

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO AN ORPHAN FRIEND. Gloomy thoughts begin to grieve me, And my mind is racked with pain;

Oh, the thought we part forever! Friends on earth to meet no more—

So may peace and love go with thee, If thou wilt no longer stay,

Let thy life be one of leisure, And each day of it be blessed,

And thy moments, winged with pleasure, Leave contentment in thy breast.

Higher, and still higher rising, May it all be paved with light,

Like the path the sun is cleaving When through heaven he takes his flight.

Never darkened by a sorrow; Ever free from care and sin,

Where you may ever bathe your soul In unsullied lights of bliss,

Unless it be that you may meet There your friends, who'll join to bless

ACROSTICAL ENIGMA. I am composed of 19 letters. My 1 15 9 2 is a title of nobility.

My 2 5 12 12 is a word applied to young females. My 3 19 10 14 3 2 11 is applied to weakness.

My 4 18 10 3 2 11 14 is a public festivity. My 5 9 11 15 is an open surface.

My 6 8 7 18 is a part of an animal. My 7 11 2 18 16 10 5 is a small open boat.

My 8 2 3 8 is a kind of mixture. My 9 11 14 8 9 15 is a kind of fish.

My 10 18 9 is the rough head of a plant. My 11 19 10 2 14 19 is an allusive picture.

My 12 17 11 2 2 is a hand covering. My 13 14 7 8 9 11 is a proposition.

My 14 15 12 11 is freedom from pain. My 15 11 9 3 14 is a nest of birds of prey.

My 16 15 13 is a Hebrew measure. My 17 5 9 11 3 is a constellation.

My 18 19 13 11 9 is one of the colors. My 19 18 16 18 12 is a viscous matter.

My whole is a faithful Son of Temperance of Wake Forest Division.

Wake Forest College, Feb. 12, 1852. Auswer next week.

CHARADE.

To my first, the poor man lies When each day's work is o'er;

From my first, affection flows To greet him at the door.

In my first, the poor man finds His happiness complete;

Round my first, the rain and winds In boisterous concert meet.

On my first, the poor man's rest Is sweet from toil and care;

Near my first, he's often blessed, Heaven lends a listening ear.

For my next, the rich and gay A slavish yoke assume;

And my third, in this blessed day Brings some an awful doom.

Give praise to the honored man Who did my whole design;

It is now a patent plan, I ask you to define.

CORA.

GENERAL AVEZZANA.

This well-known and highly respected merchant of the city of New-York, has performed important deeds, which are connected with some of the principal events of the history of our present times.

He has been a great warrior, not, as some men have been, in order to get money or power, or for the love of fighting; but only to protect the oppressed, and to gain for others their rights.

He was born in Piedmont; and, when a young man, in 1824, took up arms, at the head of the students of Alexandria, to commence the revolution there, when an Austrian army had gone to fight the Liberals in Naples.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

Under this head, we propose to give from time to time, patterns for useful and ornamental Knitting, Netting and Crochet work.

In this number of the "Post," we give the Explanation of the Stitches, used in CROCHET WORK.

CROCHET WORK.

EXPLANATION OF STITCHES.

Chain Stitch.—Draw the thread through the loop on the needle.

Single Crochet.—Keep one loop on your needle; put the needle through the upper edge of the chain, and draw the thread through the chain stitch and the loop on the needle at the same time.

Double Crochet.—Insert your needle into the upper edge of the chain stitch on the work, and draw the thread through the work; then through the two loops on the needle.

Long Crochet.—Catch the thread round the needle before you insert it into the work, draw the thread through the work, then through one loop, then through two loops, then through the two loops remaining on the needle.

Double Long Crochet.—Catch, or place, the thread twice round the needle before you insert it into the work; then draw the thread through the work, then through one loop, and then through two loops successively, until you have drawn the thread through all the loops on the needle.

Treble Long Crochet.—The same as double long crochet, with the simple difference of the thread being put three times round the needle instead of twice.

Open Crochet.—Catch the wool round the needle before you insert the needle into the work; draw the thread through the work, then through one loop, then through two loops, again through two loops, and then through one loop.

To carry on two threads at the same time.—Place the thread you are not using over the first finger of your left hand, and when you draw the thread you are using through the work, take it below the one you are not using; and when you draw it through the loops on the needle, catch the thread up above the one over your finger.

Round.—Is when you work back and forwards, or from end to end, in one chain stitch.

When choosing wools of different shades for Crochet Work, it is not so necessary that the shades be so near in resemblance with regard to colors for knitting; the effect indeed being better when the shades are too close.

PATTERN—PRETTY CUFF.

FINE Bear's Head cotton. Work with a fine steel needle.

Make a chain five inches long; work one row of long open crochet. You work all round afterwards.

First Round.—Long open crochet; and put four stitches into each end hole.

Second Round.—Double crochet.

Third Round.—Open crochet; into every chain stitch, (instead of every other one in turning the ends,) to make it lie flat.

Fourth Round.—Open crochet; but in turning the ends put two stitches into each hole.

Fifth Round.—Double crochet.

Sixth Round.—Make a chain of eight loops; attach it to the former round on every fifth stitch; work three double crochet stitches.

Seventh Round.—Work four stitches of open crochet into the four centre stitches of the chain in the former round; then make a chain of two loops.

When worn, draw a narrow ribbon through the centre row.

COMMUNICATIONS.

An old Fashioned, Political Laconic.

MESSES. EDITORS:—The enclosed you will probably look upon as quite a literary and historical "aigue." It certainly is something of a curiosity, both as a historical and literary gem.

It was recently found in an old and rare book, folded carefully away among the leaves of said book, in the company of "old fashioned, long slanked S's and enigmatic U's and V's. It seems as if that state of preservation was accorded, on purpose, that some antiquary might come across it and show to this generation a specimen of the simplicity and conciseness of our "concept fathers," who gave us freedom and shaped out that wise constitutional chart, by which, and by which only, we can steer such a course as to preserve it.

This document contrasts with a telling effect against the electioneering speeches and addresses, spoken and written for Buncombe (no insinuation Mr. Clinegan) at the present day.

Brief but pointed, Mr. Gillespie's address deals in just so many words as are necessary to convey his meaning and intentions. Beautiful model for politicians who care more to serve the people than to exalt themselves.

But lest this preface prove obnoxious to the reverse compliment being here paid to the brevity of the address below, the "bison" is introduced without more words.

Duplin county, N. C., Feb. 16, 1852.

TO THE ELECTORS OF WILMINGTON DISTRICT AND SAMSON COUNTY, Fellow Citizens.—Being informed that measures were adopted to concentrate the political ideas of the Electors of the above Division, I omitted to address you until an opinion was formed respecting a person to Represent you in Congress; and as I have discovered a general wish in my friends, former supporters, and others, that I should again offer as a Candidate at the approaching Election, I thus publicly make you a tender of my service.

Should I be honored with your confidence, be assured my fellow-citizens, that whilst these marks of your esteem fill up the measure of that satisfaction which hath already been derived from your suffrages, it inspires me with zeal to promote the interest, peace, and happiness of the Union, and to preserve inviolate (so far as my talents will enable me) all the benefits which the Constitution of the United States has placed under the guardianship of the general Government.

It is with pleasure I can inform those I have the honor to represent, that the prompt, wise and economical conduct of our Government, enables us, with the existing sources of Revenue, to meet every standing expenditure, and pay annually 7,300,000 dollars of the principal and interest of our Public Debt. From this favourable situation of our public relations, the great accumulation of Territory and other national advantages lately acquired by peaceable negotiation, there is every prospect of a speedy annihilation of our national Debt.

CONTRAST our present situation with the ruinous system that preceded it, and let the unprejudiced form their own conclusions.

With the highest respect, fellow-citizens, I have the honor to be your most obedient

JAMES GILLESPIE.

DIED.—At his residence in Granville County, on the 2d inst., after a short illness, Maj. JOHN M. PEACE, in his 77th year. The deceased was an honest and upright citizen, and possessed of a kind and amiable disposition. He leaves behind him a large circle of relations and friends to mourn his loss.

Ex-Governor Steele, of New Hampshire, has published a long letter against adopting the Maine liquor law. Among other things he says: "The Maine law will not only work an injury to the temperance cause, but create, particularly in towns nearly politically divided, a bitterness of feeling that will be seriously felt for years."

THE WEEKLY POST.

EDITED BY C. H. WILEY & W. D. COOKE

RALEIGH, FEBRUARY 21, 1852

Terms—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in Advance. CLUB PRICES: Three Copies, \$5—full price, \$15; Eight Copies, \$12— " " " 30; Ten Copies, \$15— " " " 40; Twenty Copies, \$20— " " " 40.

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Advertisements of a private character will be inserted at the usual rates.

WILLIAM D. COOKE, PROPRIETOR. Postmasters are authorized to act as Agents for the Weekly Post.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS.

This document is worthy of a close perusal; and one may form from it a tolerably fair idea of the wealth, population, &c. &c. of the United States.

As it may not be in the possession of all our readers, and as it is too long to be inserted, entire, in our columns, we will give a summary of some of the most important facts.

The area of the 31 States of the Union is computed to be 1,485,870 square miles, and the average number of inhabitants, a fraction over 15 to the square mile. The total area of the United States and Territories is 3,220,000 square miles, and the average density of population a fraction over 7 to the square mile.

This it will be seen that the portion of our country not yet erected into States comprises more than one-half of the whole; and as it is possible that some of the States now existing as such will be divided, we may reasonably expect from 60 to 70 States to form the American Union—and this without further annexation. When this happens—and the time is not far off—the present Capitol, at Washington, unenlarged, will not hold the members of Congress, who will form a large assembly, inflammable as a mob, and generating gas enough, in a few weeks, to split into splinters the whole solar system.

And let us ask, if the representatives of 31 States pass one bill and make six hundred to a thousand speeches, in a session of eight months, what will be done, in the same length of time, by the representatives from 65 States? It will take 16 months to pass a law; and in that time some twenty-five hundred or two thousand incendiary speeches will have been made, and will have gone forth, like the foxes of Sampson, scattering fire among combustibles in all directions.

Would it not take a deluge to prevent a general conflagration? But when we have stretched to 65 States, the inhabitants near the borders will feel more interest in their outside neighbors than in their antipodes at the other end of the Union—and as politicians are willing to oblige all classes, to gain their votes, Canada, and all up to the north pole, including it, and the expedition of Sir John Franklin, will have to be annexed to please the north—the Russian Possessions to please the north-west, Mexico to please the south-west, South America to please the south, and the West Indies to please the centre. When this happens, and we get some 500 States in the Union, it will take a ten acre field to hold the Representatives, some seven or eight years to pass a bill, some thirty or forty millions of dollars to pay the public printer, fifteen or twenty steam engines to print Congressional speeches, ten thousand fixed bayonets to keep order in Congress, and all the armies of Christendom to prevent civil war. This is a sober, practical view of the matter. So much for one suggestive fact of the Census.

The ratio of increase of the free colored population has been steadily diminishing as the abolition agitation increases. The reader must bear in mind that the increase of free-blacks is caused in two ways, to wit: by the natural increase of the free negroes, and by the manumission of slaves.

The ratio of increase of this class of our population was from the year 1790 to 1800 a fraction over 82 per cent.—from 1800 to 1810 a fraction over 72 per cent.—from 1810 to 1820 a fraction over 25 per cent.—from 1820 to 1830 a fraction over 36 per cent.—from 1830 to 1840 a fraction over 20 per cent., and from 1840 to 1850 a fraction over 10 per cent.

With these facts before us we naturally enquire what has caused this remarkable falling off in the ratio? It must necessarily be owing to one of two causes or to both, and these are the unpropitious character of free negroes, or a growing indisposition among masters to liberate their slaves. What a commentary is this on the abolition excitement! Figures are stubborn things, and often contain a world of meaning.

Now take all the free-soil flummery of the last 25 years—the speeches, resolutions, books, newspapers, political and religious organizations, fairs, fights, and explosions caused by a burning zeal to "benefit the poor African;" then take the little table of figures from the census returns, and see how it makes utter moon-shine of the whole. To hear them speak, and witness their proceedings, one would think from their assault on heaven, earth and "the rest of mankind;" that the abolitionists would soon free all the negroes in the universe, but a short row of figures in the census returns pronounces their condemnation.

It is supposed that, from 1820 to 1840, there arrived in the United States 715,366 immigrants, and from 1840 to 1850, 1,542,850, more than twice as many as in the twenty years preceding. If this ratio of increase continues, we may expect six millions of immigrants in the next ten years; and these with ten millions of foreigners to be annexed, will give us some sixteen millions of a fresh, verdant foreign population. Where then will be the Anglo Saxon race? Where our old fashioned principles, and our new fashioned liberties? Well has it been said the veil which conceals the future was hung by Mercy's hand. For one we care not to pierce the dim vista before us; we are now free and we will hope for the future.

(To be continued.)

We are indebted to the Hon. G. E. BADGER of the U. S. Senate for "Patent Office Report 1850-51. Mechanical," for which he will please accept our thanks.

THE BLIND.

The Blind Department in the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, having commenced operations in July last under favorable auspices, the friends of that afflicted class are expected to exert themselves in every part of the State to bring them within reach of its benefits.

There are, no doubt, many blind children within our borders, of good capacity and sound health, who would be improved beyond the most sanguine expectations of their neighbors, if they could be brought early under instruction, and be allowed to enjoy those advantages which a wise and bountiful legislation will continue to provide for them.

But in order to effect this truly benevolent object, some little activity is requisite on the part of those who desire its success. The blind must be sought out and enlightened as to the possibility of their being educated, and the increased enjoyment and usefulness which may result from mental culture and the acquisition of knowledge. It requires effort; but surely there can be no necessity to urge the benevolent to exertion, in a cause which appeals directly to the finest feelings of the human heart. A statement of the case is all that is wanting to awaken the attention and enlist the sympathies of all good citizens and christians.

Editors of other papers in the State would oblige us and promote the interests of the Blind, by giving the above an insertion in their columns, or by inviting the attention of their readers to the subject.

OUR NEW DEPARTMENT. As it will be seen, in another place, we have opened a Ladies' Department; and as we know we have many fair readers, we trust that a desire to please and instruct them will be duly appreciated. We say instruct; but we do not mean thereby that we are able, in ourselves, to give lessons to the ladies, in matters pertaining to their duties and ornaments. We are fortunate, however, in having the assistance of competent members of the sex, and of books designed for the purpose, and very rare in this country; and knowing our resources in this respect we feel able to promise a good deal, and more than can be found in any periodical published in this latitude.

Our female friends may look for a weekly lesson in the ancient, useful, and ornamental arts of knitting, netting and crochet work; and we will be able to furnish them with instructions for many curious and very handsome patterns. In the mean time we invite criticisms, and information from those qualified to give it.

A FAITHFUL PUBLIC SERVANT. Our readers will remember that we published, some time ago, a letter from Mr. JOHN IRONS, the Post Master at Brummett's, in Davidson county. He professed to be an obscure man; and we feared to offend his modesty by saying what we thought of his favor. If he will excuse us we will now remark that he is the right man for the post he fills; and all such gentlemen, laborers in a good cause, if they are rewarded with no other Post, shall always have an honorable place in ours. These are the kind of men who save a free country; they scatter light around them, and kindle other lights. If every Post Master in the United States would annually get 40 or 50 new subscribers to some good newspaper, the flood tides of ignorance that flow in upon us from abroad would be harmless; and if every Post Master in North Carolina would do so, we would soon have a State wide awake and full of life and energy.

MONUMENT IN HONOR OF THE LATE REV. T. H. GALLAGHER, D. D.—Several months ago an association was formed in Hartford, Conn., having for its object the raising of funds to erect a Monument in honor of the Father of deaf mute instruction in the United States. This association is composed of educated deaf mutes, and it is proposed to procure the necessary funds from the deaf and dumb throughout our country.

Mr. George E. Ketcham, one of the teachers in the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, has been appointed an agent of the association to collect contributions from North Carolina.

Those who are desirous of aiding in this laudable undertaking are requested to forward their contributions (post paid) to Mr. Ketcham, who will send them to the Treasurer of the association. All subscriptions will be acknowledged in the "Weekly Post."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We feel obliged to our friend "Toby Blast" for his favor, but are obliged to decline the publication of his communication, for the present at least. The subject of his letter has been dropped, and we feel no disposition to strike when blows are not returned. If we should begin again friend Toby shall blow his martial blast.

Correspondents not noticed in the first issue after the date of their favor, must not consider themselves slighted—each one will, in due season, be attended to.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.—SENATE. On Monday Feb. 9th, after the transaction of other business of no great general interest the joint resolutions of Mr. Clarke re-affirming the doctrine of non-intervention, were taken up, and Mr. Clarke addressed the Senate in support of them. His positions were defended by copious extracts from the writings of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Polk, Webster and others. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, the bill making land warrants assignable as amended by the House, was referred to the committee on public lands. The Senate then took up Mr. Clarke's joint resolutions on non-intervention. Mr. Cass read his speech on the subject. He considered the subject in all its bearings; he deprecated any demonstrations of violence and maintained the right, justice and propriety of an open declaration of our opinion upon the subject of violations of the law of nations. The subject was then postponed till to-morrow.

On Wednesday, the resolution of sympathy for the Irish exiled patriots was taken up. Mr. Seward addressed the Senate in support of the resolution. He portrayed in forcible terms the sufferings of Ireland continued for ages, which had induced these men to take up arms for their fatherland. Mr. Badger followed in opposition to the resolution. He opposed because it was interference. It placed the United States, if successful, under obligation to England, who might with propriety

claim in return the pardon of persons convicted in the United States of treason, or other offences—such, for instance, as the Christians offenders. Mr. Cass replied and Mr. Badger rejoined. Mr. Mason crossed the resolution. It was a kindred measure to that of intervention, prayed for by Kossuth, and should not be acted upon before the resolutions upon non-intervention. Mr. Underwood desiring to speak, the Senate adjourned.

On Thursday Mr. Seward submitted a resolution directing that the expenses incurred in the reception and entertainment of Louis Kossuth and suite during their late visit to Washington be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, the same not to exceed \$5,000. The joint resolutions upon non-intervention were taken up. After a speech by Mr. Clemen of Alabama the subject was postponed until Monday week. The bill granting land to Iowa was taken up, and then postponed. And after an executive session, the senate adjourned.

On Friday nothing of importance transpired in the Senate.

HOUSE. On Monday the 9th, Mr. Peaslee, of New Hampshire, moved that the rules be suspended to enable him to introduce a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the House with information relative to the number of steamships employed in the carriage of the ocean mails; the amount of money which has been paid or advanced for that service, whether they have been built according to contract, and whether they are in all respects fitted to be converted into war steamers of the first class; and if so, what expense it would be necessary to incur. Mr. Welch of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules to enable him to bring in a resolution instructing the committee of ways and means to report in favor of a protective tariff on iron, and other manufactures, as will secure them against competition. The motion was negatived—yeas 60, nays 108.

On Tuesday, there was a long debate on the resolution requesting the President to sustain a regiment of mounted riflemen in Oregon. The resolution was finally laid upon the table.

On Wednesday, the House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on motion of Mr. Houston, of Alabama; and took up the joint resolutions explanatory of the act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States, struck out the first section which forms the first section of the Senate's bill, and which had already been agreed to by the committee, amended the second clause, and while the third clause was under discussion, relative to the payment of receivers in the Land Office. The House having resumed its adjournment.

On Thursday, the House took up the bills on the Speaker's table, and the Speaker reported messages from the President of the United States, which were received yesterday, transmitting reports of the heads of Departments, and a copy of the despatch forwarded to the American Minister at London, and the correspondence which followed with her Britannic Majesty's Government, relative to the firing into the American steamer Prometheus by the British brig of war Express.

On Friday the House was occupied the whole time with private claims and other uninteresting matters, after which it adjourned to Monday.

LITERARY NOTICES.

"THE NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE."—According to the promise made in a Prospectus published in December, the first number of this new Monthly Periodical was issued from the office of the "Weekly Post" last week, and is now fairly before the public as a candidate for its favor. Of its general outward appearance, and the taste and accuracy of its arrangement and typographical execution we deem it improper to boast, in advance of the general judgment of the press. We cheerfully leave that to others. But of the objects of this laudable enterprise and of the first literary efforts made by the young gentlemen of the University to sustain it, we feel more free to speak, and do so the more cheerfully, because these efforts indicate a depth of resources far richer and more profound than certain of our newspaper critics seem willing to discern within our borders. The Magazine makes no great display in the length of its table of contents, or in the number of its pages. The editorial committee no doubt sifted their file of contributions with becoming severity of discrimination. Only two poetical articles adorn its columns; but these are both marked with those two essentials of true poetry, purity of taste and elevation of sentiment. The prose articles appear to have been written with care, and a commendable regard to propriety and truth. With some of the paragraphs in the first article, the address "To the Public," we were much pleased, and we copy the following extracts with hearty approval of the sentiments they express.

"In 1844, a periodical similar to the present was edited at this place, under the direction of the Senior Class; and, although it was universally acknowledged to be in no manner inferior to any of the kind, it was scarcely able to complete its first volume. We regret to say, it was starved out by a selfish public. But this is no cause of wonder to any one, who will consider for a moment, what has ever been the literary character of North Carolina.

"It is a reproachful fact in her history, that she has never supported, for any considerable time, an exclusive literary periodical; and whenever some one of her sons, more active than the rest, and more alive to the State's true interest, would essay to remove this reproach, her 'honest and loyal public' would crush the undertaking in its incipency.

"While such is the lamentable condition of our State, we venture the assertion, that every thinking individual within her borders will concur in the sentiment, that nothing is so much calculated to advance popular intelligence, increase the desire of education, and engender a taste for literary pursuits among her citizens as an extensive and thorough circulation of literary periodicals. We are sufficiently convinced that these works often fall of their proposed ends, and that many carry with them a corrupting rather than a refining influence; but that they, when properly conducted, have a happy impress upon the minds and morals of a people none will deny."

We do not hesitate to commend the "North Carolina University Magazine" to the fostering encouragement of the reading public, and earnestly wish that the labors of these young gentlemen in the path of improvement, and their praise-worthy efforts to stop the mouth of illiberal criticism by successful competition for literary honors, may be amply rewarded with the smiles of the fair and the approbation of the wise. The contents of the February No. are as follows:—To the Public; Foundation of the University; Ik Marvel; Theorizing; To Miss—; Antiquity and its Evances; Mind, Masculine and Feminine; Traditional Errors; The Hungarian Exile's Adieu; Unaccredited Great Men; The Prisoners of the Caucasus, and Editorial Table.

GLEASON'S PICTORIAL DRAWING-ROOM COMPANION comes to us with as much punctuality as the mails allow, and is always heartily greeted. It is highly creditable even to Boston, and its numerous illustrations, chiefly to objects of American interest, are such as to warrant a favorable comparison with the most popular foreign publications of the same class.

THE FEBRUARY NO. OF THE NORTH AMERICAN MISCELLANY AND DOLLAR MAGAZINE, contains a variety of entertaining and useful articles. At the very low price of one dollar per annum, we could hardly expect a better publication. It is conducted by Angell, Engel, and Hewitt, New York.

SALANDER AND THE DRAGON. A Romance of the Hartz Prison. By FREDERICK WILLIAM SHELTON, M. A. New York: JOHN S. TAYLOR. 16mo., 250 pp.

This book has been upon our table for two or three weeks, but not having had an opportunity until within a few days of reading it, we have delayed any notice, until we could "speak from the book." We have just met with the following notice of this work in Sartain's Magazine for March, which we copy and fully endorse:

"A skillfully-executed allegory, intended to illustrate, in quaint parance and humorous incident, that most insidious of social vices, the spirit of detraction. The moral purpose is sufficiently clear throughout to arrest the attention of the simplest child, while the actuality of the different personages introduced is ingeniously maintained as to make the readers half forgetful of their emblematic character. Omit but a letter from the name of the miserable little monster Salander, and he stands revealed a familiar abhorrence, 'as at those every word a reputation dies.' And as slightly disguised, spite of your virtuous indignation at his thought, reader, you may have admitted the dangerous guest to your own bosom. Were the deformity of Salander recognisable at a glance, it were comparatively harmless: the covert insinuation, the whispered intimation, as effectually do their work of defamation as the more direct and open attack. 'The Romance of the Hartz Prison' represents the malign spirit with all its imperfections on its head, and will do more good than a half score of didactic discourses. The story is embellished with a number of engravings on wood, from fanciful and fantastic designs."

SARTAIN'S FEBRUARY and March Nos. have come to hand nearly at one time. The forms are ornamented with a beautiful engraving of the Capitol at Washington with the projected extension. The latter, the March No., is a capital one. It contains a sketch of Berzelius with a portrait, and a vast variety of other contributions which will be read with interest. A series of Critical Sketches is commenced in this No. by Motley Manners, Esq., which bids fair to attract considerable attention, if we may judge from the first, in which Mr. N. P. Willis is exhibited to the public in his true literary character. The unknown writer seems to be familiar with his subject, and well qualified to handle it. We will look out for the continuation of these "Revised Leaves" with curiosity, and hope they will take a pretty wide range among the literary foppies of the times.

THE STETHOSCOPE, for February, has also arrived. This excellent Medical Journal bids fair to attain a high rank in southern literature. Each succeeding No. exhibits a cheering increase of the zeal with which it is sustained, and an evident improvement in the character of its articles. The spirit of progress in medical science begins to manifest itself in various parts of the south to a very considerable extent, and this fact may be justly attributed in a great measure to the influence of this and other similar publications recently commenced. We wish them abundant success. Physicians who may feel disposed to subscribe to the Stethoscope, can do so conveniently by remitting the sum of three dollars, the advance price, to Dr. J. A. Waddell, of this city, who is the agent for the State. The subscriber's Post Office must of course accompany his name.

The Stethoscope is published monthly at Richmond Va., by P. Claiborne Gooch, A. M., M. D., one of the Secretaries of the "American Medical Association," &c., &c.

THE NORFOLK BEACON has commenced a weekly issue, and we take pleasure in welcoming the "WEEKLY BEACON" to our table. It is an excellent paper and has some special claims upon North Carolina patronage.

DEAF