

THOMAS J. LEMAY,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

**TERMS.**  
Subscription, three dollars per annum—in advance.  
Residence without the State will be required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.  
**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
Of 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 33 per cent. will be made from the regular price for advertisements by the year.  
Letters to the Editors must be post-paid.

**WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
AND GENERAL AGENT, AND COLLECTOR,  
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Wake, Orange and Granville. Claims of every description thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REFER TO  
Hon. Nicholas Biddle, Philadelphia.  
Hon. Hopkinson, Philadelphia.  
Ant. Chas. Cazenove, Alexandria, D. C.  
Thomas J. Lemay and Raleigh.  
Ruffin Tucker, Esq.,  
Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hillsborough.  
Hon. Robert B. Gilliam, Oxford.

**Ball and Party at Shocco Springs.**  
There will be a Ball and Party at Shocco Springs, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th of August next. There will be fine Music in attendance. ANN JOHNSON.  
Warren County, July 14, '81

**\$2,000 REWARD.**  
For the apprehension and safe delivery of Garland Sneed, Peter Sneed, George J. Hunt and Owen Grimes, to the Sheriff of Kemper county, Mississippi. Said men committed a murder upon the body of Bradie M. Brown, of the county and State aforesaid, on the 14th of February, 1841. Each man offered a reward of \$2,000 each for Garland Sneed and George J. Hunt, and two hundred and fifty dollars each for Peter Sneed and Owen Grimes.

Garland Sneed is about thirty-four years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, weighs about 160 pounds, square built, fair complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, (a little gray) under teeth project beyond the upper teeth, and high broad forehead. He has a lump on the outside of his left little finger, appearing like the stump of a sixth finger. Appearance gentle and prepossessing, voice sharp and shrill—performs on the violin.

George J. Hunt is about thirty-four years old, five feet seven or eight inches high, weighs about 155 pounds, square built, dark swarthy gloomy complexion, black hair, light blue eyes. One of his eyes squints, and on a close examination will be found to be blind in it. Performs on the violin—sloemaker by trade.

Peter Sneed is about thirty-eight years old, five feet ten or eleven inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, black hair, (a little gray) sharp features, weighs 140 pounds, awkward in appearance and speech.

Owen Grimes is about thirty-two years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, weighs about 175 pounds, dark skin, dark eyes and dark hair—shoemaker by trade.

The Governor of Mississippi also offers a reward of three hundred dollars for each of the above murderers.

**HOLLINGER BROWN,**  
of Stewart County, Geo.  
REUBEN COLE,  
JAMES M. COLE,  
of Kemper county, Miss.  
June 18, 1841. 28 6t

**PAINTING!**  
The Subscriber respectfully offers his services to the citizen of Raleigh and its vicinity, as a **HOUSE PAINTER, &c.**  
He can paint both inside and out—plain and mixed; and flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction in the execution of his work; and as his prices will be lower than the lowest, there can be no sort of grumbling.  
EDWARD McNUN JERRY.  
August 2, 1841. 30 6t

From the Commercial Herald.  
Mr. KORTON—The citizens of Moscow and neighborhood have been induced from occurrences of a character, that at this time, would be improper to publish, to examine the grave of the individual that was found in the Bayou Desha, in the month of June 1837, and as led to the belief, that this individual came by his death by the hand of violence, and the citizens of Moscow have requested that Alvah Nichol, R. N. Lewis, A. J. Caldwell, Samuel O. Beldin, James M. McFall, G. W. Humphreys, J. D. Lowber, William Rayner, act as a committee for the purpose of discovering the deceased and the cause of his death. The committee are in possession of evidence sufficient to produce the *unmistakable* belief, that the individual found, was a Mr. ANSON WHITFIELD, a gentleman, who some six or eight months before the discovery of this dead man, was attending a law suit, in this circuit; Hickman county, Ky., and left the neighborhood to return to his home by the way of this place. He had \$1500 in specie in his saddle bags, besides a large quantity of Bank paper, which he wished to lay out in the purchase of negroes to the astonishment of both court and friends here, (with his heavy suits depending) although now near four years have elapsed, not the slightest information has ever been received as to the mysterious absence or silence of said Whitfield. His friend at whose house, he made his stay whilst in this county, has written several letters, to the place where he formerly resided and believed he resided, to wit in Claiborne county, Mississippi, near the Grand Gulf. We are also informed that he had sold out in that county, and had taken his family near Nashville Tenn., to which place he intended going, when he left the house of his friend near this place. Now sir, our object is through your assistance, together with other public journals, to discover whether this Mr. Whitfield is alive, and where he lives, so that we may be able to expose this mystery to the world; if he has disappeared in the manner described, that we may take such steps as may perhaps lead to the discovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators of this most atrocious deed. The committee are informed that Mr. Whitfield has a wife and two daughters, and numerous other relations, and make this publication in order that they may come forth in our aid—besides we are informed he has important business in this, and adjoining counties now suffering for attention. We therefore request that you give this, as many as six insertions, in your paper and we request through your paper that the Nashville Union, Whig and Banner, Clarksville Chronicle, Columbia papers, Grand Gulf and Port Gibson papers, Raleigh (N. C.) Star, do aid us in our object, and if a charge is made, to forward their accounts to you for a payment for two insertions, and to forward to the Post Office at our place a copy of each of their papers.

The committee are in possession of the bones of the individual, (which from many important reasons are now kept concealed,) and which they cannot but believe, are the bones of the unfortunate Mr. Whitfield, and it is likely

# RALEIGH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

"NORTH CAROLINA—Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections."  
VOL. XXXII RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1841 NO. 33

that his friends may upon viewing them, aid us in our object, and we close this our publication, with a call upon the feeling and sympathizing spirit of all good men to aid us in ferreting out an act of atrocity and barbarity that is heart-rending to human nature.  
R. N. LEWIS, Chairman of the Com.  
A. J. Caldwell,  
Alvah Nichol,  
Correspondent Secretaries.

**Mitchell's Geography and Atlas.**  
This excellent work, published about one year ago, by Thomas Coppertwait, & Co. of Philadelphia, has already obtained a patronage almost unparalleled. It has deservedly received the approbation and commendation not only of numerous professors in our best academies and schools, but of many literary gentlemen in private life. So great has been the demand for this work, particularly by schools and academies, that the enterprising publishers have recently increased the additional expense, (thereby rendering it still more valuable,) by adding the additional maps to the Atlas, the one comprehending Great Britain and Ireland, and the other Germany, Switzerland and Northern Italy. It is unnecessary to add anything further than to say, that this is the best complete and most correct School Geography and Atlas which has ever been presented to the public.  
U. S. Gazette.

**Mitchell's Primary Geography.**  
It would seem that Mr. Mitchell's enterprise, industry and desire to do good to the rising generation is unbounded, he having just completed another most excellent work for younger pupils, (which is published by the same booksellers as the above,) entitled Mitchell's Primary Geography, being an easy introduction to the study of geography, designed for the instruction of children in schools and families. This is a beautiful little work, well printed, and containing one hundred and twenty pages, illustrated with colored maps. Every child from seven to ten or twelve years old, should have this book, and it should be introduced immediately into every primary school in our country. It is divided into eight lessons, some of which are designed for children as young as they are old enough to comprehend it. It is simple in its arrangements and beautifully elucidates the geography of our own and the other countries of the earth, and is decidedly superior to any geography for primary schools which has ever been published.

These valuable works are for sale at the N. Carolina Book Store, Raleigh, by Turner & Hughes.

**NEW JEWELLERY STORE,**  
JOHN C. PALMER has commenced the above business in the new building lately erected by Mr. Richard Smith on Fayetteville Street, a few doors above his Store, where he intends to carry it on, in all its branches. He keeps constantly on hand the very best quality of a new and fashionable assortment of Jewellery and Watches and Cutlery, consisting of gold and silver Levers and plain Watches, Watch Chains, Keys and Seals, Ear Rings, Breast Pins, a fine assortment of Knives and Razors and all other articles not necessary to mention, all which he engages to sell as cheap for cash as they can be sold in this part of the country.

Watches repaired in the best manner. He flatters himself, from the long experience in the business, that he will be able to give satisfaction. He has in his employ first rate workmen. Watches & Clocks can be made to keep time, and will be warranted for twelve months. He hopes the citizens of Raleigh and country around, will call and give him a trial and find out for themselves. Call at the sign of the Watch, nearly opposite the Log Cabin.  
Raleigh, N. C. July 14, 1841. 46 6t

**LOOK AT THIS.**  
THE Subscriber, wishing to move to the South West, now offers for sale, privately, his **LAND,** containing about four hundred and fifty acres, with a valuable **GRIST AND SAW MILL,** all in good repair, within two miles of Franklinton Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. The farm is sufficient to work five or six loads to advantage. There is on the premises a commodious DWELLING HOUSE, a good kitchen, and other necessary out houses, situated in a beautiful high and healthy part of the country, and several never failing, excellent springs of water. It is one of the most healthy and delightful situations in the State. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as purchasers will not doubt examine for themselves. The above, if not sold before, will be exposed to public sale, at my residence, on Wednesday, the first day of September next, and will be sold with all the crop, stock, household and kitchen furniture; &c.

**A Likely Young Negro Man.**  
Terms of Sale made known on that day. All, or any part of the above property can be purchased privately, previous to the first of September.  
JNO. P. LEMAY,  
Lemay's Roads, N. C. June 2, 1841. 22

**Leave the choice of your Piano to myself, and I'll insure you a fine one.**  
There are many persons who would purchase Piano Fortes if they were sure of being suited without much trouble. To such, I would say, leave the choice of your instrument to me, and I will send you an indifferent article if it will be my own loss, simply in your order and say what priced Piano shall be chosen.

I am thoroughly convinced myself that my Pianos are superior, and, in order that others may be convinced also, I will agree for them to be tried before being paid for. I am out of my power to make a more liberal proposition.  
E. P. NASH,  
Book and Piano Forte Store, 6 Salisbury St. January 21.

**TEACHER WANTED.**  
A gentleman who can instruct in the English and Mathematical departments is wanted for two or three hours a day in the Raleigh Institute. He must come highly recommended for scholarship, &c., and understand School government. Application to be made as early as possible at the Institute.  
August 10, 1841. 32 1w

**PERMIT**  
Me to place a Piano Forte in your house upon trial at my own risk, if it suits you keep it, otherwise return it before paying for it.  
I will ask the above named privilege (and shall consider it a favor) of such as are desirous of purchasing really good Piano Fortes. An individual wanting so valuable an article as a Piano, certainly would accept of such an offer as the one above.  
E. P. NASH,  
Peterburg, Va.  
May 3. 19

**NOTICE.**  
Taken up and committed to Jail on the 8th of July last, a negro woman who calls her name Charity, and who is between thirty and forty years of age, about three of her upper front teeth out, and says she belongs to Frankie Thornton, of Warren county, N. C. The owner is requested to come forward and prove his property and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.  
THOMAS SIZEMORE, Jailor,  
Person County, N. C. Aug. 2, 1841. 32-3w

**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 have been worn no more than once.  
Richmond, Va., March 20, 1841. 12

**YOU'LL STOCK THE COUNTRY**  
With PIANNOS, is the cry.  
It is true that I have sold nearly three hundred Piano Fortes in the course of a few years, and one would suppose that so large a number would have had tendency to stock at least some parts of the country, but so far from such a state of things as would naturally bring about a decline in the number of instruments sold, I can truly say, that the quantity of Pianos sold by me this year has been unusually large, and never have I sold so many instruments in the same length of time as I have done during the present season.

I ask no one to depend upon my word only for the quality of my Pianos, but to try them, and we will hear what they are.  
E. P. NASH,  
Peterburg, Va., June 26, 1841 28

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**  
Granville County,  
Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1841.  
Royal Royster,

Thomas O'Brian and wife Elizabeth, Anderson Budge and wife Sarah Ann, Calvin Gordon, Lawson N. Gord and James Gordon, William Gordon, Susan Gordon and Mary Gordon, vs. **Partition for the Sale of Land and Negroes.**

It appearing that all the Defendants, except Calvin Gordon, are not inhabitants of this State, but reside beyond the jurisdiction of the Court: It is therefore ordered, on motion of the Plaintiff's counsel, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Raleigh Star, for the said Defendants to appear at the Court to be held here on the first Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, or else the said Bill will be taken as confessed by the party or parties failing to do so, and be heard exparte as to such party or parties.

Witness Thomas B. Littlejohn, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1841.  
THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, C. M. E.  
Oxford, 25th June, 1841. Pr. Ad. \$5.00 25 6t

From Steven's Travels in Central America.  
**BATHING AND BED ROOM SCENE.**  
There was an enjoyment in this bath greater even than that of cooling our heated bodies. It was the moment of a golden sunset. We stood up to our necks in water clear as crystal, and calm as that of some diminutive lake, at the margin of a channel along which the stream was rushing with arrowy speed. On each side were mountains several thousand feet high, with their tops illuminated by the setting sun; on a point above us was a palm-leaved hut, and before it a naked Indian sat looking at us; while flocks of parrots, with brilliant plumage, almost in thousands, were flying over our heads, catching up our words, and filling the air with their noisy mockings. It was one of those beautiful scenes that so rarely occur in human life, almost realizing dreams. Old as we were, we might have become poetic, but that Augustine came down to the opposite bank, and with a cry that rose far above the chattering of parrots and the loud murmurs of the river, called us to supper.

We had one moment of agony when we returned to our clothes. They lay extended upon the bank, emblems of men who had seen better days. The setting sun, which shed over all a soft and mellow lustre, laid bare the seams of mud and dirt, and made them hideous. We had but one alternative, and that was to go without them. But, as this seemed to be trenching upon the proprieties of life, we picked them up and put them on reluctantly. I am not sure, however, but that we made an unnecessary sacrifice of personal comfort. The proprieties of life are matters of conventional usage.

Our host was a don; and when we presented our letter he received us with great dignity in a single garment, loose, white, and very laconic, not quite reaching his knees. The dress of his wife was no less easy; somewhat in the style of the old fashioned short gown and petticoat, only the short gown and whatever else is usually worn under it were wanting, and their place supplied by a string of beads with a large cross at the end. A dozen men and half-grown boys, naked except the small covering formed by rolling the trousers up and down in the manner I have mentioned, were lounging about the house; and women and girls in such extremes of undress, that a string of beads seemed quite a covering for modesty.

Mr. C. and I were in a rather awkward predicament for the night. The general reception room contained three beds, made of strips of cowhide interspersed. The don occupied one; he had not much undressing to do, and what little he had, he did by pulling off his shirt. Another bed was at the foot of my hammock. I was dozing, when I opened my eyes, and saw a girl about seventeen sitting sideways upon it, smoking a cigar. She had a piece of striped cotton cloth tied around her waist, and falling below her knees; the rest of her dress was the same which Nature bestows alike upon the belle of fashionable life and the poorest girl; in other words, it was the same as that of the don's wife, with the exception of the string of beads. At first I thought it was something I had conjured up in a dream; and as I waked up perhaps I raised my head, for she gave a few quick puffs of her cigar, drew a cotton sheet over her head and shoulders, and lay down to sleep. I endeavored to do the same. I called to mind the proverb, that "travelling makes strange bed-fellows." I had slept pell mell with Greeks, Turks and Arabs. I was beginning a journey in a new country; and it was my duty to conform to

the customs of the people; to be prepared for the worst, and submit with resignation to whatever might befall me.

As guests, it was pleasant to feel that the family made no strangers of us. The wife of the don retired with the same ceremonies. Several times during the night we were waked by the clinking of flint and steel, and saw one of our neighbors lighting a cigar. At daylight the wife of the don was enjoying her morning slumber. While I was dressing she bade me good morning, removed the covering from her shoulders, and arose dressed for the day.

At length, after many interesting adventures, they reached the summit of the Volcano of Cartago, and were rewarded with a view of both oceans.

The lofty point on which we stood was perfectly clear, the atmosphere was of transparent beauty, and looking beyond the region of desolation, below us, at a distance of perhaps two thousand feet, the whole country was covered with clouds, and the city at the foot of the volcano was invisible. By degrees, the more distant clouds were lifted, and over the immense bed we saw at the same moment the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. This was the grand spectacle we had hoped, but scarcely expected to behold. My companions had ascended the volcano several times, but on account of the clouds had only seen the two seas once before. The point at which they were visible were the Gulf of Nicoya and the harbor of San Juan, not directly opposite, but nearly at right angles to each other, so that we saw them without turning the body. In a right line over the tops of the mountains neither was more than twenty miles distant, and from the great height at which they stood they seemed almost at our feet. It is the only point in the world which commands a view of the two seas; and I ranked the sight with those most interesting occasions, when from the top of Mount Sinia I looked out upon the Desert of Arabia, and from Mount Hor I saw the Dead Sea.

**WHISKEY TOO MUCH.**  
Hearing groans and other demonstrations of distress in an occupied building the other evening, curiosity led us to go in. An Indian was lying at full length on the ground, face downwards, kicking in fine style, while another had his knees on the back of his prostrate companion, and was busy tying his hands behind him. He did not seem to relish this proceeding at all, and expressed his dissatisfaction by sundry grunts and "ahhs" in that guttural tone peculiar to his race. As we approached them, the victor raised his flashing eyes, and waved his hand with great dignity for us to begone; but wishing to witness the nature of his occupation, and to see fair play if need should be, we kept on and inquired what was the matter? "Whiskey too much," was the laconic reply. He was evidently securing his companion to prevent mischief during his "fire water" madness. Perhaps the next day he required the same friendly office for himself.—(Peoria Register.)

The red man is wiser than the pale-face. If this Indian practice prevailed among the civilized and christianized drunkards!!! many of the evil consequences resulting to society from the bestial and degrading crime of drunkenness, would be prevented.

**FORCE OF HABIT.**  
The Richmond Star says, Mr. Squibs takes immense quantities of Snuff, and one of his handkerchiefs, which he has used for many years, getting out of his pocket yesterday, flew about and attempted to blow every nose it met with. Luckily, it met grand mother Squibs, who was out "getting patterns," and seizing the old lady's proboscis, at a most propitious moment, she accommodated it with a rousing blast, and then placed it in her check apron pocket, with her spectacles, for safe keeping.

We do not vouch for the accuracy of any portion of this statement.  
When is a sick woman most like a bed-covener?  
—When she begins to count-er-panes, to be sure.

**ONE, TWO, THREE, & GO!**  
A couple of travellers lately took lodgings for about ten days at a tavern in York county, Pennsylvania, and farmed sumptuously, drinking two or three bottles of wine daily. The last day a dispute arose about the speed of their horses, and they at last agreed to enter on the "profitable contest." The landlord was appointed judge, each being the rider of his own horse. When they were mounted, the judge, like those at the Olympic games, gave the word, one, two, three, and go! Off they went, and have never been seen nor heard of since, leaving the landlord fully compensated by having had the honor to be their judge.

The Boston Transcript says a sign-board, in Hackensack, England, contains the following terrific announcement: "Cain-work of all sorts done at the shortest notice."

**ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.**  
We have often seen allusions in the English papers to a new invention whereby cars were to be propelled on railways by atmospheric pressure; but we have never, until now seen any thing like an explanation of the mode in which this power is to be applied. A late London paper contains an account of some experiments made with an engine constructed upon this plan, in the presence of many distinguished and scientific gentlemen, from which we make the following statement of its construction and mode of operation. The plan is very simple: midway between the rail of an ordinary railway lies secure to the sleepers a continuous pipe of suitable diameter; let a piston attached to a carriage for passengers run in this pipe, and a stationary steam engine exhaust the pipe before it. It is clear that if the parts of the machinery are sufficiently perfect, the atmospheric pressure on the back of the piston will move the carriage and its load with a velocity resulting from the proportion between that pressure and the resistance to be overcome. So far the theory is an indisputable one of naked science, the only question is whether machinery can be constructed sufficiently perfect to produce with certainty the theoretical effect.

The railway on which the experiment was made slightly inclined, the rail old and laid extremely uneven, the pipe was a cylinder, of nine inches and the air pump 87 inches in diameter, worked by a steam engine of sixteen horse power.

Throughout the entire length of the pipe there is of necessity a slit in our crown to afford the needful connection between the piston and the carriage; this is opened as each train passes, and closes immediately behind it. Of course some air obtains admission, but it was found upon experiment that this leakage of the pipe is more than balanced by the action of the air-pump; the latter exhausted half a mile of pipes to 18 inches of mercury in one minute and a quarter, while the pipe refilled from leakage in eight minutes. Four experiments were made, in each of which the carriage went down the plain by its own gravity, and was propelled by the atmospheric pressure. The result, by close and accurate measurement, was, that on the first the carriage, filled with persons, ran 49.3 miles per hour, on the second 20.6, on the third 23.7, and on the fourth 23.4. These experiments would seem fully to establish the fact that this power may be successfully used for the propulsion of railway carriages. Its advantages, as set forth by its inventors, Messrs. Clegg and Samuda, are that the weight of locomotives, often very great, is wholly saved, lighter and less costly rails may be used, no collision of trains can occur, and a great saving may be effected by the substitution of stationary for locomotive engines. The new invention has not yet received the attention and scrutiny necessary to decide positively upon its full importance.  
—N. Y. Tribune.

**AN INTERESTING INCIDENT AT THE FALLS.**  
[Extract of a letter received in this city, dated Falls of Niagara, July 19, 1841.] I hasten to say a word of an interesting incident which occurred here during my stay, and has been the cause of great excitement here, and which will probably figure in the newspapers. On Friday night last, about 10 o'clock a man by the name of Allen, belonging to this village, in passing from Chippewa to Niagara village, about two miles above the Falls, accidentally broke one of his ears, and consequently was not able to reach the shore at the usual place. He soon found himself carried down the rapid current, and toward the Horse Shoe Falls. The tumbling waters were before him, and he of course was pulling for his life. By extreme efforts he gained a point opposite the outer of the Islands called The Sisters, and there his boat struck a rock and filled, and he threw himself into the rushing stream, and gained the island just named. Those who have visited the Falls, will remember the situation of these Islands, and the rapid rush of water which divides them from each other.

Early on Saturday morning he was discovered wet and exhausted on the island, and Mr. Robinson, who has heretofore distinguished himself by navigating the rapids here obtained a boat and dashed through the whirling torrent, and reached the second island, now known as Deer Island. Arriving there, he could converse with the unfortunate Allen, but could not reach him, or give him any aid in rescuing him, or in relieving his exhausted frame.

On Sunday, (yesterday) however, Mr. Robinson made another attempt, and after reaching the place on Deer Island, which he reached on Saturday, he was enabled to throw a rope from Deer Island to the one on which Allen was imprisoned, and by the aid of this rope Allen was rescued.

I saw the two attempts made to rescue Allen by Robinson, and the manner he navigated the rapids was wonderful, and created great astonishment.—*Bos. Trans.*

At the Whig celebration of the 4th at Charleston, George S. Bryan, Esq. gave the following toast:—"The Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union"—*Wise saying, and worthy the attention of its reputed author.*

**POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.**  
The Cincinnati Chronicle has been examining the six returns of the Census, taken at intervals of ten years each since the adoption of the Constitution. The investigations show some curious facts.

1. The population of the United States increases exactly 34 per cent. each ten years; and which doubles every twenty-four years. This law is so uniform and permanent, that when applied to the population of 1790, and brought down to the present time, it produces nearly the very result as shown by the census of 1840.

2. But though this is the aggregate result, it is by no means true of each particular part of the country; for New England increases at the rate of 15 per cent. each ten years, while the North Western States increase 100 per cent. in that period.

3. The Slave Population increased at 30 per cent., but since at less than 25 per cent. The Free Population have, however, increased at the rate of 36 per cent. At this rate therefore the difference between the free and slave population is constantly increasing.

4. Another fact is, that the colored population increase just in proportion to the distance south; and that slavery is certainly and rapidly decreasing in the States bordering on the free States.

This state of things continued would in half a century extinguish slavery in these States, and concentrate the whole black population of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico, and the adjacent States on the Southern Atlantic.

The following anecdote is told of Louis Phillip's deceased daughter, the Princess Marie, whose productions in sculpture is spoken of in terms of high praise:

"It chanced that Edgar Quinet, the high-toned, but visionary author of the 'Ahasuerus,' was paying a visit one day to a lady of the royal household. At this time, says the raconteur, he was more depressed in spirits than usual, being on the eve of publishing his 'Prometheus,' and suffering under those misgivings which all non-conformists like himself have felt when about to present a new work to the world, and which though often arising from physical exhaustion, are as often misconstrued to mean a consciousness of hope long deferred, and effort unrequited. He was talking of his prospects and fortunes, and his new poem, in a dismal strain, when a young lady, very simply dressed, entered and joined in the conversation. She bade the author be of good cheer, confirming her encouragement by the dearest compliment of any, recalling to him some of the noblest passages of his former compositions, which she had understood and remembered. 'I will show you,' she said, 'how much I have admired your 'Ahasuerus;' and she led the way to a studio, where she displayed to the poet's enraptured eye a work far more priceless than the Venus of the Tribune, or the Apollo of the Vatican,—four has relics from his own pen! He was hardly to be recalled from his reverie of unspeakable delight by her saying, 'They are yours!' and by his reading at the foot of the composition the signature of Marie of New Orleans!"

**FACTS.—Facts are stubborn things.—**  
1. A poor farmer will be a poor man.  
2. A large manure-heap makes a full granary.

3. Intelligence to plan, industry to execute, and economy to preserve—prosperity follows.  
4. Ignorance, idleness, and waste, are followed close in rear by distress, poverty, and want.

5. The interest and happiness of the owner of all domestic animals are promoted by kind treatment, full feeding and cleanliness. Try it.  
6. Poor tillage poor crops.

7. To raise an abundance of grass is the foundation of all good husbandry, and should be the first and last effort of every person who desires to be a successful and prosperous farmer.  
8. Plants derive their nutriment from the soil, and every crop removed takes away part of its productive power, which an honest farmer will take pleasure and derive profit from restoring as soon as possible.

9. Those who trespass on the kind disposition of the soil, to produce crops, without making adequate returns to it, are soon brought to judgment.  
10. A wise man will spread neither his manure nor his labor over more ground than will enable him to attain a maximum result.

11. Postponing doing right, is doing wrong.  
12. A well cultivated garden is the most profitable part of a farmer's domains.

The Washington Madisonian, speaking of the U. States Bank Bill which recently passed the Senate, says: "We are informed on good authority, that a bill for the charter of a Fiscal Bank of the United States, located in the District of Columbia, containing the provision requiring the assent of the States for the establishment of branches, would have met General Jackson's approbation had it been presented to him in the year 1832."

**DEATH.—A WARNING.**—Mr. Peter G. Hughes, near Savannah, lost his life recently by an act of carelessness which is very common. He had been riding round the farm of which he was manager, and upon returning and whilst near the house, he was sitting on his horse with both feet on one side. Whilst in this position the animal became frightened, started off, and threw him to the ground. His wife, who was the only witness of the accident, hastened to his aid, but could only let him recline in her arms, in which position he expired.