

THINK TWICE.

"Did Horner pay the bill?" enquired Mr. Gilbert of his clerk, who had just come in. The young man shook his head. "No, sir."

"Too hasty, friend Gilbert. In all matters of this kind it is better to think twice. Remember, that Horner has had sickness and death in his family. These, I know, have thrown him back here like the cause of his slowness in paying. But, surely, things entitle him to consideration. He is honest. I am certain of it."

THE RESCUED CRIMINAL. A great number of persons who know the celebrated Dr. B., a professor of the College of Surgeons, have often heard him relate the following anecdote: "One day he had procured the bodies of two criminals who had been hanged for the purpose of anatomy, not being able to find the key of the dissecting room at the moment the two subjects were brought, he ordered them to be deposited in an apartment contiguous to his bedroom."

EARTH'S ROTATION RENDERED VISIBLE. Who is there that has not heard men deny long since the fact of the earth's rotation on its axis? We, at least, have known more than one instance of stubborn incredulity, and, if the truth could be disclosed, we suspect about half of every civilized community, that there is no reality in what the astronomer says about the matter. Some people, easily intelligible demonstration of the fact, is therefore highly desirable, not merely as a contribution to science, but for the purpose of dissipating popular error.

PROSPECT OF A MONEY CRISIS. The public mind at this moment is in a state most favorable for the expansion of credit, and the inflation of paper money with frightful rapidity. Nine millions of dollars will soon be added to the amount of capital which is now actively employed in other channels, and which forms, no doubt, the basis of credit for four or five times that sum. To fill the vacuum created by this drain of capital, a new issue of credits, in some shape, must be made, and the aggregate expansion of credit, probably, will be beyond the sum withdrawn. This is only one item. Nearly every State in the Union has added more or less to its indebtedness; and the main extends from States, through all the ramifications of government—city, town and village—down to all kinds of incorporated institutions, companies and individuals. One universal feeling animates every member of the community; and speculation, extravagance and expenditure, in every way, is practised, apparently with impunity. The manufacturer of paper promises to pay has already been increasing at a most rapid rate. It has obtained such an impetus, and so little thought is given to the future, that it is impossible to arrest it, but in the usual way. The mania must pass through all its stages, and end in a collapse that will sweep away every vestige of thousands who have been most affected. There is so much excitement in the public mind, caused by the large receipts from California, and by the expectation that the supply from that source is not only inexhaustible, but that the production annually, will continue as large as already realized, that it is useless to attempt to stem the tide which is setting so many, so powerfully and rapidly to the lowest depths of bankruptcy. Like a fever in the human system, it must run its course, whatever may be the result. When we consider what a weak foundation this enormous and rapidly increasing expansion of public and private credits rests upon, we are alarmed, and wonder at the extraordinary intemperance with which men, possessing apparently, a moderate quantity of ordinary common sense, rush headlong into ruin and distress. The entire structure of credit is built upon a quicksand, and we should not be surprised any moment to see it tumble to the ground, with a crash greater than that of any former period within our financial or commercial history. For the purpose of showing, in a condition we are in at this moment—of illustrating the truth of our remarks, and the force of our predictions—we annex a table exhibiting the indebtedness of each State in the Union, and of the General Government, at the latest date.

"WHY, BLESS HER, LET HER GO." Some time ago I fell in love! With pretty Mary Jane! But I did hope that by and by She'd love me back again! Alas! my hopes, alas! my bright, Were all at once made dim; She saw a chap—I don't know where; And fell in love with him!

THE PILOT MOUNTAIN, A SUMMER RETREAT.

THIS GRAND CURIOSITY is situated in Surry county, two miles west of the Stokes and Surry line, and is a mountain of volcanic origin, rising from the level of the sea to a height of 18 miles from Germantown and 25 miles from Rockford. The Pilot Mountain House, 1 1/2 miles from the pinnacle, has been newly fitted up for the approaching season, and no expense or attention will be spared to render enjoyment to visitors who may be pleased to seek refreshment or pleasure at the Pilot Mountain. One mile from the house is a fine mineral spring, and a good carriage road leading to it. The ascent to the pinnacle has been rendered perfectly safe, and comparatively easy, by ladders made for its purpose. The mountain is the grandest spectacle in North Carolina if not in the whole southern country, being a huge shaft run up 1800 feet into the blue etherical air, from a comparatively level surrounding surface, and embracing the Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mountains from the peaks of Otto to the north 80 miles to the West. Rock in South Carolina, 100 miles including within the range Paria Mountain, Sparta high district, and both peaks of King's Mountain in York district. The large number of visitors to this grand curiosity has greatly increased within a few years, and the proprietor can assure the public that all who come enjoy themselves so far as depends upon him. The number of visitors during the last season, as shown by the register, was between three and four hundred. A good Guide to conduct visitors up the pinnacle, and to point out the different and distant objects, will always be in attendance. Travellers passing over the Blue Ridge, by Mount Airy, will lose but little in time or distance, by calling at Pilot Mountain House. The purity of the air, the excellence of the water, and the beautiful scenery, never fails to invigorate the enervated and the invalid, and to make robust the man of health. The plank road from Fayetteville west (now completed to Carthage) will go to Salem, within 25 miles of the mountain, and if extended, will probably go within a mile of it. Sixty miles of this road is now completed, the remainder, bringing the traveller nearly half way to the mountain. His prices are very moderate, as he wishes to encourage and induce the people of the State to visit this one of their grandest curiosities. WM. GILLMAN. Pilot Mountain, April 15, 1851. 865—4f.

Fayetteville and Northern PLANK ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given that Books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock in the "Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road Company" will be opened from this date until the 25th of May next, at the following places and under the direction of the following persons, to-wit: At Fayetteville, under the direction of Hon. Robert Strange, Dr. B. W. Robinson, Arch'd McLean, J. W. Pearce, J. G. Shepherd, Joel Williams, John C. Williams and D. G. McRae. At Raleigh, under the direction of E. P. Guion, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg, Geo. W. Mordecai, Seaton Gales and Wm. H. Jones. At Newbern, under the direction of J. W. Evans, Ashley Saunders, and Duncan McPherson. Upper part of Johnson, under the direction of A. J. Leach, John McLean, and Linn Sanders. Lower part of Wake, under the direction of Adam G. Banks, Stephen Stephenson, Samuel Whitaker, and Joel Williams. At Fletch, Cumberland, under the direction of Arch'd Williams, David McNeill, and N. K. McDuffie. At Avesboro, under the direction of D. J. McAlister, John C. Smith, Neil S. Stewart, and Wm. T. Williams. At Kingsbury, under the direction of John C. Williams, Nathan King, Henry Elliott, and John McNeill. At McNeill's Ferry, under the direction of Arch'd S. McNeill, John A. Spears, Dr. John McKay, and Robert C. Smith. At Summerville, under the direction of Rev. Simon Colburn, Alex. D. McLean, Arch'd Cameron, and Hugh B. McLean. At Neill's Creek, under the direction of C. C. Coffey, Andrew H. Dewar, and Geo. W. Pegrum. The several Committees are requested to open the books forthwith, and to continue them open until the 25th of May next, and to return them to the commissioners at Fayetteville by the first of June next. ROBERT STRANGE, B. W. ROBINSON, ARCH'D McLEAN, J. W. PEARCE, J. G. SHEPHERD, JOEL WILLIAMS, D. G. McRAE, JOHN C. WILLIAMS, Commissioners. April 25, 1851. 865—3m.

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED AND THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of Five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years and bearing interest at rate of six per cent. payable annually. These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are authorized by a vote of the Assembly, with ample provision for the payment of principal and interest, and exempt from taxation also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment, rarely met with in the State. Apply to DROSSET & BROWN, Wilmington, N. C. April 12, 1851. 865—1m.

DUPONT'S POWDER.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the sale of Dupont's Powder in this place, are prepared to furnish every description of that celebrated manufacture in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders from any part of the State will be promptly attended to, and buyers may rely upon the genuineness of the powder as a good term of New York or elsewhere. DROSSET & BROWN, Wilmington, 25th April, 1851. 865—1m.

VISIT OF THE GRAND JURY AND SENATOR DOUGLAS TO THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—INTERESTING SPEECH OF THE HON. SENATOR.

On Thursday last, the Governors of the charitable institutions and of the prisoners in the State, Judge Douglas, accompanied by the Grand Jury on a tour of inspection through the islands. The day was beautiful, and the occasion a very happy one, to impress the representative of the young West with the Christiana benevolence and patriotic heart of the New York State. The party first proceeded to Randall's Island, where the "children of the city," now numbering some thousands, and ranging in age from babies in arms to stout boys of fourteen, are clothed, fed, educated, and cared for. Schools, sleeping apartments, dining halls, washing and bathing rooms, and every thing for comfort, beauty and order of all the arrangements admitted and approved. The presence of Judge Douglas was very happily made the occasion of an impressive lesson to these orphans. Some five hundred boys, during the recess of school, were formed into line before the house of the Warden, when Gov. Pillot, olden of the State, of great distinction had come to see them—Judge Douglas, a U. S. Senator from Illinois, Dr. Olds, a representative in Congress from Ohio, and the young and gallant Col. May, whom they all knew. Judge D. was requested to address the boys, and responded to the call in a most eloquent and touching manner. He expressed his satisfaction with all he had seen on the island—the buildings, and the purposes to which they were consecrated—the plan, and the manner in which it was carried into effect. He was glad to see so many hundred youths—almost adopted children of the great city of New York—approaching manhood under the guidance of such able, careful, and diligent instructors. The destinies of this great country, observed Judge Douglas, must soon pass from the hands which now wield them, to those of the generation which follow them. The children he saw before him, thanks to the enlightened charity of the citizens of New York, were competitors with those of the richest and handsomest of the world, for distinction, eminence, wealth, and honor. Success depended in a great measure upon themselves; and, as a preparatory step, he would invite them to yield implicit obedience to their teachers and governors, and to observe faithfully the rules prescribed for their guidance, by those who had charge of their education. "All boys," said Judge D., "must first learn to obey, in order to know how to govern; obedience to law is the first duty of a citizen." At the conclusion of Judge D.'s speech, which was one of the happiest he ever listened to, and the most effective in his audience, the girls of the institution were addressed in a highly appropriate and interesting manner, after which the party were escorted by the children, who, as a very interesting portion of "Young America," gave Judge Douglas nine cheers; also cheering Dr. Olds and Col. May. At 10 o'clock the party inspected the emigrant's establishment, an institution of which no other city and no other country in the world can boast, and which no other government has the liberality or courage to imitate. The visitors then passed over to Blackwell's Island, and examined the Asylum for the insane; the new structure of the workhouse about to be erected, and which will be the largest and best buildings in the world; the Almshouse, the Penitentiary, and the Hospital of the Penitentiary. The order and regularity, neatness and cleanliness, as well as other essential qualities of these institutions, formed the theme of admiration of Judge D. and the gentlemen invited with him. The party then returned to the officers' room in the Penitentiary, where a splendid repast was spread before them by the intelligent and hospitable warden, Mr. Keen. In due time the health of "the distinguished guest, Senator Douglas, of Illinois," was drunk, to which Judge D. responded by referring to the progress of emigration to all he had seen on the island. "The city of New York," he observed, "has long been remarkable for its energetic, enterprising population, the magnificent structure of her public edifices, her merchants' palaces, her enterprise, patriotism and wealth. She is the great mart of commerce and industry of the whole continent, and will finish by being that of the world; but her Christian civilization and enlightened morality are best exhibited in her charities. They show us, as they did to-day to me, the heart of her people, and rear the proudest monuments to her wisdom and true greatness." Judge D. was proud of New York as an American city; for her many great achievements, her enterprises were not local, but participated in by every portion of the land. Other cities might have local interests, but New York was even more national in everything affecting the interests of the whole confederacy than the national capital at Washington. But while she thus shares in the advantages of the whole republic, she owes to the republic corresponding obligations. Her principles, her acts, her feelings, and her entire influence, should be national; for nothing but the whole Union could enable the city of New York to fulfil her great and glorious mission—to be the caput of the future world-empire. New York Herald.

THE DECEASE OF COMMODORE BARRON AND SENATOR COMMODORE CHARLES STEWART.

The decease of Commodore Barron and Senator Commodore Charles Stewart the old Ironside of the Navy to the senior captaincy, and increases his pay from \$3,500 to \$4,500 per annum.

THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH RENDERED VISIBLE.

The experiment now being exhibited in Paris, by which the diurnal rotation of the earth is rendered palpable to the senses, is one of the most remarkable of the modern theories of astronomy. Although the demonstration by which the rotation of the earth has been established is such as to carry a conviction to the minds of all who are capable of comprehending it, who nothing can be imagined to add either force or interest to the experiment, it is nevertheless a most beautiful and instructive experiment, and every one who feels of profound interest and satisfaction, and to the great mass, to whom the complicated physical phenomena by which the rotation of the earth has been established are incomprehensible, this experiment is invaluable. At the centre of the dome of the Pantheon is a ball of iron, which is suspended by a wire four or five inches in diameter, is suspended so as to hang near the floor of the building. This apparatus is put in vibration after the manner of a pendulum. Under and concentric with it, is placed a circular table, some twenty feet in diameter, the circumference of which is divided into degrees, minutes, &c., and the diurnal motion of the earth is imputed to it. The most elementary principles of mechanics, that supposing the earth to have the diurnal motion upon its axis which is imputed to it, and which explains the phenomena of day and night, &c., the plane in which this pendulum vibrates will not be affected by the diurnal motion of the earth. In this experiment, however, the table over which the pendulum is suspended will continually change its position in virtue of the diurnal motion, so as to make a complete revolution round its centre. Since, then, the table thus revolves, and the pendulum which vibrates over it does not revolve, the point projecting from the bottom of the ball will change its direction relatively to the table, from minute to minute and from hour to hour, so that if such point were a pencil and that paper were spread upon the table, the course formed by this pencil during twenty-four hours would represent the system of lines radiating from the centre of the table, and the two lines formed after the interval of one hour would always form an angle with each other of 15 deg., being the twenty-fourth part of the circumference. Now this is rendered actually visible to the crowds which daily flock to the Pantheon to witness this remarkable experiment. The practical effect of a correct observer, especially if aided by a proper optical instrument, may actually see the motion which the table has, in common with the earth, under the pendulum, between two successive vibrations. It is, in fact, apparent that the ball or rather the point attached to the bottom of the earth, round the centre of the table, which revolves once in twenty-four hours under it. This is rendered visible the motion which the table has in common with the earth. It is true that, correctly speaking, the table does not turn round its own axis, but the practical effect of the experiment is nevertheless the effect of the motion relatively to the pendulum suspended over the centre of the table, is precisely the same as it would be if the table moved once in twenty-four hours round its own centre, for although the table be turned, in common with the surface of the earth, round the centre of the table, the suspension of the pendulum is turned also in the same time round the same axis, being continually maintained vertical above the centre of the table. The plane in which the pendulum vibrates does not, however, partake of this motion, and consequently has the appearance of revolving once in twenty-four hours over the table, while, in reality, it is the table which revolves once in twenty-four hours under it.

FINANCES OF THE GENERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS—PUBLIC DEBTS.

Table with columns for State/General Government, 1851, and Public Debt. Includes entries for Maine, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Total.

PRIME MINISTERS OF ENGLAND.

Table listing Prime Ministers of England from 1754 to 1846, including names like Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Bute, G. Grenville, Marquis of Rockingham, Duke of Devonshire, etc.

INSULT TO JENNY LIND.

A despatch from Pittsburgh, dated on Saturday, gives the following as the reason why Jenny Lind did not give a second concert in that city: "Some mischievous boys threw a few pebbles into the window of Jenny's dressing room, and at her carriage, on her return home, consequently she left for Baltimore this morning instead of singing as announced. This has caused great disappointment and regret, as some hundreds of persons came to the city on purpose to hear her. The Pittsburghers are all greatly grieved. However nothing less than the insult of the most amiable Queen of Song could have been expected from the children of these people who were silly enough to elect such a crazy person as Joe Barker to the mayoralty."