

WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

F. C. HILL, Editor and Proprietor.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

Wilmington, North Carolina.

VOL. IV. NO. 41.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1839.

WHOLE NO. 197.

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No Subscribers taken for less than one year, and all who permit their subscription to run over a year, without giving notice, are considered bound for the second year, and so on for all succeeding years.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters to the Editor on business must be POST-PAYD.

OFFICE North West of the Town Hall, one door from corner of Second & Market streets.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE, December 15th, 1838.

NO article will be received for transportation at the Depot at Wilmington until the freight has been paid. Nor will any article which has been brought on the railroad be delivered, until the freight has been paid.

L. L. H. SAUNDERS, Agent Transportation.

CHEAP CASH STORE!

The Subscriber has just returned from the North and is opening in the store lately occupied S. W. LANE, a handsome assortment of gentlemen's and ladies' BOOTS & SHOES, and a splendid assortment of mens, boys and children's

HATS and CAPS, of the latest fashion, which have been made to order by the best manufacturers in New York, which will be sold low, for cash only, by

S. M. WEST, 195-13c.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to be absent from the State during the ensuing five months, has appointed Mr. William A. Williams as his agent during his absence.

All persons indebted to the subscriber in his own right, or as the Administrator of the late S. W. Lane, are advised to make prompt settlements with his aforesaid agent, as he is instructed to make speedy collections without respect to persons. Those indebted by book debts will find their accounts in the hands of James T. Morris.

LEVI HURLBUTT, 195-7c.

Sale of Valuable Property AT AUCTION.

THE Subscriber will sell at Auction, during the week of Superior Court, the following valuable property, viz:

Two Brick Stores on the south side of Market street, viz. the Store occupied by Richwell & Rankin, and the Store recently occupied by S. Harverson and W. Ware.

The one story Dwelling House occupied by Mr. G. Costin.

Six unimproved Lots in the vicinity of the Dry Pond. Terms made known on the day of sale.

The above Houses will be rented out on the 1st October.

The subscriber also offers for sale FIVE Shares of the W. & R. R. Stock.

Apply to WILLIAM N. PEDEN, 191 if.

WAYNESBORO' STAGE HOUSE.

THE proprietor of this establishment returns his thanks for the liberal patronage extended towards him, since his proprietorship, and assures the public of a continuation of his most unremitting exertions, and attentions, to render all comfortable and satisfied, who shall call on him.

Within the last twelve months considerable improvements have been made in the BUILDINGS, FURNITURE and BAR department, and with an entire set of new STABLES. The House, Bar and Stables will be furnished respectively, with the best the country affords.

THE Raleigh and Newbern STAGES arriving & departing from this place both stop at my House, where seats are secured, and no exertions will be spared to give general satisfaction to passengers.

The Wilmington & Raleigh R. Road, being but one mile from here, a vehicle for the accommodation of passengers thence, will always be kept in readiness with a careful driver, and it will always be at the Depot every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, to bring in those passengers who wish to take the Raleigh and Newbern STAGES, which leave here every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

C. McCHURCHILL, 193 if.

Waynesboro' Sept. 27, 1839.

Valuable Servant, For Sale.

THE Subscriber has for sale a mulatto WOMAN, about forty years of age, of excellent character,—a good washer and ironer, and has been accustomed to cooking.

JAMES F. MCRREE, 195-1f.

Oct. 11, 1839.

SELECTED FOR THE ADVERTISER. THE PORTRAIT.

We are permitted by a friend the indulgence of transferring the following passage from the epistle of a fair correspondent travelling in England, to our piratical page.—*Corsair*.

"We accompanied a party yesterday to the magnificent castle of the Earl of Mulgrave, and were richly repaid for the long drive which my feeble strength was scarcely able to endure, by the polite reception that awaited us. His Lordship's gallery of paintings forms the chief source of admiration to all lovers of the divine art in his most attractive mansion.—Among the portraits of his distinguished ancestry was one possessed of such extraordinary interest to me that it will haunt me till I die. It was that of a female ancestor of his Lordship's, of the most youthful and exquisite loveliness, dressed in the saddest weeds of widowhood, sitting in a window, resting her head upon her hand. Inscribed beneath her portrait are these words in old English, 'Since my husband's love was but a jest, so is my mourning but a jest.' Who could gaze upon that sweet proud face without a sign of compassion? Her eyes were of the softest hazel, shaded by long lashes dark as her robes. Her hair of the brightest golden brown, streamed in playful dishevelment over her shoulders and bosom. The smile that played over her delicate lips was proud but ravishingly tender, expressing at once the deep disappointment of a trusting heart, which triumphs in expression only, over the 'ruins of her peace.'"

BONAPARTE'S BURIAL PLACE.

The solitude of Napoleon, in his exile and his tomb, has thrown another kind of spell over a brilliant memory. Alexander did not die in sight of Greece; he disappeared amid the pomp of distant Babylon. Bonaparte did not close his eyes in the presence of France; he passed away in the gorgeous horizon of the torrid zone. The man who had shown himself in such powerful reality, vanished like a dream; his life, which belonged to history, co-operated in the poetry of his death. He now sleeps for ever, like a hermit or a paria, beneath a willow, in a narrow valley, surrounded by steep rocks, at the extremity of a lonely path. The depth of the silence, which presses upon him, can only be compared to the vastness of that tumult which had surrounded him. Nations are absent; their thrones have retired. The bird of the tropics, harnessed to the car of the sun, as Buffon magnificently expresses it, speeding his flight downwards from the planet of light, rests alone, for a moment, over the ashes, the weight of which has shaken the equilibrium of the globe.

Bonaparte crossed the ocean, to repair to his final exile, regardless of that beautiful sky which delighted Columbus, Vasco de Gama, and Camoens. Stretched upon the ship's stern, he perceived not that unknown constellations were sparkling over his head. His powerful glance, for the first time encountered their rays. What to him were stars which he had never seen from his bivouacs, and which had never shone over his empire? Nevertheless, not one of them has failed to fulfil its destiny; one half of the firmament spread its light over his cradle; the other half was reserved to illuminate his tomb.

PROVERB.—Safe BIND safe find.

Do nothing without foresight: "A little wariness prevents much weariness." It was a saying of Cardinal Richelieu, that Unfortunate and Imprudent were but two words for the same thing; for instance, whatever our expectations may be, it is wise to keep within the compass of what we actually possess; as the end of profuseness is generally misery, if not a prison. The Portuguese say, *An empty purse makes a man wise, but too late*; and some one has wittily remarked of those who are in a hurry to engage themselves as bail for others, or who undertake any extravagant scheme which it may pinch them to get honourably through, that they go in at the wide end of the horn and must come out at the narrow. Still, let not this spirit of caution withhold from works of mercy; we ought to proportion our charity to the necessities of others and our own ability. It is one of the characters of a Christian to dispense liberally, and enjoy moderately, the goods he knows he may lose and must leave.—Such charity is the safe binding, recommended in the proverb, and we are assured that it will be followed by safe finding, though after many days. (Ecl. xi. 1.) Let this be illustrated by a remarkable epiphany on a very ancient monument to one of the Courtenay family, which formerly stood in a chapel at Tiverton: Ho! ho! who lies here! 'Tis I, the good Earl of Devonshire, With Kate my wife, to me full dear, We lived together fifty-five year. That we spent, that we had; That we left, that we lost; That we gave, that we HAVE.

The Picayune tells a story of a fellow who said he shouldn't care so much about musquitoes biting him, if they didn't brag so like thunder before hand.

ANECDOTE OF HAYDN, THE GREAT GERMAN COMPOSER.

When Haydn felt himself in a disposition to write a symphony, he thought it necessary to have his hair put in the same nice order as if he were going out, and dressed himself with a degree of magnificence. Frederick II. had sent him a diamond ring, and Haydn confessed that often, when he sat down to his piano, if he had forgotten to put on his ring, he could not summon a single idea. The paper on which he composed must be the finest and whitest possible, and he wrote with so much neatness and care, that the best copyist could not have surpassed him in the regularity and clearness of his characters. It is true, that his notes had such little heads and slender tails, that he used, very properly, to call them his *fies' legs*.

After these mechanical precautions, Haydn commenced his work, by noting down his principal idea, his theme, and choosing the keys through which he wished to make it pass. His exquisite feeling gave him a perfect knowledge of the greater or less degree of effect which one cord produces, in succeeding another; and he afterwards imagined a little romance, which might furnish him with musical sentiments and colours.

Sometimes he supposed that one of his friends the father of a numerous family, ill-provided with the goods of fortune, was embarking for America, in hope of improving his circumstances. The first events of the voyage formed the symphony. It began with the departure: a favourable breeze gently agitated the waves: the ship sailed smoothly out of the port; while, on the shore, the family of the voyager followed him with tearful eyes, and his friends made signals of farewell. The vessel had a prosperous voyage, and reached at length an unknown land. A savage music, dances, and barbarous cries, were heard towards the middle of the symphony. The fortunate navigator made advantageous exchanges with the natives of the country, loaded his vessel with rich merchandise, and at length set sail again for Europe, with a prosperous wind. Here the first part of the symphony returned. But soon the sea begins to be rough, the sky grows dark, and a dreadful storm confounds together all the chords, and accelerates the time. Every thing is in disorder on board the vessel. The cries of the sailors, the roaring of the waves, the whistling of the wind, carry the melody of the chromatic scale to the highest degree of the pathetic. Diminished and superfluous chords, modulations, succeeding by semitones, describe the terror of the mariners. But gradually the sea becomes calm, favourable breezes swell the sails, and they reach the port. The happy father casts anchor in the midst of the congratulations of his friends, and the joyous cries of his children, and of their mother, whom he at length embraces safe on shore. Every thing, at the end of the symphony, is happiness and joy.

To which of the symphonies this little romance served as a clue, is forgotten, but it were to be wished that the names of Haydn's symphonies had been retained, instead of numbers. A number has no meaning, but a title guides, in some degree, the imagination of the author, which cannot be awakened too soon.

Life of Haydn.

The following is an extract from Gov. EVERETT'S proclamation, appointing a Thanksgiving Day, in Massachusetts:

"Let our deepest gratitude be awakened, while we behold, in every direction, the fruits of the earth, matured at their appointed season, laid up, in ample store, as the food of man. Let us reflect that the annual harvest is the result of the harmonious working of the great system of the material creation. When we consider that all the powers and properties of the natural elements, of the earth, and the air, of the winds and the clouds, and the latent principles which govern their movements, of revolving planets, and of the warming and enlightening sun, must combine, in order to the ripening of a single grain of corn, let our thoughts arise from these second causes to the Great First Cause on whom they depend, and who, from the opening heavens, sends down the daily food of the whole family of man, as in a great sheet knit at the four corners of the universe, and let down to the earth.

In surveying the mercies of the past year while we sympathize with our fellow citizens in distant parts of the Union visited with pestilential disease, let us be thankful for the great measure of health, which has prevailed within our own borders.

Let us, on the day of the public annual Thanksgiving, express our gratitude to the Author of Good for all our public and private blessings; more especially, For the continuance of peace with foreign nations and tranquility at home; For the constitution of free Government under which we live; and laws and institutions favorable to the improvement and happiness of the citizen;

For the increasing care of education in the community, and for the rapid progress of the useful sciences and arts, and of good learning; and For the measure of prosperity, which

prevails in the Commonwealth, and the share of the comforts of life, which has been allotted to the people of this State, in as great a degree as to any portion of the human family.

Above all, let us not fail to render our devout acknowledgments to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, that he has been pleased to add to all his other mercies the gift of his Son our Saviour, and the hope of Pardon and Immortal Life in his Gospel.

EDUCATION.

Among the millions of our countrymen there are few who do not affect to be governed by the sentiment "knowledge is power," yet how contradictory are our practical definitions of the aphorism. Indeed, so passively do we consent to be contradicted by circumstances and the force of habit, that having acquired the mere pound, shilling, and pence information, absolutely necessary to the vocation whereby we subsist, we settle down as though we had exhausted the wisdom of Minerva, and our intellects had no capacity for greater things. "The maxim 'mind your own business,'" in this case is observed to the letter, no one intermeddling with any department of education not immediately connected with his own profession. The mechanic leaves a correct orthography, legible penmanship, and grammatical construction of sentences to the school-master who, in turn, leaves the toil of authorship to him who makes his living by the page or paragraph; the abstruse sciences again devolve upon those ambitious of a name hereafter; the learning of the church is considered exclusively the property of the priesthood, and last and worst, the lawyers alone learn law. So through all the gradations of scientific, moral, religious, and civil research, we indolently trudge on the path immediately before us, without deigning a glance upon the glorious fields around.

If knowledge be power, what prodigies of might are slumbering within us! In this nineteenth century, when its treasures are all free as the winds of heaven, how might man arise and burst the shackles of insolent domination. How might he stretch his arms to the "chief pillars," and bring down the great temple of delusion. With his right hand he could unbolt the flood-gates of truth; with the other tear up the foundations of error. The demons of superstition and oppression would stalk back to their dark abode; and intellectual, political, spiritual freedom, proclaim a jubilee on all the earth.

Female Education. Brilliant talents, graces of person, a confirmed intrepidity, and a continued habit of displaying these advantages, is all that is aimed at in the education of girls: the virtues that make domestic life happy, the sober and useful qualities that make a moderate fortune and a retired situation comfortable, are never inculcated. One would be left to imagine, by the common modes of female education, that life consisted of one universal holiday; and that the only contest was, who shall be best enabled to excel in the sports and games that were to be celebrated on it.

The following tribute of filial affection came from one of Ireland's greatest men.—It is interesting because it speaks the emotions of HENRY GRATTAN—it is touching because it is the language of nature. Thousands have experienced the same feelings, but it is not often that they are so well expressed. Grattan's character as a public man was of a stern, unfinching species; his powers of invective were terrible; so that to judge of him as he appeared in that capacity, so much softness and gentleness of affection would hardly be expected from him. But he was a true patriot and a glory to the Emerald Isle.

The extract was found among some memoranda in his journals or papers, and is addressed to his mother after her decease as though she were still living:

"You were the only woman in the world who loved me; the love you bore me, the thousand kindness I have received from you your tenderness, your anxiety, your liberality, your maternal concern for me, are a most affecting and wounding consideration. To remember these obligations with the gratitude they deserve, makes your death insupportable. Your good sense, your meekness in misfortune, your fortitude in suffering, the judicious love you distribute among your children, your negligence of yourself, place you among the first of women.—A thousand amiable instances of your virtues a thousand mutual obligations that intertwine our affections, crowd on me, and afflict me. Your incomparable qualities torment me now though I was formerly proud to recollect them. Heaven forbid that you should only live in the memory of those who know your virtues, and that such merit should have no reward but the tears and admiration of those that survive you."

I would rather make people religious through their best feelings than their worst—through their gratitude and affections, than their fears and their calculations of risk and punishment.—Butcher.

The British "Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

The Routes of the steamers of this new line are now regulated according to the system projected in England some time ago. We do not know what date has been fixed on for the beginning of operations. Perhaps the regular running will not commence until the spring. We give some of the routes which relate more particularly to communication with the United States:

From Havana a steamer will proceed to Mobile, &c.

	Distance.	Days.
Havana to Mobile	530	3
Mobile to Tampico, by Belize		
(mouth of the Mississippi)	640	3
Tampico to Vera Cruz	205	1
Stop at Vera Cruz		4
Vera Cruz to Havana	810	4

Total, 2185 12

At Mobile or Belize land the outward, European, Colonial, & North American mails; and at Tampico and Vera Cruz take in the return mails from these places, for Europe, North America, and the Colonies.

Another steamer will proceed from Havana to Vera Cruz, &c.

	Distance.	Days.
Havana to Tampico, by Vera Cruz	1015	4 1-2
Stop at Vera Cruz, and allowances		2
Tampico to Havana, by Belize and Mobile	1170	5 1-2

Total, 2185 12

The steamer Vera Cruz and Tampico will land the outward European, North American, and Colonial mails; and at Belize and Mobile will take the return European, North American and Colonial mails.

WEST INDIES AND NORTH AMERICAN STATION.

	Distance.	Days.
Havana to N. York by Savannah, Charleston, New York to Halifax	1200	6
Halifax to Havana, by New York &c. and Matanzas	520	3
Stoppages at New York and Halifax,	1720	9

Total, 3440 28

These steamers, twice each month, will be so regulated that they will reach Havana from New York before the outward steamer arrives from Jamaica, and will leave Havana for New York, &c., immediately after her arrival. The stoppages either at Halifax or New York may be as above stated; because if the steamers perform the work from the Havana to the Havana again within 30 days, they will always meet the arrival at and departure from the Havana, of the packets with the mails to and from Europe and the Colonies, and South America. They can take in their coals for the voyage at Halifax.

All these lines communicate with the great line from Jamaica to Europe. The intercourse between the old world and the new will thus become still more intimate. The steamers of the Royal Mail Packet Company will be built all of the same size, and expressly for this service. Baltimore American.

Going West.—The Wabash (la) Courier of the 5th inst. states that the number of emigrants going West, by the National Road, through that place, is immense—far exceeding that of any previous year. That paper says: "For some weeks past, this great national highway has been literally crowded with the wagons, horses, stock, and all the paraphernalia of emigration. Both the ferries across the Wabash at this point are kept going from daylight till a late hour at night, frequently passing as many as 100 wagons per day! From a recent trip north of this place, we discover that these remarks will apply, though in a less degree, to all the main thoroughfares to the great West."

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.

The New York Star says:—"The 'Signal,' a new paper here just started, avers, positively, that John Jacob Astor, Esq., has left in his will \$350,000 for a Free Public Library, to be founded in this city—and that Mr. Cogswell has sailed for Europe, in the Wellington packet, being authorised by Mr. Astor to purchase, from time to time, such works as may be deemed proper to form a part of the Library. If such are the facts, they are worthy of our enlarged views of a gentleman whose strong and sagacious mind, and untiring industry, have carried out for him the means of obtaining, in his adopted country, a princely fortune.

Mitchell King, Esq. has been elected to the Presidency of the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad Company—rendered vacant by the death of General Hayne.

Good Move.—Almost every district in South Carolina is organizing agricultural associations, & appointing delegates to the State Agricultural Convention, to be held in Columbia in December.

Men and Women.—A woman's head is always influenced by her heart; but a man's heart is generally influenced by his head.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

The banks in Philadelphia have discontinued the payment of their \$5 notes, which they redeemed for some days after the general suspension, for the purpose of supplying the community with silver change. The course pursued by individuals of obtaining specie for the \$5 notes and immediately selling it to the brokers, by which \$156,000 were drawn out in four days, determined the banks to refuse further payment. The effect of this drawing out the specie for the small notes was (the Inquirer well remarks) injurious in two important points of view. In the first place the specie taken from the banks and sold to the brokers was thus kept from general circulation; while, in the second, the community were also deprived of \$5 notes, the smallest description of bills which the banks are authorized to issue under existing circumstances.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Immense Revenue.—The Receipts of the Birmingham Railway, in England, are about \$55,000 a week, or the rate of \$2,860,000 per annum.

The St. Petersburg (Russia) Rail Road cost \$5,281,667 roubles. The annual receipts amount to 920,237 roubles, being 316,976 roubles more than the expenses. The original calculation was that 300,000 passengers would travel the road, within the year; but the number actually amounted to 500,000.

The number of passengers conveyed on the Eastern Railroad, from Boston to Marblehead, for the year ending Aug. 28, 1839, was 287,000, or 57,000 more than was estimated by the projectors of the rail road. The number of persons annually transported over the same route before the rail road was built, was 116,000.

The Richmond Whig appropriately brings to mind the remark of T. H. Benton, in a letter, that "another suspension by the banks may be necessary to carry through this great measure"—meaning the sub-Treasury. This has been the whole and sole desire of the Government. "Give us a suspension," say they, "and we can carry the sub-Treasury." They have succeeded in obtaining their darling measure. We shall at any rate see how far they can succeed in repairing the mischief they have accomplished. The people of all parties will look anxiously for the result.—Balt. Pat.

A Berlin letter of the 12th ultimo mentions a report that the Prussian Minister to the United States, M. de Roenne, now at Berlin will be appointed the arbitrator of the differences between the United States and Mexico, the king of Prussia having been requested by the two Governments to mediate between them.

Nat. Int.

Lord Chas. Wellesley, son of the Duke of Wellington; Lt. Col. White, Lt. Col. Greenwood, borne (son of the Ex-Governor of Canada) all attached to the British Army stationed in the Canadas, are amongst the visitors at the Exchange Hotel in this city. Balt. Chron.

Management Better than Beating.—A truckman in Boston, who had a refractory horse, that would not move forward, beat him unmercifully. A gentleman came along, who told him that he must not beat him any more. "What shall I do?" said the man; "my horse has stood here these two hours. Shall I stand here all day?" "Oh, no, the horse must go, but you must not beat him any more. Get me a rope twice as long as the horse." The rope was brought, tied to its tail, and then passed between his legs forward; then he gave a pull upon the rope; the horse was frightened, and showed signs of kicking; he continued to pull; the horse suddenly started forward, and went off without any more beating. The gentleman had seen that method tried on jackasses in South America with full success. If you doubt it, try for yourself.

Limits of Papal Jurisdiction.—Cardinal Cervini complained to Leo the Tenth that Michal Angelo had painted him in hell in his picture of the Last Judgment. "If the painter," said the pope, "had placed your eminence in purgatory, I could have drawn you thence, but as he has placed you in the infernal regions, my power does not extend so far."

Pythagoras gave this excellent precept:—Choose always the way that seems best, how rough soever it may be. Custom will render it easy and agreeable.

Some desire is necessary to keep life in motion; and he whose real wants are supplied must admit those of fancy.

Admiration.—Those who are formed to win general admiration, are seldom calculated to bestow individual happiness.

Love.—Love cannot exist in the heart of a woman unless modesty is its companion, nor in that of a man unless honor is its associate.

The Price of Liberty.—"The price of liberty is eternal vigilance;" as the debt-or said when the constable was following in his footsteps.