

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEMAY, (Printer for the State) EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE OFFICE, N. W. CORNER OF THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C. THREE DOLLARS A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 35.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1844.

No. 19.

THE RALEIGH STAR.

Subscription, 3 dollars a year, in advance. Advertisements, 1 dollar for every 10 lines for the first insertion; and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent, and variations by the year: Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher.

CITY TAX LIST.

The inhabitants of Raleigh are hereby notified that I shall attend at the City Hall on Saturday, the 30th of March, from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of receiving a list of their Taxable Property.

Persons failing to give in their list of Taxable Property, as required by law, will subject themselves to a fine of Two Dollars.

WESTON R. GALES, *Int. Pal.*
March 1, 1844. 10-31.

UMBRELLAS CHEAP.

REST FENNER & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Umbrellas, Parasols & Sun Shades
No. 143 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Invite the attention of Merchants, Manufacturers, &c. to their very extensive, elegant NEW STOCK, prepared with great care, and offered at the lowest possible prices for cash.

The principle on which this concern is established, is to consult the mutual interest of their customers and themselves, by manufacturing a good article, selling it at the lowest price for cash, and realizing their own remuneration, in the amount of sales and quick returns.

Possessing inexhaustible facilities for manufacture, they are prepared to supply orders to any extent, and respectfully solicit the patronage of merchants, manufacturers and dealers.

A large assortment of the new style
Curran Parasols.
Philadelphia, March 4, 1844. 11 71

State of North Carolina,

Hersford County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—November Term, 1843.

Seth Nowell, vs. Brittan S. Moore, Henry Guion and others, heirs at law of James A. Moore, deceased. Petition for division of Land.

It appearing to the court that Brittan S. Moore and Henry Guion, two of the defendants in the above mentioned petition, reside without the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Raleigh Star for six weeks, notifying them of the filing of this petition, and that they do appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at the next court to be held for the county of Hersford, at the court house in Winton, on the fourth Monday of February next, and there to answer the said petition, or it will be taken pro confesso as to them, and a writ of partition issue accordingly to act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Test, L. M. COWPEL, Ck

MASONIC SCHOOL.

At a meeting of the School Committee of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, appointed for the purpose of raising Funds for the establishment of a School for the education of the orphans of deceased and children of indigent Masons and others, held this day, the Rev. WILLIAM L. LAMON was appointed Agent for obtaining subscriptions in the county of North Carolina at its Annual Communication in December, 1843. The Brethren of the subordinate Lodges are fraternally solicited to aid Bro. LAMON in his efforts to promote a cause which is so well worthy the support and patronage of every Freemason and Philanthropist.

T. LORING,
WESLEY HOLLISTER, } Committee.
T. J. LEMAY,
Raleigh January 31, 1844. 6-31.

REMOVAL.

W. J. RAMSAY,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,
takes this method of informing his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to the brick building of B. B. Smith, opposite Mr. Snow's Store, where he will attend in person to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, and warrant them to perform well.

Gold and Silver Spectacles, Pencils and Thimbles at New York cost for Cash.
March 14, 1844. 12 31

REMOVAL.

MRS. RAMSAY respectfully informs the Ladies that she has removed her Fancy MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT to the brick building, next door to B. B. SMITH, and in the same building, and opposite Mr. Snow's Store, where she invites her friends and customers to call. Having reduced the prices of her present stock, she will sell great bargains, particularly for Cash.

March 14, 1844. 12 31

THE BOILER IS BUSTED!

Encourage your Native Citizens

It is to inform the citizens of Raleigh and Wake county, that I have again commenced the

Matting Business

on my own hook. I do not tell the public that I want to buy 30,000 for skins, or that I want 4 journeyman haters; but I do tell the citizens of the county that they have been imposed upon more than any people in the world by a certain professed Hater. Now, as I do not expect to make a fortune in a few months, nor do I expect to carry my feet to New York to sell, nor send any Norfolk for stock—as, above all, should I employ any hands to work for me, I shall not make a deal of profit to defraud the laborers out of their dues—so I will take all the bounds in North Carolina to make me leave the State. I think it would be to my interest to make and have made good work I will work soon for any person who may want Hat made. I shall also make Wool Hats, and constant black. I can be found at all times 200 yards west of the Governor's house.

NEAL BROWN,
Raleigh, March 19, 1844. 12 14

The Karen Apostle.

A Memorial of Karl ha Bita, the first Karen convert, with Notices concerning his Nation, by Rev. Francis Mason, Missionary to the Karens—to be had at the North Carolina Book Store, Raleigh, N. C.

TURNER & HUGHES.

JOB PRINTING

In this Office

3,000 Acres of Ranoak Land for Sale!!

THE above Tract of Land, five miles above Gaston, formerly owned by Eaton Pugh, on which is the valuable Mill-site and Water Power, and Pugh's Island containing nearly five hundred acres, the quality and value of which are generally known, and a minute description would be as unnecessary as it would be tedious.

This Tract of Land and Appurtenances is positively offered for sale; and the best price offered will be taken, between this and the 10th day of April. Those wishing to purchase will please come and view the premises, as it is seldom such property is offered without reserve. The dwelling house is one of the best in the county; the barns and out-houses in good repair; and the land well adapted to all kinds of produce raised in this section of country. Its nearness to market, by water and from different rail roads, is a great advantage. There has not been a death on the plantation in ten years, except two very old negroes, and we do believe that there has not been one hundred dollars paid for Doctors in the time. The terms—\$5,000 cash, \$3,000 payable 1st January, 1845, balance in one and two years, equal payments—possession 1st November, and privilege to seed crop of wheat.

THOMAS E. PALMER, } Trustees
W. H. WESSON, }
Northampton, N. C. March 11, 1844. 12 41

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

Cheaper than the Cheapest!

This day opening, at the Store on Fayetteville Street, next door above T. H. Snow's Dry Goods Store, a large and choice collection of Standard and Miscellaneous Books, English and American Annals for 1844, Letter Paper, Blank Books &c. &c. which I will sell for a few days only fifty per cent cheaper than any establishment south of Philadelphia. Among the assortment may be found the following valuable works, viz: Stern's History of Europe, 4 vols bound, Prescott's Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols. Scott's Works complete, 10 vols. Byron's Works, splendid binding, Lord Bolingbroke's Works, 4 vols, a rare work, Addison's Works, 3 volumes complete, Rollin's Ancient History, 4 vols, plates and maps. Josephus, fine ed. Also the Works of Irving, Bulwer, Marryott, De Israel, Cooper, Hemans, London, and many of our popular writers, together with a fine assortment of Quarto, Octavo, Faw, and Pocket Bibles, Annuals, Albums, &c. &c.

For further particulars, see Catalogue.

O. L. CLEVELAND,
Raleigh, March 16, 1844. 40

Laces—Laces—Laces!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

A branch of the N. York cheap Lace Store from Washington, is now open in this place, and will remain but a few days.

WE have taken a Store on Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, one door below Messrs. W. & A. STITH'S, where we will sell LACE and RIBBONS, 50 per cent less than any Store within fifty miles square. We will sell at the following low prices, viz: Good Lisle Thread Edging, 2 cents per yard; worth 6; Lisle Thread Caps only 8 cents per piece; Colored Sewing Silk, 2 cents per spool; Brussels, Valenciennes, Ashburton Bobbin, French Flat, Washboard and Silk Laces for Cap borders, from 4 to 75 cents per yard; Worked Muslin Bands, 25 cents per piece; Dimity Collarets 20 cents per piece; new style Chemisettes only \$1 worth \$1 50; Fillet Veils \$1 per piece; Waxed Mitts 64 cents per pair; Misses' Waxed Caps, only 21 cents per piece; Ladies White and Black Lace Caps 1 50 cents per piece; Ribbon wire 64 cents per piece; white and second mourning Russes for trimming Caps, 25 cents per yard; white and Black Nett for Veils, Caps and Capes from 8 cents to \$1 25 cents per yard; Bobbinet footings from 1 to 4 cents per yard; Children's Kid Shoes 27 1/2 cents per pair; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, very cheap; Thread Reading 64 cents per yard worth 16; Silk nett for Caps, 17 1/2 cents per yard; Cambric Insertings, 2 cents per yard; also a good assortment of Thread Laces and Edgings very cheap. Ladies will do well to call soon, as we shall positively remain but a few days.

J. T. & C. KING,
N. B. A liberal discount to Country Merchants and those purchasing to sell again.

Raleigh, March 11 43.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

This new Tariff project is designed to affect in many essential points the system now established, and which has been found to work well, both as a measure of revenue and as a system of protection. The evils of frequent changes in a policy which derives many of its most important benefits from the expectation of its permanence are in themselves bad enough, but when a change is to disturb a good system—only already tested and found to be good—for the sake of substituting a worse one, then indeed he evil is immeasurably aggravated.

Our readers may perceive from the following synopsis of this new bill, as compared with the provisions of the law already in operation, how far the proposed modifications are likely to subvert any useful purpose:

	Present Duty.	Proposed.
Wool, costing less than 7c. per lb.	5 p. c.	15 p. c.
Do. do. over 7c. per lb. 3 cts lb.	and 30 p. c.	30 p. c.
Woolen Manufactures, Carpeting, Brussels, &c.	40 per cent	30 p. c.
Rugs.	50 c. p. s. y.	30 p. c.
Do. Venitian, &c.	30 c. p. s. y.	30 p. c.
Blankets, costing under 75 cts.	15 p. cent.	10 p. c.
Flannels, Baizes, &c.	14 c. s. y.	30 p. c.
Ready-made Clothing.	50 p. c.	30 p. c.

Hats and Bootes.

\$1.25 p. p. 30 p. c.
Shoes & Slippers, silk or prunella. 25 c. p. p. 30 p. c.
Do. do. of leather 30 c. p. p. 30 p. c.
Do. Children's 15 c. p. p. 30 p. c.
Cotton Bagging 4 c. p. s. y. 30 p. c.
Cotton Goods, plain, net under 6 c. p. s. y. 25 p. c.
Do. Colored or Printed; 9 c. p. s. y. 25 p. c.
Silk, raw. 50 c. p. lb. 12 1/2 p. c.
Do. manufactured, 24 p. lb. 20 c. c.
Bolting Cloths 20 per cent. 15 p. c.
Silk Umbrellas, Slip's, &c. 30 per cent. 25 p. c.
Sewing Silk, Twist, &c. 25 per lb. 20 p. c.
Floss Silk. 25 per cent. 15 p. c.
Hemp, manufactured, 4 1/2 p. lb. 30 p. c.
Flax, Tow, &c. \$30 p. ton 25 p. c.
Oil Cloths, 10c p. y. 30 p. c.
Iron, in bars and bolts \$17 p. ton \$15 p. t.
Do. if rolled, \$25 p. ton \$20 p. t.
D. for Railroads (the same as other iron) \$10 p. t.

Do. pig. \$9 p. ton \$7 n. t.
Chains, Chain Cables, &c. 24 c. p. lb. 30 p. c.
Old or Scrap Iron, \$10 p. ton 36 p. t.
Iron Wire, 5 to 11 c. p. lb. 30 p. c.
Screws, called Wood, 12 cts p. lb. 30 p. c.
Steel, German, Cast, or Shear \$1 1/2 lbs. } \$1 50 p. 112
Other Steel, } \$1 13 lbs. } lbs
Pins, pack, solid-headed, 40 c. p. lb. 30 p. c.
Do. round pins, 20 c. p. lb. 30 p. c.
Japanned Ware, &c. 30 p. cent 25 p. c.
Cultery, plated and gilt, 30 p. cent 25 p. c.
German Silver Ware, 30 p. cent 20 p. c.
Coal, \$1 75 p. ton \$1 p. t.
Coke, 5 c. p. bus 30 p. c.
Glass-ware, cut, pressed to 45c p. lb. 30 p. c.
Do. moulded or pressed to 10c p. lb. 30 p. c.
Do. window, Cylinder 2 to 6 p. sq. ft. 30 p. c.
Do. do. Crown 3 1/2 to 10c p. sq. ft. 30 p. c.
Do. Bottles and Vials \$1 1/2 to \$3 p. gr. 30 p. c.
Do. do. polished Plate, 5 to 12c p. sq. ft. 30 p. c.
Do. do. if silvered 20 p. c. add 1/2 25 p. c.

China, Porcelain, Stone,

and Earthenware Ware, 30 p. cent 30 p. c.
Leather, sole 6c p. lb. upper 8
Hats, Bonnets, &c. of fur 25 p. cent 30 p. c.
Do. Panama, Leghorn, &c. 35 p. cent 35 p. c.
India Rubber Goods, 30 p. cent 25 p. c.
Sugar, raw, 2 1/2 p. lb. 25 p. c. lb.
Do. refined or boiled 4 c. p. lb. 25 p. c. lb.
Do. refined and candied, 6 c. p. lb. 4 c. p. lb.
Syrup of Sugar, 5 c. p. lb. 15 p. c. lb.
Salt, \$2 50 p. bush 20 p. c.
Beef and Pork 2 c. p. lb. 25 p. c.
Potatoes, 10 c. p. lb. 25 p. c.
Spirits, from grain 60 to 90c p. gal 42 to 75 c.
Do. Brandy, &c. 60c to \$1 p. gal 28 to 70 c.
Wines, different sorts, 6 to 60c p. gal 30 p. c.
Cotton raw, 3 c. per lb. free
Paints of all sorts are to be 25 p. cent and 75 per 30 per cent in place of the discriminating duties now levied. Cocoa, Chocolate and Camphor, 15 p. cent. Ginger, Alum, Copperas, Oil 20 per cent. Mace, Nutmegs, &c. 20. Olive Oil, Oil from Foreign Fish, 30 p. cent. Flour and Fish, 25 per cent.—Buttons of all kinds 25 per cent.—Most of these articles are charged with specific duties in the present Tariff, but it would greatly extend our table to contrast them here.

The twelfth section of the new bill provides that all ad valorem duties above that, rate of twenty five per cent, are to be reduced to that rate on the 1st of September 1845.

Another provision is that the valuation of imports shall be based on the foreign cost and charges of importation. This will open the door to frauds from false invoices such as were practised to an alarming extent under the old system of foreign valuation. The present Tariff, by an easy and simple provision fixing a certain value upon the square yard or any specified quantity or parcel of goods, ranged under their several classes, furnishes a definite basis at once upon which duties are levied; and all opportunities for fraud in the way of low invoices are effectually cut off. This arrangement has worked so well both for the honest importer and for the Government that no alteration in it should be hastily made.

The new bill is regarded as a measure of protection offered to the Southern "Demo cracy." We find the belief expressed, however, in several quarters that the representatives from the Northern, Middle and Western States, forming a large part of the political majority in the House, will hardly unite in a project which is to overthrow an existing system from which so many beneficial results are now accruing—especially when the proposed measure must do serious injury to many of the most important interests of the country.

Balt. American.

THE NINETY-NINE GOOD TURNS.

BY LAMAN BLANCHARD.

As the malignant nature can never forgive the innocent being it has injured, so the ungrateful nature cannot forgive the generous man who has served it. Strange that among the inconsistencies of which we are made up one so gross as ingratitude should be found; seeing that the grateful feeling implies, not a sense of inferiority, but the conviction that some body has thought us worthy of sympathy, and entitled by desert to kindness.

Not less strangely inconsistent is it, that one who thankful in his heart for a single service, should be ungrateful for a long continued series. Such, too frequently is he who fails to obtain the hundredth favor.

Show him, at the outset of your acquaintance, a little courtesy,—offer him your opera glass or your snuff-box—write him what is called a civil note when there is no absolute necessity for doing so, and he will trumpet your praises as one of the most generous of mankind. Proceed from small civilities to essential benefits; heap favor upon favor upon him; go out of your way to evince your anxiety for the promotion of his interests, the gratification of his desires; extend your disinterested kindness from himself to his family; get an appointment for his eldest boy, and re-

concile a high family to a match with his daughter; and you bind him more and more tightly in obligations to you and hear him proclaim you, the nine times a day for nine years, the best friend he ever had in the world—the most generous of mortals, the noblest of benefactors; and then, at the very moment when he is your own forever, only just refuse him your gun, or your horse—or tell him you could not think of writing to the Review to solicit a puff of his now pamphlet—that's all.

How in such case will the grateful fellow to whom you have rendered the ninety-nine good turns turn round upon you! He will 'teach you in no time a curious lesson—that it takes years to confer obligations, but only months to forget them. You dragged him out of the river once saving his life at the risk of your own, you lent him a thousand pounds, you introduced him to all the connexions in which he finds the best charms of society. Does he remember one of these little incidents!—No! he only recollects that you yesterday refused to share in a crazy speculation he was so rashly concerned in.

He has been so long accustomed to receive favors—that a temporary stoppage stuns him; and he recovers his sense only to find that he has been cruelly ill-treated. Hulthert, to ask has been to have; the denial, therefore, seems so strange, so wanton so unproved, that it cancels the recollections of every debt, and turns honey into gall.

When we hear one with malice and disappointment breathing in every word imputing to an absent person every disobliging quality, it is not uncharitable to surmise that the absentee had done him many good turns and then stopped. When we have listened a long hour to a fierce railler, who, having fastened his teeth on the character of an old acquaintance, tears it to tatters—who is ready to swear that no particle of kindness or generosity lurks within the man—who raises him as the impersonation of all meanness and covetousness—its always unfair to ask—How long is it since you first began to borrow of him? and on what day this week did he decline to lend you the guinea?

Many honest natures that would blush to be deficient in the acknowledgement of kindness, have been precipitated, by an unexpected refusal, into a total unconsciousness of countless benefits received. There is, it must be owned something exasperating in this turning off at one hundredth turn.

One is uneasy at receiving ninety-nine obligations—and a point black denial. Custom has become our second nature, and a repulse seems a wrong.

The well that was already brim full—to find not a drop in it at last! The tree that dropped its ripe fruits for us as we approached to be barren suddenly!—Why the well that was always empty, the tree that never bore at all, are taken into favor in preference. There is forgiveness for the man who refused at the first to stir a foot in our cause, and kept his word, but there is none for him who having walked a thousand miles to serve us, now declines to move an inch at the bidding of our caprice.—Our self-love is wounded by the discovery that we cannot detrate to him.

No man can be perfectly sure that he has not within him the seeds of an ungrateful scoundrel, until he has been refused the hundredth good turn. If true there he is a true man.

Alas! for poor human nature!

ATTACHMENT OF A DOG TO A CHILD.

A near neighbor of mine, about six months since, had a little boy of four years old, who had a spaniel of which he was very fond. One day, during the absence of the father, the child was taken ill of the croup; the mother was alarmed, and it so happened the servants were away, and she had no one to send for a physician. The poor woman was in great tribulation, for in spite of all her efforts the child grew worse. In about an hour after the child was taken ill, her father's carriage stopped at the door, and her mother made her appearance. Her father's house was about two mile distant. The grandmother said that Cairo, the sick child's dog, "came running into the house all bespattered with mud, and flew about and acted so strangely that she knew something must be the matter with little Billy, her grandson, and she came to see what it was." Until then the mother of the child had not noticed the absence of the dog from the room, for the boy was playing with him when he was taken sick. The child remained ill three or four days, and then died; and during the whole time the dog never left the bed; and then took possession of the little boy's chair; which he would allow no one to touch, not even the child's mother. Every day he absent himself for three hours; and the father one day going to look at his child's grave found that the dog had almost scratched his way down to the coffin. He was, after this, kept within doors—but he refused to eat, and in a short time died in the chair of his little master. If I had time, I could tell you a story about as touching in relation to a pig, an animal that philologically speaking, has generally been looked upon as somewhat deficient in the region of the sentiments—Knickerbocker.

It is the temper which creates the bliss

of home, or disturbs its comforts. It is not in the collision of intellect that domestic peace loves to nestle. Her home is in the forbearing nature, in the yielding spirit, in the calm pleasures of a mild disposition, anxious to give and receive happiness.

WASHINGTON AND HIS MOTHER.

In a former number of the Journal, we presented our readers with the biography of Washington, a man whose memory meets with the highest respect; not only by the Americans, to whom he secured the blessing of national independence, but by the British, whose warlike efforts he powerfully assisted in frustrating. The following notice of the early days of this great man, is from the Juvenile Miscellany, a production of the United States, and will be perused with interest and edification by our young friends, who will see how much depends on attending to the admonitions and guidance of a good mother.

"It is impossible to visit the shades of Mount Vernon (where Washington resided, and now lies buried,) to stand near the tomb where the father of his country reposes, to see the gardens which he cultivated, the mansion where he rested from the toils of war, the piazza where he so often lingered to view the setting sun gild the mighty river Potomac, without desiring to be acquainted with his domestic life, and save from oblivion every circumstance respecting him. Many anecdotes of his early years are treasured in this land of his nativity. Some of the most interesting ones were derived from his mother, a dignified and pious matron, who by the death of her husband while her children were young, became the sole conductress of their education. To the inquiry, what course she had pursued in rearing one so truly illustrious, she replied, only to acquire obedience, diligence and truth." These simple rules, faithfully enforced, and incorporated with the rudiments of character, had a powerful influence over his future greatness.

He was early accustomed to accuracy in all his statements, and to speak of his faults and omissions without prevarication or disguise. Hence arose that noble openness of soul, and contempt of deceit in others, which ever distinguished him. Once by an inadvertence of his youth, a considerable loss had been incurred, and of such nature as to interfere immediately with the plans of his mother. He came to her with a frank acknowledgement of his error, and she replied while a tear of affection moistened her eye, "I had rather it should be so, than that my son should have been guilty of a falsehood."

She was careful not to enervate him by luxury, or weak indulgence. He was insured to early rising, and never permitted to be idle. Sometimes he engaged in labours which the children of wealthy parents would now account severe, and thus acquired firmness of frame and a disregard of hardship. The systematic improvement of time, which from childhood he had been taught, was of great service when the weight of a nation's concerns devolved upon him. It was then observed by those who surrounded his person, that he was never known to be in a hurry, but found time for the transaction of the so-called affairs in the midst of the greatest and most conflicting duties. Such benefit did he derive from attention to the counsels of his mother. His obedience to her commands, when a child, was cheerful and strict; and as he approached to maturer years, the expression of her slightest wishes was a law.

Her common influence over him was strengthened by that dignity with which a strength of mind had invested her. This imparted to her great elevation of feeling. During some periods of revolutionary war, when the fears of the people were wrought up to a distressing anxiety, many mistaken reports were in circulation, which agonized the hearts of those whose friends occupied posts of danger. It would sometimes be said to her, "Madam, intelligence has been received that our army is defeated, and your son a prisoner." "My son," she would reply, "has been in the habit of acting in difficult situations."

At length the blessings of peace and independence were vouchsafed to our nation, and Washington, who for eight years had been divided from the repose of home, hastened with filial reverence to ask his mother's blessing. The hero, first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen, came to lay his laurels at her feet, who had first sown their seeds in his soul.

This venerable woman continued, until past her ninetieth year, to be respected and beloved by all around her. At length the wasting agony of a cancer terminated her existence, at the residence of her daughter, in Frederickburg, Virginia. Washington was with her in the last stages of life, to mitigate the severity of her sufferings, by the most tender offices of affection. With pious grief he closed her eyes, and laid her in the grave which she had selected for herself. It was in a beautiful and secluded dell on the family estate, partly overshadowed by trees, where she frequently retired for meditation, and where the setting sun-beams shone with the softest radiance.

Travellers who visit the tomb at Mount Vernon, will find it interesting to extend their visit to this spot—where the mother of our hero, whom he was thought, in person and manners, greatly to resemble, rests without a stone.

We have now seen the man, who was

the leader of victorious armies, the conqueror of a mighty kingdom, and the admiration of the world, in the delightful attitude of an obedient and affectionate son. We have traced many of his virtues back to that sweet submission to maternal guidance which distinguished his early years. She whom he honoured with such filial reverence, said, that he had learned to command others, by first learning to obey."

Let those, therefore, who in the morning of life are ambitious of future eminence, lay the foundation of filial virtue, and not expect to be either fortunate or happy, while they neglect the injunction, "My son keep thy father's commandment, and forsake not the law of thy mother."—*Cham. Ed. Jour.*

The genuine Yankee is to be found in the following—which we get in the New York American. *Extract of a Letter from a Yankee in London to his friend at home.*

LONDON, 1st Feb. 1844.

DEAR COUSIN:—I suppose you know how much our folks complained at the Yorkshire folks, who have imported their goods under finished into the United States, and sworn to invoices, too, and all true; and yet somehow the laws of the tariff were exactly not answered,—that is, make a thing half way, and only requiring finishing to make it complete, but leave the finishing till after the duty was paid. Well, I was considerable anxious about that, and seeing no way to correct it by the law, I thought I would try my hand in seeing how the matter would work in the shape of retaliation, and that comes as high reciprocity as the Prime Minister can make it.

I got safe here by the packet on 8th ultimo, and landed my cases of clocks. "What," says he, "only 6s. 9d. for those clocks—mahogany cases, three feet high, and warranted to go!" "That's no go!" says she; "I must see 'em." "Very well," says I, "do." But the law says you must pay the invoice price and ten per cent additional; and that is all care for, so go ahead." And so I left him.

Not caring to seem very anxious about it, I didn't go back to the Custom House for nigh upon three weeks—for this is such an eternal big city, it takes nigh upon three weeks to walk about it and find out any thing concerning the clock trade—so I went back; Well says I, Mr. Officer, what have you concluded on regarding the n clocks of mine, are you ready to pay me the invoice price of 6s. 9d., and ten per cent, according to law—or what says I? He walked aside with me for a spell, and says he, "are you any relation of Mr. Slick of Slickville?" "Yes," says I, "considerable on the mother's side, but she is the second cousin to Sam Slick." "Now," says he, "Mr. Doolittle, I want to know if you really calculate those clocks are worth no more than six shillings and nine pence; for if that is the case, the duty is only one shilling and eight pence half penny." "Well," says I, "them clocks, if properly titivated, are raly worth more—but I don't think if Sir Robert Peel, or the Duke of Wellington, or even the Queen herself and Prince Albert were to try, they could make them worth more as they now stand." "Well," says he, "to tell you the truth, I have had them examined by some of our clock-makers; and they say they are like Pindar's razors, made to sell." "Why," says I, "you cunning critter; do tell now," says I, "I want to know."

So you see these English Custom House officers are up to a thing or two. This critter now had been trying my clocks by some of their experienced clock-makers and to use his saying, it was "no go." "Well," says I, "Mr. Officer, what do you conclude on?" "Why," says he, "the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury conclude you may pass your clocks at your invoice." And I paid the duty accordingly, and carried my clocks to the city. Now, it seems, that all the Custom House officers, all the clock makers, and all the Lords of the Treasury, did not see that only one small wheel, not bigger than a shilling, was wanting in each of these clocks, and that I had in my chests and without it, the clocks was "no go," but with it, every man, woman and child can tell where the sun is, a great deal more accurately than they can through the fog and smoke of this city; for if it hadn't been for my clocks, I never could have told day from night here. Well, it wasn't long after I got my clocks through the Custom House before they were all going as true as the sun. And the way they regulate time here is a caution to Washell.

There is no people on airn can beat us in clock making. I sent one of mine to the Queen, and she tickled most desperately with it, and regulates all her business by it, and don't allow any body to wind up but Prince Albert.

I am going to send one to Ren. J. Smith, as soon as I can get N. D. painted on it, in honor of old Connecticut—meaning no debts. But he is considerable riled upon just now, about the quakers of Pennsylvania. He lost forty per cent, on his investments in Pennsylvania stock; but I hope after he gets one of my clocks, he will regain his confidence in American tick.

This business about State debt is very bad here for all Americans—and makes us feel small; and goes considerable against my business, and all kinds of business with America. I believed I could