Moetical.

PHUE HOUSE STATE PROM THE GERMAN.

There is a little mystic clock, No human eye hath seen, That beateth on-and beateth on, From morning until e'en. And when the soul is wrapped in sleep And heareth not a sound, It ticks and ticks the livelong night, And never rigneth down. O wondrous is that work of art Which knells the passing hour,

But art ne'er formed, nor mind conceived, The life-clock's magic power. Nor set in gold, nor decked with geme, By wealth and pride possessed; But rich or poor, or high or low, Each bears it in his breast.

When life's deep stream, 'mid beds and flowers All still and softly glides, Like the wavelet's step, with a gentle beat, It warns of passing tides. When threat'ning darkness gathers o'er.

And hope's bright visions flee, Like the sullen stroke of the muffled par. It beateth heavily. When passion nerves the warrior's arm For deeds of hate and wrong,

The knell is deep and strong, When eyes to eyes are gazing soft, And tender words are spoken, Then fast and wild it rattles on, As if with love 'twere broken. Such is the clock that measures life. Of flesh and spirit blended And thus 'twill run within the breast

Till that strange life is ended.

Though heeded not the fearful sound;

Missing thing buildings his

Bright and pure and all serenely Sidnes the moonbeams on the bay, Pale, and proud, alone, and queenly Moves Night's Goddess on her way Deep and dense and dark and heavy Hangs the foilage on the trees, Softly swaying, rising, falling With the fiful evening breeze.

Trembling pendant drops of silver Glisten through the sombre shade, Plashing like the radiant jewels Hung in locks of raven braid. Dim and deep and strange the music

Of this moonlight wind at play-Like the moan the heart sends upwards Dreaming of some by-gone day. Not to sleep, oh, not to slumber May the senses now be given ; My sad soul must pause and wonder, Longing for the peace of Heaven.

Spirit-bound and spirit-guided, Wrapped about by viewless wings-Earthly pulses, slowly beating, Feel the power of sacred things. In the day-light, broadly burning, When the world is robed in fire,

Earthly passions, earthward turning,

Harshly sweep the spirit-lyre. Midnight beauty! oh, pervade me, Bind me in thy calm control, Spirit-bound and spirit-guided, Till I reach the spirit's goal

From Todd's Student's Manual. BEWARE OF SEVERE SPEAKING IN COMPANY.

No matter whether the company be large or small, you may be sure that all you say against an absent person will reach him. You have done wrong, and an avenger will be found. I admire the warning which St. Austin is said to have ad inscribed in the centre of his table at which he entertained his friends-

Quisquis amat dictis absentem rodere amicum,

Hane mensain indignum noverit esse sibi." There is an almost universal propensiy in mankind to slander each other, or, at least, to throw out hints which detract from the good opinion which they suppose may be entertained of their fellows. The detractor cheats himself most egregiously, but never others. He tacitly believes that he is pushing this one, and thrusting that one, with the charitable purpose of keeping the unworthy out of the seat of those who merit the esteem of all. "I remember to have read in Diodorus Siculus an account of a very active little animal, which, I think, he calls the ichneumon, that makes it the whole business of his life to break the eggs of the crocodile, which he is always in search after. This instinct is the more remarkable, because the ichneumon never feeds upon the eggs he has broken, nor any other way finds his account in them. Were it not for the incessant labors of this industrious animal, Egypt, says the historian, would be overrun with crocodiles; for the Egyptians are so far from destroying these pernicious creatures, that they worship them as gods."

Do not those who may be denominated detractors of mankind, congratulate themselves that they are disinterested, like this little animal, and are really acting the part of benefactors of mankind? They probably deceive themselves so frequently; but the deception is only upon themselves. But how do others view them? The rest of the world know that, if you detract, it is for the same reason that the Tartars are eager to kill every man of extraordinary endowments and accomplishments, firmly believing that his talents, how great or high soever, and what station soever they qualified him to occupy, will, upon his death, become, as a matter of course, the property of the destroyer. Were this theory correct, it would be an apology for those who indulge in severe remarks upon the absent; for, in most cases, it would be their only hope of possessing great excellencies of character .-What you say in detraction will not merely reach the ear of the individual against whom it is said, but it will prejudice the circle against him. We love to be prejudiced against people; and while you may say ten clever things of him which are forgotten, the two or three which you say against him, will be remembered .-

Nor is this all. Such remarks leave a sting in your own conscience. You cannot thus speak disparagingly of the absent, without giving conscience the right to call you to an account, and tell you, in language which cannot be misconstrued, you have done wrong, and not as you would be done by.

Aristophanes was the enemy of Socrates; he slandered him, and even wrote a comedy to ridicule him, and especially his notions of the doctrine of the immortality of the British crown. He was a descendant in of the soul. As Socrates was present to blood of the Percys and Seymours, names illussee the comedy acted upon the stage, and trious in the history of the mother country .was not at all moved, it was thought that Hugh Smithson, the ancestor of his own name, he did not feel this dastardly treatment. But it has been remarked, by an acute observer, that he did feel it most deeply, though too wise to show it; for, as he was taking the bowl of poison, and about to drink it off, as he was entertaining his friends and strengthening his own mind by a conversation on the immortality of the soul, he remarked, that he did not believe the most comic genius could blame him for talking on such a subject at such an hour. He probably had his detractor, Aristophanes, in his mind, on making this remark.

"He that indulges himself in ridiculing the little imperfections and weaknesses of his friend, will, in time, find mankind united against him. The man who sees another ridiculed before him, though he may, for the present, concur in the general laugh, yet, in a cool hour, will consider the same trick might be played against himself; but, when there is no sense of this danger, the natural pride of human nature rises against him, who, by general censure, lays claim to general superiority." Unless you have had your attention particularly called to this subject, you are probably not aware how many of these light arrows are shot at those who are absent.

An honest fellow was introduced into ed nor brilliant, vet he passed off very well. But he had an incorrigible fault: spread of free and liberal principles. he always staid so as to be the last person who left the room. At length, he was asked, categorically, why he always staid so long. He replied, with great good-nature and simplicity, that "as soon as a man was gone, they all began to talk against him; and, consequently, he thought it always judicious to stay till none were left to slander him."

The habit of flattering your friends and acquaintances is pernicious to your own character. It will injure yourself more than others. It is well understood among men, that he who is in the habit of flattering, expects to be repaid in the same coin, and that, too, with compound interest. This is a very different thing from bestowing that encouragement upon your friend in private which he needs for the purpose of calling forth praiseworthy efforts. Flattery is usually bestowed in public-probably for the purpose of having witnesses, before whom your friend now stands committed, to return what you are now advancing to him. But judicious encouragement will always be given in private. If you flatter others, they will feel bound to do so to you; and they certainly will do it. They well know that there is no other way in which they can cancel the obligations which you have imposed upon them; because no compensation but this will be satisfactory. Thus you hire others to aid you to become your own dupe, and over-estimate your excellencies, whatever they may be. For a very obvious reason, then, you will deny yourself cially do not fish for such pearls. You cannot do it, in a single instance, without having the motive seen through. You may have been astonished at seeing young men greedily swallow praise, when they could not but know that he who was daubing was insincere. It used to be a matter of surprise to me, how it is that we love praise, even when we know that we do not deserve it. Johnson, at a single plunge, has found the philosophy of the fact. "To be flattered," says he, "is grateful even when we know that our praises are not believed by those who pronounce them; for they prove at least our power, and show that our favor is valued, since it is purchased by the meanness of falsehood." The desire of the approbation of others, for their good opinion alone, is said to be the mark of a generous mind. I have no doubt it is so. Against this desire I am breathing no reproach. It is the character ascribed to Garrick by Goldsmith, against which I am warning you.

" Of praise a mere glutton, he swallowed what came And the puff of a dunce, he mistook it for fame; Till, his relish grown callous almost to disease,

Who peppered the highest was surest to please. But let us be candid, and speak out our mind If dunces applauded, he paid them in kind."

started at Washington, and that a man has been found ready to undertake the printing of it. The first Steam-packet ever established, com- nized in the recent action of Congress. menced plying between New York and Albany, in the year 1807. The boat was named 'The

North River.

It is said that an abolition paper is to be

SKETCH OF SMITHSON.

We find in the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian a memoir of the endower of the Smithson Institute, (the Regents of which have been recently appointed.) and of the donation itself. Take the facts all togeth- telligent eye fixed the gentlemen's attention, as er, as the editor well says, and they bear the boy inquired, "Sir can you tell me of a man more the impress of romance than of reuous page in our national history;

James Smithson, the testator, was a subject

in the year 1660, immediately after the restoration of the royal family of the Stuarts, received om Charles the Second, as a reward for his services to that house during the civil wars, the dignity of a Baronet of England. 'The father of the testator, by his marriage with the Lady Elizabeth Seymour, who was descended by a female line from the ancient Percys, and by the subsequent creation of George the Third, 1776, became the first Duke of Northumberland .-His son and successor, the brother of the testator, was known in the history of our revolutionary war, by the name of Lord Percy; participated, as a British officer, in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill; and was the bearer of the despatches to the British government from the Commander-in-chief, detailing the events of those memorable days. These data in the history of the Smithsons we give, not from any love we bear for "blood" or "titles," but because they serve to illustrate the singularity of the bequest. Here was a foreigner of noble blood, born and reared in the society of England's royalty, bequeathing the whole of his immense fortune to far-distant and rival people, who had within his own life-time vanquished his royal kinsmen on the fields of battle, and endowing an institution of learning in a land which he had never himself visited! Did ever Englishman before, or since, living or dead, pay tribute like this to the excellence and superiority of American, institutions? Smithson was, it is true, by birth and education a Briton, but enthusiastic beyond measure must have been his admiration of the the most fashionable circle of a country United States, viewed even from the dim disvillage : and though he was neither learn- tance of the Old World, to have thus consecrated his name and fortune to the still increasing

Smithson's last will and testament is dated Bentinck street, Cavendish square, city of London, October 23, 1826. He bequeathed the whole of his estate to his bankers, Messrs. Drummonds, of Charing Cross, in trust to be disposed of in the following manner: To John Fitall, a former servant, a life annuity of £100 sterling. To Henry James Hungerford, his nephew, the whole of the income of the residue of his property, during life, and after his demise to his child or children, legitimate or illegitimate. In case of the death of the nephew, without leaving issue, the testator wills as follows: " I then bequeath the whole of my property to the United States of America, to found, at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institute, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Mr. Hungerford continued to receive the income arising from the property until the year 1835, when he died, without children and intestate. In an amicable suit instituted before the Lord Chancellor, these facts were established, and a decree issued awarding the estate to the United States.

Our distinguished townsman, Richard Rush, was selected by President Jackson, in 1836, as the special agent of the United States to proceed to England and prosecute the bequest to its final recovery, which commission he executed most faithfully and successfully. On the 1st of September, 1838, Mr. Rush deposited in gold, at the Philadelphia mint, the sum of \$508,-318 46, being the proceeds then recovered of

Unfortunately, however, Congress subsequently authorized the investment of the fund in State bonds-those naughty things which have cost us poor Americans so many severe scoldings, and afforded the Sydney Smiths and Lonthe luxury of being flattered. And espe- don Punches such glorious opportunities for displays of their sarcasm. The State of Arkansas alone got \$499,500 of the money, and Ohio, Illinois and Michigan the remainder. The object of Congress in authorizing this investment was doubtless highly commendable, viz: to increase the fund by the accession of interest .-But subsequent experience has too painfully served to demonstrate its impolicy. The principal of most of these bonds is not redeemable until the years 1860 and 1870! and, to cap the clmax, the Arkansians have paid not a cent of interest since July, 1841. The amount due from that State alone is accumulating at the rate of \$32,000 a year, and amounts at this day (exclusive of the principal) to over \$200,000 .-Michigan and Illinois have also followed suit, Ohio alone meeting her instalments. We trust the day is not far off when all these States will be able to wipe off this dark stain from their es.

this fund, and yet not one stone has been piled of all. upon another as the first step towards fulfilling the intentions of the liberal-minded donor. This long delay is doubtless the offspring of the illadvised investment aforementioned; but we are new rejoiced to award to the present Congress the proud testimony of having been the first to make the proper application of the fund. The United States owes the debt to the intentions of Mr. Smithson, and solemnly pledged her faith when she accepted the bequest. Whether the indebted States meet their instalments or not, does not weaken the other obligation. This principle, we are glad to learn, was fully recog.

The number of tee-totallers in England is one million; 100,000 of them are reclaimed.

GEORGE WILSON.

det was walking in the streets of Hartford there came running to him a poor boy, of very ordinary first-sight appearance, but whose fine in who would like a boy to work for him and learn ality, and are destined to occupy a conspic- to read?" "Whose boy are you, and where do you live?" "I have no parents," was the reply, "and have runaway from the workhouse because they will not teach me to read." The reverend gentleman made arrangements with the authorities of the town, and took the boy into his own family. There he learned to read. Nor was that all. He soon acquired the confidence of his new associates, by his faithfulness and honesty. He was allowed the use of his friend's library, and made rapid progress in the acquisition of knowledge. It became necessary after a while, that George should leave Mr. Gallaudet, and he became apprenticed to a cabinet maker in the neighborhood. There the same integrity won for him the favor of his new associates. "To gratify his inclination for study, his master had a little room finished for him in the upper part of the shop, where he devoted his leisure time to his favorite pursuits. Here he made large attainments in the mathematics, in the French language, and other branches. After being in this situation a few years, as

he sat at tea with his family, one evening, he all at once remarked that he wanted to go to France. "Go to France!" said his master, surprised that the apparently contented and happy youth had thus suddenly become dissatisfied with his situation-"for what?"-" Ask Mr. Gallaudet to tea to-morrow evening," continued George "and I will explain." His reverend friend was invited accordingly, and at tea time the apprentice presented himself with his manuscripts in English and French, and explained his singular intention to go to France. "In the time of Napoleon," said he, "a prize was offered by the French government, for the simplest rule for measuring plain surfaces of awarded, and that method I have discovered." He then demonstrated his problem to the sur prise and gratification of his friends, who immediately furnished him with means of defraying his expenses, and with letters of introduction to Hon. Lewis Cass, then our Minister at the Court of France. He was introduced to Louis Phillippe, and in the presence of king, nobles, and plenipotentiaries, the American youth demonstrated his problem, and received the plaudits of the court. He received the prize, which he had clearly won, besides valuable presents from the king. He then took letters of introduction, and proceeded to the Court of St. James, where he took up a similar prize offered by some Royal Society, and returned to the United States. Here he was preparing to secure the benefit of his discovery, by patent, when he received a letter from the Emperor Nicholas himself, one of whose ministers had witnessed his demonstrations at St. James, inviting him to make his residence at the Russian Court, and furnishing him with ample means for his outfit. He complied with the invitation, repaired to St. Petersburg, and is now Professor of Mathematics in the Royal College, under the special protection of the Autocrat of all the

This narrative the writer has never seen published; but the gentleman who related to him the circumstances, attributed the singular success of young Wilson to his INTEGRITY and

since the following piece of "skinning," from day to day, and from night to night, as it was called, and which was rather too since Saturday, the 5th inst. good to be lost, showing at the same time the desperate straits a certain class of gentlemen are put to in making a raise. A well known "case," who was hard up for money, meeting a brother chip in the street, told him he would give him a dollar if he would walk across the street, go into the front door of the hotel opposite, and in walking in be very lame in his right leg, but come out in a few moments and be lame in the left leg. Without asking why or wherefore, the fellow did as requested, and the "skinner going up to a gentleman, remarked to him how lame that man was in the left leg, who was just going in the hotel. The gentleman said he was not lame in his left, but in his right leg, which the other insisted was not the case. But to settle the matter, the skinner immediately proposed a bet of \$10 that the man was lame in his left leg, which the gentleman accordingly took up. The money was posted, and in a few moments out came the fellow, so desperately lame in his left leg that he could scarcely get down the steps of the hotel, and of course the money was lost by the gentleman, who could scarcely believe his own eyesight, for although the man came out lame in the left, he was perfectly certain that he went in lame in the right leg, but at the same time he never imagined any collusion between the par-Nearly Eight Years have hence elapsed ties. We have heard of many ways to since the United States came in possession of make a raise, but this gets a little ahead

> BRING OUT YOUR POUND CAKE .- Among the company of a great five dollar ball given at New Orleans last spring in honor of some public event, was a "green 'un," from the country, who had never before seen anything of the kind on so grand scale, and was totally at a loss to understand the ridiculous, newfangled dances which prevailed. Paying an enormous price for a ticket, and having been fasting for some time in anticipation of the supper, his whole thoughts were directed to the enjoyment in that line in store for him. He strode up and down the saloon with his hands thrust into his pantaloon pockets, accosting every waiter he encountered with, "Boy, look here !'is supper most rea-

At last supper was anounced, and in rushed our hero in advance of every bo- IMPORTANT dy, and seating himself about the centre of the table, began to beckon to every waiter whose eye he could catch but not one, much to his indignation, approached him until after the ladies had been seated and served, when he was asked whether he would take some ham.

"Ham !" exclaimed he with most profound astonishment; "do you'spose sirrah, can eat five dollars worth of ham! Bring us some of your pound cake and sich like. Germantown Telegraph.

A rare customer in these capes .- A panther was killed a few days ago, at the head of Cyprus Creek, in Bladen County by two small boys, the sons of a Mr. Smith, while out a squirrel hunting. The animal was treed by the dogs, and when they approached near enough to observe its formidible dimensions, they were startled with surprise; but nothing daunted, they resolved to take the game; and instantly determined to open fire upon him by platoons. One of them accordingly blazed away; without any visible effect, when the other let drive with such force as to bring the critter to the ground with a terrific crash; the dogs immediately sprang upon it, when with a single sweep of its huge paw it cut one of them nearly in twain: in a few moments however, it died of the shot wounds. It measured 8 feet 9 inches in length, from tip to tip-almost equal to the greatest length, (9f.) given by naturalists, of the largest of these animals. We had thought the last of the race in North Carolina had long since passed a-

The large Bagging and Bale Rope factory of Messrs. G. Shultz & Co. at Maynoth, Kentucky, employing 120 hands, has ceased operation, in consequence of the change in the Tariff. Other factories. of similar character, will follow suit-and the Hemp therefore, as well as the labor, of other countries, will then be necessary feel justified in to supply the domestic demand. This is an important AGRICULTURAL interest of wheels, (varying sacrificed by those who profess to be the exclusive champions of that class of our fellow-citizens. And to what pursuit are these Hemp growers to turn their atten- Agents for the tion, when the demand for that article shall be cut off, or seriously diminished? Nearly all of them will be forced into the cultivation of Tobacco, which is already a drug in the market, consequent upon its over-production-and which must be rendered still more unprofitable by this addition to the quantity annually produced .-The planter can perceive, from this fact, the manner in which a protective tariff confers upon him a direct benefit, in addition to its numerous incidental advantages,-Richmond Whig.

REVIVAL .- The Athens Whig of the 17th inst says: The revival of religion, which we mentioned last week as having commenced in this town, is still progressing, with undiminished interest. Large numbers have made a profession of religion and been added to the various churches. The excitement is intense and general, pervading all classes to an extent never before witnessed in this place; as evidence of which, may be mentioned the fact that on Friday and Saturday last, our merchants and business men generally closed their doors to afford all an opportunity of attending church. On Sabbath morning, the solemn and impressive ordinance of baptism was administered to a large number of converts at the Methodist church. The exercises throughout the day, at the different churches, were exceedingly interesting. At the Methodist Nor so Ban .- We were told a few days church, the exercises have been continued

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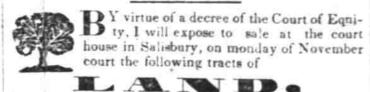
Comstock's Extract of Sarsaparilla. Wistar's Balsom of Wild Cherry-a cure for all coughs cold, Consumption, &c Gray's Invaluable Ointment-for cuts, burns, sprains,

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Comstock's Vermifuge for do. Rowan's Tonic Mixture—for chills and ague and fever. Dr. McMuns' Elixer of Opium-said to be a better preparation of Opium than laudanum or paragorie Bernard's Cholera Syrup-a cure for Summer com-

Swaims' Panacea Henry's Calcine Magnesia-a mild and pleasant ope-

Valuable Lands for Sale.



belonging to the heirs of John Hartman, dec'd. One tract, called the Wicetown tract, adjoining the lands of Wm. A. Walton, and others. Another tract, called the Moyer tract, adjoining the lands of Christopher Lyerly

81 ACRES.

One tract called the Wise tract, and another called the Wallis tract, adjoining each other, and the lands of George Lyerly, C. Earnhart and others, containing together 154 ACRES. On tract adjoining the lands of Isaac Miller and others, containing

Eighty-seven and a half ACRES, owned formerly by Philip Earnhart, and a tract adjoining the other tract assigned the widow of John Hartman Western North C as dower. One other tract adjoining Christother Lyerly, containing 52 Acres.

A credit of twelve months will be given; bond and good security required. A. H. CALDWELL, C.M.E. October 2, 1846—5w23—Printers see \$5.50 COUNTY COURT EXECUTIONS

have sold about 10 nce and practical more easily kept gether, than the de one-third of the

there is a head above ed to more than de The price of an We refer, among more, and from many ficates highly app their saws, with and even as high as 5

head of water. FAVETTEVILLE. A. Graham. CUMBERSAND. Col. Alex. Ma Christopher M Alexander W Col. A. S. McNe Farquhard Sm John McDaniel, John Evans. J. W. Howell

> Gen. James McK Robert Melvin, S. N. Richar Tomas C. Sm Isaac Wright, John Smith SAMPSON. G. T. Barksdale

Patrick Murphy, John H. Speare Hardy Royal, NEW HANOVE James Murphy, Charles Henry, ONSDOW. Robert Aman, Thomas Hooker,

With such a They will sell indi bern,-and also for m NOTICE TO M

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SUPERIOR at very reduced pri dozen bottles packer will meet with pre

March 27, 1846

By the

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