

WILMINGTON CHRONICLE. Published every Wednesday Morning.

A. A. BROWN Editor. OFFICE ON FRONT STREET, NEXT SOUTH OF THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

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Twelve lines or less will be counted as a square. Advertisements not having the number of insertions desired marked on them, will be published one year, and charged accordingly.

JOSEPH B. RUSSELL, (Late of the firm of Russell & Kendrick.) GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.

SAVAGE & MEARES, GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Wm. H. Lippitt, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye stuffs, Patent Medicines, Window Glass, &c.

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TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!! Cleaned, Plugged, Regulated, Extracted, and Inserted on Pivots and Gold Plate.

NOTICE.—The Subscribers have this day entered into Co-partnership, under the firm of MARTIN & CRONLY.

THE AMERICAN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY; CHARTER UNLIMITED: Granted January 2d, 1850.

For the Insurance of Horses, Mules, Pairs Bulls, Steers and Cattle, of every description.

Joseph G. Bowman, John Wise, Hiram Decker, M. D., Alvin W. Tracy, Isaac Mass, Ab'm Smith, George D. Hay.

BEACH'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES. The Subscriber has been appointed Agent in Wilmington for the sale of Dr. Beach's celebrated Medicines.

Beach's Pile Electuary, Anti-Bilious Family Physic, Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, &c.

J. T. SCHONWALD, BOTANIC PHYSICIAN. Murphy's buildings, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water streets, North side.

Restoration and Preservation of the HAIR, by M. WISE & SON, of Virginia.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC. The subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the first of October next.

WHITE LEAD.—A fresh supply just received. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

100 BLS. Rosendale Cement, for sale low by E. J. LUTTERLOH, Agent.

MOLASSES.—12 lbs. of new crop Cuba Molasses, low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

Memphis Institute. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Regular course of Lectures in this Institute will commence on the 1st of February.

CLINIQUE LECTURERS. MEDICINE.—Prof. H. J. HULL.

LAW DEPARTMENT. Hon. E. W. M. KING, Professor of Theory and Practice of Law.

AMERICAN ART UNION. THE undersigned, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the American Art Union, will receive subscriptions at the office of the Secretary.

MARBLE YARD AT WILMINGTON, N. C. The subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of New Hanover and the surrounding counties.

ARTIFICIAL LEECHES.—Just received another supply, for sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist.

SHIRT ESTABLISHMENT. ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st.

FOR RENT. THAT roomy and convenient house and lot at present occupied by Mr. J. E. KEA.

RYE FLOUR.—Twenty barrels fresh, for sale low by ALEX. MCRAE, Jr.

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE above Company has been in operation since the 1st of April last, under the direction of the following Officers.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President. Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President.

What becomes of all the Clever Children? During a visit to a friend in the country, I was enjoying a walk in his garden before breakfast on a delightful morning in June.

"And yet," said I, "it appears to be as healthy as any other bush in the garden; tell me what you have done for it, as you say it has cost you so much pains!"

"After watching it for some time," he replied, "I discovered a very great number of small buds, but they were almost concealed by the leaves which grew so thickly; I therefore cleared away the greater part of these, and my little buds then looked very well. I now found, as I watch them, that though they grew larger every day, the green outside continued so hard, that I thought it impossible for the delicate rose leaves to force their way out; I therefore picked them open; but the pale, shrivelled blossoms which I found within never improved, but died, one after another."

Yesterday morning I discovered one bud which the leaves had till then hidden from me, and which was actually streaked with the beautiful red of the flower confined in it; I carefully opened and loosened it, in the hope that the warm sun would help it to blow; my first thought this morning was of the pleasure I should have in gathering my one precious bud for mama—but look at it now!"

The withered, discolored petals to which the child thus directed my attention did indeed present a melancholy appearance, and I now understood the cause of the looks of disappointment which had at first attracted my attention.

As I pursued my walk, it occurred to me that this childish incident suggested an answer to the question asked by Dr. Johnson, "What becomes of all the clever children?"

To often, it is to be feared, are the precious human buds sacrificed to the same mistaken zeal that led to the destruction of the roses which had been expected with so much pleasure by their little owner.

Perhaps a few hints suggested—not by fanciful theory, but by practical experience in the mental training of children—may help to rescue some little ones from the blighting influences to which they are too often exposed.

The laws by which the physical development of every infant, during the earliest period of its existence, is regarded, seem to afford a striking lesson by the analogy they bear to these laws on which the subsequent mental development depends.

On the babe's first entrance into the world, it must be fed only with food suitable to its delicate organs of digestion; on this depends its healthful growth, and likewise the gradual strengthening of those organs.

Its senses must at first be acted upon very gently: too strong a light, or too loud a noise, may impair its sight or hearing for life.

The little limbs of a young infant must not be allowed to support the body before they have acquired firmness sufficient for that task, otherwise they will become deformed, and the whole system weakened; and last, though not least, fresh and pure air must be constantly inhaled by the lungs, in order that they may supply vigor to the whole frame.

All enlightened parents are acquainted with these laws of nature, and generally act on them; but when owing to judicious management their children emerge from babyhood in full enjoyment of the animal organs, and with muscles and sinews growing firmer every day in consequence of the exercise which their little owners delight in giving them, it is the same judicious management extended to the mind, of which the body has been so carefully furnished, is only the other case!

In too many cases it is not—Too often the tender mind is loaded with information which it has no power of assimilating, and which, consequently, can not nourish it. The mental faculties, instead of being gradually exercised, are overwhelmed; parents who would check with displeasure the efforts of a nurse who should attempt to make their infant to walk at too early a period, are ready eagerly to embrace any system of so-called education which offers to do the same violence to the intellect; forgetting that distortion of mind is at least as much to be dreaded as that of the body, while the motives held out to encourage the little victims are not calculated to produce a moral atmosphere conducive either to good or great mental attainments.

Children are sometimes met with—though few and far between—whose minds seem ready to drink in knowledge in whatever form or quality it may be presented to them; and the testimony of Dr. Combe, as well as any other judicious writer, proves the real state of the brain in such cases, and also the general fate of the poor little prodigies. Such children, however, are not the subject of these observations, of which the object is to plead for those promising buds which are being encased in their hard but protecting covering; to plead for them especially at that period when the "beautiful red streak" appears; in other words, when, amid the thoughtless sports and simple studies of childhood, the intellect begins to develop itself, and to seek nourishment from all that is presented to it. There exists at the period alluded to, a readiness in comparison, and a shrewdness of observation, which might be profitably employed in the great work of education. Here it may be observed that to "educate" means to bring out, the term education can be applied with propriety to a system which performs this work, and never to one which confines itself to laying on a surface work of superficial information, unsupported by vigorous mental powers. Information may be acquired at any age, provided that the intellectual machinery has been kept in activity; whereas, if the latter has been allowed to rest and stiffen from disease, the efforts of the man—supposing him to have energy sufficient to make an effort—to redress the wrongs done to the boy, will in most cases be vain. That self-educated men are generally the best educated is a trite remark; so trite, indeed, that it frequently falls on the ear without rousing attention to the apparent paradox which it contains; and yet there must be some reason well worthy of attention for the fact, that so many who, in early life, have enjoyed advantages, have, on reaching manhood, found themselves surpassed by others who have been forced to struggle up unassisted, and in many cases surrounded by apparent obstacles to their rise.

From these considerations, it appears that the most judicious system of education is that in which the teacher rather directs the working of his pupil's mind than works for him; and it must be recollected that such a system, compared with some others, will be slow, though sure, in producing the desired result.—Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.

GEORGIA PECULIARITIES.—Some one who has been recently travelling in Georgia, gives a specimen of the provincialisms in use among the Georgians, in the following imaginary dialogue: A traveller stops at the house of a planter.

Traveller—Can I stay with you to night? Landlord—I reckon. We does not like to turn people away. We does not practice keeping people.

Traveller—(Interrupting him.) If it is not convenient for you to keep us, will you go on? Landlord—Yes, oh yes, we'll keep you. Alight. It will be dark before you can overtake the next house; and it is mighty hot too. Your horse looks mighty sorry, and I reckon you can take up with my fare.

Traveller—Have you corn and fodder? Landlord—Yes, right smart of both. Traveller—Well, take my horse.

Landlord—Here, Jack, carry this gentleman's horse to the lot. Give him a smart change of corn and fodder. You hear? Traveller—Yes, massa.

Traveller goes into the house and asks for supper. Landlady—Ann, hop! Ann. (Ann answers.)—Here, get some supper for this gentleman. Fry some bacon and make a hock cake. Get a smart change of bacon. Make a heap of coffee. You hear? (Ann answers.) Be peart now. (Turning to the traveller.) You come from Florida, I reckon?

Landlord—(To the traveller.) You had a heap of bad road to day. It has been mighty hot too. Shall I tote your plunder (baggage) into the house?

In the morning the traveller asks for his bill. Landlord—Well, I charges for eating a man or night 75 cents, 25 cents for sleeping him, and 50 cents for eating his horse. 'Tat makes, I reckon, about a dollar and a half.

The following (says the Commercial Gazette) is from the London Spectator, and may prove very beneficial advice, now that the use of lime water has been found to be so productive of cholera: IS PURE WATER FIT FOR DRINK?

To the Editor of the Spectator: SIR: Your correspondent, "A Water Drinker," must be very ignorant of the laws of the animal economy, if he supposes that water impregnated with lime is useful for the preservation of health. On the contrary, the presence of this ingredient (alast so common) is the fruitful source of dyspepsia, with all its horrors; of constipation; of obstructed kidneys, and of various other ailments too well known to us medical men. On the contrary, pure water (i. e. a filtered rain water) is one of the finest solvents in nature, and I hail with pleasure the suggestion of the board of health for the supply of the metropolis with pure water. All England knows the repute of the Malvern water, and its value consists in its purity—scarcely a trace of saline or earthy ingredients being found in it; the absence of limestone in that locality allowing the water of the district to filter through the gravel and sand, and thus returning to give health to the valentinarian. As to the presence of lime in water being necessary for the preservation of our bones, your correspondent need not fear that his osseous fabric will become enfeebled by drinking pure water, since many articles of diet contain phosphate of lime.

The following whimsical circumstances happened some time ago in Kilkenny: "A tailor, who was married to a very sickly woman, got enamoured of a young girl who lived in his neighborhood, and on certain conditions he agreed to give her a promise in writing, to marry her immediately on the demise of his wife; in consequence of which Mr. Snip passed the following curious note of hand: "In two days after the demise of my present wife, I promise to marry Miss Moran or order, value received, under fifty pounds sterling. Given under my hand this sixteenth day of May, &c., J. Sullivan."—Shortly after Miss Moran received the above note, she died, leaving it endorsed to a female friend, who also chanced to take fever and died before the tailor's wife; however, on her sick bed, she also endorsed the note, and gave it to a cousin, whom the tailor absolutely married, agreeable to the endorsement, in two days after the death of his wife, and it is said the tailor and his wife are now living happily, in the city of Kilkenny."

THEM'S UM.—"I say, captain," said a little keen-eyed man, as he landed from the steamer Potomac at Natchez, "I say, captain, these here arn't all. I have left somethin' on board that's a fact." "Them's all the plunder you brought on board, any how." "Well, see now, I grant it O K according to list—four boxes, three chests, two bannocks, a portmanteau, two hams, one port cut, three ropes of inyans and a teakettle; but you see, captain, I'm dubsome; I feel there's somethin' short, and never took my eyes off um while on board, there's somethin' not right somethin'." "Well stranger time's up; and five children out of the cabin, as I'm off." "Them's um! darn it them's um! I know'd I had forgot somethin'."

Tom Thumb's house, now building at Bridgeport, is said to be a remarkable edifice in some respects. The little fellow has rather grand notions of space, and has planned for himself ample rooms, wide passages, and lofty entrances, as if it were a mansion for Paucunians. In other respects we hear that the house is extremely well contrived, in all his arrangements, for the convenience and comfort of its inmates.

FOR SALE. A PAIR of good Carriage Horses, Carriage and Harness. Apply to F. W. SWANN, or Dr. JOHN SWANN.

July 10th.