WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

Vol. VI: No. 52. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MAY 7, 1845. Whole No. 312.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

A. A. BROWN, Editor.

Office on Front St., next South of the Bank of Cape Fear.

The price of this paper, is two dollars and fifty cents per annum payable in advance. If not paid within one month after subscribing, or after the beginning of a new subscription year, three dollars will be charged, and if not paid until the year expires, three dollars and fifty cents will be charged.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless the Editor may think proper to do so.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at one dollar per square of 14 lines, or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent. will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to twenty dollars in any one year. *Yearly* standing advertisements will be inserted at $10 per square.

Legal advertisements charged 25 pr ct. higher than the usual rates.

☞ Letters to the Editor, on business connected with his paper, must be postpaid.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Timber, Lumber, and all other kinds of PRODUCE.
October 25, 1843. 232-tf.

ROBERT G. RANKIN,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 20, 1843. 227-tf.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.
August 22, 31) 1842. 172-tf.

THOS. SANDFORD,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
November 30th, 1842. 185-tf.

ROBERT G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
Sept. 23, 1843. 227-tf.

NEFF & WARNER,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHIP CHANDLERY, SHIP STORES, &c. &c.
June 26, 1844. 267-tf.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he will continue the
COMMISSION BUSINESS,
at the old stand of the late C. C. Stow.
CHARLES D. ELLIS.
Nov. 1st, 1843. 223-tf.

WILLIAM COOKE,
General Commission Merchant,
RECEIVING and FORWARDING AGENT.
Next Door North of the New Custom House,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 2d, 1844. 281-tf.

JOHN HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Second brick building on Water, South of Mulberry street—up stairs.
October 30, 1844. 285-tf.

CORNELIUS MYERS,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
HATS & CAPS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, OF STYLE AND QUALITY,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
November 13th, 1844 287-tf.

R. H. STANTON & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
DEALERS IN
Ship Stores, Family Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Cordage, Furniture, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Cutlery, Crockery, and Tin Ware.
STORE IN NOYES' NEW BUILDING,
Near head of Fayetteville Steamboat Wharf.
R. H. STANTON,
L. N. BARLOW.
December 16, 1844. 292-tf.

SMITH & GAUSE,
Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
January 8, 1845. 295-tf.

R. M. BLACKWELL & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
144 FRONT STREET,
NEW YORK.
Liberal CASH Advances made on Consignments.
N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CONSIGNMENTS OF NAVAL STORES.
February 4th, 1845. 299-6m.

NEWLIN & ALLIBONE,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 17, SOUTH WHARVES,
Philadelphia.
Particular attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Rice, and Southern produce generally.
Refer to:
Hon. E. D. Dudley, F. K. Dickinson, Esq. Robert W. Brown, Esq. Daniel L. Russell, Esq. Robert G. Rankin, Esq. Messrs. Hall & Armstrong; " Hill & Planner, " Russell & Gammell, } Wilmington, N. C.
John Myers & Son, Freeman & Houston, } Washington, N. C.
John Blackwell, Esq. George W. Howard, Esq. } Newbern, N. C.
February 17, 1845. 301-3m.

NORTH CAROLINA
LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC AND
MILITARY ACADEMY.
ARMS AND EQUIPMENTS FURNISHED BY THE STATE:
Classics, English, etc. R. GRAY.
Mathematics, Tactics, etc. O. A. BUCK.
Experimental Chemistry & Philosophy, S. N. BOTFORD.
TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.
Classical Department, (Collegiate course, including full English Studies, with Mathematics.) $20 00
English do. (Elementary and higher branches,) 15 00
Military do. (Infantry and Artillery practice,) no charge.

The course of Education is thorough, practical, and well calculated to qualify youth for the various duties of life, whether occupying public or private, Civil or Military stations. The moral and intellectual faculties are kept severely in action, but not at the expense of the physical, as is, unfortunately for the health of our children, too commonly the case throughout the country.

Regular and systematic Military Exercises, as well as Practical and Scientific Operations, introducing Surveying and Civil Engineering, are substituted in the place of unprofitable play, and required of all students—*the usual six hours of daily recitation and study being invariably left distinct and uninterrupted.*

The Cadets, in rotation, observe the duties of non-commissioned Officers, Officers of the Guard, and Officers of the Day, of Adjutants and Commandants of Parade, and for the purpose of rendering them more perfect, occasionally act as Military Instructors.

It has been found from experience, that this beautiful Gymnasic invigorates both mind and body, and by inducing habits of order and regularity, contributes much to mental improvement.

Politeness, neatness in dress, and strict punctuality will be closely attended to.

A cheap Uniform is adopted—Dress Parade days, Monday and Friday.

No deduction made in absence, unless in cases of protracted sickness. Hours of Recitation and Study, from 9 to 12½, A. M., and from 2 to 4½, P. M., in the Winter. Board and Washing, in highly respectable families, from $8½ to $10 per month.

ROBT. GRAY, O. A. BUCK, } Principals.
Raleigh, March 1th, 1845. 303-6mo.

FOR SALE.
100 BRLS. Flour,
8 brls. Linseed Oil,
500 lbs. live Geese Feathers, in assorted parcels,
15 hhds. Leaf Tobacco.
C. D. ELLIS & Co.
March 18th, 1845. 305-tf.

FOR RENT OR SALE.
THE dwelling house on Second street lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Calder, will be rented until the 1st of October next, or will be sold.
WILLIAM DESTRAC.
January 8th, 1845 295-tf.

Executors' Notice.
THE subscribers at the December Term, 1844, of the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, of the County of New Hanover, qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Alexander Anderson, and hereby notify all persons indebted to their Testator to make payment to them; and creditors are requested to present their demands properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
JAMES ANDERSON, EDWIN A. ANDERSON, } Executors
December 18th, 1844. 292-tf.

Old Nash Brandy.
10 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by
GEO. W. DAVIS.
February 19th, 1845. 301-tf.

BEEF, &c.
THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and he hereby informs them that he still continues in the MARKET, at **Stalls, No. 2, and 4,** where
Beef, Pork, Lamb, &c.,
can be had, all of the best quality to be obtained, and at PRICES to suit the TIMES. Any kind of meat will be sent to the purchaser's house if desired.

TO DROVERS.
ALL who have CATTLE for sale will do well to give the subscriber a call before disposing of them, as the *HIGHEST MARKET PRICE WILL BE GIVEN.*
JOSEPH M. TILLY.
June 26, 1844. 267-tf.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership under the name of
CHARLES D. ELLIS & Co.,
for the transaction of the Commission and Forwarding business. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of produce of all kinds, and to forwarding goods to and from the interior.
CHARLES D. ELLIS,
EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.
March 17th, 1845. 305-tf.

FOR RENT.
OWING to the continued indisposition of my family, I will rent the house where I now reside, known as the FRANKLIN HOTEL. To a person who would like to engage in keeping a Public House, here is an opportunity to secure a favorable location to secure the patronage of passengers on the Rail Road. The House can be secured by lease for a term of years, and is so arranged that the Proprietor could, and with proper inducements would add to it so as to make it a valuable location. I will also sell to any person renting the House, all the furniture of the House, which is new and in good order.
Possession will be given immediately.
Apply to A. J. BATTLE, Agent.
April 2nd, 1845. 307-tf.

New Goods.
THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a carefully selected stock of
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
among which may be found almost every article suited to the season. He intends selling at the lowest possible prices, as heretofore, and solicits a continuance of custom.
N. DREY.
Store next South of the Chronicle Office.
April 3d, 1845. 307-tf.

DAGUERREOTYPE.
I HAVE for sale a Daguerreotype Apparatus complete, said to be a very fine instrument. It was imported for a gentleman whose ill health prevented his using it, and is now offered at a reduced price.
I have also an OLD MAN white for the balance of the year, for a mere trifle. He has worked in gardens.
P. W. FANNING.
March 12th, 1845. 304-tf.

New York City Advertisements.

MEDICAL CARD.
DOCTOR FAWCETT, of 196 Fulton street, New York, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London and Edinburgh, and Graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia; also, author of a work embracing the following subjects, viz., Matrimony, Impotency and Sterility, anatomically, physiologically and medically explained, with a comprehensive exposition of the nature and modern treatment of Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Nocturnal Emissions, and all the consequences arising from Masturbation. Dr. Fawcett continues his private consultation on the above mentioned diseases, at his long-established office, 196 Fulton street, where the most aggravated forms of disease will yield to his mode of treatment, without restraint in diet or exercise, and without mercury, even when the procreative energies become paralyzed or torpid, from excessive indulgence of the passions, he will be able to restore the parts to health and vigor. Persons at a distance enclosing $1, can have a copy of the work. A letters must be post paid, and directed to Dr. H. Fawcett, 196 Fulton st., New York.
March 9, 1845. 304-6mos.

NEW FALL STYLES.
FANCY AND STAPLE SILKS.
Williams, Rankin & Penniman,
No. 63 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
WOULD call the particular attention of Dealers to their very extensive and full assorted Stock of
FALL STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,
Which have been bought at the *last Auction sales at prices far below the cost of importation, and which they offer at a small advance, for cash or approved Notes.*
Their stock will be found to comprise every article in every variety of price and style; and they solicit the careful attention of buyers, satisfied that as it regards both, they can offer the strongest inducements. Their assortment of
Cashmeres, Crêpes & Muslin de Laines,
comprises new and elegant patterns of all qualities and latest styles; also,
CASHMERE & BROCHE SHAWLS,
Long and square; Kabyle, damask and plaid Woolen French Shawls; Thibet black and colored Long Shawls; Muslin de Laine, plain, satin bordered, and embroidered do.; also,
BONNET AND CAP RIBBONS,
in great variety, at present low rates; with a general assortment of Millinery Goods; also,
Plaid, Plain Colors and Black Alpacas,
Cotton warp, with a very extensive assortment, together with all the various styles of Dress Goods, Lace Goods, White Goods, Linen Cambrics, and Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. In
DRESS GOODS
they can show a great variety of styles, in Rich Printed Cashmere D'Ecosse, Paris patterns, Tiennes, Crape De Laines, Muslin de Laines of Paris styles, never before offered.
Alpacas, Bombazines, Black and Blue Silk, low and high priced.
SILKS.
Gendeon Brocade Silks; Cameleon Broché striped Silks; Plain and Satin striped Hellenienne; Black and Blue, Black Satin striped and Brocade figured Silks; Satin striped Gros Grained; Black and Blue Black Gros de Swiss; Italian Lustrings; Grosde Rhein; Grosd'Afrique; Blackand Blue Black Satins. Also,
MILLINERY GOODS
in great variety, comprising Bonnet Silks and Satins of entirely new styles, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, rich Fall patterns; new designs Bonnet Velvets, plain colors, black and blue black, figured, shaded, plaid, cord and uncut
LACES.
Cap Laces in great variety, of new and elegant patterns Trimming Laces and Lace Edgings, black and white; Silk, Lisle, Guipure, Mechlin, Brussels, &c. Thread Laces and Edgings, French, German and English,
SHAWLS.
Rich Cashmere and Broche Long and Square Shawls; Thibet, Muslin de Laine, Kabyle, Plaid, Woolen, Nett, &c. &c.
SILK SHAWLS.
Dark Cameleon, Satin striped, Figured, &c.
GLOVES AND MITTS.
In every variety, for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Misses, of Kid of the most approved manufacture, Buck, Merino, Woolen, Lisle, Lace, Fitz, Egyptian, India Rubber, &c.
Their stock will be found to comprise a full assortment of all the various small items needed, and they solicit the attention of Buyers, with the fullest confidence that they can supply every want in their line.
February 19th, 1845. 301-3m.

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK.
To supply the city & interior trade by the piece or package
No. 44, Cedar Street,
(NEAR WILLIAM STREET.)
LEE & BREWSTER give notice to Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their WAREHOUSE for *PRINTED CALICOES EXCLUSIVELY,* from Pearl to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to PRINTS ONLY, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low, and GENERALLY LOWER, than those whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.
The stock consists of *several thousand patterns and colors, embracing every variety of*
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PRINTS
in market—*many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.*
Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market price, and comparing all the desirable styles in market, side by side. Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the market, are placed in the hands of buyers.
New York, September 21, 1844. 280-tf.

BRITANNIA WARE.
THE subscribers having been engaged the last twenty years in manufacturing
Britannia Metal Goods
of every description, are enabled to supply Wholesale Dealers at the most favorable prices, and on the best terms. Their assortment consists in part of Urns, Tea Sets, Coffee Pots, Pitchers, Tumblers, Mugs, Castors, Molasses Cups, Candlesticks, Lamps, Table and Tea Spoons, Ladles, Shaving Boxes, Spittoons, Syringes, Bed-pans, &c. &c. They are also extensive importers of Dixon & Son's celebrated Sheffield Britannia and German Silver Ware.
Elegant Tankards, Goblets, and Plates, for Communion service. Old fashioned Pewter Plates, Dishes and Basins.
Persons at a distance sending for ware at retail, can be furnished with the best articles at fair prices.
For sale at 6 Burling Slip, near Pearl st., New York.
BOARDMAN & HART.
March 24th, 1845. 306-3m.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION
BUSINESS.
NO. 12, SOUTH WATER STREET.
THE subscribers have this day entered into Copartnership under the firm of
SANDFORD & SMITH,
for the transaction of *AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS,* and solicit a share of patronage.
☞ Particular attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding of goods to and from the interior, and to the purchase and sale of produce.
THOMAS SANDFORD,
WILLIAM L. SMITH.
December 16th, 1844. 292-tf.

Hats! Hats! Hats! Hats!
THE subscriber has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of spring and summer Goods, consisting of
Panama, Mens', Boys' and Infants' Leghorn and Palm Leaf HATS,
of every style and quality; also the Spring style of mens' and boys' CAPS. Ladies' Riding Caps, latest styles, and general assortment of mens' and boys' fur, silk, and wool HATS, which I will sell at wholesale and retail cheap for cash.
In addition to the above I have just received per schooners Jonas Smith and J. D. Jones the *Spring Style of Gentlemens' Hats.*
Those in want of a genteel article are invited to call and examine them.
—ALSO,—
A New Style of Boys' Hats.
Just received and for sale by
C. MYERS, Fashionable Hatter,
Market st. Wilmington.
March 19, 1845. 305-tf.

Champagne Cider.
20 bbls. Champagne Cider, a fresh article, just received and for sale
by GEO. W. DAVIS.
April 2d, 1845. 307-tf.

FOR SALE.
50 SACKS Ashton's Fine Salt,
400 yards Cotton Duck No. 2,
1 bushel Red Clover Seed,
JOHN HALL.
Feb. 11th, 1845. 300-tf.

Notice to Capitalists.
IN the present depressed state of the farming interest, a favorable opportunity is now offered for the profitable investment of Capital. The subscribers having become sole proprietors of the
Factory & Mills,
At the big Falls of Tar River,
Are desirous of extending their business, and for this purpose are willing to sell, on reasonable terms, a portion of their interest; or they will receive subscribers for forming a company (for which they have a favorable charter) if so preferred by those who wish to invest their funds in manufacturing interests.
The fitness of the location for all kind of Manufactures is so well known as to render a description unnecessary.
Those wishing for further information on the subject are referred to W. H. Battle, Esq'r., Rocky Mount, Edgecombe Co.
W. H. & B. D. BATTLE.
March 3, 1845. 299-3m.

FOR SALE.
THE PEW No. 6 in the Episcopal Church, situated on the North Aisle. Enquire of
SHELTON & MALLORY.
April 18th, 1845. 309-tf.

FLOUR.
20 bbls. Fayette, fine and super.
For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.
April 16th, 1845. 309-tf.

THOMAS ALLIBONE. JNO. TROUBAT, JR.
Allibone & Troubat,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 8, SOUTH WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Rice, Naval Stores, and Produce generally.
Refer to
Messrs. Brown & DeRosset, Wilmington, N. C.
April 16th, 1845. 309-6m.

Molasses, Sugar and coffee.
50 HHDS. superior St. Jago Molasses,
6 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
10 bags Cuba Coffee.
For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.
April 16th, 1845. 309-tf.

More Crockery.
IN addition to my stock on hand, I have been receiving the past two weeks, sundry packages of
Earthen, Glass & China Ware,
which makes my assortment for the Spring and Summer trade complete. Persons having any thing in my line of business to buy, would do well to give me a call, as I think the articles, prices, &c. will suit.
—ALSO—
A large lot *STONE WARE,* Jugs, Jars, Pitchers, Churns, Water Kegs, &c. &c. And about one cord Flower Pots, all sizes.
J. H. ROTHWELL, Market street.
April 16th, 1845. 309-tf.

JUST RECEIVED.
HULL'S Patent Mould Candles,
best and Patent Sperm do.
West India Preserves, assorted.
Boxes best Starch, Basting Spoons, Meat Forks, Soap, Lime Juice, Alum,
Rice and Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
Spades, Socket do., patent Window Springs,
A general assortment of Cooper's Tools,
English and Sweden Iron, round and square do.,
30 kegs best Fall River Nails, &c. &c. &c.
And for sale low by C. W. BRADLEY.
April 16th, 1845. 309-tf.

JUST RECEIVED.
BEST Sperm Oil; cold expressed Castor Oil; Shell Barks; Soft Shell Almonds; Brazil Nuts; Citron; Mace; boxes and half boxes Raisins; best prepared Cocoa; Olives; Cream and Soft Sugar; Sweet Malaga Wine; bags Bird Seed, &c. &c.
C. W. BRADLEY.
April 9th, 1845. 309-tf.

From the Raleigh Register.

The State of Frankland.

It may not be generally known that, in the year 1784, North Carolina passed a law ceding the country which forms the state of Tennessee to the united States, provided Congress should accept the cession within two years; the jurisdiction to be retained by North Carolina, so far as applicable, were declared to be in force in the territory, and the aid of Congress was asked, for the formation of a New State. Meanwhile, they ordained that the territory should be governed by a Convention and should send a delegate to Congress.

Congress did not accept the cession, and North Carolina repealed her law. Meantime, however, parties were formed in Tennessee; and while, on one side, it was wished to return under the jurisdiction of North Carolina, on the other side, it was resolved to adhere to the separation. A new Convention was called, and the territory was declared to be an independent state, under the name of *Frankland.* The Convention announced to North Carolina the independence of the new state, and sent a delegate to Congress; but it does not appear that any notice was taken, by that body, of these proceedings.

In 1786, the state of Frankland had two conflicting Courts in its limits. The one acted under the authority of their own state, and the other under that of North Carolina. Each Court claimed that its decisions were paramount; and in fact, the only one, that had a right to act in the case. A more fruitful source of collision and quarrel cannot be imagined, than such a state. The Sheriff of Frankland, with his posse, in some instances, went into the other Court, seized the papers, and turned the officers out of doors. The North Carolina party, as soon as it had power, retaliated in the same way. Colonel John Sevier was elected the first Governor of the state of Frankland. The Governor, soon after his induction into office, met the principal men on the North Carolina side of the question. From the windy and inefficient war of words, it soon proceeded to the more decisive war of blows. The argument was soon settled in the primitive way by the dint of fist. But these leaders of state were alarmed, before victory declared on either side. Their humbler retainers, as they felt in duty bound, imitated the example of their superiors, and lost an eye, or a piece of flesh of less importance from some other part of the body, without being either cooled, or convinced. It was obvious, that in such a crisis things must soon come to a more serious issue, than a fist-fight, or gouging an eye.

The county of Washington elected members to represent them in the Assembly of North Carolina. Col. Tipton, who had fought the Governor of Frankland, was one of the representatives. A paper containing the names of those, who were willing to accept the terms of North Carolina, and secede from the authority of Frankland, was sent by these members to the Assembly. Taxes were imposed by the authority of both Legislatures and, as may be easily foreseen, the people paid neither, with much specciousness, assigning as a reason, that they did not know, to which authority they ought to yield their money.

This year the Cherokees renewed their attack upon Tennessee. William Cocke, Esq., was delegated to Congress. He made before that body, an eloquent speech, placing in a strong light the helplessness and misery of their condition, engaged in civil war on the one hand, and assailed by the merciless savages on the other.—This time he was heard, and his representations acted upon. A general amnesty was passed, in regard to all who expressed a readiness to yield themselves to the authority of North Carolina.

It was enacted, too, that the officers, who had held under the state of Frankland, should be displaced, and their places filled by persons appointed from North Carolina. Many, who held under the new state, had been originally appointed by North Carolina, and had been retained in their offices by Frankland. They were considered by Congress in the light of persons, who admitted the authority of the new state. The pacific, and yet decisive measures of Congress seemed at once to restore things to their former position, before the formation of the state of Frankland. But under the external appearances of tranquility remained the smothered fire.

There still remained considerable numbers staunch for the cause of the fallen state, and disposed upon the first favorable appearances, to rear it up again. Governor Sevier offered the services of these men to Georgia, in the prospect of an approaching war of that state with the Creeks. The Legislature of that state having deliberated upon the proposition, returned a very polite answer, expressing gratitude for the kindness of the offer, and promising a return of their services in any way, which should not be incompatible with the interest of Georgia. They sent a state of their case to Dr. Franklin soliciting advice. He wrote them in reply, that he thought they had better accede to the propositions of North Carolina.

Notwithstanding all these discouraging circumstances, Gov. Sevier retained the integrity of faith in the new State. Georgia, as a state, indeed, was only ready to avail herself of their military services, without promising any return of good offices. But several distinguished individuals of that state wrote to him, expressing their own good wishes, and those of many of the people. He was elected a member of the distinguished society of Incinnati. A copy of the Constitutions of fourteen states, neatly bound, was presented him, with a very flattering address.—The common toast in Georgia was, "Success to Frankland and its virtuous citizens." But, all these symptoms of convalescence notwithstanding, in 1787, the Legislature of Frankland met for the last time. Little was done, and shortly after Frankland fell by natural decease.

At an evening party a gentleman carving a chicken, asked a lady what part she preferred.—"I will take a foot handle," said she. The squeamish creature wanted a leg.

A young man without money is like a steamboat without fuel. He cant "go ahead." Among the ladies he is like a moon in a cloudy night. "He cant shine."

No character will please long, who is uniform, to be always jocose, is buffoonery; pathetic, silly; always wise, sentenious; always grave, unsocial.

Ball of the American Minister at Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser gives the following account of a ball given by Mr. King, the American Minister:

Last evening (Feb. 22d) was passed by most of the Americans in Paris in the same manner as they have been accustomed to spend at home the anniversary of the birth day of Washington. Mr. King, our excellent Minister at the Court of France, opened his house, on this occasion for the reception of the Americans in Paris, and such others as were interested in the welfare of America. This was the first ball that his health has permitted him to give this winter, and, I think, since his arrival in the country. Unfortunately, the change from the dry and warm atmosphere of his own State to this outrageously damp and cold city, prevents his seeing his countrymen so often as his natural hospitality would dictate. At this time, however, the Americans in Paris were collected together for the first time. I found several old acquaintances and townsmen, who I imagined to be still at home, where I had left them. It was quite late when I arrived, having been detained by the breaking down of my hack. As I entered the spacious apartments, and saw the graceful forms in the mazes of the whirling waltz, I did not think the Americans were far behind the French, either in beauty or any other respect. The only ornament to the rooms was a portrait of Washington, a copy by Healy from the celebrated original, belonging, I believe, but am not sure, to Lord Lansdowne. It was at any rate a portrait of the incomparable Washington, and that was enough to arouse all our patriotic ardor. It is strange how little the French know of this great man. One of them, on reading my invitation, which stated that it was in honor of the birth of Washington, very inquisitively asked, "Washington, Washington, qui est Washington, ha?"

Here were fair examples of the grace and beauty of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Charleston, New Orleans, as well as some name of nobility and station in the persons of the Prince and Princess de Joinville, Duke de Montpensier, the Austrian, Prussian, and other representatives at this Court, and many of the nobility of England and other countries. The news of the decease of the brother of the British Ambassador prevented the attendance of Lord Cowley. I had the honor of dancing the Polka several times with a pretty, graceful, and animated grand-daughter of Gen. Lafayette. The present Consul, Mr. Walsh, the Ex-Consul, Mr. Gerard, and their families, were among the guests. Mons. Guizot, whose health would not allow him to be there in person, sent his regrets, stating his great respect for the memory of the illustrious American patriot.

An excellent table in an adjoining room loaded with every delicacy, allowed the guests to refresh themselves as they wished. Behind it the head servant of Mr King directed his assistants. He is a tall intelligent negro, and appears sincerely attached to his master. I said to him as they "I am very glad to see you, it looks so like much like home." "Ah yes," said he, "this is not home; I shall be glad to return." This man, thought free, and in a country where the black and whites are on an equal footing, and beautiful white women are continually with open ending arms to greet with them in the street, though gratified here with having somebody to serve under his directions, still proves his southern home with all the degradations to which he is there exposed. At four o'clock the ball broke up, the orchestra playing Hail Columbia.

The American Minister is about to abandon his house for a smaller. His expenses, though giving few dinner parties and no balls, amount to scarcely less than seventy dollars a day. The wood bill alone for a year is [illegible] dollars. It was on the point of [illegible] to increase the salaries of the French and English ambassadors, or else abolish their offices, when a sudden thought checked my indignation.—How many men have sacrificed, and are perhaps this moment sacrificing their lives, and I am afraid in some cases, their consciences, too, at home, in order to obtain there some costly but honorable offices abroad.

From Neal's Saturday Gazette.

THE LAW PROFESSION.

We are astonished at the daily paragraphs that meet our eye of the numbers of young men lately admitted to practice law in the different States of the Union. Probably no avocation yields a poorer return, or is so much overstocked. To be a good lawyer requires not only brilliant talents, great tact and profound knowledge, but a capacity for mental application which as few men have a taste for and few constitutions can endure. As Lord Eldon remarkably says 'a man must work like a dray-horse and be paid like a pauper.' Nor is success at the bar sure, even with all the requisites we have mentioned. Chance often elevates the hard student to fame, but as often retains him in obscurity. Of the bar of Philadelphia, for instance, we can speak from an intimate knowledge, and we could point out more than one lawyer, with a head already beginning to grow grey, who, with every qualification to adorn its highest walks, has been unable to struggle up, because he never got the case, or occasion of exact of the right character to develop his abilities. The fact is, there are five times as many lawyers as there should be, both here and elsewhere, and, in consequence, four-fifths of the profession must starve. The evil is increased by the tendency of clients to seek an attorney of acknowledged reputation, thus preventing the rise of any yet unknown fame from obtaining a start. It is true, some kind-hearted friend may pursue some to the aspiring young advocate; but it is rarely such a one as is calculated to make an impression, and years may pass before this opportunity occurs to a youth without influence. We know the men who have met with distinguished success in the last ten years, but they owe their position to an acquaintance with foreign tongues, and the foreign claims this brought them. The greatest lawyers, both of this and the past generation, were years before they made enough to support themselves; and a few men, whatever their abilities, can hope to pay their expenses until after many a long term of suspense and heart burning.

"Lend me your ears," as the chap said he robbed the cornfield.