida at all, and
the Sabbath, which have brought me to would be so limited and the stock
such friends; improve those privileges while you
as superbundant that the accidental foreign demand
would scarcely cultive the floor interest. The demand at home makes the market immediately sensible to any increase of demand; and the consequence
is a rise in prices.

The demand the floor interest. The demand the sensithan a privileges while you
as superbundant that th

One of the most beautiful tributes to an affection ate, true-hearted wife, which we remember having seen, is the following, written some eighty years as by an English Clergyman, named Samuel Binary. Few can read such lines without believing that the author was an amiable and happy man.

On the Anniversary of her Wedding-day, which was also her Birth-day, with a Ring. Thee, Mary, with this Ring I wed"\_ So, fourteen years ago, I said. Behold another Ring! "For what?" Grace, beauty, innocence and truth; Taste long admired, sense long revered, And all my Molly then appeared.

If she, by merit since disclosed,
Prove twice the woman I suppose
I plead that double merit, now,
To justify a double vow. Here, then, to-day, (with faith as sure, With ardor as intense, as pure, As when amidst the rites divine. I took thy troth and plighted mine,)
To thee, sweet girl, my second Ring
A token and a pledge I bring;
With this I wed, till death us part, The riper virtues of thy heart; Those virtues which, before untried, The wife has added to the bride; Those virtues, whose progressive claim, Endearing wedlock's very name, My soul enjoys, my song approves, For conscience sake as well as love's.

And why?-They show me every hour Honor's high thought. Affection's power, Discretion's deed, sound judgment's sentence, And teach me all things-but repentance.

THE PENITENTIARY QUESTION.-We are favor of it-go the other part of the world as i may. Nearly all the rascality, crime, and villany committed in the Country, is committed by loaf. ers, and black-legs, who are too lazy to work, and the very worst punishment that can be inflicted upon them is to make them work. Now honest men have to labor hard and constantly for an honest living, and if these rascals are too lazy to do the same, but prefer stealing from, and cheating and robbing those who labor, we say let them be chained to an anvil block or work bench and be compelled to hammer away to pay the costs of prosecutions-the costs of villainy-and honest people's taxes. It is just as apt to reform them as to keep them within the walls of a County prison-particularly when such confinement is sweetened with the frequent visits of kindred, but

more fortunate, spirits during that confinement. But there is a question of practicability to be considered : We do not think the State of North Carolina should hastily adopt the Penitentiary system-that is, without all necessary information

We propose to take up this question shortly and give our readers all possible information on it, that when it comes up for their action they may be prepared to act understandingly, and with wisdom .- Carolina Watchman.

A LAWYER'S STORY.

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"Tom strikes Dick over the shoulders with a rattan as big as your little finger." A lawyer would tell you the story something in this way: "And that whereas the said Thomas, at the said Providence, in the year and day aforesaid, in and upon the body of the said Richard, against the peace of God and the State, then and there being, did make a most violent assault, and inflicted a great many and divers blows, kicks, cuffs, thumps, bumps, contusions, gashes, hurts, wounds, damages and injuries, in and upon the head, neck, breast, stomach, hips, knees, shins and heels of said Richard, with divers sticks, canes, poles, clubs, logs of wood, stones, daggers, dirks, swords, pistols, cutlasses, bludgeons, blunderbusses and boarding pikes, then and there held in the hands, fists, claws, and clutches of him the said Thomas.

'MY NAME IS HANES.'

There are thousands of people in this country who make use of the common expression, 'my name is Hanes,' when they are about leaving a place or party suddenly, yet few know from whence the expression is derived. A more common saying, or one in more general use, has never been got up. We hear it in Maine and Georgia, in Maryland and Arkansas; it is in the mouth of old and young, the grave and the gay—in short, 'my name is Hanes' enjoys a popularity which no other cant phrase has ever attained. Having said this much of the reputation of the phrase be it our next care to give its origin.

Some forty-five years since, a gentleman by the name of Hanes was travelling on horseback in the Vicinity of Mr. Jefferson's residence in Virginia. Party spirit was running extremely high in those days. Mr. Jefferson was President, and Mr. Hanes was a rank federalist, and as a matter of course, a bitten opponent to the then existing administration and its head. He was not acquainted with Mr. Jefferson, and accidentally coming up with that gentleman, also travelling on horseback, his party zeal soon led him into a conversation upon the all-absorbing topic. In the course of conversation, Hanes took particular pains to abuse Mr. Jefferson, calling him all sorts of hard names, run down every measure of his administration, poked the non-intercourse act at him as most outrageous and ruinous, ridiculing sical-opposed his purchase of Louisiana as a wild scheme-in short took every leading fea-We understand that no business of a very inportant public character came up for the action ferson all the while said little. There was no to combat his arguments.

They finally arrived in front of Mr. Jefferson's residence, Hanes of course not acquainted with the fact. Notwithstanding he had been vilified and abused "like a pick pocket,' to use the old saying, Mr. Jefferson still, with the true Virginian hospitality and politeness, invited his travell-ing companion to alight and partake of some re-freshments. Hanes was about getting from his horse, when it occurred to him that he should

'Jefferson,' said the President blandly. What! Thomas Jefferson ! 'Yes sir, Thomas Jefferson.'
'President Thomas Jefferson!' continued the astonished federalist.

'The same,' rejoined Mr. Jefferson. Well, my name is Hanes, and putting spurs to his horse he was out of hearing instantly. This, we are informed, was the origin of the

GLUE AND ISINGLASS. LARGE supply of Cabinet Glue, White Glue, and Coopers' Isinglass, just to hand, and P. F. PESCUD.

OR SALE-A handsome STOVE, as Apply to

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O. L. CLEVELAND.

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