

COMMUNICATION.

TO PARENTS AND TEACHERS.

We have begun this No. with a connexion of names apparently incongruous, but only apparently, for every Parent is, or ought to be, a Teacher, and every Teacher is in one sense a Parent; he is so in the power delegated to him to control and punish his pupils, in responsibility for their improvement, and not infrequently in love and anxiety for their welfare.

In the preparation of our articles we have preferred brevity, not because it is the soul of wit, but because we have much to say, our leisure is limited, and we are particularly desirous that they should be read by those labouring Fathers, who, after the toil of the day, have not time for the perusal of long dissertations; we should feel more complimented, if they could get through our before their specific quality begins most decidedly to operate.

We have said in a previous No. that Teachers should be patient, firm, discriminating, impartial, but to reasons why, or details were given; besides the portrait which we drew of the unexceptionable Teacher applied rather to those suited to the higher departments of the Profession than to the Teachers of Common Schools, who are perhaps the most indispensable and valuable of the class.

1st. Patient. Why? It is generally admitted that the trials of the Teacher are greater in number and stronger in degree than those of men engaged in other employments: this opinion will appear to be correct if we reflect that other men have to do with their equals and equals, who of course are generally willing and able to listen to appeals to their reason and interests, but the Teacher has to do with, and is tried by human beings confidantly at their most trying age, and must come in collision with teachers as numerous as his pupils, or rather as numerous as the various modifications and diversities (arising from caprice or accident) in each individual, by the whole number of his pupils, the product of which will be "legions."

2d. Firmness: as this qualification is so nearly allied to the foregoing, being in fact only a particular exercise in a given emergency of the more general and more permanent virtue of Patience, it does not seem necessary to enlarge upon it.

3d. Discrimination is indispensable, in order properly to classify, grade, encourage, punish, award distinctions and decide between the conflicting claims of litigants—besides, without the possession of this qualification, an Instructor cannot reasonably aspire to the attainment of our

4th requisite, Impartiality; for how can he decide impartially, or with an equitable apportionment to each of his due without a clear discernment of particular merits? At least he will not be able to do the virtue of impartiality ascribed to him by his pupils, unless they believe that he has discriminating powers and confide in his honest exercise of them. In the Teacher's exhibition of impartiality, it is not meant that he should like all, the good and the bad, the idle and the diligent equally well, for to do this would be morally wrong, if not humanly impossible, but that he should not let his partiality or preference influence his distribution of honours and appointments, or appear any further than is required for the encouragement of virtue and the rebuke of vice.

We have now gone through with our enumeration of what we believe to be the cardinal virtues of an Instructor of youth, but we must confess that experience constrains us to acknowledge that though cardinal, they are lamentably scarce. Why so scarce? they graduated so high on the moral standard or thermometer that they cannot be attained? Certainly not, for they are frequently exhibited in other walks of life, and there are even many honorable exceptions to the above course in the ranks of Teachers; but what other men are occasionally Teachers should be always, for reasons which will appear in the sequel. We think that the variety of the four excellences which we have sketched, may be accounted for from the fact that many of our Teachers engage in the occupation with temporary and ulterior views; of course then they will not be very anxious to go through the severe discipline necessary to the acquisition of the enumerated qualifications, when the impelling motive in teaching is its amusement, which they purpose to expend in preparation for some other profession. But a still more frequent cause of the failure of Teachers to attain these moral qualifications, is found in the fact that very few of them choose their vocation with sufficient forethought or anticipation of difficulties; and as there cannot well be thought too many, or too severe, it may not be unprofitable to point them out. In the first place, the Teacher at the South has peculiar local duties: boys will not be very prompt to obey when the discipline is enforced by the lash from a degraded class which they themselves are in the habit of commanding; but we will do the North Carolina boys the justice to say that we have good reasons for believing that they have been less injuriously affected by this peculiar state of things than those of other Southern States. Another source of the vexations of Instructors is found in the local diversity of things, whom he is thought to be under obligations to please: viz. the public, the trustees, parents, pupils, neighbours, in short all sorts and sizes except himself. With a slight change the words of Scripture, "Woe unto you when all men are pleased (speak well) with you," may be applied to Teachers, for it is then certain that they have not done their duty or greatly benefited their pupils; but the public reprobation may not be very prompt to obey when the discipline is enforced by the lash from a degraded class which they themselves are in the habit of commanding; but we will do the North Carolina boys the justice to say that we have good reasons for believing that they have been less injuriously affected by this peculiar state of things than those of other Southern States.

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It seems impossible for a Teacher to arrive at a medium that shall be generally approved; if he be active and energetic, he is too frequently stigmatized as officious; if he neglect discipline and only exact the number of recitations demanded by custom or statute, he is reproached for indolence. Between these two horns of a dilemma, this Scylla and Charybdis, what better can he do than to feel his weighty responsibilities, and to do his duty as he sees fit, and then act according to his convictions, relying for reward and support upon the lofty consciousness of rectitude and the anticipated approbation which will come—perhaps when he is in his grave? This would be to derive support and consolation from the same secret, silent consciousness of ultimate and posthumous triumph which moved Socrates to continue his instruction, notwithstanding their rejection and his persecution by his countrymen; and did not the result justify his anticipations? have not his precepts been borne triumphantly down the stream of time to our day? and are they not now incorporated in our systems of Moral Philosophy with the more sublime doctrines of the Gospel? What was it but the approval of his own conscience and his belief of the ultimate justice of subsequent times, that enabled Washington to bear up under the imputation of tardiness and even of timidity for not risking all upon the chance of a regular engagement, when he commanded only the skeleton of an American Army in the Jerseys? Had he not been capable of postponing present transient ecstasies to prospective and lasting Fame, he had never acquired the title of "great" and "good," and his country her proud pre-eminence among the nations of the earth. It is very true that of all Teachers, few, perhaps none, can expect to be enrolled with Socrates and Washington, but a candle gives the same sort of light as the sun, and there is no reason why Teachers should not imitate them, though at a humble distance.

But of all the trials of the Teacher, we doubt whether there is one more afflictive than the ingratitude of his pupils: this is no new complaint, for Quincian, nearly eighteen hundred years ago, said that nothing surprised him more than that pupils should reverence their Preceptors so little. A distinguished American scholar and Teacher has said,

that it is not so much the present temper of his pupils towards him which he regards, as what they will say and think of him after they shall have been from under his hand for ten years.

It is true that we have given a discouraging account of the difficulties which await the Teacher, but it is the reverse, the dark side of the picture; there is a brighter. It is a pleasing hope, that among the wash urchins who own his way, there may be some who may come to wield the helm of State, or "wake to ecstasy the living lyre." Besides, in every thriving and well regulated State, the Teacher is regarded as an important public officer, and holding a station as respectable as any: indeed, if the dignity of a calling be determined by the degree in which it is removed from manual exertion, and has to do with mind as the material on which it is employed, then none can be preferred to the Teacher's. To this may be added that there is no human pursuit which affords better opportunities for the cultivation of their own moral and intellectual natures. Last, but not least, there is the buoying consideration that when this "mortal shall have put on immortality," the leaves of a good example and good instruction will be acting, spreading and descending down the stream of Time, until its keel shall arrest all human concerns.

WAKE FOREST.

Oct. 13, 1845.

The Whigs of New York State are preparing for the November elections with their old spirit, and with an energy that deserves, if it does not command, success. The party is re-organizing every where—all third parties, of every name and shade, including the best men in the ranks, take the field—and the ancient fires of Whigism are re-lighted. This example will not be lost. The brilliant achievement of the Whigs of Georgia, who have shown how fields may be won, by winning the most brilliant victory that has graced the Whig Standard since the glorious days of 1810, will not be without its effect. The noble spirit they evinced will be aroused in the breasts of the Whigs elsewhere, and the Whig flag will yet wave in triumph over the Union redeemed from the errors of Locofocoism.

What the Whigs of Georgia have done we rejoice at; but their achievement only opens in darker light the defeat which some of our own friends gave us here in Baltimore, by their defeat at our recent election. Some good Whigs were involved in the movement—but they must not regret that they ever once left the Whig flag. Many we know do, for they have said so. We believe every good Whig who voted off of vote regret, not only the consequences of casting his vote for a third party, but the vote itself. All such will find hereafter fighting under the flag and the old name—Whig now and Whig ever. But the men, whom Fisher Ames has classed as very weak, or very vain, or very great hypocrites—who pretend that they cannot find any party sufficiently honest for their own purposes, and who cannot find any party so regardless of decency as to give them place or honours—those men, who now rank themselves among the third party—and who will remain there only so long as they are allowed to be leaders—will keep away from the Whig party, if they were never in it. Winnowed thus of the men, whose weakness made malignant, or whose vanity ridiculous, or whose hypocrisy contemptible, the Whig party of Baltimore are better prepared for coming contests, and endeavoring to imitate the example of their brethren of Georgia, be entitled fully to share, not only in the joys but in the glory of the victory, which the Whigs of the Union united will yet achieve.—Baltimore Patriot.

THE EXECUTIVE AND THE TARIFF. The Washington Correspondent of the N. York Journal of Commerce—probably well informed—gives us, under date of October the 11th, the following inkling of the fixed purpose of the Executive in regard to the Tariff: "It is now a matter of certainty that the course of the President and of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the Tariff will be such as will give entire satisfaction to the advocates of free trade. Their recommendations will go to the full extent of the propositions laid down by Mr. McDuffie in his late letter. The minimum principle and the specific duties are done to utter extinction. The message of the President to the Secretary's annual report will settle this matter, so far as they and their influence is concerned. The question is, what will Congress do?—Sure enough, that is the question."

FIRE IN FREDERICK.—The Orphan Asylum, attached to St. John's Church, in Frederick, Md., was, we regret to learn, destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. It was with great difficulty that the Church and the building adjoining, occupied by the Sisters of Charity, were saved. The loss is estimated at \$2000, and we are glad to learn, is covered by insurance. It is believed to be the work of an incendiary, and a large reward is offered for his detection. This large reward is found in the Orphan Asylum, which shows a depravity of heart, that leaves little for the most malicious to desire. It is to be hoped that the wretch who did it may be detected and punished.—Baltimore Pat.

A Jury of Inquest was empanelled last evening, on the Sparanburg road, four miles south west of this place, to inquire into the cause or causes that led to the death of one JOHN W. REYNOLDS, a middle aged man. From the evidence it appeared that the body was found 15 steps from the road, where according to the opinion of a medical gentleman, it had remained dead twenty-four hours. It was also ascertained, that he had been working about Shelby, Cleveland county, as a tailor, and dissipating considerably of late. Verdict of the Jury—"Visitation of Providence." Thus has the fatal Alcohol consigned another victim to a premature grave. Lincoln Courier.

We regret to learn that Mr. FREDERICK LEMERBARGER, of this County, was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning last. He was an upright and good citizen, and has held for several years the office of a deputy Sheriff. He was about 40 years of age, and has left behind him many a relative and friend to mourn this sudden dispensation of Providence.—Idid.

A. WHITNEY, Esq. of New York, the projector of a grand rail road from Lake Michigan to the Columbia River, who has just returned from a survey of the proposed route, has addressed a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer from St. Louis, in which he avows himself perfectly satisfied with the feasibility of his project, having found all he desired, and much more than he expected when he set out.

SHOCKING DEATH.—We are pained to state that a Mr. Howell, an elderly citizen of this county, lost his life on Saturday last, in Scarritt's Prairie, in the following manner: He was walking near a dry tree to which fire had been set, when a large limb, nearly burnt off from the trunk, fell upon him, breaking one of his legs, and otherwise so disabling and confining him that he was wholly unable to move from the spot. In this most distressing situation he remained until the fire, as it gradually consumed the limb, approached the wretched man, seized on his helpless frame, and brought him to a painful end. Towards the close of the appalling scene his wife accidentally reached the fatal spot; but he lived only a few minutes after her arrival.—Alton (Ill) Telegraph.

ACCIDENT.—A free colored woman was killed yesterday morning, on the Portemouth Rail Road. She had taken passage for Suffolk, where she belongs, and as the cars were about moving off she came out on the platform to bid her friends good bye, when her foot slipped and losing her balance, she was precipitated across the track, the wheels of the car passing over her body and killing her instantly.—Norfolk Herald.

MACKENZIE'S BOOK.

As there are many persons at a distance from the place of publication of this celebrated book, who will not know its contents except through the newspapers, and then imperfectly, it would be well for the press generally to state that, in connection with other works, it discloses the following facts:

1st. That for twenty-five years the State of New York has been under the control and in the hands of a body of men who have openly upheld and carried out measures producing, at times, great distress and general bankruptcy, destroying the property of the widow and the fatherless, when these very men were convinced, and admitted, privately, that these measures were hostile to the interests of the country.

2d. That while they were originating and commencing the destruction of the United States Bank, and in the Legislature at Albany, and in Congress at Washington, were declaring that an institution was unconstitutional, dangerous to the liberties of the people, and hostile to a republican government, they were concocting means to charter another bank, of the same kind, to be established in the city of New York.

3d. That in their confidential intercourse with each other, they condemned the measures which they publicly approved as legislators and as voters. 4th. That they were in the habit of using their offices and political power to turn the tables, by means of betting on the result, and that one great end in view, in their whole political career, was to make money by gambling with the means with which their position furnished them.

5th. That while they were engaged in political hostility to banks, they were constantly increasing their number and charters; and one of them, who was, on account of this hostility, chosen by Mr. Van Buren as Sub Treasurer of the city of New York, (Stephen Allen) recommended the charter of a political bank, the profits of which were in part to be devoted to political purposes, and in maintaining the ascendancy of the Loco Foco party.

6th. That they had the utmost contempt for the people of their own party, and considered them as mere dupes—instruments in their hands for the accomplishment of their own confessed purposes of selfishness and baseness.

7th. That their gambling and betting on elections, and their ultra measures of plundering, was successful until they met with tremendous losses in their Wall street operations, and wagers on the election of 1816, when they found it impossible any longer to save themselves, and through loss they added the immense deficiencies of the government, and left Fort (probably with his consent) to be the scrap-heap.

8th. That at a time of almost unequalled pressure in the money market, when the Government at Washington had their drafts on the New York Custom House dishonoured, these men, of the names of the United States, nearly a half million of dollars with which they were gambling, by raising and depressing stocks, upholding insolvent banks, and furnishing means to carry on elections,—and that the government lost nearly the whole of this money.

9th. That nearly all the men named in Mackenzie's book as prominent in these matters, (that is, thirty out of forty) are now high in office, and in the confidence of the party, and control the appointments at Washington.

The effect of these disclosures on the Whig party has not been to place these men in any more unfavorable light than previously, nor have the revelations created surprise generally. The effect on the Loco Foco rank and file, at first, was chagrin at the discovery they had been mere dupes and tools in sincerely upholding and applauding men, as preachers in politics, when the preachers were admitting, behind the curtain, and were laughing at the ease with which they gulled their deluded followers. They felt and feel far more anger towards Mackenzie, as the instrument of their exposure, in being thus duped, than towards the authors of the imposture.

As to the question of the morality of making disclosures, and the dispute about private correspondence, that is a matter for the parties to settle with Mackenzie. The public are not to be diverted from the disclosures themselves, by a discussion on this point. The widows and orphans who, in thousands, were left homeless and penniless, by the hypocrisy and knavery of the Albany Regency, will here find recorded the confessions of the authors of their sufferings, and the wickedness of their motives in producing them.—N. Y. Express.

SCIENCE.—On Sunday afternoon a man named I. M. Schan, mate of the schooner Comet, of Plymouth, North Carolina, committed suicide by cutting a deep gash to each of his arms, just at the elbow joint, by which he severed the principal arteries; and although discovered immediately after he had inflicted the wounds, he died before the physicians, who were called, could render any service. The deceased was about 35 years of age, and was boarding at the house of Mr. John Winters, at 62 Roosevelt street. He had been complaining, and on Saturday was bed in his house, all except his quarrel, which he told Mr. Winters to take himself. After giving these directions he said he would like to lie down, and was directed to a couch in the "family room," or rather kitchen of the house, where Mr. Winters was engaged about some culinary matters. Schan had been in the room but a short time, when he requested the landlady to retire, as he would go to sleep; she accordingly left the room; he was at this time lying on the bed with his coat on. In a few minutes afterwards Mr. W. went into the room and discovered his guest with his coat off, and both arms cut in the manner described above, still holding the knife which he had used in his hand. Two physicians were called, but the wounds were past healing, and the wounded man was soon a corpse. N. Y. Express.

SAVE THE PENNIES.—The people along the way from Medford to Camden, N. J., were, a few days since, struck by a singular phenomenon in the road. For miles together, there was a regular deposit of cents; and as there was no claimant, the people who "lived by the way," turned out to gather up the droppings, and a pretty "collection" was taken up. For miles there were receivers. The road and ruts were trodden close, and even the charcoal men, who invariably sleep on their coat in the progress downward, were wide awake. It appears that a bag containing ten thousand cents had been put on the top of a stage, and after some shaking either the string broke, or a hole was worn. One of the pennies, not having any particular attachment to the sack, popped out, and then another went, and so each followed his file leader, until the bag was empty, and the road well lined. Phila. U. S. Gazette.

A MEAT PRESERVER.—An instrument has been invented in England called "Carson's Meat Preserver." It consists of a syringe, having a sharp-pointed nipple, the sides of which are pierced with a number of small holes. The syringe is to be filled with brine, which it forces out of the small holes through the whole body of a piece of meat into which the point has been pressed; and the operation of picking it thus thoroughly performed in a few minutes.

We learn from the New York Courier that Mr. COLTON'S Life and Times of Henry Clay is rapidly passing through the press, and the first volume will soon be ready for delivery. The wide scope which the nature of the subject will present, and the universal regard in which the character and services of Mr. CLAY are held, have created a deep and general interest in the public mind in this forthcoming work. We have reason to believe that it will fully answer the public expectation. The following passage gives a very interesting and graphic sketch of one of the very many able and eloquent speeches of Mr. CLAY, which have never been published:—

Among the lost speeches of Mr. Clay, the memory of which lives while they heard them live, and the thought of which awakens to new life the feelings they produced, was one delivered at Lexington, as late as May 1813, the occasion and history of which are as follow: After Mr. Clay had retired from the Senate of the United States, in 1812, till the next year, during which time it was expected he would be nominated for President in 1814, great efforts were made in Kentucky, and throughout the Union, by his political opponents, not only to vilify him, but to bring into question the twenty-seventh Congress, which was the last in which Mr. Clay had had a seat as Senator, and the employers of which were chiefly directed to establish the policy and measures called for by the political revolution of 1810. Mr. Clay was virulently traduced by some base persons in Lexington and that neighborhood. As a perpetual dropping wears a stone, so these incessant attacks, though false and foul, and known to be such, if unnoticed and unrepelled, might produce injurious effects on the common mind. He therefore resolved, and caused a notice to be published, that he would meet his fellow-citizens of Fayette and the adjoining counties, at Lexington, on a day specified, to repel these charges. His friends, whom on this occasion he had not consulted, regretted the step as being unnecessary. They thought these attacks unworthy of notice. This difference of opinion was painful to Mr. Clay, and no doubt contributed not a little to that depth and power of feeling which he manifested on that occasion. The notice brought together a great concourse of people, who on place but the public square could accommodate. The patriarch statesman was to appear before his old friends and neighbors of forty years' standing, once more and for the last time, in that capacity in which he had not been heard for many years, and in which no one ever expected to hear him again. And it was the vile tongue of calumny that was to be encountered.

The following account of this address was furnished for the author by a highly respected fellow-citizen of Mr. Clay, and the words of the opening, as quoted, are exact. When Mr. Clay rose, he was evidently much excited. He commenced by saying, with marked emphasis—"Fellow-citizens: I am now an old man—quite an old man." Here he bent himself downward. "But yet, it will be found, I am not too old to vindicate my principles, to stand by my friends, or to defend myself!"—raising his voice, louder and louder, at each successive member of the sentence, and elevating his person in a most impressive manner. He then proceeded:—

"It so happens, that I have again located myself in the practice of my profession, in an office with a few rods of the one which I occupied, when, more than forty years ago, I first came among you, an orphan and a stranger, and your fathers took me by the hand and made me what I am. I feel like an old stag, who has been long coursed by the hunters and the hounds, through brakes and briars and o'er distant plains, and has at last returned to his ancient lair to lay himself down and die. And yet the vile curs of party are barking at my heels and the bloodhounds of personal malignity are aiming at my throat. I SCORN AND DEFF THEM AS I EVER DID."

When he uttered these last words, he raised himself to his most erect posture, and elevated his hands and arms, wide extended above his head, seeming to have nearly doubled the height of his tall person. The effect was overwhelming—in describable.

To have any approximate idea of the effect of this speech, which continued for hours, fully sustained throughout, in vindication of the twenty-seventh Congress, of Whig policy and principles, and in defence of the orator himself, against his calumniators, one should have a view of all the attributes of eloquence ascribed to Mr. Clay in this chapter, the use of scarcely one of which was wanting on that occasion. Nor should it be forgotten, that he was then sixty-six years old. It may be asked, if any orator can be named in all history, who ever produced any effect, in so few words, and those the mere exordium of his oration! They all knew that what he said was true. "I am an old man." Didn't they know that? And the moment he said it they began to weep. When he pointed to his present office, and the place of the old one, a few rods distant, they all knew that. "I came here more than 40 years ago, an orphan and a stranger." They all knew that. "Your fathers took me by the hand and made me what I am." It is impossible to conceive of the effect of this. They wept like children, and only wished they could do as much. They could at least stand by him. "I feel like an old stag." Now he is speaking to Kentucky hunters. Their ears are all erect for what is coming. And by the time he had gone through with the figure, and its application, the struggle between the sympathy which streamed from the eyes of some, and the indignation which clenched the fists of others, of that vast multitude—all knowing it was true, every word of it—was like the throes of a mountain in agony. A part of the sublimity of the spectacle consisted in a concern, which might be the fruit of such passion. For some of his defamers were present. But when Mr. Clay rose in all the majesty of his own loftiness, threw his arms on high, and his voice out into the heavens—he stood under his canopy—and said, "I scorn and deff them as I ever did," they dashed away their tears, and resolved to be as stout of heart as he, and to vindicate his honor. A reply was expected. But prudence got the better of the purpose.

ANTI-RENTERS SENTENCED.—Edward O'Conner and John Van Stoenburg, Anti-Renters, convicted at Delhi, Delaware county, N. Y. of the murder of Sheriff Steele, have been sentenced to be hanged on the 29th of next month. Daniel W. Squires, Moses Earle, Zera Preston and Daniel Northrop, charged with participation in the murder of Steele, have been sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. Thirteen others, who pleaded guilty of manslaughter, in the first, second, third and fourth degrees, were sentenced to the penitentiary for various terms, ranging from two to ten years.

From the Charlotte Journal.

THE ARMY WORM.

As the appearance of this worm has caused some uneasiness among our agricultural friends, we insert below some account of its nature furnished to us by a friend. From the article below it will be seen that this worm in great numbers is caused by a very dry summer, and is the same species of worm generally seen every year by farmers on green corn, but in very small numbers. From its nature, our agricultural friends need fear no danger, as the few cold days and frost that we have had has nearly destroyed them and they will hardly make their appearance again until next summer, and their number then will depend in a great measure, we expect, on the state of the weather, whether it is dry or wet. As some have put off sowing their wheat on account of the injury to be apprehended from this worm, we can say that we believe that they may now sow without any apprehension of danger, for we have examined some of them in a lot near our office and find them seriously affected by the cold, some dead and those that are alive without any disposition to move or do injury to the vegetation near them. Read the article:—

ERUCA OR ARMY WORM. As there is a good deal of conjecture among the people about this worm, to know the nature of it may be a relief to some minds. Zoographers call it the Eruca. It is not an uncommon worm. We see the same every year. The large number generally follows the dry summer. The Eruca has its origin from the egg of a butterfly. A Mr. Goodart took some of these the day they came out of the egg, which was the 4th of May. He nourished them with the leaves of nettles till the 11th of June same year, at which time it began to prepare for its transformation to the state in which it is called chrysalis or aurelia. In this aurelian state it continued changing (its head downward) 19 days, at the end of which there proceeded from this aurelia a butterfly with four wings, and from its elegant colours, he called it the peacock's eye. In their first state as worms, they feed on hard, coarse diet, as leaves, grass, &c.—in their aurelian state they subsist without any food. In their mature state they live on a more delicate and tender diet, as honey from plants, &c. Those who think they will go down in the ground to winter and rise in the spring with vegetation, will not have their fears realized for it is contrary to their nature. I have some of them feeding—they do not look well to-day—I do not think they can stand the cold.

Oct. 14, 1845.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA. There is scarcely (says the Richmond Times) a mode of death more revolting to our feelings than that from hydrophobia. It is so mysterious, and its symptoms so terrible, that it strikes us with awe. The subtle virus often remains passive in the human system for months after it is communicated by the bite from the rabid animal, and then suddenly bursts forth in most alarming symptoms of hydrophobia! The long agony of apprehension with the victim, what pen could describe its painful intensity! An appalling death of this description has just occurred in Reading, Pa. The last Journal of that town gives the particulars as follows:—

About two months ago a lad of some seven or eight years of age, named Howard, son of Mr. Wm. John of this borough, was bitten in the cheek by a dog supposed at the time to be rabid, and exhibiting all the symptoms of hydrophobia. A great sensation was created at the time, but the excitement was allayed by the publication of a Card by one of the principal Physicians, who gave it as his opinion that the dog was not rabid. The wound in the cheek of the boy was soon healed, and all fears or even thoughts of the circumstance were forgotten, until Wednesday evening, when the boy was taken ill, and very soon exhibited symptoms of this dreadful disease. Physicians were immediately called in, who at once pronounced the case one of hydrophobia, but were unable to afford relief. The poor little sufferer was visited with frequent fits or spasms on Thursday and Thursday night, during which he raved and writhed in all the agony of confirmed madness, tearing his clothes and bed clothes to tatters and rendering it sometimes dangerous for persons to be in the same room. Friday morning his sufferings were terminated by his death.

The sympathy excited in the community throughout this painful scene was intense. The house was surrounded day and night by crowds, and the owner of the dog and our Town Council, to whose criminal neglect this dreadful event is mainly attributed, have been and are still spoken of in the severest terms. We understand that several other individuals were bitten at the same time by the same dog, who are now undergoing a course of medical treatment, which it is hoped and presumed will preserve them from a similar fate.

PERILOUS ADVENTURE AND A TIMELY RESCUE.—We learn from the New Haven Courier, that a daughter of Mr. S. P. Davis, of that place, aged about 14 years, a few days ago got out of the window upon the roof of the portico of the house, to sweep off some leaves and dirt which had accumulated there, and that while engaged in sweeping, her feet slipped from under her, and she slid down to the eaves and over the trough, but fortunately succeeded in grasping the trough with her hands and held on to it, sustaining, in this way, the weight of her person, while she called for assistance.

Her cries reached the ears of a gentleman passing, who, on discovering her perilous situation, sprang to the door, and with a good rap obtained immediate entrance. On being enquired of what was wanting, he made some hurried answer, and reaching it, he slid down to the eaves, and by dint of his own well-directed and collected efforts, succeeded in rescuing the girl from her perilous situation; without injury, and then started off without letting his name be known. The parents of the girl have, however, publicly requested an interview with him, so that they may tender him in person their grateful acknowledgments for his rescue of the daughter from impending death.

A BIT AT MR. CALHOUN.—The Charleston Mercury by the way, the only Lococo paper in the country that has had the malice to denounce the tergiversations of the Polk administration—has recently had some very severe strictures upon matters and things at Washington. The Washington Union, staggered at the astounding result of the election in Georgia, artfully takes advantage of the defeat of the Lococoists, by suggesting that they owe it to Mr. Calhoun and his friends! It asks:— "Is there any force in the suggestion of a friend at our elbow, that it was the late eccentric and inconsiderate and ill-starred course of the 'Charleston Mercury,' which has, in some measure, paralysed the democracy of Georgia, and contributed to its defeat?"

All the signs indicate that there is to be a war of extermination against that portion of the Southern wing of the party who are friends of Mr. Calhoun, and that all the efforts of the Polk administration are to be directed to give Mr. Benton the succession to the Presidency. Baltimore Patriot.

WIT AND JUDGMENT.—Wit is brushwood, judgment is timber—the first makes the most blazing heat, but the latter gives the most lasting heat.

SALE OF NEGROES.

On Thursday, the 12th day of November, I shall expose at Public Sale to the highest bidder, at the late residence of MRS. ANN TOWNSEND, (about 15 miles North-west of Raleigh, 8 miles from Roger's X Road)

NINE LIKELY NEGROES, embracing Boys, Women and Children. The Sale will be without reserve, on a credit of Six months.

NELSON T. THOMPSON, Administrator.

October 11, 1845.

WINE BRANDIES.

Reserve Madeira Vintage of 1836, very superior. Duff Gordon's Pale and Gold SHERRY WINE. Treble Grape POIT WINE—warranted direct importation. Duross & Co's, celebrated FRENCH BRANDY—Vintage 1805. Otard, Dupuy & Co. and Hennessy do. warranted not in Custom House. CHAMPAGNE, in pint and quart Bottles, all the different brands. CLARET and RHEINISH WINES, in cases of one dozen each. All of the above are warranted to be of direct importation.

ALCOHOL. Monongahela Old RYE WHISKEY. Peppermint and Cinnamon CORDIAL. Almond and Peach Blossom do. Together with all articles in the Grocery Line. For sale by FREELEAD & HALL, No. 69, Light St. Wharf, BALTIMORE. 81-2m

October 10, 1845.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are opening an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of CLOATHS of almost every color and quality, Dress, Frock and Over-Coats; Cassimeres, from \$1 per yard to the first quality, in great varieties; very superior plain and fancy Silk Velvet; plain black and fancy satin, plain black and figured Chalmers, for Vests. Also, a general supply of Silk, Laines, wool, Merino and Cotton Hosiery; Linen Shirts, shirt Bosoms and Collars, of the latest styles; fine Silk and Cambric pocket Handkerchiefs; plain and figured Scarfs and Gravats; Suspenders; black and light Silk and Kid Gloves; Satin and Bombazine Stocks and Ties, &c.; with a complete assortment of Tailors' trimmings, at wholesale and retail. Together with a large lot of

Ready-made Clothes.

both of their own and of Northern manufacture. The above goods were bought for Cash, with great care by one of the firm, in New York, and will be sold for a small advance on the first cost for cash, or to regular customers on a short credit. They intend to offer such inducements, in quality and price, as will make it the interest of all to purchase. Call and see their stock.

The reports of Fashions, embracing the latest European and American styles, received monthly. Their grateful acknowledgments are tendered to their friends and patrons for past favors, and a continuance is respectfully and most earnestly requested. SMITH & BIGGS, Raleigh, Oct. 8, 1845. 80-Sw

NOTICE.

I have been appointed by His Excellency W. A. GRAHAM, Governor of the State of North Carolina, a Commissioner for the State of Virginia, with full power to take the acknowledgment or proof of any Deed, Mortgage, or other conveyance of Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, lying or being in the State of North Carolina, and to take the private examination of married women parties thereto, in the manner now required by Law, or any other writing under seal, to be used in the State of North Carolina; and to administer an Oath or Affirmation to any person who shall be willing or desirous to make such Oath or Affirmation before me, under any Commission or Commissions, emanating from any of the Courts of the State of North Carolina, relating to any cause depending, or to be brought, in any of the said Courts. Any business under said Commission, which the Public may desire, I will attend to strictly and faithfully. ALEXANDER DONNAN, Petersburg, Va. Oct. 3, 1845. 79-1m

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Granville, I shall offer at public sale on Monday, the third day of November next, at the Court House door in the Town of Oxford, the HOUSE and LOT in said Town, belonging to the Heirs of the late Benjamin Kittrell, and now occupied by Col. James Nuttall, as

A House of Entertainment.

This Lot lies on the Main Street of the Village, within one hundred and twenty yards of the Court House, and is favorably situated either for a Business establishment or a Private Residence. I shall also offer for sale on the said Monday in November next, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, a TRACT OF LAND in the County of Wake, belonging to the same Estate, lying on the waters of Brier Creek, adjoining the lands of William Boylan, Asa Blake and others, and containing about three hundred acres.

The House and Lot in Oxford will be sold upon a credit of one and two years, with interest on the last instalment after one year, from the day of sale. The Land in the County of Wake will be sold upon a credit of one, two, and three years—also upon a third instalment to bear interest after one year from the day of sale. THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, C. M. E. Oxford, Sept. 20, 1845. 75-1N1

The last offer, & no mistake!

To be sold without reserve THIS TIME!

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell positively, without reserve, on Monday, the 17th of November, (being the Monday of Wake County Court,) that valuable Property in the City of Raleigh, known as SMITH'S BRICK BUILDING. It is situated on Fayetteville Street, at the corner of that Street and Hargett, and is nearly