Columbia Telescope.

BY A. S. JOHNSTON. | NEC DEESSE, NEC SUPERESSE REIPUBLICÆ. | PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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THE COLUMBIA TELESCOPE IS PUBLISHED BY

A. S. JOHNSTON,

Every Saturday Morning,

AND EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING DURING THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

TERMS:

Three dollars per annum, if paid in advance, or Four dollars at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 37½ cents for every subsequent insertion. All advertisements ordered in the inside every publication—or inserted otherwise than regularly, to be charged as new for every insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly. All accounts for advertising, above $25 and under $50, 25 per cent. deduction—above $50, 40 per cent. deduction.

To City and Country Merchants.

SALUDA MANUFACTURED COTTON GOODS.

CITY and Country Merchants can be supplied with Cotton Yarns and Osnaburghs expressly adapted to the Southern trade and warranted to be of the first quality on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, by application at the Factory, near Columbia.

February 18, 1837 8

Flower Roots.

JUST received from Sinclair of Baltimore, and Thorburn of New-York,

100 splendid Dalia Roots, all colors, Paeony Roots, all colors, among them are,

Picta Formisisama, orange and red.
Widnals Granta, dark clarret.
King of Dalias, pure white edged with pink.
Lord John Russell's Scarlet.
Black Hawk, most black.
Fair Ellen, pink.
King of the Yellows.
Zuta Perfecta, orange.
Double Tulips in full bloom.
Hyasinths, all colors.
Camelia Japonicas, in blossom, splendid.
Polianthus, in pots, now in flower.
Pinks, all sorts and colors.

☞ A few ounces of the true Chinese Mulberry seed left, warranted to produce the true sort for making silk. Samples of the silk may be seen at my Seed Store. Clover seed and Potatoe Oats.

R. RUSSELL.

March 25, 1837. 12tf

Columbia, February 11, 1837.

Saluda Manufacturing Co.

RESOLVED, by the Board of Directors of Saluda Manufacturing Company, That the Books shall be opened on the 1st day of March next, at the counting house of D. & J. Ewart & Co., for an additional subscription of one hundred thousand dollars to the capital Stock of the Company. New subscribers will be admitted into the Company on the same terms and on the same conditions of original subscribers. Ten dollars a share on each share of one hundred dollars, will be required at time of subscribing, and ten dollars a share at the end of each and every sixty days thereafter, until the whole will be paid. A failure to comply with these terms, will inure in a forfeiture of the stock for the benefit of the Company.

The Company having one fourth of the mill filled with machinery, and now in operation, and another fourth in progress of setting up, are able to calculate to a reasonable degree of certainty, the value of their undertaking. To make the establishment available to the full extent of which it is capable, they have come to the determination, provided they can sell the stock, to fill the mill from the basement to the attic story. The citizens of our State, and particularly the present stockholders, are called upon to aid in an undertaking which will be a credit to our State, and will most unquestionably exceed in profitable or pecuniary results any joint stock company within the State.

DAVID EWART, *President.*

FITZ JAMES.

WILL make his present season at Mr. J. C. Singleton's plantation, 14 miles below Columbia, and will be let to mares at $8 each single leap, $15 the season, which may be discharged by the payment of $12, if paid by the first of July, $25 to insure a mare with foal, and 25 cents to the groom. The insurance to be paid as soon as the mare is ascertained to be with foal or parted with. Every attention will be paid to prevent accidents or escapes but no responsibility for either if they occur. Pasturage furnished gratis, grain fed at $3 per week. Boys found gratis, for further particulars, see hand bills.

V. V. TAYLOR, Manager.

March 11 10

South Carolina.

RICHLAND DISTRICT.

IN THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

William Brown and wife Margaret, Applicants,
vs.
Randell Grant and Sally his wife, John Miller and Mary his wife, Jordon Lee and Letty his wife, John Sims and Lucy his wife, Danl. Martin & Rachel his wife, Reuben Cusad & Anne his wife, Trinity Martin, Tade Hodge, & Nancy Martin, Defendants. } Heirs and Representatives of Benjamin Hodge, deceased.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Randel Grant and Sally his wife, John Miller and Mary his wife, Jordon Lee and Lettey his wife, and Reuben Cusad, four of the defendants, reside without this State; it is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of Benjamin Hodge, on or before the first day of May next, or their consent to the same will be entered on record

JAMES S. GUIGNARD, O. R. D.

March 8, 1837 10 8t

THE undersigned respectfully makes known the following arrangement for his public DANCING SCHOOL:

Time of attendance for Misses, 1 o'clock, on Mondays and Tuesdays, and 3 o'clock on Saturdays.

Ditto for Masters, 7 o'clock, P.M. Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Should these hours not suit, alterations can be made so as to accomodate all persons.

If the grown young gentlemen of the town will form a Class, they will be attended to with pleasure.

nov 19 3t 47 E. C. BREEDIN.

Law Notice.

GREGG & ADDISON.

HAVE renewed their Partnership, in the practice of Law for Lexington District.

March 11th 10 4t

EXCHANGE.

CHECKS at Sight on Lexington, Kentucky, by RICHARD SONDLEY, *Agent Bank of Charleston.*

Nov 29 tf 49

Selling off at Cost.

THE Subscriber intending to close his Drug and Apothecary business as speedily as possible, will commence selling off his stock on the first day of April next, at Cost, *for Cash only.* The stock consists of a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Patent Medicines, Surgeon's Instruments, Paints, Varnishds, Shop Furniture &c. Physicians, Merchants and Apothecaries, have now an opportunity of obtainining their Summer supplies at lower rates than they can buy at the North. To an approved purchaser, the entire stock will be sold on accommodating terms.

S. PERCIVAL.

March 22, 1837. 12

Beat this who Can.

WE do challenge the world to simplify or improve the principle of Cooper's Tumbling Shaft horse power.

It has only 2 small cast wheels, one with 29 cogs and the other 8 with which any motion or power that's required for Cotton Gins, horse Mills, turning Laythes, Wheat or Rice Machines, can be obtained.

The cost is not half that of any of the old plans, is much easier propelled, and more durable.

The said power is now in operation, in the lot of William W. Purse, Cabinet Maker, near the Commercial Bank, where it can be seen at any time. Any person or persons wishing to purchase the right for Machines or Districts, will apply to Dr. Frederick W. Green, our agent, just below the Branch Bank, who will make conveyances for the same.

ROBERT M. MAUPIN,
JOHN W. LANGHORNE.

Committed.

TO the Jail of Richland, as a Runaway, a negro man who calls his name WINSTON, and says he belongs to George Daniels of Chester district, So. Ca. Winston is about 37 years of age, five feet four inches high, has lost all the fingers from the left hand and several of his front teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

JESSE DEBRUHL, S. R. D.

February 22d, 1837 8

Committed

TO the Jail of Richland District as a Runaway, a Negro Man who calls his name Charles, and says that he belongs to Hiram Coleman, who lives in Fairfield District, So. Ca. Charles is about six feet high; about 25 years of age; dark complexion; has a scar on the left side of the forehead. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JESSE DEBRUHL, S.R.D.

Columbia, Jan. 12, 1837 2

Town Lot for Sale.

IN EQUITY, RICHLAND.

BY order of the decree in Equity, I will offer for sale in the Town of Columbia, on the first Monday in May next, before the Court House, a Lot of Land on Walnut street, known in the plan of said Town as No. 43. The said lot being of the estate of the late Zachariah Philips, deceased.

Terms, 1 year's credit with interest from day of sale, and good personal security, and Mortgage.

JAMES L. CLALK, C. E. R. D.

April 6, 1837 14

Ice Creams.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has succeeded, after considerable expense and risk, in supplying himself with Northern Ice from Charleston, and will commence in a few days with Ice Creams and Ice Drinks.

Parties or Families wishing *Ice Creams* can be supplied at the shortest notice.

☞ The bar attached to the Porter House is well supplied with the best Wines and Liquors, equal to any in the State. A fine supply of first quality London Porter, warranted to be good.

A full supply of Cakes and Tarts.

A. MARKS.

March 30, 1837 12

D. & J. Ewart, & Co.,

OFFFR FOR SALE,

500 Bbls Thomaston Stone Lime,
500 Sacks coarse Liverpool Salt,
150 Boxes Tin Plate ½, X
5000 lb Sheet Cast Steel, for Saw Gin Makers,
500 Galls. Linseed Oil,
15 Tons Plough Moulds,
80 do Bar Iron, assorted sizes,
Atrarado & Petit Gu.ph Cotton Seed.

Also,

Just opening a very large assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, suitable for the Spring trade, Their Spring supply of general Merchandise is unusually large and well assorted, many of them have just been recived from England pr ship Medora, and large supplies have been purchased by a partner of their house, in the month of January last, when merchandise was unusually depressed, owing to the pressure in the money market.

The attention of the public is invited to their assortment of Wares and Merchandize.

Also on consignment,

West India Sugars of a fine quality,
Marsailes and sweet Malaga Wines of the most approved brands,
White Wine Vinegar,
Bale Rope,
Winter strained Oil in Hhds.,
Wrapping and Printing Paper,
The Saluda Manufactory's Cotton Yarns, and Cotton Osnaburghs, of a superior quality,

Cotton and other articles received on Storage and sold on Commission.

They also give notice that they have put up a large Public Warehouse, one square west of the Market House, in which they are setting up Public Scales, to be conducted on the same plan now in use at Augusta and Hamburgh. This Warehouse is in a safe place under the immediate eye of the Town Guard, and far removed from the communication of fire from other buildings. The patronage of the public is solicited for this long wished for establishment, or cease forever to complain of the want of such a warehouse in this Town.

Feb. 23, 1837 8

$75,000.

15 *Drawn Numbers in each Package.*

The most splendid Lottery ever drawn in the United States.

Alexandria Lottery, Class E.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, May 27, 1837.

75 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

RICH AND SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Grand Capital of		75,000 Dollars.
1 Splendid Prize of		25,000 Dollars.
1	do	20,000 Dollars.
1	do	10,000 Dollars.
1	do	9,000 Dollars.
1	do	8,000 Dollars.
1	do	7,500 Dollars.
1	do	7,000 Dollars.
1	do	6,000 Dollars.
1	do	

$5,000—$4,000—$3,000—$2,732—$2,500—$2000
5 of $1,750—5 of 1,500.

50 prizes of	$1,000	60 prizes of	$300		
50	do	750	60	do	250
50	do	600	60	do	200
50	do	500	60	do	150
50	do	400		&c. &c.	

Tickets $20—Halves 10—Quarters 5—Eights 2 50.

Certificates of packages of	25	Whole Tickets	$270	
do	do	25 Half do	135	
do	do	25 Quarter do	67 50	
do	do	25 Eighth do	33 75	

☞ *Orders for Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages* in the above magnificent Scheme, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of the *drawing sent* immediately after it is over to all who order from us.—Address,

D. S. GREGORY & CO. Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

April 15 15 6t

Large Sale, at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the first Monday in May next, in the rear of the corner above D. & J. Ewart, & Co's. Store.

41 Hogsheads of well drawn West India Sugar.
100 Barrels of first rate Madeira Wine.
100 do do do do Marseilles Maderia Wine, a well flavored article.
Kegs of Scotch Herrings,

A great variety of Dry Goods and other articles,

The terms which will be liberal, will be made known at the time of Sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Persous having any thing to sell will please send them in time as a large company is looked for.

JESSE DEBRUHL, *Auctioneer.*

N. B. The above articles can be purchased at private sale, if application is made to me previous to the day above mentioned. JESSE DEBRUHL.

April 15 15

General Orders No 11.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Columbia, March 4th, 1837.

THE Militia of this State will parade by Regiments for drill, review and inspection and the Officers and Sergeants will encamp by Brigades at the times and place following, viz:

The 14th Regiment of Infantry at Orangeburg C. House, on Thursday the 6th April next.

The Officers and Sergeants of the 4th Brigade will encamp at Woodstock on Monday the 10th of April.

The 16th and 17th Regiments of Infantry, and Charleston Battalion of Artillery will parade on the Charleston race field, for drill and review on Saturday the 15th of April.

The 18th Regiment of Infantry at its regimental parade ground, on Wednesday the 19th of April.

The 19th Regiment of Infantry at its regimental parade ground, on Saturday the 22nd of April.

The Officers and Sergeants of the 8th Brigade will encamp at such place as the Brigadier General may select, and report to the Commander-in-Chief, on Monday the 24th of April.

The 33rd Regiment of Infantry will parade for drill, review and inspection at Conwayborough on Monday the 1st of May next.

The 32nd Regiment of Infantry at Marion Court House on Wednesday the 3rd of May.

The 31st Regiment of Infantry at Black Mingo, on Saturday the 6th of May.

The 13th Regiment of Infantry at Walterborough, on Wednesday the 10th of May.

The 12th Regiment of Infantry at Coosawhatchie on Saturday the 13th of May.

The Officers and Sergeants of the 3rd Brigade will encamp at Barnwell Court House, on Monday the 15th of May.

The 43rd Regiment of Infantry will parade for drill and review at Beauford's Bridge, on Monday the 22nd of May.

The 11th Regiment of Infantry at Ashley's on Wednesday the 24th of May.

The 7th Regiment of Infantry at the Old Wells, on Saturday the 27th of May.

The Officers and Sergeants of the 2nd Brigade will encamp at such place as the Brigadier General may select and report to the Commander-in-Chief, on Monday the 29th of May.

The 10th Regiment of Infantry will parade for drill and review at Richardson's on Tuesday the 6th of June next.

The 9th Regiment of Infantry at Lowe's, on Saturday the 10th of June.

The 6th Regiment of Infantry at Lomax', on Tuesday the 13th of June.

The 8th Regiment of Infantry at Morrow's old field, on Thursday the 15th June.

The Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of all the Regiments, except those of the 16th, 17th, 33rd, 43rd, and 10th, Regiments of Infantry, and the Charleston Battalion of Artillery will assemble for drill and instruction on the day previous to their respective reviews. The Cavalry not otherwise ordered will parade by Troops or Squadrons with the Infantry Regiments most convenient for them.

Major Generals and Brigadier Generals with their respective Staffs will attend the reviews within their respective commands.

The Brigadier Generals are especially charged with the extension of so much of this Order as relates to their own Brigades, to their respective commands.

Complete returns of the Militia of each Brigade, including both effectives and non-effectives, and particularly specifying the quantity and kind of public arms in use, will be made by the Brigadier Generals to the Adjutant and Inspector General, before 1st of October next.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES JONES,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

March 13, 1837 [C 6t] 6

For the TELESCOPE.

Love knocked at the door of my heart th' other day,
And made a most dreadful din,
"I have wandered," says he, "far out of my way,
"Oh pray, sir, do let me in!"

"You villain," I cried, "go away from my door;
"Don't I know your tricks of old?
"I remember the time when you came here before,
"And the same sad story told.

"The door of my heart I then opened wide,
"As I never yet was rude,
"And set you down by the warm fireside,
"And what was your gratitude?

"Your spirits rising higher and higher
"With the good cheer you found,
"You set the combustible dwelling on fire,
"And then laughed and danced all around.

"And when Reason came, with huge piles of snow,
"And proffered her wintry aid.
"An arrow keen you shot from your bow,
"And wickedly slew the wise maid.

"Pale Grief came next, like a friend well tried,
"While the tears o'er her cheeks did roll,
"But you dash'd down her pail with its copious tide;
"So the mansion was burnt to a coal.

"And now that poor Hope, whom your treacherous guile
"Left houseless and homeless then,
"Has returned and rebuilt the ruinous pile,
"And lit it up with her radiant smile,
"Do you think to deceive me again?"

"What! is Hope returned, and now your guest?
"Oh pray, sir, do let me in!
"She's a sister of mine, and I cannot rest
"Till I fold her again to my brotherly breast,
"And her gentle pardon win."

So I lifted the latch of my heart once more;
Deceived by his guileful phrase
And then treacherous Love, rushing in at the door,
Again a most dreadful fire did raise,
And set my poor heart in a perfect blaze,
And burnt it down worse than before.

THE RICHEST MAN ON EARTH.—The Paris correspondent of the Albany Daily Advertiser, says:—"Louis Philippe is without exception, the richest man in the world. He receives annually, in ready money, a sum of twelve million of francs. He derives a revenue of perhaps twenty millions more from the lands, forests, and other property of the crown. He is in the enjoyment of the private fortune of the Orleans family, which should have been united to the national domain, as was the custom with former monarchs, on their accession to the throne, but what he was allowed to retain by an act consented to by Lafayette, Lafitte, and the victorious insurrectionists, who little knew what they were about, on the eve of his taking the oath to observe the charter as King of the French. The amount of his private fortune cannot be less than ten millions of francs per annum. He possesses besides, an immense sum of money, estimated by some at between one hundred and fifty and two hundred millions of francs. He pockets the million granted the Duke of Orleans, as presumptive heir to the throne, and the private fortune he is supposed to have given the Queen of the Belgians, and he has none of the obligations with which the civil list of Charles X. was burdened. The latter paid nearly six millions in pensions, which Louis Philippe has thought proper to suppress altogether, he had besides, a large military household, a chapel, hunting establishment, &c., which cost at least as much more, none of which are retained by the present king, whose revenues are totally disencumbered and consequently fully adequate to the maintenance of his family without any provision from the state.

SOLAR MACULE

From the New York "New Era."

To those who are curious concerning the physical constitution of the mysterious orb which gives light and life to the planteary universe of which our earth is a member, a favorable opportunity for investigation is now afforded, by a remarkable cluster of *maculæ*, or spots at present visible on its disk. It not unfrequently exhibits similar phenomena; but whether it be tha the task of observing them with hourly and daily care has proved too tedious, or that the attention hitherto devoted to them has proved too unproductive of satisfactory results to encourage its patient perseverance, they certainly are consigned by men of science to greater neglect than their peculiar importance deserves. The more fact that they form the only avenues by which we can obtain any knowledge of the physical nature of that god-like luminary upon which all known existences depend entitles them to the deepest homage our curiosity can render. Tired today, alike of politics monopolies, paper currency, and pauperism, we will tell our readers all we know about these exalted mysteries, and some of the well ascertained facts which we shall state may appear both new and wonderful.

The dark objects upon the face of the sun, as beheld through powerful telescopes, which, are provided, of course, with colored glasses to migitate the focal light and heat are perfectly and intensely black, in their central parts, and are surrounded with a border of penumbra of a fainter and more shadowy aspect, which seems to form a profound and precipitous cavern around them. These spots and their shadows change their size and shape almost every hour, and sometimes contract or expand or otherwise vary their appearance, during even a much shorter period of observation; and the same spots seldom continue in any form longer than four or five weeks. They either close up, and entirely vanish, or are lost to our view by the revolution of the sun upon its axis, which, it is believed, is performed in the period required for about twenty-five diurnal revolutions of the earth. This latter fact, however, is not so well established as is commonly supposed; for as the sun's spots supply our only proofs that it has any rotation upon its axis, and as many of these are of very transitory duration, the precise time in which this is accomplished, hath not yet been mathematically demonstrated. Some of the larger spots, moreover, occasionally divide asunder, in two distinct parts, and thus render it exceedingly difficult to determine their original identity.

But it is their astonishing magnitude, and the imense scale of their operations which invests them with so much grandeur to the truly reflecting mind. The astronomer, Mayer, observed one in 1758, of which he says, "Ingens macula in sole conspiciebatur cujus diameter=1-20 diam. solis," which would be more than forty-five thousand miles in *diameter;* and some spots have been described by observers, of inferior authority, as being yet of greater magnitude. Indeed it has been pretty clearly established that no object on the sun of a less circumference than 1,395 miles can be discerned by us at all; and if we compare a scarcely discernible joint with those spots on the sun's disk which are familiar to all who have been in the practice of the solar telescope, the 45,000 miles diameter of *many* of them will not be a difficult credendum in our astronomical creed.

Since many of these largest spots close up, contract to a point, and entirely disappear in two weeks, it is evident that the borders of one of whose diameter is such as we have stated, must travel with a concentrating speed of 6,000 miles a day, or 3,000 miles a day for each opposite section of circumference: which, we may be permitted to say, is pretty swift travelling in the sun. The region of the solar surface on which these large maculæ appear, is confined within the thirtieth degree from its equator. The spots which are now apparent are said to lie midway between its centre and its circumference, but we doubt the accuracy of the statement. Yet the error if it be one, is of little importance: for, in truth, every region of the solar area is ever covered with spots of greater or lesser dimension; it is completely *mottled* with them, though they mostly appear as the smallest perceptible points. And, what are they, one and all?—Lalande suggests that they are solar mountains, projecting beyond the luminous atmosphere; but the uniformity of the shadow around them displaces this theory, and gives rise to the more probable conjecture that they are openings through the immense surrounding medium revealing the opaque body of the orb. The fluctuations of that apparent medium, the funnel-like cavities, with their deepening shadows which it indicates, and indeed, all the indescribable peculiarities of its appearance, tend to establish the conclusion that the sun is a dark terrestrial body surrounded at an immense distance by an ever-active firmament of light.

And now we will adventure a grand secret to our readers; we will presume to answer a question which all mankind have asked, from the birth of their race; which the ancient worshippers of the sun asked of its priests, from the earliest eras of their history. By what means does this great fountain of existence supply its incessant, its never failing flood of light?—by what means supply it without being exhausted? We answer that its violently agitated, its magnificently operative firmament is ever manufacturing light from those eternal elements of the universe from which all things were first created. We behold it at work in every change of its maculæ which we observe.

Thus much for a tolerable scientific view of its external phenomena: and if our readers would like to amuse themselves with a fanciful view of its internal scenery, inhabitants, and social economy, we will furnish them in a few days with a volume of as veritable description, as poetic license can be expected to afford.

Removal of Napoleon's Remains to France. The Siecle says, in an article on the shipping of Toulon, that there is now in that port a vessel of the line, the Hercules, of which the decorations and internal splendor are little fitted for warlike purposes, and seem more adopted for some glorious pageantry. It is conjectured by many, that the object of such an armament can be no other than to convey with adequate pomp the ashes of Napoleon from St. Helena. Its guns are already on board, and it only waits for a favorable wind to start on its mission of national and European interest.

LONDON SAUSAGES.—Boz still continues his humorous sketches. Among the latest, which we believe has not as yet been publishe i in this country, is an account of a London sausage manufactory, which Mr. Weller gives to Mr. Pickwick, who is walking on before, plunged in profound meditation, and Sam following behind, with a countenance expressive of the most enviable and easy defiance of every body, when the latter, who was always especially anxious to impart to his master any exclusive information, he possessed, quickened his pace until he was close at Mr. Pickwick s heels; and pointing up at a house they were passing' said, "Werry nice-pork-shop that 'ere, sir." "Yes, it seems so," said Mr. Pickwick.—"Celebrated sassage factory," said Sam. "Is it?" said Mr. Pickwick. "Is it!" reiterated Sam, with some indignation "I should rayther think it was. Why, sir, bless your innacent eyebrows, that's vere the mysterious disappearance of a respectable tradesman took place four years ago.', "You dont mean to say he was burked, Sam!" said Mr. Pickwick, looking hastily round. "No, I don't indeed sir," replied Mr. Weller, "I vish I did; far worse than that. He was the master of that ere shop, sir, and the inventer of the patent-never-leavin-off sassage steam 'ingine, as ud swaller up a pavin' stone if you put it too near, and grind it into sassages as easy as if it was a tender young babby. Werry proud of that machine he was, as it was nat'ral he should be; and he'd stand down in the cellor a lookin' at it, ven it was in full play, till he got quite melancholy with joy. A werry happy man he'd ha' been, sir, in the procession o' that 'ere ingine' and two more lovely hinfants besides, if it had'nt been for his wife, who was a most owdacious wixen.—She was always a follerin' him about and dinnin' in his ears, 'till at last he could'nt stand it no longer. 'I'll tell you what it is, my dear,' he says one day: 'If you persewere in this here sort of amusement, I'am blessed if I don't go away to 'Merrika: and that's all about it. 'You're a' idle 'willin,' says she, 'and I wish the 'Merrikins joy of their bargain.' Arter vich she keeps on abusin' for halt an hour, and then runs into the little parlor behind the ahop, sets to a screamin,' says he'll be the death on her, and falls in a fit which last for three good hours, one of them fits which is all screamin' and kickin.' Well, next mornin' the husban' was missin.' He hadn't taken nothin' from the till—hadn't even put on his great coat, so it was quite clear he warn't gone to 'Merriker Didn't come back, next. Day, did'nt coma back next week: the missis had bills printed sayin' that if he'd come back, he should be forgiven every thin,' (which was liberal, seein' that he hadn't done nothin' at all)—all the canals was dragged, and for two months afterwards, vener a body turned up, it was carried as a reg' lar thing, straight off to the sassage shop.—Hows' ever, none on 'em answered, so they gave out that he'd run away, and she kept on the bus'ness. One Saturday night, a little thin old gentlem'n comes into the shop in a great passion, and says. 'Are you the missis o' this shop?" 'Yes, I am,' says she. 'Well ma'am,' says he, 'then I've just looked in to say, that me and my family ain't a goin' to be choaked for nothin;' and more than that ma'am,' he says, 'you'll allow me to observe, that as you don't use the primest parts of the meat in the manafactor o' sassages, I think you'd find beef come nearly as cheap as buttons.' 'Buttons, sir!' says the little old gentleman, unfoulding a bit of paper, and shewing' twenty or thirty halves o'buttons. 'Nice seasonin for sassages is trousers' buttons, ma'am.' 'They're my husband's buttons, says thewidder, begin nin'to faint. 'What!' screams the little old genlm'n, turnin' wery pale. 'I see it all,' says the widder: 'in a fit of temporary insanity he rashly converted his-self into sassages?' And so he had sir," and Mr. Weller, looking steadfastly into Mr. Pickwick's horror strlken countenance, "or else he'd been draw'd into the ingine, but however that might ha' been, the little old gen'lm'n, who had been remarkably partial to sassages all his life, rushed out o' the shop in a wild state, and was never heard on arterwards."

Value of birds and reptiles.—Some of the advantages of a general scientific survey of our territory, are pointed out in the following extract from a document presented to the Massachusetts Legislature:—

It will of course be asked, what direct good may be expected from accomplishing such an object. Of what consequence is it to the farmer, to know any thing about birds, and bugs, and shells. A few examples may illustrate the importance of a zoological survey.

Animals are destroyed, whose natural habits render their destruction of doubtful utility, such as crows, blackbirds and woodpeckers. It is true that the crow pulls up the blades of corn for the sake of the kernel at its base.—But then he preserves a ten fold greater quantity from the inroads of the worms which he devours. "Why, then, should the farmer be so ungrateful," says Mr. Audubon, "when he sees such service rendered him by a provident friend, as to persecute *that friend, even to the death?*—When I know, by experience, the generosity of the people, I cannot but wish that they would reflect a little, and become more indulgent towards our *poor, humble, harmless,* and *even most serviceable bird, the crow.*"

History tells us, "that when Virginia, at an enormous expense, had extirpated the little crow, the inhabitants would willingly have bought them back again, at double the price, that they might devour insects." Also, "that when the farmers of New England, by offering a reward of three pence per head on the crow blackbird, had nearly exterminated them insects increased to such a degree as to cause a total loss of the herbage; and the inhabitants were obliged to obtain their hay from Pennsylvania and other places. No bird is more universally or unjustly persecuted than the woodpecker, because of his supposed injury to the tree. He is furnished by a kind providence, with a bill capable of penetrating the bark, and a long barbed tongue, to draw out the insects which are destroying the tree.

It is usual to stone the sparrow from our gardens, under the supposition that he picks up the seeds which we have deposited there, when he is really devouring nothing but the grubs and other insects, in which the rich garden earth abounds, and which are the real destroyers of the seeds. It has been calculated by observation, that a single sparrow, with her young, devours 3,350 caterpillars in a week, or 480 per day.

Reptiles are universally dreaded and exterminated; yet a more harmless race, certainly, if we speak of Massachussetts only, does not exist. Reptiles sometimes prey upon each other, but generally upon mice, insects, and worms, of which they destroy incalculable numbers. Every *toad* a man can introduce into his garden, renders it less likely that he will be molested by really destructive vermin.

No State is so largely concerned in the fisheries as Massachusetts, and it is certainly discreditable to us that the inhabitants of our waters should be so imperfectly known; and no State furnishes such an opportunity as this, of becoming acquainted with the inhabitants of our Atlantic waters.

Perhaps no portion of the animal creation affords so wide a field for important research, as the insect tribes. Their ravages are enormous, while their number and minuteness render opposition by physical force nugatory.—The history of the weevil, the hessian fly, and the canker worm, furnishes examples in point. By a knowledge of the habits of the latter, it is not difficult to restrain their inroads.—How much is yet to be learned respecting the numerous caterpillars, and grubs, and weevils which infest our State, no farmer or gardener need be told. The simple fact that every boy crushes the caterpillar, while he admires and cherishes the butterfly, the parent of all the catterpillars, shows how much need there is of general information, and that our agriculturists should be informed of such simple, practical truths as shall render their operations more successful.

An important article in daily use by every physician is the *blistering fly.* These flies are now all imported from the South of Europe. But every farmer should know that several species of flies, equally effectual as the Spanish fly, abound in every potatoe field.

In this connection, we may mention another important article of commerce, the medicinal leach. There are several species of leach in our waters, and some of them might, doubtless be improved and multiplied so as entirely to supercede the foreign animal.

It is important, also, that our forest trees should be better known by our farmers; and the different vegetables and grasses which their respective districts are calculated to produce. This may be effected by a botanical, in connection with a geological survey of the State.

LETTER FROM PARIS.—PRESENTATION AT THE COURT OF FRANCE.

Extract of a Letter dated Paris February 3, 1837.

Every body in Paris is suffering from an epidemic they call "La Grippe," a very unpleasant, but seldom fatal disorder. —— and I have both had it; I felt the first symptom, a pain in the legs, on the night of *the presentation,* of which, by the bye, I must give you an account.

There had been reason to think that on account of the attempt on the King's life, there would be nothing at court in the way of gaiety. For several weeks, no notice had been taken of the presentation list that had been sent in; but last week we received a message from General Cass, requesting us to meet at his hotel at a given hour, on the subject of the presentation. Some five and twenty of us accordingly made our appearance, and were made acquainted with the communication received from the Palace, naming Monday evening, 23d ultimo, for the presentation.

On the evening mentioned we assembled, each in court dress—embroidered coat, chapeau and sword. at the General's magnificent rooms, and at eight precisely drove off in a body to the Tuilleries. As there were thirty or forty of us, it took some fifteen minutes to set down, so that when —— and I entered the peristyle of the place among the last, we found the whole body waiting on one side, the servants having ranged off opposite with the cloaks.

In a few moments, the glass doors at the foot of the grand staircase were thrown open, and, preceded by three ushers in black, we moved slowly up the stairs. The profusion of lights, the polish of the columns, statues, and sculptured walls, all of white marble, the elevation of the ceiling, the width and great length of the staircase, whose construction was a little like that to the private boxes of the New York Opera house, to say nothing of our own rather handsome uniforms, had not a bad effect as we entered. At the top of the staircase we turned to the right, and stopped in an antechamber decorated "a la Louis XIV," to give our cards to three officials who were seated at a table, and who posted the names in their ledgers. This done, we entered the first room, called, since the last revolution, the *gallerie Louis Philippe.*

The intervals between the windows were filled with bas reliefs, representing events of the life of Louis Philippe. Without stopping, we passed into the *Salle des Marechaux,* a vast square saloon, occupying the centre of the palace, having a valuted ceiling of great height, (which occasions the great cupola that looks so hideous from the outside,) and a railed gallery for spectators, extending quite around the room, at a considerable height from the floor. This room contains full length portraits of the living Marshals of France—each portrait being removed at the death of its original. The green veil hung in the place of De Rigny, who was killed by the Fieschi machine. After travelling through another saloon, the name of which I forget, we came to the *Salle du Trone,* where the King was expected to make his appearance. The walls were hung wth crimson velvet and gold. The canopy that overhung the throne (which was only a large gilt arm-chair) was of the same materials. The only things to sit upon were *tabourets,* chairs not being permitted, I believe, in the rooms inhabited by royalty. We found here a mob, whose prevailing scarlet uniform showed at once what country they belonged to. The dresses of some of them, the hussars, for example, seemed covered with gold. We next made out the Russians, in handsome uniforms, with Count Pahlen at their head, a grim, moustachoed soldier of fifty, wearing a perpetual frow on his brow, and the uniform of Boney's time, with white tights and Savaroes.

There was Count d'Apporny, the Austrian Ambassador, in a beautiful Hungarian costume, trimmed with furs and gold, a sort of frock coat attached to the shoulders, with the empty sleeves hanging down the back, tight purple pantaloons, and yellow morocco boots over them.

The Duc de Frias was there with some Spaniards. He is an elderly man, with gray whiskers, and a very pleasing expression of countenance. He was the most prepossessing