RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1844.

NO. 5.

TER

In a small cottage at Richmond, commanding a delightful view of the Thames,

country (England) to France, in order that her education might be completed. Here a certain Monsieur La Roche, a man much older but also much richer than herself, had of her strongly expressed aversion, the match was concluded, and the clderly husband and the volume wife took up their should. "My dear mamma," said Adeline, with screens it from the world. band and the young wife took up their abode in Paris Three years afterwards, Mon-Roche had resided in Switzerland first, and subsequently in Germany. At length, tired of the Continent, she returned to England, where she had now lived two years, and where she firmly intended to spend the remainder of her days.

As woman is placed in our present social system, perhaps the most independent and her breath nearly taken away in astonish life-enjoying of the sex is a young and attractive widow. Madame La Roche was both young and attractive-and sensible, too. or she would have been envious of her sweet her with the warmth of a mother and the confidence of her elder sister.

On a certain summer day, Adeline La Roche was seated in a room opening on a lawn which sloped to the river. By her side, and close by her side, was a man, youthful and handsome. He held one of her hands elasped in his, and was looking with a most impassioned air into her face. H r eyes were cast down, and the slightest suspicion of a blush was upon her ch-ek-The blush would have been deeper, but it was a situation she was somewhat used to. They loved each other.

uing a colloquy that had been proceeding, Heaven knows how long-for in such cases, it is said hours are like minutes.

"I fear it much," said George Trevor.—
"What pretensions have I? A man of wealth and consideration like Mr. Crofton may hope-but I can her for rathing." "Ha! ha! you are jealous," said Ade-

line, looking up and smiling archly. "Do you distrust me, then?"

"No, dear Adeline, indeed," replied George. "I believe that your heart is mine, and mine only; but say if I have not cause for suspecting that Mr. Crofton is my ri-val, and that your mamma favors him?"

"Now you mention it," said Adeline, "I will confess to you that I am very miserable eternally at the house. He must perceive how coolly I receive him."

"And how does Madame La Roche receive him?" said Trevor,

"Ah, too well!" replied Adeline. "I often see them sitting together in a corner talking in a low tone, and every now and then looking towards me, as if I were the subject of conversation. He is trying to gain 'mamma over to his interest. I know. It will be of no use, if he does. I would sooner die than marry him!"

"So having experienced the misery of a forced match herself, she would doom you to the same fate?" said George Trevor, with vehemence.

"I hardly know what to think," said Adeline, gently. "When I remember how affectionately she always treats me, it seems impossible, but when I see her encourage so evidently the visits of Mr. Crofton, I am compelled to dread every thing."

We may be mistaken, after all, Adeline," said Trevor. "These visits are probably intended for for Madame La Roche. Remember, Madamoiselle, you are not the on ly young and pretty inhabitant of Vine Cot-

"Oh, I am sure that is not the case," said Adeline. . Mamma has told me, often and often, that no consideration on earth should induce her to marry again, and that all her care was now to see me happily settled .-Mr. Crofton and mamma are now viewing the conservatory together. George, I feel a strange presentiment that he will propose formally for me this morning, and that I shall be called upon to give him his answer at once."

"You will reject him, then, dear Ade-

line?" said Trevor, anxiously.
"Can you ask me?" exclaimed Adeline. "I will never bestow my hand where I can-not bestow my heart. That, George is yours-pa-t praying for!"

"Ten thousand thanks for this one more proof of constancy," said Teever. "To think you un worthy of love. But I hear footsteps approaching; they are ruturning from the conservatory. Adieu, dear Adeline, for a time. I will meet Mr. Croften but I am not jealous, mind!"

Scarcely had George Trevor left the apartment when Madame La Roche and Mr. Crofton entered from the lawn. Mr. Crof-Madame La Roche and Adeline were a-

"Sit down, Adeline." said her mother .-

THE MOTHER AND HER DAUGH- "My dear child," continued Madame La receives him with a true and faithful heart are really indispensible, to being beloved, "Ugh! Ugh! There goes my bread tray, up your heap, and tir them every day, but Nature has given you beauty and talents; I the faithful trust committed to her care. have, to the utmost of my ability, given you And that it is so, how many a home can affection?"

dame La Roche continued; "There is a gentleman, who, I am cer-

firmness, "it is better to be candid at once. sieur La Roche died leaving one child, a I know whom you mean and all you are daughter. Since that event, Madame La going to say; but it is in vain. I do not love him-I never shall love him-and I cannot marry him."

"Adeline, Adeline!" cried her mother, laughing, "you are too quick by far for me. Do you not love-and can you not marry-George Trevor?"

"George Trevor!" exclaimed Adeline,

"Aye, George Trevor!" said her mother. So you blush now, and I was not mistaken, For a long time no trace of the trunk or its I find, in supposing that you loved each othdaughter, Adeline. As it was, she treated er. I am glad of it, dear child, and give my having meanting been arrested on suspicion. most willing consent to your union.

"I feared you would not listen to him, or I would have confided in you," said Adeline, half laughing and half crying at this traced back to a German named Lacknor, sudden and unexpected realization of hopes and in his pessession the trunk and contents she scarcely dared to entertain.

cause he happens to be poor!" exclaimed week previous, and both sent to prison. A Madame La Roche. "Ah, my Adeline! it few hours after entering his cell, Lacknor is love, not wealth, that should be consider- committed suicide by hanging himself with ed; and if George Trevor be poor-are we a handkerchief, tying it to his bunk, which not rich enough? But," exclaimed she, hol-was put up endwise for the purpose. His ding down her head and speaking faltering- wife was immediately discharged from custy, "now that I have wished you all happi tody, as it did not appear that she knew any ness, and consented to your marriage, will thing of the robbery. "And you fear George, that mamma would never consent?" said Adeline continand consent to my marriage?"

"You? you mairy again!" exclaimed Ade-

"And have you been so blind as to suspect nothing?" said Madame La Roche, raising her lead and smiling. "I will conceal it from you no longer. You know that was married in France at a very early age; ago, you remember, we were at a large ball. How can I describe to you my sensations when I saw there the man whom I had lovon this account. Even since we first met ed in my early youth—whom I still love! distinctly articulate as though having track-Mr Crosson at that horrid ball, he has been I recognised him even before I heard his ea, larynx, glottis and epiglotis, tongue,

> And that name was eline, much affected.

"It was," replied Madame La Roche He had remained single, though he had grown rich enough to buy, if he had willed t, some poor girl-as I myself had been bought. Adeline, he has prevailed on me to change my resolution of never marrying again. Do you wish me joy?"

The mother and daughter fell into each other's arms, and mingled their tears; but assuredly they were not tears of sorrow.

On the same morning the two weddings were celebrated; and opinions were divided whether the matrouly or the youthful bride looked the more charming."

THE WIFE.

in the companionship of a woman? An in- parts as they are moved in life. fluence like the gentle dew, and the cheering light, more felt throughout the whole of his existence, in its softening, healing, harmonising power, than acknowledged by any single act or recognised by any certain rule. It is in fact a being to come home to, in the

nappiest sense of that expression. Poetic lays of ancient times were wont to tell how the holy warrior, returning from the fight would doff his plumed helmet, and reposing from his toils, lay bare his weary limbs that woman's hand might pour into their wounds the healing balm. But never wearied knight, nor warrior covered with the dust of the battle field, was more in need of woman's soothing power than are those bread of life, in our more peaceful and enlightened days. And still, though the roplume, and the

"Clarion wild and high,"

may all have vanished from the scene; the charm of woman's influencelives us brightly in the picture of domestic joy, as when she placed the wreath of victory on the hedoubt your truth now, would indeed be to ro's brow. Nay, more so; for there are think you un worthy of love. But I hear deeper sensibilities at work, though more profound, and passions more intense, in our great theatre of intellectual and moral strife, than where the contest was for martial fame, and force of arms procured for each competitot his share of glory or of wealth.

Among all the changes which have taken place in the condition of mankind, it is then fon rather precipitately took his leave, and not the least of woman's privileges, that her influence remains the same, except only as it is deepened and perfected as her own char-"Sit down, Adeline." said her mother.— acter approaches towards perfection. It is have something very particular to say to not the least of these privileges, that she can still be all to man which his necessities re-Adeline obeyed with the air of a martyr, quire; that he can retire from the tumult of Her presentiment had evidently been but the world, and seek her society with a zest which nothing can impair, so long as she

Roche, "you are now of an age when you -true to the best and kindest impulses of and may be possessed by every one who is No longer ago than yesterday, I told you should begin to think of being settled in life. which her nature is capable; and sacred to not personally, or mentally, or morally de- the cow would swallow that tray."

lived Madame La Roche and her only child,
Adeline.

At an early age the parents of Madame
La Roche had taken her from her native

At an early age the parents of Madame

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And that it is so, now many a home can without many a fireside welcome—
how many a happy meeting after absence painfully prolonged! Yes, there are scenes within the sacred precincts of the household affection?" hearth, which not the less because no stran-Adeline offered no observation, and Ma- ger's eye beholds them, repay, and richly too, dark days of weary conflict, and long nights of anxious care. But who shall paint solicited her hand. In obedience to the commandments of her parents, and in spite to be as certain that he deserves your love wives? and those who hold the picture there, of her strongly expressed aversion, the in return, and it will give me pleasure if you in all its beauty, vividness and truth, would scarcely wish to draw aside the veil, which

Mrs. Ellis. A CRIME AND ITS CONSE-

QUENCE. Some weeks ago there was stolen from a Steamboat in N. York, just after her arrival from Albany, a trunk in charge of Pomeroy's er. Express, containing between forty and fifty thousand dollars in gold and bank bills, belonging to sundry persons, besides about one hundred and forty thousand dollars in bills signed in blank by the Comptroller of the State, belonging to a banking institution. contents was discovered, several individuals Last week a bank bill known to be in the trunk when the robbery took place was put in circulation in New York city, and was were found. He was arrested, together "Not listen to him! and that merely be: with his wife, to whom he was married a Wil. Chron

A TALKING MACHINE.

The New York American Gives the folfowing account of a talking machine which

perseded .- It is even so-we have seenbut you do not know that before that I had we have heard a machine talk! We heard given my heart in England to a youth whose it say "Mr Speaker," in a tone so distinct only fault was poverty. My parents had and startling that no Speaker could have forbidden him the house, and on hearing of failed to be attracted by it; and then it went my engagement on the Continent, he went on, now in German, now in English, then out in despair to India. Some two months in Latin-and to its tongues there need be no end-to utter whatever was desired.

We assure our readers that this thing of wood and paint, caoutchouc and keys, did palate and gums-each acting as in the hunatural, but the syllables and words entirely so, and there beside it sat its ingenious and satient German inventor, Mr. Faber, playing as on a piano on the sixteen keysno more-which cause the utterance of all.

language. For fourteen years this unwearying mechanician has labored at this invention. The letter E was that of which he found it most difficult to give the sound. He devoted to the accomplishment of that one sound, seven years! and he has accomplished it .-By long continued anatomical investigations he first mastered all the physical minutiæ of the organs of speech, and then, mainly out of India rubber-prepared so as to resist the changes of temperature-he imitated And after all, what is it that man seeks all these organs, and by springs moves the

Happier than the Titan he has not provoked the anger of the Gods, by enduing this material creation of his hands with the ethereal spark; but so far as talking is characteristic of man, he has made a man. And to go back to Congress and its danger from this invention, it will be obvious to any one. examining this model-and it will, we understand, soon be exhibited-that a State has nothing to do, henceforth, but to buy a number of these fellows of wood and India rubber-(the latter material has long been in use for the consciences of public men)equal to that of their representation on the floor-send them down by mail to Washingcareworn sons of toil, who struggled for the structions - the very case for the application of this theory of representation!-and he, connecting the 15 from Virginia, or the mance of the castle, the hamlet, the waving S4 from New York, to one set of keys, could always give a unmimous sxpression to the opinion of the Old Dominion, or the Empire State.

The advantages of this system are innumerable-first, that of cheapness, because one live eating and drinking man only would be required for each State-then good morals-these fellows would neither drink, gamble, nor covet their neighbors' wives;next, State unanimity-and finally preservation of decorum and the overthrow of the code of honor as these fellows have only heads and no hands for the use of the pistol,

the Bowie knife, or the rifle. Truly we hardly dare venture to enter upon the vast fields opened to future i.nprovements in Legislative bodies by these creations of this modern Prometheus-but whenwill recall the attention of our readers to the

FEMALE BEAUTY.

formed. Let us enumerate them.

First-on eye, whether black, blue or gray that has the spirit of kindness in its ex-

Secondly - a mouth that is able to say good deal, and that sincerely. Its teeth cent as clean as possible; must be very good natured to servants, and friends that come unexpectedly to dinner.

Thirdly-a figure that shall preserve itby good taste, exercise, and a dislike of gross living.

Fourthly-the art of being happy peace, Where can peace dwell if there be no piety? These qualities will sway the soul of man when the shallower perfections numerated in this article, shall cease to charm. A good heart is the best beautin-

CHILDREN.

A popular writer contends that one-fifth of all the children born, die, before they attain one year old, and significantly asks if a farmer was to lose one-fifth of his cattle, would he not ascertain the cause and apply the remedy? Children are over-fed, over clothed, take too little exercise in the air, and these are the causes of mortality among them. We agree with the writer who recommends mothers to study Combe and Brigham instead of Bulwer and Boz-

PERSEVERE. "I shall never make a writer." alse. Try. You can do any thing you attempt, no matter what, if you but persevere. There are talents dormant within you, and great exections will bring them out -Can You see and speak? Then you can put your thoughts on paper. They will be poorly expressed, but practice will bring you near to perfection. If you cannot write an esssy or a sermon, after a hundred attempts, it is nothing to be discouraged at. Persevere. Try a thousand times, and you may accomplish your object. If not, persevere till you do. None but dunces are discouraged. The active overcome difficulties. which appear insurmountable to the fat and Machines versus Men-Congress Su- lazy. To do anything worthy of a man, in and out. Your energies must not lagyour zeal should not be quenched. Persevere, and the time will come-it cannot be otherwise-when you will take a position, which as yet you have never dreamed of

A WEDDING SCENE.

Squire Perkins foreroom glowed with the the light of a round dozen of mould candles, and a hard wood fire. The old folks were seated on one side of the 100m-the young and the middle aged on the other All was solemn as the grave. It resembled more the preparation of a funeral than a wedding. The parson entered, and rocked himself in the antique arm-chair in awful majesty. All was hush as death! "I he parties to be united in the holy bonds of wedlock, will please stand forth," said the holy man in a deep, sepulchral and commanding voice --Isaiah Jenkins, an honest yerman, led Betsey Perkins into the middle of the room. He took her fair fingers in his hard, but honest fist; her lips quivered-a sudden pale usurned her cheek. "Isaiah Jenkins," said the good man, "will you take this damsel to be thy lawful wedded wife-love, cherish, and protect her?" Isaiah wiped the big drops of perspiration from his sun-burnt trial and report the result for publicabrow with his bandanna, and replied in a rumbling voice, "Wal, now, Irayther guess

A LOVE AFFAIR.

Quite a romanue affair occurred recently at New Orleans, arising out of a tender passion. A Doctor Mackay courted the daughtter of Judge Story, of that city. The lady gave her consent to the union, but the fath-er said may, and the pair started off in a yard. throw all the litter and manure into the and impatience. Nothing is more common than a persistence in ploughing, making hay carriage, privately, to Layfayette, to get 2. Sink a vat or resorveir to the lower cutting wheat, and other works, when a "spliced." On the road they met the ladys side of the yard, of sufficient capacity to small delay might have escaped a great loss, brother, who attempted to stop them, but contain the juice of the yard. The most and the labor employed to destroy, would was pitched into the mud by the driver. common form of the vat is six feet width have been employed to save. Crops of all The next obstacle with which they came in by three feet depth, and twelve or more in kinds are often planted or sown at improper collision was not so easily got over, being a length, according to the size of the yard, periods or unseasonably, in relation to the heavy dray-and they were pitched into the and the amount of liquor flowing from it. ton, with an organist under legislative in-mud. As one of the horses was killed, the When the vat is more than twelve in length carriage smashed, and the Jehu "kocked it will be best to divide it by partitions into into a cocked hat," the lovers had to take to two or three parts, so that if at any time you their personal powers of progression, and want to use only part of the liquor, you can they trudged back to New Orleans through do so without any inconvenience. It will mud and rain, in the hope of finding an up- be farther desirable to have the vat so conliver steamboat to bear them to bliss. They found one, and embarked; but the family heard it, chartered another boat, and at the if additional rains come before you shall last accounts the two steamers were "going have completed, your heap, of which we it" up stream, at a boiling gallop, while the shall soon speak, you can prevent the liquid

"I TOLD YOU SO. "

"Wife! wife!-onr Cow's dead -choked to death with a turnip."

"I told you so. I always know'd she'd choke herself with them turnips."

Wal, it's all the same. I know'd all ever he shall have made his arrangements to let the world see and hear his Talker, we may like you, would feed a cow on pumpkins that wasn't chopt

"The pumpkins was chopt. And 'twan't the pumpkins, neither, what choked her - rels increase the above ingredients, an cobs, for feeding animals. The "I was the tray—the end on't is sticking hundred fold. It would be well to mix the cob also, makes excellent pu To sum up the whole, the charms that out of her mouth now."

EARLY RISING.

This valuable habit seems to prevail down East more generally than it does South; and among public men the benefits are very apparent. It is known that Mr. Adams is an early riser; and to this fact he attributes the power of accomplishing so much in the course of twenty-four hours. Mr. Webster is said to be also a very early riser, and to have accomplished his day's work by self, not by neglecting any of its duties, but ten o'clock in the morning. It is very de-by good taste, exercise, and a dislike of sirable for business men, and in public life. to retire early and rise early. The head is then clear and unclouded, the imagination home, and making that home the abode of fresh and vigorous; and to this habit we may attribute much of the athletic old age we de cern in liverary men. True Sun.

MAGNANIMOUS ACT.

The following incident is related by the Boston Post as having taken place at Point au Petre during the late Earthquake. A gentleman was rescued from death by the heroic efforts of a slave. He was immediately offered a handsome reward for his hu-manity. "No, no!" said the generous fellow, "nothing for money to-day-all for the or elevate; with a hose attached, to spread love of God!" History scarcely records a nobler sentiment. The Colonial Council voted him 2000 francs-1500 to purchase his freedom, and 500 for an outfit in his new

CHRISTAIN EDUCATION.

The object of a Christian education is to make a Christian man. If then you would know what a Christian education is consider what a Christian man is. If you would see in what way to train up a child consider in what way he should go when he has become a man. What a man ought to be he ought begin to be while he is a child. In external features, in intellectual powers-such as memory, reason, taste, imagination,—and in all our moral powers, in consience, in the whole circle of the affections and passions, which make up our moral nature, the man is ony a full-grown child. Therefore it is with the strictest propriety that Solomon says, Train up a child in the way he should go"-accustom a child from the beginning tothink, to feel, and to act, in his little sphere just as you would have him think. feel, and act in the larger sphere of manhood-as you would have him to do, indeed, for ever.

AGRICULTURAL NEW METHOD OF MAKING MANURES.

We published the following article some weeks ago, but having been called on by several friends for copies of the paper containing it which we were unable to furnish. we concluded to re-publish it, and as the tion.

descent to one side, so that the liquid form- work for all weather, and doing work in ed by the rains will flow gently to that side: proper weather, and at proper times. The Make the bottom as hard and smooth as climate of the United States makes the first possible, that there may be little or no waste easy, and the second less difficult than in stables, hog pen, &c., in such order, as to important rule are yet frequent from temper

nected with the yard, that when once full, and you have commenced your manufacture, ning it another direction.

3. In this vat mix the following ingredisalt, or its equivalent of brine; 2 ozs, salt-petre; 20 lbs. plaster of Paris, or mud, or Most anic muck, 10 lbs. of excrements from the privy, this state, but when it is not too mu or 20 lbs, of horse manure. Mix these in-gredients thoroughly with the liquid in the There is but little difference in the val vat, and if the vat contains one hundred bar- of pure corn mest, and that made of corn these ingredients a few days before you lay

this is not essential.

4. on the upper side of the vat lay the foundation for the heap, by placing poles or rails, with one end to the vat, and the other extending from it, about 2 feet apart, on these lay other poles crosswise, (precisely as we do the foundation for a stack of hay or grain) to keep the straw from the ground

and that the liquid may flow freely beneath.

5. Having every thing prepared, commence laying up the heap by placing a layer of straw, weeds, stalks, or whatever you have at hand, on the foundation of poles, to the thickness of a foot. You will find great advantage from throwing the materials as you collect them in the yard and letting the cattle tread on them, until they are thoroughly broken and wet. When the layer is a foot thick, stir up the ingredients in the vat and with a pail or other vessel thoroughly wet the layer on the poles. Place shother laver on the first, and of the same thickness wet as before, and thus continue until you have raised the heap as high as you wish-say from six to ten feet. Be careful at wetting to stir up ingredients from the bottom of the vat. The easiest and quickest way to wet the several layers, will be to use a pump the liquor over the heap. In such a case, let one stir, another pump; and a third man-age the hose. Only be careful whatever method you pursue, to wet the several layers thoroughly in all their parts. When finished, cover the heap with settlings in the bottom of the vat, or with anything else at hand—common earth will answer.

6. If the heap consists of straw, weeds and the like it will require wetting every fourth day. If you have used much peat; muck, or earth, with the straw water once a week. To water the heap, make holes with, an iron bar or other instrument in the top of it from eight to twelve inches apart, and extending downward about to the middle; then stir the liquid in the vat, and pour it into the holes until the hole in saturated; finally close the holes. At every watering make new holes.

Give the heap three waterings when made of straw, and it will be fit for use in fifteen days from the time of laying it up, when much mud or muck has been added

thifty days.

When it is desired to manufacture this kind of manure in places where barn-yard-liquid cannot be readily obtained, river spring or pond water will answer the same purpose for wetting the heaps as the barn yard liquid, by increasing in a small proportion the ingredients for the mixture, as given in section 3, and adding them to it.

THE ECONOMY OF AGRICULTURE

Liberality constitutes the economy of agriculture, and perhaps it is the solitary human occupation, to which the adage, this more we give the more we shall receive,' can be justly applied. Liberality to the earth in manuring and culture is the fountain of its bounty to us. Laberality to laborers and working animals is the fountain of their profit. Liberality to the domestic brutes is. the fountain of manure. The good work of a strong team causes a product beyond the hard work of a weak one, after deducting the additional expense of feeding it; and it saves moreover half the labor of the driver, sunk in following a bad one. Liberality in warm houses, produces health, strengh and comfort; preserves the lives of a multitude of domestic animals; causes all animals to thrive on less food; and secures from damage all experiment can be made with little trouble kinds of crops. And liberality in the uten-or expense, we hope they will give it a fair tent, by providing the proper tools for doing the work both well and expeditionaly.

Foresight is another item in the econo-1. Form your barn yard with a gradual my of agriculture. It consists in preparing by soaking into the earth. Arrange your most countries. Ruinous violations of this state of the weather, to their detriment or destruction, from the want of an arrangement of the work on a farm, calculated for doing every species of it precisely at the periods and in the seasons most likely to en-

CORN COBS

The most economical method of disposing of corn cobs, is doubtless to pound them up and grind them with corn, for stock. But as this is often neglected, another citizens on shore were giving and taking so formed from running into your vat, cither excellent mode of disposal is to soak them odds on the result! cattle in the yard. A large tub, formed by 3. In this vat mix the following ingredi-ents as nearly as you can, without actual measurement or weight? to every barrel of the yard, and being filled with cobs, a suffi-"I told you so. I always know'd she'd liquid add 4 lbs- of stone lime just slacked, boke herself with them turnips."

"But it was a pumpkin—a darned big an equivalent of leached ashes, or 1-4 lb. of ver them to reader them soft and paintesble

Most animals devour them gree