

# North Carolina Argus.

This Argus is the people's rights daily on eternal vigil keep: No snoring strain of Minia's sun can lull his hundred eyes to sleep.

TERMS: TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE

New Series—Vol. IV—No. 2

Fayetteville, N. C. Saturday January 17, 1857.

Whole No. 158

**JOHN W. CAMERON,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid during the year; Three Dollars if not paid during the year; and Four Dollars if not paid for a year in advance. Single Copies Five Cents.

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**T. C. & B. G. WORTH,**  
Commission and Forwarding  
MERCHANTS,  
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Usual advances made on consignments.

**SEC. STOCK THIS FALL.**

**STARR & WILLIAMS**  
Are now receiving their  
Second Stock of Fall & Winter Goods  
To which they call the attention of Merchants making their purchases in this market.

Oct. 16, 1856. 146-17.

**Division of Co-partnership.**  
The firm heretofore existing between BAKER & A. BOUTWELL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the firm, and all debts due by the firm, are hereby acknowledged to be the debts of the partners in the firm, and they will be paid and collected in the hands of the partners.

**POETRY.**

**RUNNING OFF THE TRACK.**  
The following parody on "Hiding on a Rail," is not written by Naze.

Some—a month or so  
Flung—No matter what  
Remember all morning  
In a railroad car,  
Sudden comes a jarring,  
Every one starts back:  
"What's that?" "It's pleasant  
Running off the track."  
"Gentlemen start up,  
Ladies raise a clatter,  
Every one is a-sighing,  
"What can be the matter?"  
"Earl Freeman, securing  
A look at the railroad book,  
"I'm from certain,  
"Remember that we're back."

"English-looking fellow,  
Doesn't need much coaxing,  
Sits him down and whistles  
"I won't go home till morning;  
Babies all a-yelling,  
Think their throats they'd crack,  
Bless me, 'tisn't pleasant  
Running off the track!"

"Ancient maiden lady  
Looking for her scard,  
Says its awful danger  
Hiding in the cars.  
Says that if she ever  
Safe gets out of them,  
No one'er will catch her  
Travelling again."

"Gentleman assures her,  
With a killing bow,  
That he's, pretty certain  
No one wants to, now,  
Then she wants her hat-box,  
Something to unpack,  
Thinks it's very chilly  
Running off the track."

"Some still keep a-groaning  
All the livelong night,  
Others still are sleeping  
At the broad daylight,  
Always, when I travel,  
One thing may I lack,  
May I be excused from  
Running off the track."

**J. C. POE,**  
DEALER IN  
Maple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots,  
Shoes, and Ready Made Clothing.

Particular attention paid to  
LADIES' DRESS GOODS and TRIMMING.

May Street, Fayetteville, N. C.  
May 20, 1855. 72-4f

**L. SCOTT & CO.'S**  
REPRINT OF THE  
**British Periodicals**  
AND THE  
**FARMER'S GUIDE.**  
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE  
OF THE LATEST PUBLICATION.

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THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)  
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)  
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)  
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

**GEN. PICKED UP BY THE WAY.**  
Alone I walked the ocean strand,  
A pebbly shell was in my hand;  
I stopped and wrote upon the sand  
My name—the great—the day.

As onward from the spot I passed,  
One lingering look behind I cast—  
A wave came rolling high and fast,  
And washed my lines away.

And so, methought 'twill shortly be  
With every mark on earth from me;  
A wave of dark oblivion's sea  
Will sweep across the place  
Where I have trod the sandy shore  
Of Time, and been, to be no more;  
Of me, my name, the name I bore,  
To leave no track or trace.

And yet with him who counts the sands  
And holds the waters in his hands,  
I know a lasting record stands  
Inscribed against my name,  
Of all this thinking soul has thought,  
And from these feeble moments caught  
For glory or for shame!

**WM. H. HAIGH,**  
Attorney at Law,  
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.  
OFFICE ON OLD STREET.  
January, 1857. 1-1y.

**EARLY COPIES.**  
The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

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TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.  
By Henry Stephens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven, U. S. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1800 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

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**J. A. SPEARS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
Attends the Courts of Cumberland, Harsett, Wake, and Johnston.  
Harris, Towner, Harsett Co., N. C.  
July 14, 1855. 70-1f

**LARGE SALE**  
OF  
**VALUABLE LANDS.**

ON THE SECOND MONDAY in February 1857, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, the undersigned will offer for sale, on a credit of one and two years, several tracts of land in the counties of Cumberland and Harsett.

One tract on the Western bank of the Cape Fear River, below Smith's Ferry, containing about fifteen hundred and sixty-five acres—the Plantation of the late Henry Elliot. There is a life-estate in two hundred and fifty acres of this tract, which will not be offered for sale. The interest in reversion will be disposed of on the sale day, separate from the other portion of the Plantation.

50 acres on Lower Little River, known as the Gibson place.  
600 acres on Lower Little River, former residence of Alex. Williams, Jr.  
45 acres near Elliot's Mills.  
550 acres on the Juniper.  
300 acres on Little Mill Creek.  
600 acres on Gibson's Creek—the Sinclair place.  
340 acres near McArthur's Bridge. Also, the Saw Mill Timber on 800 acres adjoining.  
500 acres on the Black Branch, near W. J. Kelly's. And the Saw Mill Timber on 110 acres adjoining.  
150 acres near Monroe's Bridge, North side of the River.  
400 acres, including the Mineral Spring near the Mills formerly Col. Merrihew's.  
300 acres on Greg Creek, near the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road.  
50 acres on the North prong of Anderson's Creek.  
Also, an undivided interest, being one-third of two Lots in the town of Fayetteville, on Bow-street, known as the Armstrong lot; and in 28 acres of Land on the South side of Little River, near Elliot's Mills.

ALSO.  
At the same time, on a credit of six months, will be sold—  
40 shares of Stock in the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road.  
150 shares in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road.  
—shares in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.  
10 shares in the Cumberland Academy. And an undivided interest in the Chemical Apparatus therein. These sales are made under a power in the Will of the late Henry Elliot.

ALEX. ELLIOT, Jr., Exr.  
J. G. SHEPHERD, 154-17.

**POLITICAL.**

Debate in the Senate on a proposition to go into an Election of five Trustees of the University, January 7th, 1857.

A message from the House of Commons was read proposing to go into an election of Trustees to-day at 11 o'clock. Mr. Cherry moved that the proposition be laid on the table; yeas 22, noes 20.

Mr. Dockery said that he felt a deep interest in the University—that he had graduated one son at it, the only one he had graduated—that he was a trustee in another institution, but had spent his money at the University—that he mentioned this to show what he thought of it—to show that he was not prejudiced. He expressed himself in favor of increasing the importance of that institution—that he regarded it as a State institution, and not that of any party, and that every thing of a partisan nature ought to be excluded from consideration and be entirely disconnected with it. Rumor had said that a decision had been made who should govern the University; that there had been a meeting of the Democratic party with closed doors, in the dark, bolted in, with sentries at the doors, to decide upon who should be elected. 'I, as a North Carolinian, said he, shall be disposed to patronize some other institution if this is to be made subservient to any party ends. I am opposed to the opinion that none but democrats are able to look over its destinies—I want men of all parties. I object to the election being taken out of the hands of the Legislature, and put into that of a single party—it will lessen the institution to a great degree in the estimation of a very considerable portion of our citizens—their interest in it will cease. What "American" or Whig will send his son to the University, when he learns that it is governed by the caucus of a political party, to the principles of which he objects? If the Democratic party takes charge of this institution, and in midnight meetings control its destiny, who oppose the principles of that party must get an institution of our own. For, if trustees are to be elected from party motives, they will elect the faculty from the same motives. He was willing for his sons to be Democrats, if they chose to be so, but he was not willing to pay other people for making them such. They do not deny that they have held a midnight caucus on electing Trustees to the University.

This unfortunate caucus had virtually taken the election from the Legislature, and put it in that of the democratic party, and I regret that this matter has been made a party question; it is a question which should show clear of prejudices of all castes. And now make the inquiry, is that rumor correct? has there actually been a caucus?

RICHARD STERLING, Principal.  
December 1856.

**DR. K. A. BLACK,**  
OFFICE FRONT ROOMS, OVER  
DR. S. J. HENDRICK'S  
Chemist and Drug Store.  
February 7, 1856. 108-4f

**Edgeworth Female Seminary,**  
GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on FRIDAY JANUARY 24, 1857.

The course of study is designed to imbue every thing necessary to a substantial and ornamental Education. Great prominence is given to the Solid Branches.

Neither labor nor expense has been spared to secure instructors of the highest qualifications in their various departments, and to make Edgeworth second to no institution in the country, in everything necessary to a complete education.

For circulars containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to

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**R. H. SANDFORD,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR  
AT LAW.  
Office at Dr. Hall's New Building, on Bow Street.  
Sept. 1855. 1855-88y

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**A. M. Campbell,**  
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,  
GILLESPIE STREET,  
Fayetteville, N. C.  
Feb'y 10, 1854. 6-Y

**Edgeworth Female Seminary,**  
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For circulars containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to

**J. S. BANKS,**  
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING  
MERCHANT.  
WILMINGTON, North Carolina.  
Jan. 6, 1855. 104-1y

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GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

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**DAVID McDUFFIE,**  
BRICK MASON AND PLASTERER,  
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.  
Respectfully tenders his services to persons in this and the adjoining counties wishing work done in his line.  
July 16, 1856. 132-1y

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For circulars containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to

**COOK & JOHNSON,**  
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
English, German, and American Hardware and Cutlery.  
January 16, 1856. 2-09

**Edgeworth Female Seminary,**  
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of this hour was the Danville and Greensboro' Rail Road.

Mr. Hill moved that it be postponed until tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Cherry expressed himself opposed to the postponement of special orders. If such is to be the practice, in the name of common sense, when will we get through the business and adjourn? The heavy responsibility of assuming the public time and money does not lie on this side of the house.

The vote was then taken, which resulted in yeas 20, noes 21.

Mr. Hill said that he was surprised to know that the gentleman from Rich. (Mr. Dockery) had become ashamed of midnight meetings—that he congratulated the gentleman on it, and was glad to see the gentleman's acknowledgment of the responsibility of the caucus.

Mr. Dockery rose and said, he supposed from the high sounding proclamation of the Senator from Caswell, when he arose to speak, that he was going to say something, but he had been disappointed—that the Senator had said nothing worth replying to, but he would take occasion instead of replying to the Senator to say a few words to his party. Much had been already said against the American party—that he was proud to belong to that much-abused party—that it needed no defence—its principles were its best glory—that he was in favor of American ruling America, and asked the gentleman from Caswell, (Mr. Hill), who he thought ought to rule America.

Mr. Hill said the Democratic party, which is the great American party, ought to rule America.

Mr. Dockery continued, that a short time ago, when there were a few oaths to be administered, and darkness ruled supreme, a good many of the leaders of the Democratic party did belong to the American, but as soon as the oaths were abolished and the light of day let in, these fellows could not bear it, and skulked out, and left the party a pure band of patriots. He expressed himself willing to divide the responsibility if the Democratic party would set any ways manly. If there is any blame to be bestowed where on earth could it better be bestowed than on the Democratic party of the present General Assembly. It is in power, and could have kept the Legislature here during the Christmas holidays. He had remained until only 13 Senators were left. He wished to know how business could be transacted this by proceeding in the city, but he had withdrawn in order that they might the more readily make an election, and expend less time; but week after week had passed and no election had been effected, and it was because party had taken possession of the vote. He reproached this state of things, and did not think any one party should rule the University.

But the fact has gone forth; the edict has passed, and we have now nothing to do but submit the University, which our fathers established for all the free-born children of the State, to the polluted freeparty of party, and that to be exercised, not in the open daylight, and in the halls of legislation, but in a night meeting, in some dark room, with the doors bolted, and sentinels posted to keep out all who do not bend the knee to them, and subscribe to their rule. To such a fate we are ordered and compelled to surrender the University of the State.

Mr. Eston said that he was unable to inform the gentleman whether they had been a caucus or not, that if there had, he had no hand in it, and disapproved of the movement. He said that the Supreme Court had expressly declared in one of its decisions, that the University was a public institution. He thought all favoritism ought to be laid aside—that he had always acted with a high degree of liberality towards the University, and intended always to do so—that the consideration of that question he should always keep above party.

Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, said that if he are to be taxed \$1,500 a year simply for the sake of electing trustees to the University, his opinion would again change—that probably as much as two young men had graduated there from the west of the Blue Ridge, and that his part of the State was not immediately interested in the institution—that for his part, he was willing for the college to elect its own trustees. He said he was a friend to the institution, but was getting tired of the heavy tax above-named. He said he had never been concerned in this dark-lantern movement, but he'd like to know how they could avoid electing their own trustees—that for his part, he was willing to let the Democrats have three, and the Americans two, of the trustees. He expressed himself surprised that gentlemen should get up here gravely and discuss what Madam Rumor says—that the Senate ought not to spend the time on such an uncertain subject. He then related one of Mr. Dockery's old anecdotes.

Mr. Wiggins said that as the Senator from Jackson (Mr. Thomas) had no better hall to go to during the Christmas holidays, he had spent his time in Norfolk. He wished to say one word on his resolution that no important business should be transacted during the holidays—that the question had been raised as to what was considered important business—that his resolution was introduced to particularize. He said that he had been at his post from the time expressed in the resolution, and that he was then ready to do business, but the Legislature was consuming the time in trifling debates, &c., &c.

Mr. Pool said: This is the first time that party politics has been introduced, this session, and I regret that it has been done on this occasion. I had hoped to see the session pass without the introduction of such a discussion. But it has not been from outside of the chamber, and of that I am glad. The Senator from Caswell composed it, and as the glove has been thrown down, I will take it up, and meet any one who has anything to say against either the principles or practices of the American party.

The charge has been made against the Senator from Bertie, that he went home during the Christmas holidays, and that he and the party to which he belongs are responsible for the delay in public business during that period. It is true

that nearly all the Senators went home. But the Democratic party having a large majority in both branches of the Legislature, could have prevented the passage of the resolution under which they left, and is, therefore, responsible, if any harm has been done. I remained at my post during the time, as well as the Senators from Richmond and Caswell.

But this is not precisely the point under discussion. It is reported that the Democratic party has been holding a caucus—a secret meeting, in the night, with bolted doors and sentinels—and in that secret meeting, so held, have selected persons to be elected Trustees of the University of North Carolina. This is inaugurating a new policy in the management of that institution, and I wish, in this, its first stage, to enter my protest against it. Its tendency is clearly to make the University a party institution, and if the Democratic party shall continue in the ascendancy, it will, doubtless, inevitably be the result. For, if it be right for them to make the election of Trustees a party matter now, it will be right in the next, and every succeeding Legislature. So far, then, as they can effect it, the fate of the University is sealed. None but Democrats can be Trustees, or have any share in its management, and those who do not subscribe to their creed, nor desire their sons instructed in their principles, and subjected to the bias of party training, must not send them to this institution, which has heretofore been so conducted as to have become the pride of our citizens and an honor to the State. The precedent has been set by the Democratic party of this Legislature—the policy has been announced, and as all other bad examples, it will be easy and natural for others to follow. This is its beginning. No party, in any former Legislature, has ever held a party caucus upon the election of Trustees. But it is reported to have been done on this occasion, and no body denies it. I now distinctly charge it upon the Democratic members of this Legislature, that they have held such a caucus, in the night, with doors bolted and sentinels posted at the doors, instructed to admit none but Democrats to its deliberations.

Mr. Hill (of Caswell) asked the Senator from Pasquotank, if he stated that as a fact, and how he obtained the information.

Mr. Pool said: I have taken special care not to state it as a fact—but I now charge it upon the Senator from Caswell, as within his own personal knowledge, that his party has, with doors bolted and sentinels posted, held a secret meeting to nominate Trustees of the University, and if such is not the fact, I here give him a fair opportunity to deny it. Then, there has been such a secret meeting. I have before me the names of those nominated by that meeting. It is of no use to read them. They are well known on the other side of the chamber.—It makes no matter where the information of this thing was obtained. Perhaps it was from some traitor, for many such have left our party and been received into the fold of democracy. There may be more than one similarity between this secret meeting of the democracy and the much talked of "dark lantern" meetings of the American party. Traitors came into par meetings and went out to forfeit their honor and disclose the proceedings. The Democratic party received them with open arms and great joy. And now, when we have dropped the practice of holding secret meetings, and the democracy has taken it up, it is not wonderful that in their ranks traitors are found to betray the secrets. They left us—we purged them out—fermentation took place and the fifth was thrown off. Those who gathered it up and took it lovingly to their embrace, must not complain if they reap the reward. These traitors gave us trouble and we hope they may give their new friends as much.

I do not condemn secret party meetings to nominate political officers, and to take proper means to secure their election. This I approve and am ready to defend. But I do condemn the violation of professions made to the people.—Men ought not to profess one thing and practice another. Those who denounced us for holding secret political meetings and pronounced it wrong, horrid, mean and sneaking, no sooner get to the capitol than they do the very same thing, in the darkness of the night, and behind bolts and sentinels. They say it is terrible, dangerous, monstrous for the honest people, at home, to hold meetings in secret for the purpose of nominating officers for whom to vote, and to take proper steps to secure their election. But when they, the leaders, have to elect officers, or conduct some party scheme, they can meet in secret, midnight conclaves, with the doors bolted and barred, and grim sentinels on the watch—and there is no danger in it at all—it is all right. They are afraid to trust the people in secret council; but their proud representatives, clothed in the honors and dignity of office, they can trust to hold secret political meetings, and it is all perfectly safe. The democratic members of this legislature have nominated, in such meetings, an Attorney General, the Solicitor, a Comptroller, and all the other officers elected at this session; and, finally, they have met in secret, midnight council, and nominated Trustees of the University.

It was really a curious spectacle when they nominated a Comptroller. They turned out a good and faithful officer, a member of their own party, for no other cause than the crime of having once been a member of a secret political meeting, from which he had long since withdrawn.—Did it not occur to them that they wore, themselves, at that very moment, committing the same terrible crime? It is not for holding the meetings, but for violating their professions, that we blame them.

And we blame them especially for pushing party distinctions and favors into the management of the University of the State. Our literary institutions should be kept free from party strife, and sectarian bias—especially that institution which was established in obedience to the Constitution, for the common benefit of all her citizens, without regard to political or religious opinions.

Mr. Houston said that as a member of the Democratic party he did not intend to skulk any responsibility—that he was unwilling that this election should come off until all were satisfied—that he could not see why the University should not be governed like all other institutions; he said that he was speaking for his party and not for himself—that two years ago he had the honor of being a member of the other end of the capitol, and then voted for a member of the American party for this same office, and that he did the same thing a few days ago—that he did not intend to be bound by any caucus his party may have had when he was not present. He alluded to an expression used by Mr. Dockery some time ago to the effect that some Democrats had said that Gen. Jackson told a lie in relation to Mr. Buchanan—he said he did not believe it was a

Democrat that made the remark—that it had been a Know Nothing. He said he had never had been a caucus—that they had two days already and no election can be effected without a caucus. He said he thought it was in the American party to have taken in the wary and incautions, and to have administered horrid oaths in calivers, and more especially it was wrong to deny it. He said that the party deny holding caucuses—that he accidentally caught in one in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. Pool asked permission to correct the Senator. No member of the American party had denied holding secret caucuses, or condemned it. But every one of them condemn making the election of trustees a party matter. And when they hold secret meetings they do not go to them to their statements with professions of innocence, and another people for doing the same thing.

Mr. Houston said that now the Democratic party was composed of all the best citizens of the State, and that the opposition was composed of the scoundrels of creation.

Mr. Winder moved to lay the message of the House on the table. Subsequently withdrawn. Mr. Hill moved that a message be sent to the House proposing to go into an election forthwith, (the time proposed by the House having long since past.) Mr. J. W. Thomas offered an amendment that the five highest on the last ballot be considered the nominees. This he said would settle the whole business. The chair ruled it out of order.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**LADIES DRESSES.**

An English journalist thus hits off the present style of ladies dresses:—  
"The remarks of a valued friend of ours are sometimes sufficiently amusing to make us forgive the sarcastic style in which they are conveyed. One of his latest speculations is in regard to the possible finding, by a succeeding race of mankind, of a female dress of the present day; in which case, he says, a Cavarian examination of the various articles would probably bring out the following results: The being to whom this attire belonged must have been constituted in a very peculiar manner, and probably with some strange natural defects which required art to remedy. Allowing some space for the principal exterior robe sweep clear of the ground, the legs would be about seven feet. The diameter of the creature in the centre was in singular disproportion to this longitude, being only seven inches and a half. Still more disproportionate appear to have been the exterior extremities, which were not at foot and a half in length, and, when marked, while narrow at top, they were to have expanded below to an enormous size. Probably they resembled rather than arms and hands. The year's dress consisted of a lace bodice, and a long, flowing skirt, which, when given support to the body, but for the ordinary attitude would probably have been prone, like that of an insect.

"The most remarkable peculiarity, ever, was the form and size of the head. The bonnet indicates a creature almost devoid of brains. The head has been a mere knob at the extremity of the cervical column—such an encephalon as would be represented by that of a female of our race at a very early stage of its development. In this respect the creature reminds us of the class Aves—above all, the Alcids or Auks, which are recognized as among the most stupid of all creatures of that grade. Another peculiarity, taken in connection with the above, has induced certain of the examiners to surmise that the creature really was connected with the natural birds. This is a venture composed of an air-tight integument, which the creature could inflate at pleasure, as some of the cephalopodous mollusks of an earlier age could do with the air-cells in their shells, so as not merely to float themselves in the water, but adjust the depth in the water at which they desired to float. Thus with so long and slender a figure, so weak a spine, so small a head, and an arrangement for floating in the ocean, the female of the past race of mankind would appear to have been altogether a singular anomaly in creation."

**GET ENOUGH SLEEP.**

We have often heard young men remark, that four or five hours' sleep was all they wanted, and all that the human system required. The habit of going without sufficient sleep is very injurious. Thousands, no doubt, permanently injure their health in this way. We live in a fast age, when every body seems to be trying to invert the order of nature. If folks will persist in turning into day, it is not to be wondered at that few last of the allotted term of life. No matter what be a man's occupation—physical or mental, or like Othello's, "gone," and living in idleness—the constitution cannot last, depend upon it, without a sufficiency of regular and refreshing sleep.—John Hunter, the great surgeon, died suddenly of spasmodic affection of the heart, a disease greatly encouraged by want of sleep. In a just published volume by a medical man, there is one great lesson that hard students and literary men may learn and that is, that Hunter probably killed himself by taking too little sleep. "Four hours rest at night, and one after dinner, cannot be deemed sufficient to recruit the exhausted powers of body and mind."—Certainly not, and the consequence was, that Hunter died early. If men will insist on cheating Sleep, her "twin sister, Death" will avenge the insult.

**INTERESTING DISCOVERY.**—The garden near the Piazza del Gesù, in Rome, while digging a well recent against a mass of stone, which, on excavation proved to be a colossal bust of a man, with the inscription, "Pompeianus Augustus Imperator" carved in the length of the nose alone 16 inches, and the bust has been purchased by the Pope for the Vatican Museum.