ORIGINAL POETRY.

50

For the Weekly Post. THE CHILD AND HEAVEN

BY FINLAY JOHNSON.

" I am weary of earth," said a fair young girl, And tears dimm'd her bright blue eve, "There is not a thing which I fondly love " That is not sure to die. "I am weary of earth, so I shall seek "A better and happier home, "Where hopes fly not from the trusting heart-"Where grief and care are unknown."

She left one eve, that land to seek, And wandered away to roam ; She left the joys and the happiness Of her mother's happy home ;-And as she step'd from the cottage door, To gaze on the scenes abroad, She said with a smile " my mother dear, " I go to heaven and God !"

The san had just set behind the hills, And twijight was on the earth, And in the sky was a brilliant light That spoke a wavenly birth : 1 It seemed, indeed, as if the cloudare _. And earth, and heaven, 150, Had met with all their glorious tints Around the far-distant blue.

The child looked up, and to the view Her earthly sight was given, And said, as she gazed, that " that must be " The golden gate of heaven." So on she followed the sun's bright streak, But the heavens would not stay .--For as faster the child would seek to go, The faster they sped away.

The night came on with its heavy dews, And the air grew chill and damp, And each bright star in the vaulted dome Lit up its silvery lamp; Some fleecy clouds came passing by, But it seemed to her, that they Were flying on to the distant west, While the stars went the other way,

Then when the child beheld the stars, And the clouds by breezes driven,-"O stop little stars," said she in tears,

POST. THE WEEKLY

A CRAZY WOMAN.

IMPORTANT AMERICAN WORKS .- We learn from There is a lady well known in the literary world, our Northern Exchanges that we are soon to have generally called Grace Greenwood, but whose real three phases in the character of Washington prename is Clarke. We have headed our notice of sented by men so eminent as Daniel Webster, Mr. her "a crazy woman," and our readers will judge Irving. and Mr. Bancroft. Mr. Webster had nearwhether it is appropriate or not. She went from Iv completed his Memoir of the Pohtical Life of the Philadelphia to New York to visit Kossuth. She Great Chief; Mr. Irving's work, which has been was overwhelmed with wonder when she "gazed some time announced, will make us familiar with full into the wonderous face of the great Magyar," | his personal qualities ; and Mr. Bancroft's history as she expresses herself, and describes him, in a of the Revolution will display his military career as letter which she sent to one of the newspapers, as it has never before been exhibited, and as it can be "the hope and promise of ages-the incarnation presented by none but our greatest historian. The of the imperishable seal of freedom-the terror and first volume of Mr. Bancroft's work on the revoluthe retribution of tyranny-the prophet and the re- tion is passing rapidly through the press, and it is deemer, not alone of his peculiar people, but the said will be published early in the spring. It has Christ of the world's political redemption."

This, coming from one who is esteemed as among until within a few weeks past, certain important the finest female writers of the country, makes us documents necessary to its completion .- South fear that there is more flummery and foolishness in Carolinian. literary persons than is generally imagined. The most charitable conclusion is, that she is Kossuthmad, which is a disease of a very violent character. At the earliest period of returning sanity, she owes it to her own character and to social propriety, that people hold the smallest stake in the soil. France, a public apology be made in this case.

subject : the Editor says:

"When a woman of such education and literary attainments speaks in such a strain of any mortal man, and applies to him epithets which belong only to the Son of God, what might we not expect from the ignorant and uncultivated ? But the truth is, that there is more genuine common sense among the masses than the majority of the poets, and literatures, and philosophers of the day; and we might search long among the sons and daughters of toil, who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and who have but little time for reading beyond the newspaper, before we could find any man or woman that would give utterance to such irreverent language, however much they might admire the poetry and silken eloquence of Kossuth. It would seem as if, at certain periods of the world, a kind of monomania seized upon the literary classes, male and female, and made them the sport of "every wind of doctrine."-Wil. Com.

ously into the remaining one, and in such a weak, VIRGINIA WOOLEN MILL .- This establishment inelancially voice inquire "if any one would have s growing rapidly in public favor, and the reputaanother piece," that "any one" must have a heart tion of its fabrics are becoming co-extensive with as/fough as------the pie crust ! who would answer in the allirmative. And then, Mr. Jones was so the Union. Its flannels are now sold in New York, useful when the baby took its bath! He could Philadelphia and Baltimore, at fair prices, and its other goods stand equally high wherever offered tell just where to look for the little wicker basket for sale. This mill has thirteen sets of carding that held-its toilet equipments : knew (to a degree,) machines, four hundred spindles, seventy-five broad on the piu-cushion, the latitude and longitude looms; and manufactures about four thousand of the big pins and the little ones: and bathing five hundred yards of flannel per day, using six hundred dollars worth of wool, daily. Situated immediately on the river, water is used as a motive power, any amount of which it can command, from the fact of its proximity to the falls of James river, at this city. We understand that there are from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty operatives regularly employed in this mill, most f whom are females. Here is another opportunity for Southerners to display their fealty at home. The woolen mill at Richmond turns out as good fabrics as those of any other mill in the Union .----Its flannels, blankets and coarse cloths are said to Commerical understands that the Common Council be of a superior order, and its prices are quite mo- have granted to Mr. Riddle and his associates, the derate; and yet, notwithstanding these facts, its use of Reservoir Square, about 400 feet square, for productions have been sent to the North to find a the erection of a Crystal Palace, in which to make market, while articles greatly inferior, are purchas- | their contemplated exhibition of the Industry of all ed at the North, and brought here for sale. In- Nations. They have also appropriated funds for deed, we have heard of cases where goods, manu- flagging the square, and to sustain a complete confactured at this mill, were first sent to the North, stabulary force during the period of the exhibition. and placed in jobbing houses, from which they The lease runs for five years, at the annual rent of were sold to our merchants, re-shipped to Rich- one dollar. mond, and then disposed of at high prices. Now, does not this look ridiculous ? Is it not a burning shame on our people ? And to become independ ent, will they not be compelled to do away these ridiculous notions, that nothing good can be made unless purchased in a northern market? Let us encourage our own manufactures, build up our own trades-people and workmen, foster our infant manufactories, give home products the preference, and we shall soon have in our midst all we need for our success; but until the South will do this, she need not hope to become anything more than a "hewer of wood and drawer of water," to the North, notwithstanding the fertility of her soil, the salubriousness of her climate, and the resolutions of '98-9. These establishments give employment to the poorer classes-male and female; they increase our population, enrich our treasury, and add to our general wealth, and as such should receive the aid of every man who loves Virginia.-Rich. Repub.

to eminence.

been kept back by the author's failure to obtain,

OWNERS OF THE SOIL .- It is a remarkable fact that, of all the constitutional states of Europe or America, Great Britain is the country in which the with a population of 32,560,935, has 10,896,982 We like the remarks of the N. Y. Herald on this landed proprietors, or one in three. The United States, with a population of 20,000,000, has 5,00-0,000 proprietors, or one in four. Belgium, with a population of 5,022,677, has 950,723 proprietors, or one in five. Holland, a commercial and shipping country, with a population of 3,500,000, has 4000,000 proprietors, or one in nine. Sweden, with a population of 3,874,203, has 30,000 proprietors, or one in twelve. While Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of 27,041,050, have only 633,421, or one in forty out of the population, including freeholders and copyholders, with a direct interest in the soil.

> A New METAL.-A well is now being excavated n Jackson County, Florida, which, in the number of strata already passed through, is nearly as notable as the one so famous near Genoa. The first twenty or thirty feet is composed of sandy soil common to that region. This is succeeded for an equal distance by a black, rich, vegetable loam. Beneath the loam is a deposit of trunks and branches of trees, in a semipetrified state, still further down, at the depth of ixty-five feet is struck a vein of metallic ore. A speimen of the ore is in the possession of the editor of the Floridian Whig who says that it is very pure. and has the appearance of silver, but the hardness of platina. It is to be found in considerable quantities.

BRACKETT THE SCULPTOR .- A remarkable work of art, is the production of Mr. Edward A. Brackett, now on exhibition at Boston. The subject is that of a shipwrecked mother and child, cast upon a rocky shore. The artist has seized the first moment of the spirit's effacing departure,

COMMUNICATIONS

For the Weekly Post.

THE CHOICE OF A PURSUIT IN LIFE. DIFFERENT men are fitted for different pursuits. according to the turn which Nature as given to telligence, and the hot thoroughfares of the busy their intellectual powers. All men cannot make world.

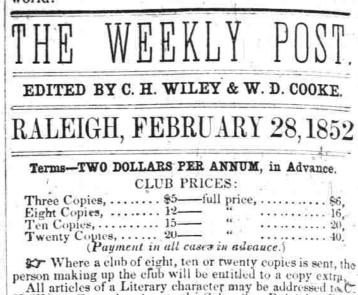
statesmen, orators, poets, or philosophers; but there are occupations, and useful ones too, in which the most ordinary can succeed, and even attain

" Quisque suae fortunae faber,"

is an old and generally received maxim, and sounds very prettily in latin; but whoever sets out in the world with such a motto as this aphorism conveys to the mind, is at direct warfare with the great laws of nature, and unless his mind is lighted up by that very principle whose existence he denies, his failure will but add another example to the list of those who have mistaken their destiny. If, then, the position we have taken be a correct one, and our reasoning be legitimate, every one must at once acknowledge the necessity of exercising great caution and discretion in determining on a pursuit for life. But the idea of being a professional man has something about it so fascinating, that many a youth is captivated and led astray, believing that he will thus acquire an importance and weight of character, which could not be attained in what are termed "the humbler walks of life." He, however, soon finds to his sorrow, that the great dignity which he conceived attached itself to the professional man is all a mere phantom of the imagination ; and that success in any pursuit is the only price at which honor and distinction can be had. But the step has been taken,

the moral courage to acknowledge his error. useful and essential to our comfort, so they are the better calculated to render us happy, contented and prosperous. As in the natural world "a storm may pass over the land and uproot the sturdy oak upon the mountain top, while the weeping willow away from the American mind. A Frenchman in the vale below remains unhurt," so in society those who fill high places in life are continually beset with cares, troubles and dangers, whilst the unpretending farmer or mechanic is blessed with domestic happiness. And although the former may know less of the ways of the world, he also knows we have forgotten the illustrious chief whose arm bilities are not so often shocked-there is less danger of his being contaminated, and it may be said

far more desirable than the most princely pecunia: ry emoluments. The toils which have to be pass. ed through, and the labors that have to be expended are totally overshadowed by the soul-inspiring pleasure of the pursuit. Choose ve had tween the glorious green fields of beauty and in-



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THE MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

THE 22d of February has passed by without any unusual demonstration of interest. The day being Sunday, the customary celebration on the part of the military was observed in some places on the his reputation for stability is at stake and he lacks 21st; but we believe that, on the whole, there has been manifested rather less disposition than As the humbler occupations of life are the more heretofore to greet its recurrence with enthusiasm. Travelers might perhaps infer that reverence for the character of Washington, and greatful appreciation of his services, are beginning to fade who will toss up his chapeau at a wink, and cry vive Napoleon! or a Hungarian who is accustomed to shout the name of Kossurii on every trivial decasion, might be tempted to ask whether or not less of its vices and corruptions. His moral sensi- achieved our independence, and whose wisdom established and confirmed our institutions. But how little does the foreigner understand us ! The popular excitements witnessed on many occasions in our crowded cities, in response to the stirring appeals of unfortunate patriots, which rise for a time The union of a substantial education with me- to the highest extravagance of Quixotic sympathy, and die away soon afterwards into the most discouraging indifference, are not, as they would seem to a superficial observer, reliable indications of the national will. They are only transient eddies on one of those States, that there has been already a | the surface of a sea, whose currents are governed strong manifestation towards such a union-may by permanent laws, and roll onward with unconquerable fidelity in their established course. No! the name of Washington is not forgotten. and his influence has not lost its power! We look Statesman or a Philosopher will not add a single back with ever increasing awe upon the majestic laurel to the brow of any man; if, on the one features of his character, and cherish with growing hand, he knows nothing of the history of his coun- reverence and fondness the remembrance of his virtues. We do not exhibit our feelings on special occasions in as lively a manner as formerly, But the unpretending mechanic may become proud-because those feelings have been changed into ly distinguished, if with bonesty and morality, he habits, and have become, as it were, a part of ourexhibits deep research into the treasure of knowl- selves. It is a fixed principle with us, which requires no repeated efforts to promote its growth, that veneration for the Father of his country, and with his country and her cause, and ever as time gathers its mists around the past, that identification We do not design to enlarge upon this inspiring theme. A thousand brilliant associations meet us at the threshold, and invite us to enter. But they sion, and rendered important by recent transactions, stands prominently forward, and demands our attention for a moment. We refer to the warning wisdom has so thoroughly disarmed the most elequent tempter who ever assailed the established enforce its claims upon our regard by any extended comments. We content ourselves with pointing to the result as a brilliant and beautiful illusmuch stronger the sober conclusions of the people have proved to be, when directed by that influence, than popular enthusiasm kindled for the moment attempt to seize in the infinite the mystery of life." most eloquent of its advocates. Even the voice of If the trump of fame could sound no notes of Hangary, and her affecting tears, however tender our emotions, however profound our sympathies, clay, and the grave were marked by no more dura- could not move the great body of the American

"You are not going to heaven!" But on they kept and heeded her not, Onward still was their course; While she, poor soul, felt the bitter cold In all of its fearful force.

At last her eyes grew weary and dim-Her limbs, they grew stiff and cold ; And the traces of death came o'er ber face -Her agony and grief were usteld: And there on the ground-the frezen ground-And the cold and dampered sod. Prostrate she fell, whilst her pure soul Ascended to heaven and God.

Her sleep was long, for they found her there When the sun went down again : She appeared to them like an angel fair, So free from the signs of pain; The roses bright on her cheeks had fled. They were cold, yea cold as clay; The mourner's wept in their agony, Then bitterly turned away. Baltimore, 1852.

> For the Weekly Post. CHARADE. From Time's remotest age My first its revels kept.; Man smiled amid its rage, And anguished woman wept. He, at its call, appears, Still eager for its charms ; She meets its frown with tears, And faints at its alarms. My second through the wood Makes its devouring way ; Teeth without stain of blood Still penetrate the prey; Its pathway oft renewing, To Nature's purpose just, Retreating, yet pursuing, It terminates in dust.

~1

M.

My whole ! what visions rise Rekindled by its name! Till human freedom dies, Who can forget her fame ! Demolished by her foes In bondage now she lies, And pours her voiceless woes Unheeded to the skies.

Answer next week.

Answer to the Enigma of last week--ELIJAH FORBES BEACHUM. Answer to the Charade of last week-Cor-Tox-GIN, (Cotton-gin.)

MISCELLANEOUS

THE LAW OF DOMESTIC STORMS.

WHILST scientific men are very laudably devotcommunity.

and dressing being over, how many j cradle were necessary to send the baby to the land of Nod, and, what degree of slammering could be endured without calling him back again. But we all have our weaknesses, and so had Jones-he thought with the poet, that "Night was the time for rest."

A BETTY.

fifty-two, in finding out the bent of his genius, and

his wife and the little Jones-es being somewhat in-

terested in the solution of this problem. Mr. Jones,

in a fit of desperation, proposed their taking a few

genteel boarders, "just for company for Mrs. Jones."

A very mysterious advertisement was forthwith in-

serted in the papers, intended to baffle the " l'aul

Pry" family while it brought the fish to their net.

In process of time the rooms, which were really

pleasant, were occupied; and Mr. Jones and his

wife put their heads together to ascertain how

small an amount of provisions it was possible for

the new comers to subsist upon. Mr. Jones belong-

ed to the class denominated "man Bettys;" his

coat of arms being a disheloth and a gridiron. He

ran of all the errands, and cheated himself into the

pleasant delusion that he was master of the house.

He cheapened down cheap butter, purchased ques-

tionable-looking turkies, and damaged tea, and

country apple sauce by the barrel, made of a he-

terogenous mixture of apple pearings, old cider,

and quince core meat; made it a point of duty to be

present when the cook weighed the flour and grat-

ed the nutmegs, dealt out the brown soap to wash

the kitchen towels and gave the butter an extra

salting that it might last the longer, (in more

and had just found or that he had all his life been

"burying his tal napkin." How expert he

was at helping to the consumptive looking chickens

that graced his table! The drumsticks he always

gave the children, because it took some time to

anatomize them, and he had not forgotten a pic-

ture in Dickens, of "Oliver Twist asking for more."

If, in spite of all this precaution, they were deter-

mined upon a second course; the wing and neck

were allotted them, for the same economical reason.

A dish of dwarfish apples crowned on the top with

a solitary orange (for which there was generally a

little raffle got up,) and some dried apple pies, com-

posed the bill of fare, for one day's dinner, and

was a pretty fair exponent of the rest. After one

pie had disappeared he would stick his fork cauti-

In short, he felt he was now fulfilling his destiny,

senses than one.)

Mr. Jones having utterly failed, at the age of

Unfortunately Mrs. Jones was of the same opinion; and there's where they both differed from Jno. Jeffrey Jones, their youngest hope, who considered it all confounded nonsense, and persisted in screeching at the top of kis lungs unless he could sit upon end. "My dear," said Jones, after humoring this little infantile whim till two o'clock one morning, "don't you think John Jeffrey might be persuaded to lie down a little while.'

"Mr. Jones," said his wife, peering out from her ruffled night cap, "tis very strange you will break me of my rest asking foolish questions. One would think you had no love for your own offspring, when the dear child prefers you to its mother, to make such a fuss about a trifle."

So Jones swallowed the hook for the sake of the bait, Mrs. Jones resumed her nap, and Jno. Joffrey's papa "made rabbits" with his fingers till daylight, much to his edification. But, "'tis the last ounce, that breaks the camel's back." And Jones did demur when his wife asked him to "cover some piping cord for her dress." So the boarders were informed, one fine morning, that their worthy host and hostess "had concluded to travel," and so they had -but it was afterwards ascertained that it was in different directions .- Boston Olive Branch.

INTERESTING THINGS FROM PARIS. THE-EXILED GENERALS.

The following are the names-familiar to most American readers-of some of the sixty-six members of the National Assembly "indefinitely banished" by a recent Presidential decree from the soil of France. The most of them are Socialists : Theodore Bac, Victor Hugo, Charles Lagrange, Dupont, Nadaud, Charras, Schoelcher, Pierre Lefrance, DeFlotte, Gales Leroux, Madier Martjau Mathier (de la Drowe,) Noel Parfait. Raspail. The following are exiled, temporarily, or at the discretion of the President :' Duveegier d'Hauranne, De Remusat, Creton; Jules de Lastevrie, Gen. Lamoriciere, Emille de Girardin, Gen Laidet, Gen. Changarnier,) Pascal Duprat, Baze, (late questors,) Edgar Quenel, Leflo, Anthony Theuret, Gen. Bedeau, Victor Chaufloier. Thiers, Chambolle. Versigny,

In this list are all the African Generals of distinction except Cavaignae, the Questors of the Assembly, the most prominent Orleanists, M. Chambolle late editor of the Legitimist newspaper, the Ordre, and M. Girardin, editor of the Presse; the last five are Republicans. ' The whole party just set at liberty from Ham are contained in this list, with the exception of Charrass, who is one of the sixty-six doomed to perpetual banishment. ing themselves to the study of storms in general, The only prominent members of the ultra Demwe propose investigating that particular branch of ocratic party, whose names I do not find in either the subject which is applicable to every day life; of the two lists, are Michel de Bourges, and Jules for a knowledge of the theory and causes of do- Farve. Cavaignae and Lamartine are unscathed. one having just married a young wife, and the

THE STAR-NOSE MOLE.

THE Mole is a curious and rather pretty little creature. It is not blind, as one might suppose, from the common saying, " as blind as a mole." It has bright eves, but they are so small, and so much hidden by the long soft fur, that it is difficult to see them. A mole, when not in motion, looks like a little brown sack, well stuffed and fied close to the mouth, for it has no visible ears. This little animal abounds in many parts of this country, but not much in the South. It burrows in the earth and works its way through it very fast, its broad paws and strong claws being very useful for this purpose. It lives under ground and in the regions where it makes its abode, little hillocks of loose earth are thrown up by it. These are called mole-hills. The star nose mole, is about four inches long, and is much like other moles, except in its star-like nose. I have often seen mole hills, and dug into them with a stick; but I never yet succeeded in finding a mole at home.-Schoolfellow.

SOUTHERN WOMEN .- A southern letter writer says, in regard to the women of the south, that he was particularly struck with their beauty of form, their symmetrical and harmonious figures. In this they excel northern women. Many of them dress with exquisite taste, very richly, but seldom gaudily or with any display of tinsel. The proverbial affability and urbanity of the southern character finds mestic storms must be useful to all classes of the They are probably not considered dangerous, the its fullest development in the women. The southern-lady is naturally easy unembarrassed and polite. You may go into the country, where you pleasevou may go as far as you please from town, village and post office-you may call at the poorest house you can find, provided you don't get among 'Crackers,' and, whether you accost maid or matron, you will always be answered with the same politeness and treated with the same spontaneous courtesy.

"Before decay's effacing fingers Have swept the lines where beauty lingers,"

for the representation of the figures, and he has treated his subject with a great deal of poetical peauty and anatomical skill. The figures are as large as life, and cut from the purest-and whitest Vermont marble.

THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE .- The N.Y.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR POCKETS-There is a book with the dangerous title of the " Pocket Lawyer." We should'nt like a book with this title much, for we are sure that if we got a *lawyer* in our pocket, we never should be able to get him out of it. -Punch.

A curious English version of St. John's Gospel has been discovered in Archbishop Tenison's Libra . ry at London. It is supposed to date from the twelth or thirteenth century.

ADVICE TO YOUNG GENTLEMEN .- Don't de grade yourselves by gambling on the Turf; if you do, the veriest blacklegs will become your betters .- Punch.



CROCHET WORK.

EXPLANATION OF STITCHES. Chain Stitch .-- Draw the thread through the loop on the

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 ou 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. Of course, you can only carry on two threads when you work in double crochet stitch. Round--1s when you continue working all round any piece of work.

Row-Is when you work back and forwards, or from end

Increase-Put your needle twice into the same stitch Decrease .- Put your needle into two stitches at the same time, or miss a chain stitch.

him in the language of the poet, that he

"Lived where his father lived, died where he died, Lived happy and died happy."

chanical skill is destined at no distant day to produce powerful results in our country. The northern States will take the lead in this as they have heretofore done in almost every thing else; and we are pleased to learn, by recent intelligence from North Carolina profit by the example.

We regret, that excellence in any DUISUIT whatsoever, is the only means by which distinction is attainable. The fact of being called a try and the grand and fundamental principles of government, or if, on the other hand, he has never investigated the great laws of matter and mind.

edge. But there are those who enjoy "the glorious privilege of being independent," and whose tastes incline them to intellectual researches. To them for the maxims by which he was guided, is essenwe say, as literature is one of the most pleasing tial to patriotism and almost synonymous with it. and refining, so it is one of the most laudable pur- He was truly, and more than all others, identified suits that could engage the attention of the educated man. And in a State like ours,' so rich in revolutionary legends and so replete with natural scenery, which rivals in grandeur and sublimity must become more complete and the separation the "land of the melting lyre" itself, it is a little more difficult. surprising that there are not some "poets' pens to" turn to shapes the forms of things unknown, and give to airy nothing a local habitation and a name." It is not for the want of taste, or by reason of dearth of talent, that so little interest is are doubtless as obvious to others as they are to us. manifested for the purely literary pursuits, and and need no pencil touches to lend them coloring that there is so great an aversion to the use of the | and shape. But one topic suggested by the occapen; for we are rich in both; but there is a restlessness-an unsettledness in society which disposes us to roam abroad in quest of adventures, or to embark in wild schemes of speculation, and so long as this state of society exists, letters can never left on record by Washington, for the benefit of his flourish. The accomplished author of Alamance countrymen, against the policy of becoming emhas set us a noble example, and is worthy of all broiled in European affairs. This solemn chargecommendation for what he has already achieved, has been of late so fully discussed, and its obvious But is he to enjoy the sweets of literary fame alone? Can there not be others found who are willing to withdraw from the busy spec- policy of a nation, that we will not now attempt to ulative world, retire to the shady banks of Ilissus, and there amidst its cool fountains and myrtle groves weave garlands of the flowers them-

selves have culled, as rich and variegated as ever adorned the intellectual brow of the Athenian stu- tration of the unabated influence still exerted by dent? How inexpressibly glorious are the rewards the patriot sage over new generations of his counwith which the great Apollo crowns the efforts of trymen. We allude to it, further, to show how his patient votaries! And how their hearts thrill with immortal joy as with bashful footsteps they "climb to the heights of august contemplation, gaze on the stars with the rapt eye of song, dream of a love which is known to the Angels, or by appeals in behalf of a noble cause from the if the name could ne'er survive the teaements of ble monument than the primeval beauty of the people from that prudent and safe policy of nonwild flower; still would the bright world of thought beckon us onward, and our labors would be richly remunerated by the inspiration which we would drink in, and by the glories which would be unfolded to our mental vision. He who is moved and inspired by an all engrossing purpose, and that purpose be the attainment of literary eminence, is blessed with inward joys and transports of which the world around knows nothing. He drinks of the sparkling waters of that fountain, whose perennial stream, rising in the "dim and misty height of fable," has flowed down through time, bearing on its bosom all the riches on the escape we have made from the dark labyof former ages, spreading along its banks the bloom of beauty and the luxuriance of fertility, and speaking in notes of liquid gladness the language of hope for all. And does his cheek look pale, do his temples throb and his eyes grow dim by the fitful flickerings of the midnight taper? Pity him not: for he is now enjoying his richest feast. Those moments of deep abstraction (as step by step new revelations dawn upon him,) are sweeter far than the softest slumbers to the way-worn traveler. He needs not the sympathies of these who spend their days in vacuity and idle- we desire to see a rational and well ordered liberness; for he is happy far beyond anything of which the man of pleasure or the fashionable lounger ever dreamed. As in law there must be a consideration to support a contract, so in all the avocations of life wherever there has been labor percompensation will be awarded commensurate with such service; and it is upon this suggestion that the exertions of individuals are grounded. In this particular, the literary pursuits have a

It was on contemplating the ruin caused by a domestic hurricane, in the midst of China, that the writer first conceived the idea of giving his head to a subject about which his head had been broken more than once, though he had never before thought of collecting together the results of his experience. He had observed that the various domestic storms he had encountered, as mate of a very troublesome craft, though sometimes sudden and furious, had generally some determined cause, and frequently took the same direction, by concentrating towards himself all their violence. He rewhich he noted down, from hour to hour, the state of the craft to which he acted as mate-with the nominal rank of commander. He described her condition under a slight breeze, her behavior in rough weather; the effect produced upon her by all sorts of airs; and, in fact, he collected such information, that he thought any judicious mate, attached to a similar craft, would find little difficulty in her management. One of the curiosities of this domestic experience, is the fact, that the same hurricanes prevail at the same periods of the year; and it is remarkable, that though the wind seems

to be raised with immense difficulty about Christmas time, domestic storms are most prevalent at that period.

These storms are not felt to operate severely on those who are provided with a heavy balance, which prevents the agitating influence of those fearful ups and downs which are met with at the time alluded to .- Punch.

Gov. Johnson, the late executive of Pennsylvania, granted fifty three pardons during the last twelve On Tuesday, strange to relate ! the ticket drewdays of his administration.

other slowly recovering from a long and paintu illness.

LOVE AND SUICIDE.

THE body of a young woman of rare beauty, was day before yesterday, exposed at the Morgue. The commissary of police subsequently discovered that she was a native of New York, and named Marie Fl****. She came to her death under the following circumstances. She was a boarder, say the papers, in a convent in New York, and having been accidentally seen by a young man named Ernest B. who fell in love with her, and proposed solved, therefore, on keeping a log, or journal, in elopement to her, she yielded to his solicitations. and accompanied him in July last to France: They took a room in the hotel of the Rue du Bac. The young lady was often seen by the lodgers in the hotel who were struck with her beauty and ther melancholy. Not long after their arrival they were found dead in each other's arms, suffocated by the fumes of charcoal. No positive reason can be assigned for their snicide. The sadness of the girl, however, which was noticed by all who had seen her, leads to the supposition that regret for irreparable error was the cause of her voluntary death .- Cor. N. Y. Express.

A MAN somewhat given to superstition, dreamed on Monday night, that he saw an omnibus up Washington street, containing four passengers, and

drawn by six horses, each animal having six legs. Upon waking from the sleep, he sprang out of bed and made a note of the figures, 4, 6, 46. On Monday he spent several hours searching after a lottery ticket, with the numbers 4, 6, 46, upon it. Finding one at last, he paid \$20 for it, 12 per cent. off.

a blank!

A GOOD REASON .- A country pedagogue, says the Carpet Bag, had two pupils; to one he was very partial, and to the other very severe. One morning it happened that these two were late, and were called out to account for it.

"You must have heard the bell, boys; why did you not come ?"

"Please, sir," said the favorite, "I was dreamin' was goin' to Californy, and I thought the school bell was the steamboat bell I was goin' in." " Very well, sir," said the master, (glad of any pretext to excuse his favorite.) "and now sir, (turning to the other.) what have you to say?" "Please, sir," said the puzzled boy, "I-I was waitin' to see Tom off !

REPOSE OF MANNER .- Gentleness in the gait is what simplicity is in the dress. Violent gesture or quick movement inspires involuntary disrespect. One looks for a moment at a cascade-but one sits for hours, lost in thought, and gazing upon the still water of a lake. A deliberate gait, gentle manners. and a gracious tone of voice-all of which may be one chan, miss a chain, acquired-give a mediocre man an immense advantage over those vastly superior to him. To be bodily tranquil, to speak little, and to digest without effort, are absolutely necessary to grandeur of the two in the last row, five chain, one double mind or of presence, or to the proper development crochet into the centre of the seven chain, then five of genius.-Balzac.

Each stitch in the description of the patterns is to be repeated until the round or required length is obtained.

The words, loops and chain stitches, signify the same. All the needles mentioned in these patterns are numbered the Bell Gauge.

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

PATTERN II .-- BROAD HONITON EDGING. BOAR's Head cotton, No. 24 .- Make a chain as ong as required.

First Row .- Long crochet into every chain stitch.

Second Row .- One long and two chain stitches : missing two on the work.

Third Row .- Double crochet. Fourth Row .- Eight chain and two double

crochet stitches, missing four stitches on the work. Fifth Row .- Six double crochet into the chain; then four chain.

Sixth Row .- Four double crochet above the six : then six chain.

Seventh Row .- Two double crochet stitches above the four; then eight chain. Eighth Round -Double crochet.

PATTERN III --- NARROW FRENCH EDGING. BOAR's Head cotton, No. 22 .- Make a chain as long as required.

First Row .- Open crochet-that is, one long,

Second Row .- Two double crochet, then seven chain, missing three chain stitches.

Third Row .- Two double crochet stitches above

chain.

intervention, which was laid down for them by Washington, and has been constantly adhered to ever since his day. May the anniversary of his birth long continue to furnish us with such agreeable commentaries on the far-reaching wisdom in which that counsel was conceived !

Intervention, as a threatened danger, has now passed away, and the public minil has settled down upon sound principles long cherished amongst us-We cannot too heartily congratulate ourselves rinth of European politics. Where is the beginning of that clue that would have conducted us safely through its intricate mysteries ! Who can measure the conflicting forces that would have been arrayed against one another, or esumate the expenditure that would have ensued, had we listened to the Syrch's voice? Imagination shrinks from the contemplation of a drama so vastly extended and so profoundly horrible. Much as ty enjoyed by the people of Europe, we confess there is little, in the present aspect of things, to encourage the hope that the day of her emancipation is at hand. That nation which has enjoyed formed or service rendered, it is expected that a the most favorable opportunities for organizing a government permanently free, has proved itself incapable of accomplishing that object, and has deliberately, submitted, with undisguised satisfaction, decided advantage of all others; for they contain to a contemptible tyranny. If such be the infatuwithin themselves the elements of a remuneration ation of a people most anxious for freedom and hav-