" Didn't pny it ?"
" No, sir."

"What answer did he give?"
"He was angry, and said that he wished you wouldn't send after the bill any more; that, when he was ready, he would bring you the money, and not before.'

"He said that, did he?" Mr. Gilbert spoke with considerable excitement of manner. "Yes, sir. I have never called on him that he

" Very well," replied Mr. Gilbert, in a menacing tone; " give me the bill. I'll collect it."

And, taking up his hat, he left the store. Within two or three blocks was the office of an Alderman; and thither his steps were turned.

"Thank fortune! there's a short way to deal with men in these cases." Thus Mr. Gilbert talked to himself, as he moved rapidly along. "Not send my bill, indeed! Why doesn't he come and pay it, if he is so nice in these matters? He doesn't mean to pay; that's the true reason. But, he is dealing with the wrong man, and he voicewill find this out before he is twenty-four hours older. He can bluff off a clerk, but will find a city bailiff a different sort of a customer."

Such was the state of Mr. Gilbert's mind, as he hurried on his way to the Alderman's office. Horner, the offender in this case, was a poor tailor, who had become indebted to Gilbert for groceries. The amount of his bill was sixty-six dollars-a very large sum for him, and far exceeding what he had supposed it would be. Sickness, and the loss of a child, had, some months previously, lessened his income, and also burdened him with unusual expenses. But for this, he would not have become indibted. Honest and sensitive, the debted worried him. Instead, however, of going to Mr. Gilbert and asking him to let the obligation stand for a short time until he could pay it off gradually, he kept away from him, and fretted himself with thinking over the unpleasant relation he have to the grocer, As was second thoughts. Arthur's Home Gazette. to have been expected, the bill came in. The clerk by whose hands it was sent, made his demand in a style that Horner thought rude, if not insulting. This was more in imagination than in re-

"I can't pay this now," was the tailor's brief answer. He spoke with a troubled voice and countenance. The cierk interpreted his manner by the word "anger."

When will you settle it?" he enquired, with something peremptory in voice. "I can't tell," said Horner, in a short, quick

tone of voice. The clerk bowed and went away. His report again for the money. The second demand came upon Horner while he was thinking of the bill, and hopelessly casting about in his mind for some means of paying it. Not possessing a great deal of self-control, he unwisely uttered an expression of impatience the moment he saw the clerk of

Gilbert. " Well, sir; what about that bill?" said the clerk.

" It's no use to keep calling on me," replied Horner. " As soon as I have the money I will see Mr. Gilbert."

A third time the clerk called. Poor Horner

"See here, young man!" exclaimed Horner, before the other had time to speak; "just tell Gilbert not to send that bill here again. It won't bring the money an hour sooner. When I am ready, I will pay it, and not before." The clerk turned off and left the shop without

a word of reply.

to regain a degree of self-composure. "I know it wasn't," answered Horner, pausing heavy sigh. "I know it wasn't. But, this constant dunning is hard to bear. He knows, as well as I do, that he will get his money as soon as I can possibly earn it."

"No, John; not as well as you do," said the wife, mildly. "He cannot see your thoughts." There was a brief silence.

" Have you ever seen Mr. Gilbert, John?" enquired Mis. Horner. " No. But-"

The tailor hesitated. He saw what was in the mind of his wife, and felt its force.

" Don't you think it would be better to see him. and explain just how it is with you? I don't believe he would give you any trouble, it you were to do so. There is no telling what kind of mesyour words to-day, Mr. Gilbert will be angiv; and there is no knowing what he might be tempted to do."

"I don't wan't to see him," replied Horner, "I can't bear to look into a man's face if I owe him

The wife sighed; but did not answer. Both remained silent for some time. Horner's own mind soon suggested all that his wife wished, but hesitated, to say. It was but right for him to see the grocer, explain to him fully his position, and after assuring him of his intention to pay every dollar of the debt, ask of him a liberal extension

"I'll see him," said he, at length, pausing suddenly in his work, and getting down from his shopboard. In a little while he was ready to go out, when he started forth to see his creditor.

In the meantime, Gilbert had kept on his way toward the Alderman's, fully resolved to hand his debtor overto the kind treatment of the law. He was within a few doors of the office when he met " What's the matter ?" enquired this individual.

"You look as if you were going to sue some " Just what I am about doing," replied the gro-

"Ah, indeed! Who is the hard case that requires such a stringent measure." "Horner, the tailor. You know him, I be-

"Yes; very well. But you are not going to " Indeed I am."

" How much does he owe you?" "Sixty odd dollars."

"I'd think twice before I troubled poor Horner," said the other, shaking his head. "He sends me only insulting answers," replied

Gilbert. " I've dunned him until I'm tired." " Perhaps you've danned him too hard. He is sensitive and irritable."

" No : I've only sent three or four times. This morning he returned for answer that he would pay when he was ready and not before,"

" And on the spur of the moment, you have determined to put the account into an Alderman's " I have."

Too hasty, friend Gilbort. In all matters of "Did Horner pay the bill?" enquired Mr. Gil. this kind it is better to think twice. Remember, that Horner has had sickness and death in his fam. ted Dr. Bily. These, I know, have thrown him back. Here lies the cause of his slowness in paying. But, surely, thes : things entitle him to consideration. He is honest. I am certain of this."

But this is no justification for the rude, unsatisfactory answers he sent to my applications for money."

"Of course not. But, every man cannot, at all times, control his feelings. An honest mind often didn't get out of patience, and say something un. feels a quick sense of indignation when a demand is made for a debt where present inability to pay exists. This is, no doubt, the case with Horner. Honest in his intentions, he felt your repeated applications as questioning that honesty; and he could not bear the imputation with becoming patience."

The two men separated. Gilbert had thought twice; and instead of going to the Magistrate's office, return d to his store. There, a little to his uneasy sensation that he began to look about him, fame. surprise, he found the tailor awaiting him. They met with some reserve and embarrassment. But Horner said, in a moment or two, and in a subdued

" I am sorry, Mr. Gilbert, to have kept you out of your money so long; nothing has prevented my paying you but inability. I have had sickness and trouble; or it would not now be with me as it is. I felt worried when your clerk called to-day, and sent you an improper message. Let me recall that. And, now, I will tell you the best I can do. If you will take from me five dollars a month, until the whole bill is settled, I will faithfully pay you that much; and more, if it is possible.

" Perfecily satisfactory," replied Gilbert, in a voice so cordial that it sent the blood bounding through the veins of the unhapy tailor. " If you had only made this proposition before, it would have been cheerfully accepted."

When the two men separated each was wiser. and each felt happier. The tailor kept his engagement, and the grocer not only received his money but retained a good customer. So much for sober

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 prisons of the city, invited Judge Douglas, the distinguished U. S. Senator from Illinois, to accompany them and 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 Christian benevolence and patriotic heart of the people of New York.

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 hoys of fourteen, are clothed, fed, edudid not please the grocer, who in a few days, sent cated, and cared for. Schools, sleeping apartments, dining halls, washing saloons, were examined, and the great comfort, beauty and order of all the arrangements admitted and approved of. The presence of Judge Douglas was very happily made the occasion of an impressive lesson to these orphans. Some fifteen hundred boys, during the recess of school, were formed into line before the house of the Warden, when Gov. Tillon told them that gentlemen 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 ers for his happiness. was in a very unhappy state of mind. He had had seen on the island-the buildings, and the purbeen thinking of little else besides the grocer's poses to which they were consecrated—the plan, and bill all the morning; while, in his mind, was a the manner in which it was carried into effect. He nervous presentiment that he should have a visit was glad to see so many hundred youths-all adoptthat day from the collector. He was not in er. ed children of the great city of New York-approachror. Even as the thought troubled him, open swung his door, and the messenger of Gilbert engreat country, observed Judge Douglas, must soon 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 the sons of the richest and proudest in the land, 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, "That wasn't right, John," said the tailor's and to observe faithfully the rules prescribed for wife in a tone of gentle reproof, after the lapse of their guidance, by those who had charge of their edfive minutes. She wisely forbore to speak until ucation. "All boys," said Judge D., " must first time enough had elapsed for her irritable husband 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 in his work and giving vent to his feelings in a ive on his audience, the girls of the institution were addressed in a highly appropriate and handsome 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 Ward's Island 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 visiters then passed over to Blackwell's Island, and examined the Asylum for the Insane; the new structure of the workehouse about to be erected, and which will be one of the largest 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 gensiges his clerk takes to him. If he gives simply themen invited with him. The party then returned to the officers' room, in the Penitentiary, where a splendid repast was spread before them by the inteligent and hospitable warden, Mr. Keen. In due time the health of " the dis'inguished guest, Senator Douglas, of Illinois," was drank, to which Judge D. responded, by referring in terms of deserved eulogy 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 a 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 greatness, her achievements, her enterprise, 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 capital of the tuture New York Herald.

Page's Electro-Magnetic Car, was tried at Washington on Saturday, and the Telegraph says, under the circumstances, the result has been to the satisfaction of everybody. An accident, which, in the course of two years' experimenting had not occurred, happened shortly before starting, and caused some mis-givings as to the success. Two of the cells in the battery exploded, in such a situation that if repairs had been made it would have been necessary to postpone. However, with this diminution of power, the Doctor determined to go ahead, and started the car. It ran backward and forward, a few hundred rods, at a rate of about five or six miles per hour. The day was cloudy and unpropitious.

SMALL Pox. We regret to learn that five cases of this loathsome and much dreaded disease have occur-through the forms of government as they now exist, red within a few days past in the town of Washing-for the welfare of the people. N. Y. Herald. red within a few days past in the town of Washing- for the welfare of the people. ton-two of which are said to be convalescent, and

the other three are not considered dangerous.

THE RESCUED CRIMINAL.

A great number of persons who know the celebrated Dr. B.—, a professor of the College of Surgeons, have often heard bim relate the following ansecdote: One day that he had procured the bodies of two eriminals, who had been hung; for the purpose of an-atomy, not being able to find the key of the dissecting

nearer, he found that one of the bodies was missing. The doors and windows had been fastened with the The doors and windows had been fastened with the greatest care, and it appeared impossible that the body could have been stolen. The good doctor felt rather nervous on remarking this, and it was not without an impossible in the larger than the body of Gay Lassac in the Academy of Sciences. If his extent, and the supply is increasing at a most rapid rate. It has obtained such an impetus, and so little here would be indelibly written on the roll of thought is given to the future, that it is impossible when, to his horror and amazement, he perceived the

missing body sitting upright in the corner. Poor Dr. B , at this unexpected apparition, became transfixed with terror, which was increased by observing the dead and sunken eyes of the corpse fixed upon him; whichever way he moved, these

dreadful eyes still followed him. The worthy doctor, more dead than alive, now began to heat a quick retreat, without, however, losing sight of the object of his terror; he retreated step by step, one hand holding the candle the other extended in search of the door, which he at length gained ; but there is no escape, the spectre has risen and tollowed him, whose livid features, added to the lateness of the hour and the stillness of the night, seem to conspire to deprive the poor doctor of the little courage he has left; his strength fails, the candle falls from his hand,

and the terrible scene is now in complete darkness. The good doctor has, however, gained his apart-ment, and thrown himself on his bed; but the fearful spectre has still followed him-it has caught him, climax of terror, the doctor loudly exclaimed-

· Whoever you are, leave me!" At this, the spectre let go his hold, and mouned feebly these words-

· Pity, good hangman! have pity on me!' The good doctor now discovored the mystery, as regained, little by little, his composure. He explain- hypothesis. ed to the criminal, who had so narrowly escaped death, who he was, and prepared to call up some of his fam-

Do you, then, wish to destroy me?" exclaimed will become public, and I shall be brought to the scaffold the second time. In the name of humanity save me from death !"

The good doctor then rose and procured a light; he muffled his unexpected visitor in an old dressing gown; and having made him take some restoring cordial, testified a desire to know what crime had brought him to the scaffold.

He was a deserter. The good doctor did not well know what means to employ to save the poor creature. He could not keep him in his house, and to turn him out would be to expose him to certain death. The only way then was to get him into the country; so, having made him dress himself in some old clothes, which the kind doctor selected from his wardrobe, he left the town early, accompanied by his protege whom he represented as an assistant in a difficult case upon hich he had been called in.

When they had got into the open country, the wretched creature threw himself at the feet of his benefactor and liberator, to whom he swore an eternal gratitude; and the generous doctor, having relieved his wants by a small sum of money, the grateful creature left him, with many blessings and pray-

About twelve years - had occasion to visit Amsterdam. Having gone one day to the bank, he was accosted by a welldressed man-one who had been pointed out to him as one of the most opulent merchants of the city.

The merchant asked him politely if he were Dr. -, of London, and on his answering him in the affirmative, pressed him to dine at his house; consequence is that a line traced upon the table by a which invitation the worthy doctor accepted. On ar- point prejecting from the bottom of the ball will change riving at the merchant's house he was shown into an and two lovely children welcomed him in the most friendly manner, which reception surprised him the more, coming from persons he had never before met. is counting-house, seized his hand, and having

pressed it with friendly warmth, said to him-"Do you not recollect me ?"

" No," said the doctor. I owe my life. Do you not remember the poor deserver, especially if aided by a proper optical instrument, may serter? On leaving you, I went to Holland. Writing a good hand, and being a good accountant, I mon with the earth, under the pendulum, between soon obtained a situation as clerk in a merchant's of- two successive vibrations. It is, in fact, apparent fice. My good conduct and zeal soon gained for me that the ball or rather the point attached to the bottom the confidence of my employer and the affections of of the ball, does not return precisely to the same point his daughter. When he retired from business, I suc- of the circumference of the table after two successceeded him, and became his son-in-law; but without | ive vibrations. ou, without your care, without your generous assistance, I should not have lived to enjoy so much happiness. Generous man! consider henceforth my ouse, my fortune, and myself as wholly yours." The kind doctor was affected even to tears; and both these happy beings participated in the most delightful expressions of their feelings, which were soon shared by the merchant's interesting family, who came to join them.

Blackwood's Magazine.

PRESIDENTS AND PREMIERS. The existing conition of public affairs in England, France, and the United States, presents some singular features of resemblance in certain leading points. England is governed by an accidental ministry; France is in the same condition; and in the United States the government is in the hands of an acting President, without any probability of permanence after a couple of years. Although France and the United States are republics, and Great Britain is a monarchy, the actual governments of the three countries are entirely under the control of popular impulse and popular events; so much so as to place their political power in a state of singular and unexampled transition. In this country, our present government—understanding by that the President and the cabinet—seems to be more engaged in unofficial business,-such as looking out for a rainy day, or electioneering for the next Presidency,-than in attending to their proper duties, of a more important character. In our executive government we have no less than three candidates for he succession-Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Corwin-and how many more there are, in both honses of Congress, and out of it, we can't tell; but the number would amount to fifty, sixty, or perhaps a hundred, of all kinds. The President of France is also a candidate for re-election, and the whole action, of his government, and of parties in the National Assembly, seems to be directed with reference to the succession, in pretty much the same way as it is in this country. England is not an exception. The present ministry of Lord John Russell is allowed to remain in power until some new premier shows himself capable of concerting measures, and of collecting sufficient strength, to enable him to go before the people, with a dissolution of Parliment and a new election. Thus, it seems that the spirit of the age affects the three principal governments of the world in the same way, without distinction of form. The United States is a federal republic ; France is a kind of democratic despotism; and the government of England is a species of monarchy, mixed with aristocracy and democracy in due proportions. Yet all these govern-ments are more or less influenced and controlled by the same elements, fashioned by the same course of action, allowing for the modifications of soil climate, and cookery. This spirit, which thus governs governments, was originated by the newspaper press of the three countries, and makes itself felt through the press. The period is not far distant-if, indeed, it has not already come-when the press will be stronger than any form of government, and will in fact be the government of every civilized country, and not,

The decease of Commodore Barron advances Cor The decease of Commodore Barron advances Commodore Charles Stewart the old Ironside of the Navy thorities of this place and Greenville to prevent its to the senior captaincy, and increases his pay from the children of those people who to the senior captaincy, and increases his pay from the children of those people who to the senior captaincy, and increases his pay from the children of those people who to the senior captaincy, and increases his pay from the children of those people who to the senior captaincy, and increases his pay from the children of those people who to the senior captaincy.

3,500 to \$4,500 per annum.

EARTH'S ROTATION RENDERED VISIBLE. Who is there that has not heard men deny long since the days of Galileo, (says the Richmond Times.) 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, to say nothing of the savages, believe, in their hearts, say nothing of the savages, believe, in their hearts, say nothing of the savages, believe, in their hearts, say nothing of the savages, believe, in their hearts, say that there is no reality in what the astronymers are considered. "I didr' think about his sickness and the loss room at the moment the two subjects were brought, of his child," said Gilber, in a modified tone. In the dissecting that there is no reality in what the astronomers say about the matter. Some palpable, easily intelligible that there is no reality in what the astronomers say about the matter. Some palpable, easily intelligible that there is no reality in what the astronomers say about the matter. Some palpable, easily intelligible that there is no reality in what the astronomers say about the matter. Some palpable, easily intelligible that there is no reality in what the astronomers say about the matter. Some palpable, easily intelligible that there is no reality in what the astronomers say about the matter. Some palpable, easily intelligible that there is no reality in what the astronomers say about the matter. Some palpable, easily intelligible that there is no reality in what the astronomers say are the first that there is no reality in what the astronomers say about the matter. Some palpable, easily intelligible that there is no reality in what the astronomers say are the first there is no reality in what the astronomers say are the first there is no reality in what the astronomers say are the first that there is no reality in what the astronomers say are the first that there is no reality in what the astronomers say are the first that there is no reality in what the astronomers say are the first that there is no reality in what the astronomers say are the first than the same are the first than the same are the first than the same are the sa he ordered them to be deposited in an apartment contiguous to his bed-room.

During the evening, Dr. B—— wrote and read as usual, previous to retiring to rest. The clock had as usual, previous to retiring to rest. The clock had just struck one, and all slept soundly, when all at just struck one, and all slept soundly, when all at once a dull sound proceeded from the room containing once a dull sound proceeded from the room containing the bodies.

Thinking perhaps that the cat had been shut up there

Thinking perhaps that the cat had been shut up there

about the matter. Some palpable, easily intelligible demonstration of the fact, is therefore highly desirnated by this drain of capital, a new issue demonstration of the fact, is therefore highly desirnated by this drain of capital, a new issue demonstration of the fact, is therefore highly desirnated by this drain of capital, a new issue demonstration of the fact, is therefore highly desirnated by this drain of capital, a new issue demonstration of the fact, is therefore highly desirnated by this drain of capital, a new issue demonstration of the fact, is therefore highly desirnated by this drain of capital, a new issue demonstration of the fact, is therefore highly desirnated by this drain of capital, a new issue demonstration of the fact, is therefore highly desirnated by this drain of capital, a new issue demonstration of the fact, is therefore highly desirnated by this drain of capital, a new issue demonstration of the fact, is therefore highly desirnated by this drain of capital, a new issue demonstration of the fact, is therefore highly desirnated by this drain of capital, a new issue demonstration of the fact, is therefore highly desirnated by this drain of capital, a new issue demonstration of the fact, is therefore highly desirnated by this drain of capital, a new issue demonstration of the fact, is therefore highly desirnated by this drain of capital, a new issue demonstration of eventualy desirnated by the fact is the fact is the fact is the fact is t Thinking perhaps that the cat had been shut up there by mistake, he went to see what could be the cause of by mistake, he went to see what could be the cause of the unexpected noise. What was his astonishment, the unexpected noise. What was his astonishment, the unexpected noise. What was his astonishment, thighly discreditable jealousy, fails to mention the name of the name French Savant who was, recently, very near receiv- ly with impunity. The manufacturer of paper proming the high honor of being chosen as the successor

> write. It may aid the reader, however, to state, in ment in the public mind, caused by the large receipts addition to the explanations of the London Globe, from California, and by the expectation that the supthat the great principle of the pendulum in its simple ply from that source is not only inexhaustible, but form of a ball suspended by a wire or thread, sup- that the production annually, will contine as large as posed to be a mere line without weight, is that when already realized, that it is useless to attempt to stem the ball is once put in motion, it will vibrate in the the tide which is setting so many, so powerfully and same plane, in reference to absolute space, without re- rapidly to the lowest depths of bankruptcy. Like a spect to any change of position in the opposite extre- fever in the human system, it must run its course, mity of the wire, or the point of suspension. If the whatever may be the result. When we consider what earth revolves on its axis once in twenty-four hours, a weak foundation this enormous and rapidly increathe point of suspension of such a pendulum must, of sing expansion of public and private credits rests course, in that time, describe a circle. But, if the upon, we are alarmed, and wonder at the extraordiball of a pendulum, capable of vibrating for twenty nary infatuation with which men, possessing, appahours, moves during that whole period in the same rently, a moderate quantity of ordinary common plane in which it starts, the revolution of the earth sense, rush headlong into ruin and distress. The ena horizontal surface beneath it, a slightly different and we should not be surprised any moment to see it line, until, in six hours, its apparent plane of vibra- tumble to the ground, with a crash greater than that and seizes hold of his feet with both hands. At this tion shall have described a quadrant, in twelve a semi- of any former period within our financial or commercircle, and in twenty-four a complete circle. M. cial history. For the purpose of showing what a Foucalt verified this reasoning, by the extremely sim-ple contrivance described in the following article, and the truth of our remarks, and the force of our preby means of which one may see as direct an effect of dictions-we annex a table exhibiting the indebtedthe earth's rotation, as the apparent revolution of the ness of each State in the Union, and of the General sun, but which it is impossible to explain with that Government, at the latest date. [From the London Globe, April 5.]

THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH BENDERED VISIBLE. The experiment now being exhibited in Paris, by which the diurnal rotation of the earth is rendered the criminal. 'If I am discovered, my adventure palpable to the senses, is one of the most remarkable of the modern verifications of theory. Although the demonstration by which the rotation of the earth has been established be such as to carry a conviction to the minds of all who are capable of comprehending it, to which nothing can be imagined to add either force or clearness, nevertheless even the natural philosopher himself cannot regard the present experiment witnout feelings of profound interest and satisfaction, and to the great mass, to whom the complicated physical phenomenon 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 a fine wire is attached, from which a sphere of metal, 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 concentrical with it, is placed a circular table, some twenty feet in diameter, the circumference of which is divided into degrees, minutes, &c., and the divisions numbered. Now, it can be shown by 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 terval, however, the table over which the pendulum 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 its direction relatively to the table, from minute to egant apartment, where a most charming woman 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 twentyfour hours would form a system of lines radiating After dinner, the merchant, having taken him into 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 twentyfourth part of the circumference. Now this is rendered actually visible to the crowds which daily flock "Well, I remember you well, and your features to the Pantheon to witness this remarkable experivill never be obliterated from my memory, for to you ment. The practised eye of a correct observer, espe-

Thus 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 centre; but turns round the axis of the earth; nevertheless; the effect of the motion relatively to the penthe earth, round the earth's axis, the point of suspen- are at this moment in a more expanded condition sion of the pendulum is turned also in the same time than ever before, and there are more than sixty milround 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 appear- Individuals have by no means been behind corporaance 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.

PRIME MINISTERS OF ENGLAND. The following is a list of Prime Ministers who have held office under the British government during the past century.
There are names among them that will forever fill a

|   | conspicuous p  | lace in the history of the | world :  |     |
|---|----------------|----------------------------|----------|-----|
|   | Appointed.     |                            | yrs.     |     |
|   |                | 5, Duke of Newcastle,      | 8        | 4.5 |
|   |                | 9, Earl of Bute,           |          | 39  |
|   |                | 6, G. Grenville,           | 2        |     |
|   |                | 2. Marquis of Rockingh     |          | - 3 |
|   |                | 2, Duke of Grafton,        | 3        | 17  |
| ı |                | 8, Lord North.             | 12       | - 3 |
|   | 1782, March :  |                            |          | 13  |
| i | 1782, July 1   |                            |          | 26  |
| ı |                | 5, Duke of Portland,       |          | 26  |
| j | 1783, Dec'r 2  |                            | 17       | 8   |
| 1 | 1801, Mar. 1   |                            | 3        |     |
| 1 | 1804, May 15   |                            | 1        | 24  |
|   | 1805, Jan.     | 8, Lord Grenville,         | 1        | 6   |
| ١ | 1807, Mar. 13  |                            | 3        | 10  |
| I | 1810, June 2   | 3, Spencer Percival,       | 1        | 35  |
| 1 | 1812, June 8   |                            | 14       | 30  |
| ĺ | 1827, April 11 | , George Canning,          |          | 12  |
| I | 1827, Aug. 10  | Lord Goderich,             |          | 16  |
| ۱ | 1828, Jan. 25  |                            | 2        | 30  |
| l | 1830, Nov. 22  | , Earl Grey,               | 3        | 23  |
| 1 | 1834, July 11  |                            | -81      | 12  |
| ١ | 1834, Nov. 16  |                            |          | 2   |
| ı | 1834, Dec. 8   |                            |          | 13  |
| ١ | 1835, April 18 |                            | 6        | 13  |
| ۱ | 1841, Sept. 3  | , Sir Robert Peel,         | 4        | 9   |
| ł | 1845, Dec. 10  | , Lord John Russell,       |          | 1   |
| ١ | 1845, Dec. 20  | , Sir Robert Peel,         | 15.10.50 | 18  |
| ı | 1846, June 26, | Lord John Russell,         | 4        | 24  |

INSULT TO JENNY LIND. A despatch from Pittsburg, 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 carnounced. 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 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 insulting of the most amiable Queen of Song could have been expected from the children of those people who were silly enough to elect such a crazy person as Joe Barker to the mayoralty."

The happiness of a child is, perhaps, the only perfect in quantities to suit purchasers feet earthly pleasure. Do not attempt to improve perfection, or you will certainly destroy it. If you see a child unhappy you may readily interfere, perhaps with good effect: but when he is happy, in the name of humanity let him alone.

Wilmington, 25th April, 1861.

PROSPECT OF A MONEY CRISIS.

ises to pay has already been carried to an enormous The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives a translation of M. Foucalt's exposition will sweep away every vestige of thousands who of his experiment, which we have not by us as we have been most affected. There is so much excitemust cause the ball to describe at every vibration over tire structure of credits is built upon a quicksand,

FINANCES OF THE GENERAL AND STATE GOVERN-

MENTS-PUBLIC DEBTS. United States \$64,228,238 Arkansas 3,862,172 Maine 979,000 Tennessee 3,337,856 Massachusetts 8,091,047 Kentucky 4.531,913 New York 23,937,249 Ohio 19,173,223 New Jersey 62,596 Michigan 2,849,939 Pennsylvania 40,424,737 Indiana 6,556,437 15,900,000 Illinois 16,612,795 14,400,507 Missouri 956,261 North Carolina 977,000 lowa South Carolina 3,622,039 Georgia 1,903,472 Total, 1850 \$275,480,676 Alabama 10,385,938 Total, 1843 198,818,736

Mississippi 7,271,707 Louisiana 16,238,131 Increase in se-11,050,201 ven years \$76,761,940 exas 11,050,201 ven years \$76,761,940 purpose. The view from this point is the grandest spectrum. This shows an increase of about thirty per cent. tacle in North Carolina if not in the whole southern in seven years; and returns for 1851 will show an addition to the public indebtedness of more than forty millions of dollars. New York, Massachusetts, Virginia, and North Carolina, have granted, or are about ny Mountains, from the peaks of Otto to the north 80 granting their credit to works of internal improvement, by which the debt of each will be largely in- including within the range Paris Mountain, Sparturburg creased. We must add to this enormous amount at district, and both peaks of King's Mountain in York a least seventy-five millions of dollars for the debts of trict. cities and counties in all sections of the country, for which bonds are issued. This makes the indebted- has greatly increased within a few years, and the sub ness of governments, great and small, in the United scriber can assure the public that all who come shall

States, at this moment, nearly four hundred millions enjoy themselves so far as depends upon him. The which this pendulum vibrates will not be affected by of dollars. The debts of railroad and canal compathis diurnal motion, but will maintain strictly the nies in the United States, for which bonds have been register, was between three and four hundred same direction during twenty-four hours. In this inmount to full eighty millions of dollars. The banks to point out the different and distant objects, will alway is suspended will continually change its position in have been expanding rapidly, and every month adds be in attendance. millions to their loans and discounts. The loans at the present time of the banks cannot be less than four hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The reports published by the Secretary of the Treasury make the aggregate \$412,733,004, and many of the returns included in the aggregate were dated four and six enervated and the invalid, and to make robust the man months previous to January 1851. The aggregate of health. amount of bonds of incorporated companies-of the general and State governments-of cities and counties and of paper promises to pay held by the banks, cannot be much below one thousand millions of dollars,

as shown by the annexed table: PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS-1851.

\$275,480,676 15

40,000,000 00

75,000,000 00

80,000,000 00

General and State Governments, 1851, General and State Government increase since 1850, Bonded debts of cities and counties, 1851, Bonded debts of Rail Road and Canal companies, 1851,

Loans and discounts of Banks in the United States, 1851, 450,000,000 00 Total, 1851, \$920,480,676 15

This is independent of the immense amount of papersons, to-wit. per floating about the country, in the hands of invdi-At Fayetteville, under the direction of Hon. Robert viduals. The amount included in the above table comprises the bonded debts of the various governments and incorporated companies, and the amount of paper discounted in all the banks. We have made dulum suspended over the centre of the table, is precisely the same as it would be if the table moved once
cisely the same as it would be if the table moved once
aggregate. It is probably double, at least, the above
aggregate. The great speculative years, 1835, 1836,

At Smithfield, under the direction of J. W. Evans no attempt to estimate the total extent of credits in Thos. D. Hogg, Geo. W. Mordecai, Scaton Gales and lions of bonded securities for the construction of rail roads, canals, plank-roads, and other works of interohn H. Jones. tions or incorporations. Every one that had any credit has been running into debt. All sorts of extravagance is the order of the day. Five, ten and fifteen dollars are paid for a ticket to a concert, without a second thought. Three thousand dollars for a carriage and pair is considered nothing. One hundred thousand dollars for a house up town, and furniture, is not considered unreasonable, and everything else at | C . Smith. the same rate, is paid by those who have more credit At Summerville, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon than capital, more pride than brains. The people of

> crease in the value of their crops, exceeded their incomes, in expenditures, full as much as in any pre- books forthwith, and to continue them open until the 25th vious year. The success of Jenny Lind's concerts of May, after which to return them to the commissioners show this. In the face of this artificial, inflated state at Fayetteville by the first Monday in June next. of things, what would be the effect of a great fall in the price of cotton, or a falling off in the receipts of gold from California? That both of these events will be realized, we have not the slightest doubt. The enormous prices which have been paid for cotton during the past year will stimulate cultivation, and the probability is that before at welve-month elapses, the raw material will be nearly as low as it ever was. We have taken the cream off the gold mines of California, and while the supply of dust will be largely reduced, the expansion of credits here, which has been carred up upon the basis furnished by Califor-

GENNERAL SCOTT'S OPINION OF AMIN BEY. The Toledo Blade tells the following characteristic anec- and bearing interest at rate of six per cent. payable an-When the Turkish ambassador was introduced to

nia, must go on until it is arrested by a wide spread

New York Herald.

-and the officer that whipped the Mexicans, and"—
"Stop, stop," replied Amin Bey, arresting the interpreter in the midst of his speech, and he made the State. Apply to some remarks to the interpreter in the Turkish lan-guage, which that individual thus rendered to the

" He stopped me, General, to say that he knew you-that you are the greatest General in the world." riage, on her return home—consequently she left for Baltimore this morning instead of singing as anserved: "He is a very intelligent gentleman."

"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, adawning bright,

Were all at once made dim; She saw a chap—I don't know where; And fell in love with him!

Next time we met-(now, how it was I don't pretend to say ;) But when my chair mov'd up by her's, Why, her's would move away. Before, I always got a kiss, (I own with some small fuss;) But now, forsooth, for love not fun, 'Twas none come-at-a-buss!

Well, there we sat-and when we spoke Our conversation dwelt On every thing beneath the sun, Except what most we telt. Enjoying this designtful mood, Who then should just step in, But he, of all the world whom I Would rather see than him!

And he would sit down by her side ; And she could-all the while He pressed her hand within his own Upon him sweetly smile; And she could pluck a rose for him. So fresh, and bright, and red. And gave me one, which hours ago, Was shrunk, and pale, and dead,

The songs he did request; The ones I asked were just the ones She always did detest. I rose to leave-and "She'd be glad To have me longer stay!"
No doubt of it! No doubt they wept To see me go away!

And she could freely, gladly sing

I sat me down. I thought profound, This maxim wise I drew; It's easier far to like a girl, Than make a girl like you. But, after all, I don't believe My heart will break with wo;

If she's a mind to love "that chap," Why, bless her, let her go! THE PILOT MOUNTAIN.

A SUMMER RETREAT. THIS GRAND CURIOSITY is situated in Surry county, two miles west of the Stokes and Surry line nd near the main road leading from Germanton and Salem to Rockford, 18 miles from Germanton and 25 miles from Rockford.

The Pilot Mountain House, 11 miles from the pinnacle, has been newly fitted up for the approaching season, and no expense or attention will be spated to render enjoyment to visiters who may be pleased to seek health pleasure at the Pilot Mountain.

One mile from the house is a fine mineral spring, and good carriage road leading to it. The ascent to the pinnacle has been rendered perfect safe, and comparatively easy, by ladders made for the country, being a huge shaft run up 1800 feet into the blue etherial arch, from a comparatively level surrounding surface, and embracing the Blue Ridge and Allegha-

miles, to the Table Rock in South Carolina, 100 mil The large number of visiters to this grand curiosity

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 The plank road from Fayetteville west (now comple

ted 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 it will be completed this sum-mer, bringing the traveller nearly half way to the moun-

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. GILLAM. Pilot Mountain, April 15, 1851.

Fayetteville and Northern

PLANK ROAD. TOTICE is hereby given that Books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock in the " Favetteand 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

Strange, Dr. B. W. Robinson, Arch'd McLean J. W. Pearce, J. G. Shepherd, Joel Williams. John C. Williams and D. G. McRae.

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 Dr. At Flea Hill, Cumberland, under the direction of Joel Williams, David McNeill, and N. K. McDuffie.

At Averasboro, under the direction of D. J. McAlister, John C. Smith, Neill S. Stewart, and Wm. T. Smith. 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 8. McNeill, John A. Spears, Dr. John McKay, and Robert

Colton, Alex. D. McLean, Arch'd Cameron, and Hugh the South have, in consequence of the high prices B. McLean. paid for their staple product, been enormously ex-At Neill's Creek, under the direction of C. H. Cofield travagant, and have, notwithstanding the great in- Andrew H. Dewar, and Geo. W. Pegram. The several Committees are requested to open the

ROBERT STRANGE,

R. W. ROBINSON. ARCH'D McLEAN, J. W. PEARCE. J. G. SHEPHERD, JOEL WILLIAMS, D. G. McRAE. JOHN C. WILLIAMS. strate water 14 - The brace of the gar Commissioners,

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are General Scott, his interpreter said:
"This is General Scott, the hero of Lundy's Lane ions for the payment of principal and interest, and being

DEROSSET & BROWN. Wilmington, N. C., April 12, 1851. 47-Ti

DUPONT'S POWDER. 110 ha Reduction of Prices.

THE subscribers, Agents for the sale of De-pont's Powder in this place, are prepared to fur-nish every description of that celebrated manufacture in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders from any part of the State will be promply attended to, and buyers may rely upon obtaining supplies here on as good terms as in New York or elsewhere.

DEROSSET & BROWN.