

RALEIGH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

VOL. XXXII

RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1841.

NO. 16.

THOMAS J. LEMAY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.
Subscribers, three dollars per annum—in advance.
Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For every square (not exceeding 16 lines) this size type first insertion, one dollar; each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents.
The advertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will be charged 25 per cent. higher, and a deduction of 50 per cent. will be made from the regular price for advertisements by the year.

Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

Mrs. Martha A. Bais will receive and execute any kind of Sewing work with neatness and dispatch. March 17, 1841. 11 14.

THOMAS D. FLEURY
Will continue his CABINET BUSINESS in Loudoun, Franklin Co. N. C., where he will be ready to receive and execute orders in his line. Furniture of various kinds may be had low for cash or good notes, by adding six per cent. on the cash price, and payment to be made when the work is taken away.
N. B. A Journeyman of steady habits may find employment here.
Louisburg, March 12, 1841. 11 2 w

PRESIDENT HOTEL.
No. 142, Broadway, New York.

This splendid establishment is now open and ready to receive those who may be pleased to favor with their patronage. The Hotel is in excellent repair, the furniture new and elegant, the ladies parlors are furnished in a style not surpassed by any in the Union.
The cellars are well stocked with the best of wines and liquors. The Hotel will be constantly supplied with every delicacy the markets can afford. One of the proprietors has been long, and he trusts, favorably known as a Hotel Keeper; the other as Captain of steam boats to Charleston, New Orleans, Galveston, &c.
T. H. REDMOND, Proprietors.
We are determined to please,
Feb. 3rd, 1841. 6 3 no

WALKER ON BEAUTY.—Just received by
TURNER & HUGHES, Feb. 3rd. 6 1 f

Stokes & Belle's Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physic.
Second American edition, for sale by
TURNER & HUGHES, Feb. 3rd. 6 1 f

PROSPECTUS FOR PUBLISHING THE RICHMOND STAR IN WEEKLY FORM.

A desire having been expressed, by many individuals in the country, to obtain the Star and Transcript in some other than the daily form, it has been determined to issue a Weekly, under the title of the Richmond Star and Transcript. In this Prospectus no professions whatever will be made; but those who are curious to see what the paper will be, can do so; and thus be able to judge for themselves, without the customary string of unmeaning promises, to deceive them. The paper will be purely a news and political journal, not a political journal; it being considered that the country has been sufficiently supplied with politics, to answer its needs for some time to come. The current news, foreign, domestic and local, stories, a little poetry, with a broad dash of good situated humor, will mainly characterize it; the object being not to instruct, so much as to keep its readers informed of the world's chit-chat, and be a social sort of welcome weekly companion. The editor, in discharge of his duty, goes by his own notions only, and he invites every one's censure or commendation, freely, but no one's advice. But this, however, a mouse to nothing. Those who think they would like the paper, had better see it, and then judge. Telling what a paper will be, is very much like describing the contents of a well cooked saddle of venison to a mountaineer, or the solid delights of roast beef and plum pudding to a heavy Englishman. Telling is not enough.—Telling the things after all. Therefore those who feel inclined to taste of our paper, will peruse the terms following; those who don't may let it alone; it is nobody's business but theirs; and we shall not quarrel with them for it.

We desire all parties to be satisfied, and it shall not be our fault if they are not so. That this may be the case, we present the following liberal terms:

For one year,	\$2 50
For ten months,	2 00
For six months,	1 50
For four months,	1 00

Persons subscribing for one year, shall have the first number sent; and if they are not satisfied with the paper, they shall be released. If they are satisfied, then the money must be forwarded, before the paper will be sent again.

Any one sending \$2 50, but becoming dissatisfied at the end of one month, upon giving a receipt of fact, shall have \$2 returned, free of all charges.

Those who prefer to try it for a less time than that year can do so, as will be seen above; but those subscribing for a less time, will be held until the subscription has expired.

No paper will ever be sent before the subscription is paid, except the first number.

Two or more persons clubbing to either, can have their money sent by the Postmaster.

Postmasters, or others, sending the money for eight yearly subscribers, shall receive the paper one year free of charge.

Persons unwilling to shake hands with us upon these terms, will please send their names forthwith as it is desirable for us to know immediately.

Letters not containing at least \$2 in money, must be post-paid, to receive attention.

Postmasters receiving the paper, will confer an obligation by placing it in a conspicuous position in their offices.

Address Editor Richmond Star,
Richmond, October 7th, 1840.

State of North Carolina,
Hertford County,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1841.

Colten W. Barns
vs.
Martha E. Beal.

Ordn. attachment levied on land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, it is ordered therefore by the Court, that it is desirable for the convenience of the parties, that the said Martha E. Beal, do appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for the County of Hertford, at the Court House in Winton, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to explain the property attached and plead, otherwise final judgment will be entered up against her, and the property levied on condemned subject to the recovery of the plaintiff, agreeably to act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Test,
L. M. COWPER, Clk.

DEEDS FOR LAND
JUST PRINTED AND FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.

J. BRANNAN & Co.
OLD DOMINION
CLOTHING STORE.
Opposite Messrs. Allison & Watts China Store,
Main Street.

We would beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we keep constantly on hand Clothing of all kinds, and suitable for all seasons, which we will sell low for cash. We would invite all to call and examine for themselves, whether they want to purchase or not. All goods sold by us that do not answer in every particular, can be returned, and the money refunded, provided they shall not have been worn.

Richmond, Va., March 20, 1841. 13 12 m.

Walker on Intermarriage.—Just received by
TURNER & HUGHES, Feb. 3rd. 6 1 f

PERKINS' INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.—This establishment has been removed to that spacious and elegant edifice known as Mount Washington House, at South Boston, and is now ready for the reception and instruction of young blind persons of either sex from any part of the country.

The locality of the location, the facilities for teaching, and the extent of the edifice, which offers separate rooms for the pupils, make this establishment a desirable residence for those young blind persons who desire superior accommodations.

The course of instruction comprehends reading, writing, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, geography, history, natural and moral philosophy, &c. &c., besides the theory and practice of music. Those who desire it may acquire a knowledge of the ancient and modern languages.

A thorough and scientific knowledge of music, and opportunities of practice upon the pianoforte and organ, are given to all, besides which the pupil may use any instrument which he wishes to learn.—Particular attention is given to physical education.

Terms: Board and tuition, with the use of books and musical instruments, from \$150 to \$200 per annum. For those who wish to study the languages, to have the use of a pianoforte in their chamber, or to receive extraneous instructions, \$25. The above will cover all the ordinary expenses of the pupil. Extra accommodation charged in reasonable proportion.

The most favorable age for instruction is between the 8th and 13th years.

The following gentlemen, are connected with the direction of the Institution and may be referred to: Peter C. Brooks, Thomas H. Perkins, Peter R. Dalton, Edward Brooks, Samuel A. Elliot, John D. Fisher, Thomas G. Cary, John H. Thomas, James K. Mulla, Robert Rantoul, Samuel Loud, Samuel May, Ozias Goodwin, Horace Mann, Robert C. Whithrop.

For particular information address the Director, Dr. S. G. Howe, Boston, to whom all applications should be made.

No pecuniary will be received while under medical treatment for the recovery of sight. 37 3 w.

NEW PIANOS FOR OLD ONES.
AM willing to take second-hand Pianos in exchange for new ones and allow whatever judges of the article may consider them worth my object is to make money on the second-hand Pianos, and would therefore rather take them at their value, or sell them to the best advantage for their owners.

I have now on hand a beautiful assortment of superior Piano-Fortes, varying in price from \$75 to \$500.

Those who favor me with their orders shall be pleased or no pay shall be required.

E. P. NASH,
Nov. 12 Book and Piano Seller, E. Sturgis, Va.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER of Milton, N. C., would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he intends for the future to devote himself exclusively to the practice of the law, and will attend the Superior and County Courts of Wake, Orange, Person and Caswell counties, and also the Federal Court at Raleigh. He will receive claims for collection due in any part of North Carolina, or the counties of Pennsylvania and Halifax, Virginia. Business of any kind entrusted to his management shall be faithfully and diligently attended to.

REFERENCES:
D. W. Stone, Esq., and Alfred Jones, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.
Thomas Chaffin, Esq., P. M., and Maj. James M. Palmer, Hillsborough, N. C.
Samuel Watkins, and Martin P. Huntington, Milton, N. C. Feb. 24, 9 5 w

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY
For Sale.

The subscriber anxious of carrying into execution his long cherished intention of removing to the West offers for sale that very valuable Establishment in the City of Raleigh, known as the CITY HOTEL. Having had personal charge of the Hotel for several years, the subscriber can speak from his own knowledge as to the productiveness and value of the property. To a person who is well acquainted with the business, the certainty of a profitable investment of his money will be ensured. It always has commanded, and from its eligible situation, always must command a fair proportion of custom. Its advantages as a public house, are too numerous to be detailed in an advertisement, but can be demonstrated to any one inclined to purchase. The terms of sale, which will be very accommodative may be known on application.

DANIEL MURRAY,
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1841. 4

N. B. The subscriber will also sell a plantation of 200 acres of land, situated within 2 1/2 miles of Raleigh, known as the GRANT tract.

William T. Bais would take a few Boards by the month or year. His terms are moderate.
March 17, 1841. 11 1 t.

LAW SCHOOL IN RALEIGH.
The undersigned propose to open a Law School in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st of June next, provided a sufficient number of students (eight at least) can be obtained to justify the undertaking.

The most approved course of studies will be adopted, and oral and written instruction will be given. The alteration of the law as laid down by Blackstone, arising from our Acts of Assembly and the decisions of our courts. The students will be required to undergo frequent and stated examinations; and when they shall have become sufficiently advanced, it is proposed that they shall have a moot court, where they may argue legal questions, and be made acquainted with the forms of pleading and practice in the courts of this State. A complete course of studies will embrace two years, but students will be received for any shorter period. The terms for instruction and the use of our libraries will be \$100 per annum, or \$19 per month, for any shorter period than a year.

JAMES REDDLE,
WILLIAMS BATTLE,
Raleigh, March 31, 1841. 13 1 t.

HERDS GRASS SEED.
Just received one hundred bushels genuine Herds Grass Seed. Price 50 cents per bushel. C. H. SHERMAN,
TURNER & HUGHES,
March 31st, 1840. 13 1 f

To the Virginia and U. S. Public.
The subscriber proposes, if patronage will warrant the enterprise, to publish in the City of Washington, a Daily Political Journal, to be called the "OBSERVER." If subscriptions will justify him, his wish is to issue it the first number on the first Monday of June next—one week or two at farthest, after the commencement of the Extra Session of Congress.

The Observer, if it goes into operation, will be published freely and unreservedly, the action of the Federal Government, without fear, favor, or affection. It will look for support to the People, and the People only. Having taken an active part in the election of Gen. Harrison, ardently hoping and confidently believing that this Administration will justify the generous confidence, and fulfil the patriotic expectations of the American People, I yet pledge myself to extend to it no undiscriminating support. I shall be happy to praise, but not afraid to censure. I have long ago promised my country never to be a man worshipper, never to sustain any man or set of men, against the Constitution of the country. This vow I mean to keep to the best of my ability, so help me God!

If the People will sustain me in this attempt, the fruits of near 20 years of editorial experience shall be dedicated diligently and laboriously, to render the Observer worthy of their favor. I promise them and I will redeem it, that they shall have a political print at Washington, if not able yet honest, faithful and true to them and the cause of the country, and the Rights of the States and of the People. Whether a print is or is not required at the Federal Metropolis, whose leanings shall be to the States and not to the central authority, I leave it to the country to say.

I throw out these proposals now, intending in a short time to be more specific. I wish to ascertain if there exists a disposition to support a paper at Washington which will give a cordial support to Gen. Harrison or any other President, while he entitles himself to it by the Constitutionality of his course, but which will primarily be jealous and distrustful of Federal power, and certainly more prompt to attack its excesses than to acquiesce in them, let who will be at the head of the Government.

As the time is limited, I request those who are disposed to support me in this enterprise, to announce it by letter.

JNO. H. PLEASANTS,
Richmond, March 22d, 1841.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.
(CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH.)

My School Room being now completed, I take the opportunity to make known the terms and conditions upon which I shall hereafter conduct my School.

1st. Every Classical or Mathematical Student will pay me \$17 00 a session of five months. All others \$12 00.

2d. No student over sixteen will be received without an assurance on the part of himself or parent, of good behavior, attention to business, and an orderly obedience to the rules of the school.

3d. No deduction of price will be made for absence, unless caused by protracted sickness.

4th. Only thirty students to be at any time in the school.

5th. From April to September, time occupied in school, 75 hours. The remaining part of each session, proportionably less.

6th. I take this public manner of pleading myself to the faithful performance of my own part, in preparing for college those who desire it, and in giving useful knowledge to others; always bearing in mind those cardinal branches of learning, to wit: Reading, Spelling, English Grammar and Arithmetic.

In addition to the above, I would be glad to have a class of young gentlemen to attend and recite at private hours. A class of young ladies would be gladly attended at their own residence.

JOHN W. HICKS,
Raleigh, April 1, 1841. 14 4 t w
Register and Standard 4 insertions (every other week)

PORTSMOUTH.

Will make his first season, at Jackson Northampton, N. C. commencing the first day of February, and ending the first day of June next. Terms, Twenty-five Dollars the season, and one to the groom. The best possible care will be taken of mares and foals; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Mares fed with grain at 25 cents per day. Servants board the same. 12th vol. 2nd no. of Tuff Register. See Portrait, Pedigree, Performance, &c.

JOHN WHITE,
Clark, Jan. the 1st, 1841. 14 4 w

IMPORTED HORSE

ROWTON.

Winner of the Great St. Leger.

HIS celebrated and unsurpassed English Race horse and capital Stallion will stand the present season at Winton, Granville county, N. C. at \$50 a mare, and \$75 a foal, with one dollar to the groom. The season money will be due the 1st July, at which time the season expires; the insurance as soon as the mare is ascertained to be with foal, or put up with. Mares will be fed for 30 cents per day, which must be paid before they are removed. Hack persons coming with mares will be boarded free of charge. Great attention shall be used to prevent accidents; but no responsibility for any which may happen. I pledge myself, to my friends and patrons, to do them justice in all respects if they will send to Hovewax. For his running in England and that of his Colts, see land bills.

Wilton, March 29, 1841. 13 9 w

State of North Carolina,
NOTHAMPTON COUNTY,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—
March Term, 1841.

John W. Southall
vs.
Sarah Perry.

Original Attachment levied on land.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Raleigh Star for six weeks, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the County of Northampton, at the Court House in the Town of Jackson, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to explain or plead to issue, otherwise final judgment will be taken and the property levied on condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Wm. Bottom, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of March, 1841, 65th year of American Independence.

WM. BOTTOM, Clk.
Price adv. \$2 02.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
WILSON COUNTY,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1841.

John W. Southall
vs.
Sarah Perry.

Original Attachment levied on land.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Raleigh Star for six weeks, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the County of Northampton, at the Court House in the Town of Jackson, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to explain or plead to issue, otherwise final judgment will be taken and the property levied on condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Wm. Bottom, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of March, 1841, 65th year of American Independence.

WM. BOTTOM, Clk.
Price adv. \$2 02.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
WILSON COUNTY,
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1841.

John W. Southall
vs.
Sarah Perry.

Original Attachment levied on land.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Raleigh Star for six weeks, notifying said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the County of Northampton, at the Court House in the Town of Jackson, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to explain or plead to issue, otherwise final judgment will be taken and the property levied on condemned subject to the plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Wm. Bottom, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of March, 1841, 65th year of American Independence.

WM. BOTTOM, Clk.
Price adv. \$2 02.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
By His Excellency, JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, in and over the State aforesaid.

WHEREAS, I have been duly informed by HENRY HARRISON, President of the United States, that the last Monday of May next, (being the 31st day thereof) has been fixed upon by him for the meeting of the first session of the twenty-seventh Congress of the United States: an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the Elections for the Representatives from this State in the next Congress should be held at an earlier day than the usual time of holding said Elections.

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested, by an Act of the General Assembly of this State entitled "An Act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States (Revised Statutes of N. C. Chapter 22.)" and to the end, that the Freeman of this State may be duly represented in the next Congress, at its first session commencing as aforesaid, I do hereby, by this Proclamation, hereby commanding and requiring all Sheriffs and other returning Officers of the several counties composing each Congressional District, to cause Polls to be opened and kept, and Elections to be held, for Representatives to the next Congress of the United States, on Thursday, the thirtieth day of May next, at the places established by law in their respective Counties, for holding said Elections. And do further command and require said Sheriffs, and other returning Officers, to meet for the purpose of comparing the Polls, at the times and places prescribed law for that purpose. And I do by this my proclamation, further require the Freeman of this State, to meet in their respective Counties at the time aforesaid, and at the places established by law, then and there to give their votes for Representatives, in the next Congress.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this the twenty-second day of March, in the first year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty fifth.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
By T. LITTLEJOHN, P. Sec'y.

THE MEASURE OF INTELLECT. In conversation with a gentleman a few days ago, he objected to the penny papers, that the smallness of their size would prevent their having influence with the people. We replied to this that the intellect of the writer, the justness and propriety of his views—were to be considered and not the size of the sheet; and that we could not admit that the mind of an editor was expanded by writing for a large paper or contracted in editing a small one. He assented to what we said, but insisted that the public formed a different judgment, and the size had a great deal to do in giving as paper weight and influence. If he be right then ought not to predominate in the selection of public officers, and in all other matters requiring the exertion of intellect? For if a large paper must necessarily confer brains upon its conductor in public estimation, then the giant should be possessed of superior intellect. This distinction has not been recognized in other departments of literature, and we are not disposed to tolerate it when applied to the editorial camp. We know that some attorneys think it necessary to proportion the length of their speeches to the magnitude of the fees, and that some people judge of the goodness or aspeech by its duration, but we apprehended that the brightest ornaments of the bar are not always to be found amongst the Fallstuffs of the profession. It appears to us to be perfectly ridiculous to attempt to measure intellect in this way. There was more excellent advice and sound sense in Poor Richard's Almanac than is contained in some folio volumes; and yet by the rule attempted to be applied to newspapers, the bulky, but empty folio should be preferred to the well-stored Almanac. We think our friend must be mistaken and that the public estimate intellect, not by the place where it is exhibited, but by its intrinsic merit. Penny papers are extensively circulated and the fair presumption is, that they are read—and if read, what is to prevent them from having a just influence? Their size? This would be to measure mind by the compass, which would be more absurd than phrenological measurement. By this rule the mammoth sheets in New York and Boston must monopolize a large share of mind, and should have a proportionate weight in all affairs. But as the largest head does not always carry the most brains, neither does the mammoth paper always exhibit the greatest intellect.

Balt. Clipper

Epstein Parable.—A man was traveling in Syria, leading his camel by the bridle. Suddenly the animal is seized with a panic of fear—he raises himself with impetuosity, foams and bounds in a manner so horrible, that his master abandons him in anguish and tries to save himself. He perceived at some distance from the road a deep stream, and as he still heard the fearful neighings of the camel, he sought refuge there, and fell over the precipice; but a shrub held him up. He clung to it with both hands, and cast on every side his anxious eyes. Above him is the terrible camel, of which he does not loose sight for a moment. In the abyss below is a dragon, who opens his monstrous jaws, and seems ready to devour him. At the side of him he perceives two mice, one white and the other black, who gnaw in turn at the root of the shrub, which serves him for support. The unfortunate man remains there frozen with terror, and does not retreat, no means of safety. Suddenly, on a little branch of his shrub he discovers some fruit. At that moment he

ceases to observe the rage of the camel, the jaws of the dragon, the frightful activity of the mice. He reaches out his hand towards the fruit, he gathers it, and in the sweet taste forgets his fears and his dangers.

Do you ask who is this madman who can forget so quickly a mortal peril?—Learn then, friend, that this man is thyself. The dragon of the stream is the ever-abys abyss of death. The camel represents the sorrow of life. The two mice who are gnawing at the root of the shrub are day and night, and in this situation the fruit of pleasure attracts you. You forget the anxieties of life, the threatening of death, the rapid succession of day and night, to seek the plant of voluptuousness, on the border of the tomb!

LAOCONICS.—Fortune is painted blind, that she may not blush to behold the fools who belong to her.

Some men get on in the world on the same principle that a chimney sweep passes uninterrupted through a crowd.

Fanatics think men like bulls—they must be baited to madness ere they are in a fit condition to die.

Some connoisseurs would give a hundred pounds for the painted head of a beggar, who would threaten the living mendicant with the stocks.

If you boast of a contempt for the world avoid getting into debt. It is giving to gnats the fangs of viprs.

Fame is represented bearing a trumpet. Would not the picture be truer, were she to hold a handful of dust.

Fishermen, in order to handle eels securely, first cover them with dirt. In like manner does detraction strive to grasp excellence.

LIVING.—"How one half of the world live has ever been a mystery to the other half," says the proverb. It is a great mystery with many people now-a-days to make out how they live to get along themselves, saying nothing of other peop e.

A CHEERFUL WIFE.—A good writer has remarked that a woman may be of great assistance to her husband by wearing a cheerful smile continually upon her countenance. A man's perplexities and gloominess are increased a hundred fold when his better half moves about with a continued scowl upon her brow. A pleasant cheerful wife is as a rainbow set in the sky, when her husband's mind is tossed with storms and tempests; but a dissatisfied and fretful wife, in the hour of trouble, is like one of those friends who are appointed to torment him.

Balt. Clipper.

ADVICE TO A BRIDE.—"Hope not for perfect happiness," said Madame de M-intenton to the princess of Savoy, on the eve of her marriage with the Duke of Burgundy, "there is no such thing on earth and though there were, it does not consist in the possession of riches. Greatness is exposed to afflictions often more severe than those of a private station. Be neither vexed nor ashamed to depend upon your husband. Let him be your dearest friend, your only confidant:—Hope not for constant harmony in the married state." The best husbands and wives are those who bear occasionally from each other sallies of ill humor with patient mildness. Be obliging without putting great value on your favors. Men are tyrants who would be free themselves and have us confined. You need not be at any pains to examine whether their rights be well founded; it is enough that they are established. Pray God to keep you from jealousy! The affections of a husband are never to be gained by complaints, reproaches, or sullen behavior.

Curious Anticipation.—In the works of Roger Bacon, who wrote in the 13th century, may be found an anticipation of the invention of the steamboat, locomotive engine on railroads, the diving-bell, the suspension-bridge, and, it might almost be said, of the recent events at St. Jean d'Acre. His own words are these:—"Men may construct for the wants of navigation such machines that the greatest vessels, directed by a single man, shall cut through the rivers and seas with more rapidity than if they were propelled by rowers; chariots may be constructed which, without horses, shall run with immeasurable speed. Men may conceive machines which could bear the diver, without danger, to the depth of the waters. Men could invent a multitude of other engines and useful instruments, such as bridges that shall span the broadest rivers without any intermediate support. Art has its thousand more horrible than those of heaven. A small quantity of matter produces a horrible explosion, accompanied by a bright light; and this may be repeated so as to destroy a city or entire battalions."

Diminution of Business.—The Baltimore Clipper relates the following instances of a falling off in business, and the reason therefor: "We were informed by one of our deputy sheriffs, that within a few months past he had entirely 'lost the run' of a number of individuals who had previously been good customers to the state in her arsenal and battery department. He was astonished that these individuals should disappear so suddenly, without returning once, at least, to shake hands and bid farewell. A few evenings since, however, Mr. Sheriff made a discovery of his old familiar faces. And where, reader, think you he found them!

Why, attentively engaged in listening to an excellent temperance address, which was being delivered in one of our churches to a large and respectable body of people, nearly all of whom had subscribed to the temperance pledge.—These facts, simple as they are, speak volumes.

Moses and antiquity consistent.—In the last century the Books of Moses were often attacked, and their authenticity impugned, because they mention the existence of vineyards in grapes, and consequently of wine, in Egypt; for Herodotus expressly declares that there were no vineyards in Egypt; and Plutarch avers that the natives of that country abhorred wine as being the blood of those who rebelled against the gods. This authority appeared conclusive, not merely to the sceptics who impugned the veracity of the Pentateuch, but even to the learned Michaelis, who concluded that the use of wine was enjoined in the sacrifice for the purpose of making a broad distinction between the religious usages of the Israelites and of the Egyptians. The monuments opened by modern research have decided the controversy in favor of the Jewish Legislator. In the subterranean vaults at Elithyia every part of the processes connected with the dressing and tending of the vine is faithfully delineated; the trellices on which the vines were trained, the care with which they were watered, the collection of the fruit, the treading of the wine-press, and the stowing of the wine in amphoras, or vases, are there painted to the life and additional processes of extracting the juice from the grape are represented, which seem to have been peculiar to the Egyptian people. Mr. Jouard adds that the remains of amphoras, or wine vessels have been found in the ruins of old Egyptian cities, which are still encrusted with the tartar deposited by the wine. It is necessary to account for the error into which Herodotus has fallen; he wrote long after Egypt had been distracted by civil wars; and then subdued by the Persians; calamities quite sufficient to account for the disappearance of such highly artificial cultivation as that of the vine must have been in Egypt. His statement is most probably correct, if it be limited to the period when Herodotus wrote; and thus viewed, it becomes important evidence for the superior antiquity both of the Bible and the Egyptian monuments.—Taylor's Natural History of Sicily.

If I possessed the most valuable things in the world, and were about to will them away, the following would be my plan of distribution.

I would give to the whole world truth and friendship, which are very scarce.

I would give an additional portion of truth to editors and lawyers, traders and merchants.

I would give to physicians, skill and learning.

To clergyman, zeal, disinterested piety.

To lawyers, mechanics, brokers, public officers, &c., honesty.

To old women, short tongues and legs.

To young women, common sense, large waists and natural feet.

To servants, obedience and honesty.

To masters, humanity.

To farmers punctuality and sobriety.

To old men, preparation for death.

To young sprouts or dandies, good sense, little cash, and hard work.

To old maids, good tempers, little talk, and suitable husbands.

To old bachelors, a love for virtue, children and wives.

The above we clip from an exchange paper, without knowing to whom the authorship is attributable. Whoever it may have been, we are sorry he did not write a codicil to the will and bequeath to all newspaper subscribers a disposition to pay in advance, or at least not to take a paper for a year or two, and then run away without paying for it.

A BROKEN HEART.
A young girl, a German, died lately at Baltimore, under circumstances deeply affecting.—She was engaged to be married to a young man of Philadelphia, who for reasons best known to himself, communicated to her a short time since his intention of abandoning her. On receiving this information, she became the child of sorrow and despair for ten days, when reason left its seat, and she became an awful maniac, incessantly calling on her lover to come to her. On the evening of her death, she ordered her "wedding garments to be prepared," saying that she "wished to be dressed in white," and that she "was to be married at ten o'clock," the precise time of her departure to a world of spirits!

POLITENESS ON ALL OCCASIONS.
At a wedding recently which took place at the altar, when the officiating priest put to the lady the home question: "Will thou take this man to be thy wedded husband?" she dropped the prettiest courtesy, and with a modesty which lent her beauty an additional grace, replied, "If you please sir." Charming simplicity.

EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE.
A few days ago, in Rochester, N. Y., an apple merchant, by the name of Richard McMaster, was charged with "upsetting the apple cart" of one Daniel Simmons, who was also a dealer in apples. The Judge, after hearing the case, was exceedingly puzzled to ascertain which was most in fault, but to make sure that the guilty one should not go unwhipped of justice, he sent them both to prison.

TALL ONES.
The Editor of the Maine Cultivator has received a pair of "large hens" from Russia, said to be prolific layers and excellent poultry.—Chanticleer "can stand by the side of a flour barrel, and eat corn with ease from the top."

CANADA.
Riots are quite common, and there is any thing but peace over the borders. John Bull has surely subjects, and he will have hard work to keep them in order.