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Anecdote of Sheridan

Holland's theatre, the handsomest in the Kingdom, was destined to a short existence, being totally burnt down on the night of February 24th, 1859, when it had stood only fifteen years. The following authentic anecdote in connection with the building has not before, as far as we are aware, been published. It is a true one, and a settlement or even an interview on the subject with Sheridan. He hunted him for weeks and months at his own house, at the theatre, at his usual resorts, but he was not nowhere to be seen. At last he tracked him to the stage-door, rushed in in spite of the opposition of the burly porter, and found the manager on the stage conversing with a party of gentlemen whom he had invited to show the new building. He said to the manager, "I am approaching, and knowing that escape was this time impossible, put a bold face on the matter. "Ah! my dear fellow," exclaimed he, "you are the very man I wanted to see—you have come most apropos. I am truly sorry you have had the trouble of calling on me so often, but now we are met, in a few minutes I shall be at liberty; we will then go into my room together and settle our affairs. But first you must de-

Probably everybody has enough of memory. No one forgets what interests him. The dull boys who cannot remember a line of a book, are the very boys who never forget a name, or a face, or a foot-path. It is want of interest and attention, and not want of memory, that makes them dull. The twenty-four books of Homer were easily retained in men's memories, before writing was invented. Men have now learned to forget, and consider such a power of memory almost incredible.

How unfortunate we should be to recollect everything we saw or read! Some men are thus unfortunate, and are the poorest thinkers, and the most intolerable bores in the world. We sometimes think that excess of memory is the only defect of memory. That excess occasions intellectual indigestion or dyspepsia.

Some men acquire and retain twenty languages. Such men have never been distinguished for great power or comprehension of intellect. All the other mental faculties are sacrificed to mere memory. Great minds rarely retain the *propositum verbum* of the books which they read.

the estate into their hands, giving them a quantity of good advice and admonitions, and took his departure for his distant home, after a lapse of several months, he returned to the scene of his philanthropy, and instead of a pleasant spectacle which he had expected to find uncultivated fields, cattle eaten up empty barns. The horse remained, but was used not for ploughing and carting, but turned in depredations on the neighboring plantations.

Another case occurred in 1840 in Trinidad, which had flourished under slave labor; but the plantations, in consequence of British West Indian emancipation, had now been deserted by the laborers. One of the planters came to the United States and induced many colored persons to emigrate to Trinidad, and to the District of Columbia, to grow sugar and cultivate the lands upon the most advantageous terms. This experiment, however, so resulted in a complete failure; the free negroes found the sun too hot, and either resorted to the towns or returned to this country.

Another case related by Mr Holmes is of a white laborer. The distinguished Wm. W. Waring purchased land in Florida, and having no scruples against the employment of slave labor, carried down to his Florida plantation a large number of white men. They commenced work in autumn, and during the winter and spring seasons worked with such diligence and fidelity that Mr Wist began to commiserate his brethren

at Mr. Wirt began to collect his arrears of anticipations already realized. But summer with its hot days and moist nights, the news of the white laborers were relaxed, the strength began to fail, and finding the burning at altogether too much for them, they threw away their agricultural implements, and in January left the plantation. Mr. Wirt would have lost his entire crop, but for the fortunate circumstance that a gang of negroes were in the neighborhood for sale, whom Mr. Wirt purchased, and thus his crop was saved.

Another experiment with white men was made in Florida by a New York gentleman, who took a large number of German laborers to Florida, and began the cultivation of New Smyrna, which, says Mr Holmes, was a tract of land upon which a German colony once settled, but finding free labor could not cultivate the southern soil, had abandoned it. With true

erman fidelity and industry, the new laborers performed their task, and after placing the ground in beautiful order, planted the crops. But the laborers, too, were abruptly driven off by the hot weather; and there being no negroes for sale in the neighborhood to supply their place, the New York gentleman lost his crop and abandoned his estate.

These experiments prove that Southern soil cannot be extensively cultivated by free labor. You might as well abolish the soil, as abolish the system by which alone it can be made productive.—*Richmond Dispatch*.

A TEST OF CHRISTIANITY.—A Christian gentleman had occasion to travel through a new and thinly settled part of the western country; his companion was a man of intelligence, but of infidel principles, who was fond of discussion, and tried to beguile the way by urging arguments against the truths of the Christian religion. The thinly settled section of the country

tion. The thinly settled section of the country through which they were passing was inhabited by people of bad reputation, and it had been rumored that travellers had suffered foul play and violence from them when they were within the power.

As taverns were unknown our travellers were compelled to trust to the hospitality of those from whom they could not entertain a serious quarrel. On one occasion, as the evening closed they sought a lodging place in a log cabin remote from other habitations. They

As they were about to retire to their beds, their host, whose exterior had excited their d

just proceeded to a shelf, took down an old and much worn Bible, and informing his visitors that it was his custom to worship God in his family, he read and prayed in so simple a manner as to secure the esteem of the travelers. They retired to rest, slept soundly, and

In the morning the Christian requested his infidel companion to say whether the religious exercises of the preceding evening had not dissolved every particle of distrust of their hosts. He was obliged not to withhold his assent.

He was evidently embarrassed by the question; but at last he candidly acknowledged that the sight of the Bible had secured him a sound nights rest. Here was a testimony extorted

from an infidel in favor of the influence of religion which he skeptically assailed. He could not harbor a fear of violence from one who was in the habit of bending his knee before God. The very creation of the family altar rendered the house a secure asylum. Who would not

The New England Farmer recommends the following recipe as a simple and invaluable remedy for rheumatism:

“Take a pint of the spirits of turpentine, which add half an ounce of camphor; let stand till the camphor is dissolved; then rub on the parts affected, and it will never fail of removing the complaint. Flannels should be applied after the part is well fomented with

surprizing. Repeat the application morning and evening. It is said to be equally available for burns, scalds, bruises and sprains, needing of success."
