There is nothing, perhaps, under heaven, that is so pleasant to witness as parental affection; it is an instinct so natural and powerful that obstacles are surmounted and sacrifices are made without remorse, nay with pleasure, by those parents who see in their offspring the consummation of love. But is it not surprising, or rather, is it not a matter of a deep regret, that with all this affection, while all this sincere and honest idolizing, one of the first duties and one of the greatest pleasures should be overlooked, neglected; that the mind of the child, simple, tractable, and confiding, should be left to develop itself under the harsh influence of ignorance-to become dwarfed by a mistaken kindness? So soon as the infant opens its bedazzled eyes in this world, it commences to think-to learn. Its thoughts of course, are weak and perhaps only half-formed; but there is the mind, whose nature will not allow it to rest, however much we may deceive ourselves on that point. The necessity, then, exists for the attentive training of the infant mind from the earliest moment it deals with the things of this life. Instead of this, however, custom has so far imposed her conventionalisms upon us, that the child walks and talks for years without any attention being made to the directions of its thoughts; and when, at length, this duty is undertaken, it is generally performed with such inexcusable laxity, that the child's memory is loaded only with words of half of which it scarcely knows the meaning, and with warning against those enormities merely which involve punishment and disgrace; external propriety of behavior and politeness; the arts of reserve, dissimulation, and flattery: certain orthodox notions of social life, and dexterity in gaining a livelihood are taught, as matters of course; while the formation of the mind and the heart is estimated as a secondary consideration. This produces more serious consequences than may at first appear. One or both of two results are almost inevitable; the child's natural simplicity may be poisoned, and its openness of heart may be violated. There are serious obstacles to the education of the infant mind.

For the understanding of a child to be healthy and properly formed, it must have been supplied with correct notions of things and taught always to think in a way consonant with truth. But this cannot be accomplished without much assiduity and care; this is no exception; anything, the possession of which is valuable, is generally difficult to obtain. And what can be more precious to an affectionate parent than an intelligent child? or what could more amply reward those parental exertions-those dutiful labors of love? Can we expect the child to successfully pursue truth through the bypaths and mazes of falsehood, without a guide to first teach it the shortest and safest way, and a beacon to afterwards remind it of its instructions? The honest little hearts of childhood are easily caught in the snares of popular error; and for them once to be so entancan befall them; consequence follows consequence, will the result is a deplorable, and may be a fatal ignorance. To avoid thes, the ject to a systematic watching; and whenever it arrives at a wrong conclusion, a conversation, kind, considerate, and of character to suit its age, may put it right, and so explain the cause of arriving at such unsound judgment, that the error may, perhaps, be less frequent as the child become solder. This may appear to involve an arduous undertaking on the part of the parent; but it is absolutely necessary; for by no means can the child be taught sufficiently early to pay attention to the operation of its own mind, which is one great object to be aimed at and All questions should be patiently and carefully

answered; and by no means should curiosity be checked. To reply peevishly and sharp to a child's interrogatories, is a fatal mistake, and neither confirms the prudence nor intelligence of the parent .-It is to check the cravings of a mind desiring to develop itself; to refuse to labor, that you may be rewarded a hundred fold; to nip in the bud the longdesired flower; and to heap sorrow on your head, and expect rejoicing. The injunction to "hear, see, and say nothing," is a mistake which must sooner or later be patent to the world of parents and tutors who have so long cherished it as an orthodox admonition to those intelligent little creatures who have desired to understand what they have seen .-Of course, there are times and seasons when silence should be required of them; but these are rare, and not generally of long duration. Then, again, they should be encouraged to use their senses—to see things, feel them, hear them, and so on, whenever it is possible for them so to assist their understanding. The beauties of heaven, and the wonders of the vegetable and animal kingdoms, are very instructive lesson books, from which the young enquirer will obtain many impressions and thoughts calculated to strengthen his mind. But care should be taken that they do not pass too rapidly from one subject to another; for there is this danger against which it is necessary to guard-they may thereby become in attentive. Now it is only by attention that they can obtain any solid information; and it is therefore of great importance that they should be trained to be attentive.

Another necessary precaution, on the part of parents and tutors, is that their answers to questions, or their explanations of objects, should be in language sufficiently plain to come within the comprehension of the child to be instructed; or else, as must at once be seen, the child will be puzzled instead of edified, and the labor of the instructor be in vain instead of useful. It were better that the little student's questions be left unanswered, than they should be mystified by ignorance and prevarication. It is not at all injurious to the influence of instructors that they should occasionally acknowledge their inability to explain matters upon which they are inadequately informed. One great reason why they should not be misled, either intentionally or unintentionally, is that the first impressions have a superiority of power over those which may be afterwards received. This accounts, in a measure, for the tenacity with which some people retain notions absurdly superstitious. First impressions therefore should be forcible and true. Another error not unfrequently committed in the education of the child, is that his tasks are not within his power of comprehension. They are suited only for riper years; and the ideas he forms of these subjects are probably incorrect. In every day life we may constantly detect the effect of such loose and inconsiderate training. Children of larger growth are hourly using words, and sometimes phrases, of the meaning of which they have a very imperfect knowledge.-Were the policy seen and generally acted upon, of teaching the young carefully and regularly, instead of by the present vague and unsound system, the conversation of society during the next generation would be of a much purer and intelligent character than the present verbose and pithless mode of communication. There is no better sign, perhaps, of a cultivated mind, than the proper use of words with the nice distinctions of which the student only has a knowledge. The importance of this must be apparent to the reader, as also that the child's information should be as solid as is suitable to its capacity, and care should be taken that it is sufficiently deliberate in arriving at conclusions. Considering, then, the whole of these circumstances, is the culture of the child's mind a matter upon which the parent should feel indifferent? It is a duty solemnly incumbent, and a task no less noble than delight-

TOBACCO CROP IN MISSOURI.-A correspondent of the St. Louis Evening News writes as follows: Having seen many reports in the public prints in reference to the effect the recent cold weather has had on the tobacco plants, I have made diligent inquiry of planters and others from all the tobacco growing counties in this State, with reference thereto, and am pleased to learn from them all, without a single exception, that so far no damage has been done, and all concur in the opinion that should the season prove favorable from this time forward, we will have an abundant crop of tobacco in Missouri the present year.

Many reports we see in the papers about the damage to the plants, are got up and put in circulation by speculators, in order to maintain the present extravagant prices, and will no doubt result in loss to those who are speculating on the destruction of the tobacco plants in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennes-

"I don't care much about the bugs," said Mr. Warmly, to the head of a genteel private family, in which he was boarding, but 'but the fact is I haven't got the blood to spare."

From the Democratic Pioneer. Perquimans Superior Court of Law. FRIDAY, April 17th, 1857.

His Honor Judge Ellis, presiding. On the opening of the Court, R. R. Heath, a member of the bar, rose and addressed his Honor as fol-

If your Honor please, I am charged by my brethren of the bar, with the melancholy duty of presenting for your Honor's consideration and direction, the proceedings of a meeting held yesterday by them, in relation to the death of their deceased brother, Thomas F. Jones; and before I proceed to communicate to the Bench the proceedings of that Bar, whose honored organ I am, I must be permitted to indulge in a brief retrospect of the past, as connected with the bar of the first judicial district of our State. It is now some years since I made my first Superior Court in the County of Washington. Yet, well do I remember the reverential awe with which I approached the distinguished men who practiced at the bar of that county. Little did I then think that in a series of years, which now seem so short, and so few, I should find myself almost the only survivor-yet, of twenty-three members, then constituting that bar, four only remain, two only of whom are my seniors. Of a truth, death has made sad havoc there, as elsewhere in the bar of this District. The arrows of death have flashed thickly around us. Some of our brethren have fallen, full of years and honors; others, in the meridian of life, and of usefulness-still others, who had just began to wear their blushing honors. No section has escaped. Beaufort mourns the loss of her Blackledge and her Singeltary; Washington her Picot and her Beckwith; Bertie, her Hogg; Jones, her Cherry and her Allen; Hertford has not fergotten the loss of her Martin, and her more recent bereavement in the death of her Yancey; Chowan grieves over the death of the elder Houghton, whom I revered as a father, of the younger Houghton, whom I loved as a companion, and her Moore and her Iredell, all distinguished, respected, beloved and honored of all; Perquimans still cherishes the memory of her departed Wilson; while the pulse of Pasquotank is yet chilled at the recollection that her Kinney, her Elliott, and her Ehringhaus are tenants of early graves. Said I not rightly that death has made said havoc in the bar of the Edenton District? Have not the arrows of death flashed thickly and fatally around our little band of brothers?

And now, here on the spot where our brother Jones was born-amid the scenes of his toils, his trials and his triumphs-at the place where, and in the time when we fondly expected to look upon his manly features, and to press his friendly hand, has again been stricken-a link has been severed and dropped-the chain has contracted and we all feelpainfully feel-how much we have lost in the death

of our lamented brother. He is dead! He has left the scene of his trials, his truimphs, and his affections-has left it for that land from whence none return-which gives back no echo. In the person of our brother, a great man has fallen. Who, among us, has not often witnessintellectual struggles in which our profession so often engages? A good man has departed. Who does not know that the qualities of hand and of heart were, in our brother so admirably combined, that none could tell which most to admire, his reasoning powers, or his affections?

A just man has gone. In a period of twenty years of professional life no charge has ever been even insinuated against his integrity. He has departed, without stain, in the maturity of his intellect, ere the manly qualities of his noble mind had, in aught, depreciated, leaving no enemy to rejoice-none but friends to deplore. Long may his memory remain as a model to the survivors of the profession, and to those who shall be added to the profession, or succeed us. But, I feel sir, that I am wandering from the purpose for which I rose, and am substituting the expression of my individual feelings instead

solutions. Since it has been the will of Divine Providence in the exercise of his righteous power and wisdom, to remove from us our friend and brother, Thomas F. Jones, we, his associates of the bar, with whom he has been so long connected, in order to testify our appreciation and admiration of his public and pri-

of those of my brethren. I proceed to their re-

vate virtues, do adopt the following resolutions: Resolved, That in the death of our brother, in the full maturity of a well cultivated intellect, and with large, profound, and accurate professional attainments, eminently fitting him to continue a life of great usefulness and honor, we have lost one of our brightest ornaments and ablest members-one in whose firm and fearless advocacy the weak ever found a faithful friend-injustice and wrong an inflexible and uncompromising foe-and justice and truth an earnest and eloquent defender; one, who by the amenity and gentleness of his manner, the purity and virtue of his actions, and the generousness and integrity of his nature, won the sincere friendship of all and especially secured and retained the warm affections of his professional brethren.

Resolved, That in the decease of one who, by his example not less than by his precepts, has so constantly and largely contributed to the formation of a just, moral and enlightened public sentiment; who, by his legal knowledge and eloquence has so faithfully illustrated the excellence and enforced the administration of our laws, the bar, and the public share in a common and irreparable bereavement. Resolved, That in respect to his memory, we wear

the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, That these resolutions be presented to the Court now in session, by the chairman of the meeting, and we request his Honor, the presiding Judge, to order that they be entered upon its records, and also that a copy of them be sent to the

family of the deceased. Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in some paper in the District of general circulation, and that the other papers in the District be requested to copy the same.

R. R. HEATH, Chm'n. Joseph Cannon, Sec'y. In pursuance of one of these resolutions, unanimously passed by our bar, I, as their organ, ask, that you cause them to be entered on the records of the Court, to the end that they remain, for all time, a perpetual monument of the esteem, love and affection felt for our brother when living-entertained for his memory when dead.

Whereupon, His Honor responded that the motion contemplated a mark of respect of which the memory of the deceased is most worthy. As a lawyer, he adorned his profession with eminent attainments and an unwavering integrity of purpose in the practice. His official deportment in Court, was ever marked with an amiability and courtesy, that at once engaged the affections of the bench, and his associates at the bar. A sound lawyer, an eloquent advocate, and an incorruptible practitioner is the loss that the legal profession has sustained in the deceased; but he has left instead the rich legacy of his own bright example. It is becoming that the high testimony contained in the resolutions of the bar, just read to the many virtues of the deceased should be commemorated among the records of the Court, here, in the field of his former labors. It is therefore ordered that they be spread upon the records of the Court.

EARLY POTATOES.—How to Raise.—Take a box or a barrel (a bread box in best,) and cover the bottom with stable manure and earth, upon which place the potatoes two or three inches apart and cover six inches of the compost. Proceed in this manner until the box or barrel is filled. Next dig out a space in the side of your manure or compost heap which is fermenting with a moderate heat and insert the box and cover with the manure. The warmth will be sufficient to start the potatoes, and it is possible too much so, in which case remove the manure from the top, and water if too dry. They will send out a mass of roots which will so adhere to the compost in which they were planted that when the land is prepared, and the temperature will warrant putting them into the open ground, they may be taken out singly and transplanted with ease and safety, especially if the whole mass be previously wet. Potatoes started in this way will be from two or three weeks earlier than those planted in the ordinary

Adresses .- We see it announced that the Rev, Dr. Deems, of Wilmington, is to deliver the Annual Address, and the Rev. Thos. G. Lowe, of Halifax, the Annual Sermon before the Goldsboro' Female College at the commencement on the 27th and 28th of May.

For the Standard. THE INJUSTICE OF PRECEDENTS.

We believe it is common in law to regard precedents as some if not high authority for sustaining legal opinions or adjudications; at least, they are referred to to show, that in a given case, it was not the first time that such opinions were held and sustained. It appears to us this must be a remarkable, if not a bad rule, for such things are laid away among the archives of a nation, and handed down to posterity as acts of justice, or at least acts of law founded on justice, and hoped tor, we suppose, as acts of truth and justice. "The glorious uncertainties of the law" is a proverb notwithstanding.

We have been drawn towards these remarks by what we have witnessed on several occasions. We remember to have seen a lawyer once on presenting a "will" for "probate," ask the subscribing witness what was the state of mind of the testator at the time of executing that "paper." The witness taken all aback, as if unprepared by any previous knowledge what he was to testify to, hesitated and answered that "he couldn't say so well as to that, but he reckoned he was in his right 'element.'" The lawyer in a tone of authority common, we suppose, in legal investigations, says: "Well, was he or was he not in his right senses at the time of executing the paper?" Countryman: "Well, I don't know, but the old man said so." So the "will" passed the ordeal and was admitted.

A stranger case has been recently seen in our own courts, in the "will" of the late Thomas Alston. The subscribing witnesses were high functionaries in the "affairs of State," and were not easily to be deceived.

Exceptio probat regulam." Mr. Badger was very clearly deceived, if soundness of mind is required to make a valid will; his act was a momentary one. Mr. Alston was, as it were, in a state of duresse in his office; he was on his P's and Q's. Insane persons are often very cunning; they are notorious for deceiving the most expert Doctors of Law and Medicine too. It is hard to tell the sound from the unsound mind till the investigator meets the maniae on his own ground, and plays with him the game of cunning; then the maniac will tell him "I am the Christ."

A stronger instance of lunacy could scarcely be found in the annals of all Bedlam than that of Mr. A. if rightly investigated. Scarcely an act of his for nearly thirty years can be found which does not demonstrate a marked want of the balancing power

The rule then that admits wills to probate, and children to go down to the grave shorn of their rights and the bread of their fathers, and well-filled mouths to wallow in fatness and luxury, because "great men" cannot be mistaken, or interested ones cannot tell the truth, I say is a crying evil.

Willis, where even a witness stated there had been surmises of long intemperance, and perhaps suspicions of something else, (we cannot give the words,) it strikes us should be clearly and very scrutinizingly examined, medically as well as legally, because they go down to future ages as records of truth, and they would disdain to do could they be made to know how much sorrow they inflict upon the innocent, and how much injury they do to the cause of Godliness and humanity.

What is law-a crime? What is insanity-legion? A similarity to nature is always a bearable case; but this animal is really deformed-a monster. We cannot see how a man could, for his conscience sake, | munity. receive property not willed to him, but only so by implication-implication!

so narrow; so beset with brambles; so choked with mud. Is this what the Scriptures mean by the "narrow way that leadeth to life?" Assumptions bring revolutions. What is justice-conscience? What is conscience-all the avenues of nature concentrated on the soul? O. P. A.

From the Hartford Courant.

A cheerful old gentleman, between 80 and 90 years old, was in our office the other day, and in the course of that we asked him what was the principal practical lesson he had learned in his protracted life. Said he, "the essence of what I have seen and learned, teaches me to 'laugh when I can, and cry when I must.' I have learned also, to beware of endorsing. The man who invented endorsing has ruined tens of thousands of business men. My principal losses were caused by attempting to help others. If an embarrassed man comes to you for aid, the true course is to tell him to fail first, if fail he must, and you will help him after his failure and not before. The true course is, for an embarrassed man to stop payment promptly. If you attempt to help a man he will hate you. Men always hate those to whom they are under obligations; if you expect gratitude you deserve ingratitude, according to the practical working of things." This was the experience of an old man, who said, also, that "one of the principal things I have learned, is, that things never turn out so bad as we feared, or so good as we expected. I have learned to take very coolly whatever comes along. The world keeps along about the same, no matter what happens,"

We thought of what our friend had said, on reading what old Grant Thorburn, who is now in his 85th year, says. He says that men are fools who are continually grumbling over a " miserable world." "I have seen as many years as most men see in this world (this day I enter my 85th year), yet I am not tired of the world, 'and if it so will heaven,' I would live my life over again, with all its joys and

"I think that Jacob erred when he told Pharaoh, that ' few and evil had been the days of his pilgrim-

"It is 63 years and 6 months since I first saw New York, coming from the hills of Scotland, where was born. In all that period I have only been ten days confined to the house by sickness. I have shared in the trials of life and the vicissitudes of business, but never grieved for losses in trade. When a draft from the South for \$500, came back protested, I rejoiced because it was not a thousand. If I bruised my arm I thanked God that it was not my neck. In times of trouble, if we look around we will see millions in a worse condition than ourselves. Therefore, we ought to be thankful. I never felt a rheumatic pain. I walk without a staff. I sleep without rocking; and eat my food without the help of brandy or bitters. Mine eyes fail, but this defect is greatly mitigated by borrowing the young eyes of my partner for life. She is an excellent reader; is ever at my side soothing my path to the banks of Jordan-the noise of those waters is sounding in mine ear. Yours, GRANT THORBURN."

THE EFFECT OF RAILROADS .- Though the North-Carolina Railroad has not paid the stockholders any dividend on their investment, and may not do so for some years to come, it is very manifest that it has paid the people, in the increased value of their lands, the increased production which it has stimulated, the diminished cost and time required to get produce to market, and in the facilities for travel-to say nothing of the character of the State.

A letter from a friend in Randolph county says "The N. C. Railroad has more than doubled the value of every acre of land I may say for ten miles on each side of it. I know a tract of land that 40 years ago cost \$300, sold lately for \$2,040; another tract, a small one, the road running through it, (I know the land well,) for which \$1.50 or \$2 per acre would have been considered high a few years ago. the owner tells me he has been offered \$12 per acre for it. I asked him why he did not sell? To which he replied, "where would I go to better myself?" Indeed I could tell of many fine sales which have

"I hope Fayetteville will be able to surmount all difficulties and build the Coal Fields Railroad. We of Randolph generally sympathize with you, I look more to the Coal Fields than to any other part of North-Carolina for wealth to the whole State; and I hope Fayetteville will get the best share of it. She justly deserves it, as the originator of the project." Fay. Observer.

Mr. Amos Herring of this county sent us a chicken a few days since that. Had no eyes on the side of his head In the place where the eyes ought to be. In short it was a no eyed chicken. Clinton Independent.

TRADING ON BORROWED CAPITAL.—"If we could only get a larger discount line," said a young mer-chant to a friend, "we could double our business; what we want is capital, and discounts would give it to us." "It is lucky for you," replied his friend, who happened to be old and experienced, "that you can't get a larger discount line; for it would tempt you to extend your business and then fail you, just when you needed it most; take my word for it, relying on bank accommodations to enlarge your capital is leaning on a broken reed."

The old merchant was right. It is strange indeed that the delusion which he refuted prevails so generally among young beginners. There is nothing which more particularly ruins merchants, than this enlarging of their business on the faith of a discount line; for such addition to their means cannot be permanently relied upon, and should not be regarded as capital. The plan works well enough while every thing is prosperous and money cheap, and banks eager to find borrowers. But let a succession of bad crops come, let the country over-trade itself, or let a financial panic arise from any cause, and lo! the bank cuts down your discount line immediately, and to all your expostulations curtly replies that "it must protect itself." Thousands of merchants were ruined between the years 1836 and 1840, by having depended on bank accommodations to extend their business. In the period of expansion they were beguiled into making haste to get rich, by the facilities offered by the banks; but when the hour for contraction came, when the banks cut down their discount lines, they found, alas! that they had been leaning on a broken reed.

Ask any intelligent and experienced merchant, who has realized a fortune, and he will say that bank accommodations, though they may be safely used for temporary emergencies, should not be relied on to increase capital. For the latter is required permanently, and ought to be above the chances of bank favor. If a dealer do business on fifty thousand dollars, which he either possesses in his own right, or has borrowed for a term of years, he knows, or should know, precisely how much he can safely sell; but let him sell one hundred per cent. more, relying on bank accommodations to the extent of another fifty thousand, and he subjests himself to the risk of insolvency, the moment the bank reduces its discount line. Now, in all commercial transactions, there are enough risks beyond the merchant's control, without increasing them by trading on capital borrowed, from quarter to quarter, of the banks. The temptation to enlarge business, by raising money on discounts, is one to which young merchants, pinched for capital, are peculiarly liable; but beware of it, for, as the old shipper said, it is leaning on a broken reed.-Phil. Ledger.

GUILFORD SUPERIOR COURT.-Last week our Superior Court was in session, his Honor Romulus M. Saunders presiding. But little was done on the civil docket,-only one day, Tuesday, being devoted to civil auditors. The balance of the week from Wednesday morning until after dark on Friday evening, was occupied in the trial of Romulus S. Chipman, girl about twenty years old, who was found dead on the 20th of last October, shot through the head, and with her throat cut. Great feeling and excitement prevailed at the time of the murder, and the large number of people who crowded the court house during the three days of the trial, made it evident, that the matter had created a deep interest in the com-

The prisoner seemed very calm and collected during the whole trial, and not a muscle of his face though a part of the dress of the deceased was exhibited on the trial, dyed with her blood. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Ruffin, the Selicitor, and J. R. McLean, Esq. Messrs, Gilmer and James T. Morehead, appeared as counsel for the prisoner; both the prosecution and defence was conducted with marked ability. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, consisting of a great number of circumstances so linked together, that the mind was irresistably brought to the conclusion that the prisoner did the murderous deed. It was shown that the deceased had lived at the house of the prisoner's fuher; had left about six months before she was killed, and a post mortem examination made it evident that the deceased was about six months gone with child. It was also shown that about two weeks before the murder, the prisoner received a letter from the deceased, which irritated him and distressed him very much-that he told his room mate. that if the contents of that letter were true, and he feared they were, he should have to leave the State. as it would disgrace him. On the day before the murder, he was at the house of the deceased, riding a horse of Dr. Gardner's, the tracks of this horse, as was ascertained from the shoes on examination, were found close by the spot of the murder. At one o'clock, the prisoner left home with a shot gun, objected to any person going with him, and when last seen, was going in the direction of the fatal spot. He returned at four o'clock, when first seen, was walking very fast, and was completely exhausted. In answer to where he had been, he said that he had been running around a tree, trying to shoot a squirrel, and that he had spert most of the evening at Mr. Reece's. It was then shown that he had been at Mr. Recce's but ten minutes, about one o'clock. Tracks were found near the dead body, and along the route from Recce's to the body, which, when measured, corresponded with the boots of the prisoner.

The above are the leading circumstances in the case; many others were proved, unimportant in themselves, but when taken in connection with other facts, told with great power against the prisoner. The prisoner attempted to show that deceased was a girl of bad character; but in this he entirely failed. Some bru'ses and scratches were found upon the person of deceased; and an attempt was made to lead the jury to infer that some one had violated her, and then murdered her to conceal his crime, and if such was the fact, that of course the prisoner was not guilty, as no one alledged that he had any necessity to resort to violence of that kind, The argument of counsel occupied nearly all Fri-

day. His Honor gave a very clear and able charge. The jury retired about 8 o'clock at night, and about 9, returned with a verdict of guilty. On Saturday sentence of death was pronounced

against the prisoner; from the judgment of the court he prayed an appeal. Greensboro' Patriot.

A Great Gift.-Sleep is the gift of God, and not a man would close his eyes, did not God put his finger on his eyelids. True, there are some drugs with which men can poison themselves well nigh to death, and then call it sleep; but the sleep of the healthy body is the gift of God; he bestows it, he rocks the cradle for us every night, draws the curtain of darkness, bids the sun shut his burning eyes, then he comes and says: "Sleep, sleep, my child, I give the sleep." You have sometimes laid your head upon your pillow and tried to go to sleep, but you could not do it; it was beyond your power. You close your eyes, but still you see, and there are sounds in your ears, and ten thousand things drive through your brain. Sleep is the best physician that I know of It has healed more pains than the most eminent physicians on earth. It is the best medicine. There is nothing like it. And what a mercy it is that it belongs to all. God does not give it merely to the noble or the rich so they can keep it as a special luxury for themselves, but he bestows it upon all. Yes, if there be any difference, it is in favor of the poor. "The sleep of the laboring man is sweet, whether he eat tle or much

ILL LUCK .- A little bad luck is beneficial now and then. If Patrick Henry had not failed in the grocery business, it is not at all probable that he would ever have been heard of as an orator. He might have become celebrated, but it would not have been from his eloquence, but the great wealth he acquired by a speculation in bar soap and axe-handles.

Roger Sherman became a signer of the Declaration of Indedendence for no other reason than that he could not make a living at shoemaking. He cut his bristles and staked his "all" on the "rights of man." The consequence was, the same individual who found it "bootless" to make shoes, in a few years became a living power in our revolution. Child's Magazine.

"Many," says Newton, "have puzzled themselves about the origin of evil. I observe there is evil, and that there is a way to escape it; and with this I begin [BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, Passed at the third session of the Thirty-fourth Congress.

CHAP. II.] -An Act providing for the compulsory Prepayment of Postage on all transient printed

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the provision in the act approved August thirty, eighteen hundred and fiftywo, entitled " An act to amend the act entitled an act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes, passed March three, eighteen hundred and fifty-one," permitting transient printed matter to be sent through the mail of the United States without prepayment of postage, be and the same is hereby repealed. And the postage on all such transient matter shall be prepaid by stamps or otherwise, as the Postmaster General may

Approved Jan. 2, 1857.

[CHAP. XXXII.]-An Act to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be procured, by Purchase or otherwise, a suitable Steamer as a

Revenue Cutter. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized to cause to be procured, by purchase or otherwise, a suitable steamer as a revenue cutter; and that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated for that purpose, out of any moneys now in the treasury of the United States, and not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, February 5, 1857.

[Спар. XXXVII.]—An Act for regulating the Terms of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia,

and for other Purposes, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress assembled. That the circuit court of the District of Columbia shall have power, by rule of court, to regulate the periods of holding the terms of said court, and to fix the number of such terms, and the same, from time to time, to alter, as public convenience may require: Provided, That at least three terms shall be held annually. And all suits, or actions at law, shall stand for judgment or trial at the term next after that to which process shall be returned executed, unless good cause for further continuance be shown.

Approved, February 7, 1857.

[CHAP. XXXVIII.]-An Act making Appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic Expenses of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated out of any money objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fiftyeight, namely:

For salaries of envoys extraordinary, minister, and commissioners of the United States at Great Britain, France, Russia, Snain, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Mexico, Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, Peru, Chili, Buenos Avres. New Grenada, Bolivia, Ecuador Venezuela Guatemala and Sandwich Islands, two hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars.

The salaries, of the secretaries of legation of the United States at Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres, twenty thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For salaries of assistant secretaries of legation at London and Paris, three thousand dollars.

For salary of the secretary of legation to China, acting as interpreter, five thousand dollars. For salary of the secretary of legation to Turkey,

acting as dragoman, three thousand dollars. For contingent expenses of all the missions, abroad, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, sixty thousand dollars. For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary

powers, six thousand dollars. For expenses of the consulates in the Turkish do minions, viz: interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna Candia, Alexandria, and Beyrout, two thousand five

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, one hundred and twenty-five

thousand dollars. For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of the masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing citizens and vessels of the United States from shipwreck, three thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

For the purchase of blank books, stationery, arms of the United States, seals, presses, and flags, and for the payment of postages for the consuls of the United States, fifty thousand dollars.

For compensation of the commissioner provided in the first article of the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, two thousand dollars.

For per diem of commissioner and compensation of surveyor, four thousand nine hundred and twen-For payment of all expenses attending the em-

ployment of steamer or sailing vessel; and for surveys and umpirage, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. For travelling expenses, transportation repairs, of

instruments, and all other expenses, seven hundred For compensation of the commissioner, secretary,

chief astronomer and surveyor, assistant astronomer and surveyor, clerk, and for provisions, transportation and contingencies of the commission to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions bounding on Washington Territory, seventy-one thousand dollars. Provided. That the annual compensation of said officers shall not exceed the rates provided in the third section of the act of eleventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, entitled "An act to provided for carrying into effect the first article of the treaty between the United States and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the fifteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-six."

For salaries of consuls-general at Quebec, Calcutta, Alexandria, Simoda, Havana, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the-Main; consuls at Liverpool, London, Melbourne, Hong-Kong, Glasgow, Mauritius, Singapore, Belfast, Cork, Dundee, Demarara, Haiifax, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Leeds, Manchester, Nassau, (New Providence,) Southampton, Turk's Island, Prince Edward's Island, Havre, Paris, Marseilles, Bordeaux, La Rochelle, Lvons, Moscow, Odessa, Revel, Saint Petersburgh, Matanzas, Trinidad de Cuba, Santiago, de Cuba, San Juan, (Porto Rico,) Cadiz, Malaga, Ponce, (Porto Rico.) Trieste, Vienna, Aix-la-Chapelle, Canton, Shanghai, Fouchou, Amoy, Ningpo, Beyrout, Smyrna, Jerusalem, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Funchal, Oporto, St. Thomas, Elsineur, Genoa, Basle, Geneva, Messina, Naples, Palermo, Leipsic, Munich, Leghorn, Stuttgardt, Bremen, Hamburg, Tangiers, Tripoli, Tunis, Rio de Jeneiro, Pernambuco, Vera Cruz, Acapulco, Callao, Valparaiso, Buenos, Ayres, San Juan del Sur, Aspinwall, Panama, Laguayra, Honolulu, Lahania, Capetown, Falkland Islands, Venice, Stettin, Candia, Cyprus, Batavia, Faval, Santiago, (Cape de Verdes,) Saint Croix, Spezzia, Athens, Zanzibar, Bahia, Maranham Island, Para, Rio Grande, Matamoras, Mexico, (city,) Tampico, Paso del Norte, Tabasco, Paita, Tumbez, Talcahuano, Carthagena, Sabanillo, Omoa, Guayaquil, Cobija, Montevideo, Tahiti, Bay of Islands, Apia, Lanthala; commercial agents at San Juan, del Norte, Port-au-Prince, San Domingo, (city,) St. Paul de Loanda, (Angola,) Monrovia, Gaboon, Cape Haytien, Aux Cayes, and Amoor River, two hundred and seventy-three thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interpreters to the consulates in China, four thousand five hundred dollars. For estimated loss by exchange on drafts of con-

suls, and interpreters, for salary, forty-five thousand dollars. For the preservation of the archives of the se-

For office rent for those consuls-general, consuls and commercial agents, who are not allowed to trade, not to exceed ten per centum on the amount of their compensation, as fixed by the act of eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty-three

thousand five hundred dollars. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the se. venth section of "An act to regulate the Diploma. tic and Censular Systems of the United States," approved eighteenth August eighteen hundred and fifty-six be and the same is hereby repealed,

Approved, February 7, 1857.

UNIVERSITY.

THE EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS OF THE University of North-Carolina, will begin on Monday, the 25th May inst. Commencement on Thursday, the 4th

The Committee of Visitation for 1857, consists of His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, Gov'r of the State and Pres't ex official Hon. D. L. SWAIN, LL. D., President of the Colings

THOMAS S. ASHE, WILLIAM W. AVERY, DANIEL M. BARKINGER, WILLIAM A. BLOUNT, CHARLES CHALMERS, GEORGE F. DAVIDSON, RICHARD DILLARD, WILLIAM EATON, JR. BURGESS S. GAITHER. SOLOMON GRAVES, JAMES F. E. HARDY, FREDERICK J. HILL. WILLIAM W. HOLDEN JAMES MEBANE, BAT. F. MOORE FREDERICK NASH, DAVID S. REID. THOMAS SETTLE WILLIAM H. WAShINGTON, NICHOLAS L. WILLIAMS,

JOHN C. WILLIAMS.

CHAS. MANLY, See a

Raleigh, May 1, 1857.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.---WAKE County.-In Equity.-Tempy Lane and Geo. W. Mor.

decai, vs. John Findlater, an infant. Pursuant to an order made at Spring Term, 1857, of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, in the above un-titled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell, at the Court House door in the City of Rale pa on the 1-th day of May next, being the Monday of Ma County Court, the lands in the pleadings mentioned, to wit A certain tract of land in Wake County, on the waters of Beaver Dam Creek, containing one hundred acres, adjaining the lands of S. H. Whitaker and Win. Boylan, or, which there is a valuable rock quarry, lately worked during his life time by Robert Findlater, new deceased.

a credit of six months will be given to the purchaser for the residue of the purchase money, upon his entering into bond with approved surety, bearing interest from the date of Given under my hand, at office, this 18th Apail, 1855

Terms of Sale: - Seventy-five dollars to be paid in easist

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C& ME. April 21, 1857.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA .--- WAKE County.-In Equity.-Rutus Haywood, Robt. W. Hay-Pursuant to an order made at Spring Term, 1857, of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, the undersigned,

Olerk and Master, will proceed to sell the tract of had i the pleadings of the above entitled cause set forth and de-erabed, at the Court House door, in the City of Rabeigh, a the 18th day of May next, being the Monday of May Cour to wit: A certain tract or parcel of ground, situate, ivid and being in Wake County, on the waters of Walnut Cresh at a short distan e from the City of Raleigh, bounded to the lands of John Hutchins, Wm. D. Haywood, The-quality Pool, Sarah Hogg, and J. W. B. Watson, containing, by actual survery, six hundred and thirteen acres.

Terms of Name: - A credit of nine months for ourshall and eighteen menths for the residue of the purchase money, ill be given to with approved surety, bearing interest from the date of sale. Five per cent, of purchase money to be paid in cash. Given under my hand, at office, this 16th April, 1857. ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. F. April 21, 1857.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA --- WAKE

County-In Equity-James S. Leathers vs. R. R. Justice. Pursuant to an order made at Spring Term, A. D. 1857, of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell the lands in the pleadings set forth, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, on the 1-th day of May next, being the Monday of May Court, to wit:

A certain Lot of ground situated in the City of Ralegh, bounded as follows: Commencing at John Buffaloe's country thence running north 210 feet, thence west 50 feet, thence south 210 feet to Lane street, thence east up the street is fect to the beginning; there is a house on the Lot. TERMS OF SALE .- Two hundred and forty dollars in cash A credit of twelve months will be given to the purchaser on the residue, upon his entering into bond with approved

surety, bearing interest from the date of sale.

Given under my hand at office this 18th day of April, A. D. 1857. ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

S TATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA .--- WAKE Coun v.—In Equity.—Wm. A. Coateley and wife, Sarah B., vs Henderson L. Daniel and others.

Pursuant to an order made at Spring Term, 1857, of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, in the above cotitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, the lands in the pleadings mentioned and described, on the 20th day of May next, to wit: A trac of land situate, lying and being in Wake county, containing about 800 acres, adjoining the lands of Calvin J. Rogers, Peleg Rogers, W. T. Holloway and others; being a tract of land belonging during his lifetime, to the late Zadock Daniel, commonly

known as the home tract. TERMS OF SALE: A credit of six months as to one half. and twelve months as to the residue of the purchase money will be given to purchasers, upon their entering into bonds, with approved sureties, bearing interest from the day of One hundred dollars of purchase money to be paid in cash. Given under my hand, at office, this 27th day of April,

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA .--- WAKE County. - In Equity. - In the matter of Win. P. Hays

Pursuant to an order made at Spring Term, 1857, of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, in the above en-titled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell, at the premises, on the 1st day of June next, the lands in the pleadings mentioned, to wit: A certain tract of land situate, lying and being in Wake County, ad sining the lands of Mahala Hays and others, containing 1511 acres, being of the estate of the late Virginia Hars Terms of Sale: A credit of six months will be given to surchasers, upon their entering into bond, with approved surctics, bearing interest from the date of sale. Soc of purchase money to be paid in cash.

Given under my hand, at office, this 27th April, 1857. ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E. STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA .--- WAKE

County. - In Equity. - In the matter of Mary J. Rogers and John D. Rogers, infants. Pursuant to an order made at Spring Term, 1857, of the Court of Equity for the County of Wake, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will proceed to sell, at the Court House door in the City of Raieigh, the lands in the pleadings meationed and described, on the 20th of May next, to wit: A tract of land situate, lying and being in Wake county, about

12 miles Southwest from the City of Raleigh, near the Haywood road containing 2521/2 acres, more or less, and bounded by the lands of Alsey Hunter, James W. F. Rogers, Mary Ann Rogers. Said land will probably be sold in two separate tracts. TERMS OF SALE: A credit of six months for one half, and twelve months 4 r the residue of the purchase money will be given to purchasers, upon their entering into bonds, with

approved sureties, bearing interest from date of sale; \$70 f purchase money to be paid in cash. Given under my hand, at office, this 27th day of April,

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

OFFICE WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. Co.,

Wilmington, N C., April 27th, 1857. DIVIDEND NO. 11 .-- THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company, have declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent on the capital stock of said Company, payable on and after the 15th May next.

The transfer book will be closed from 1st to 15th May. JAMES S. GREEN, Secretary.

NEW PIANOS FOR OLD ONES .--- THE UNDERSIGNED will give full value for Old Pianos in exchange for New ones. No one will offer greater inducements to purchasers of Pianos than myself. I have been engaged in the business

for more than twenty years, and no one can say that I c. " sold a bad one. E. P. NASH, Book and Piano Seller, Petersburg, 1 a. April 29, 1857.

DESIRABLE TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

ON THE 16TH DAY OF MAY NEXT, 1 WILL OF-fer for Sale a lot containing about 914 acres of land; the greater portion of which is within the corporate limits of the City. It will be divided into half acre lots. Plat furnished on the day of sale. The property lies on the Smithfield road, and adjoining the lot owned by Mr. J. H. Kirkham. This property will be sold at public auction, unless sold privately before. Apply to the undersigned for further particulars. Terms made known on day of sale. veral consulates of the United States and the commercial agencies, eleven thousand nine hundred dol-

Raleigh, May 1, 1857.

S. H. ROGERS, Ag L.