1000 THE STATES BY "KEELEY." Go search through Heaven-the sweetest smile That lightens there is thine ; And through Hell's burning darkness breaks No frown so fell as mine. One smile 'twill light, one tear 'twill cool ; These will be more to me Than all the wealth of all the worlds, Or boundless power could be. To part from one I love, Sallie, Is harder than to die; I see it by thy heart, lady; I feel it by thine eye.

Thy lightest look can tell Thy heaviest thought to me, Sallie, Oh! I have loved thee well,

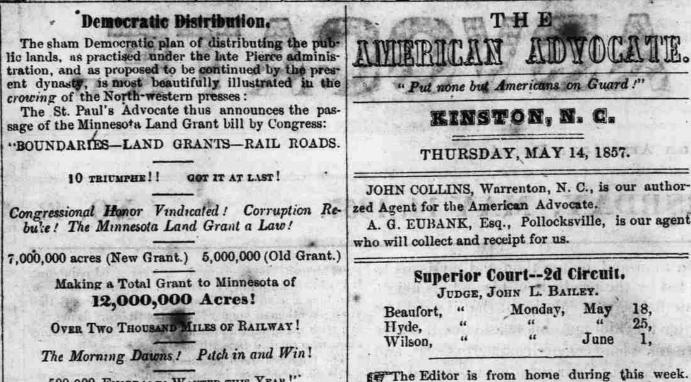
But well seems ill with thee. Sallie.

Culture of the Minds of Children.

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 made without remorse, nay with pleasure, by those parents who see in their off spring 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 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 barsh influence of ignorance-to becomed 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 enormitics merely which inwolve punishment and disgrace; external propriety of behavior and politeness; the arts of reserve, dis-, and flattery: certain orthodox notions of is, and dexterity in gaining a livelihood are as matters of course; while the formation of and the heart is estimated as a secondary

consideration. This produces more serious consequen ces 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 no exception; anything, the possession of which is beneath which we sit? valuable, is generally difficult to obtain. And what



500,000 ENIGRANTS WANTED THIS YEAR !"

It must be very gratifying to the tax-payers of Vin find many mistakes and blunders. ginia especially, to read such triumphant, jubilant congratulations as the above, from the St. Paul's Ad-

vocate, to the people of Minnesota ! Ffteen millions of dollars worth of public lands given by one Congress to a Territory, by which means to build two thousand miles of railroads, whist the squeamish, abstraction-ridden Representatives from the "Old Dominion" are making a sham fight in favor, of having the proceeds of the public lands go into the and locally set forth. And there is no question upon United States Treasury?

"Five hundred thousand emigrants wanted thi year !" says the St. Paul's Advocate. "Pitch in and

win !" says the St. Paul's Advocate. In what manner "Congressional honor is vindicated," and "corruption rebuked," by these grants, is rather incomprehensible to outsiders, unless it means that there is no way of vindicating the honor of Congress and rebuking corruption but by allowing the Western States and Territories to take all the public lands with the consent of Congressional Representa- by orators, politicians and organs of all grades, bringtives

In our judgment it is simply ridiculous for any Congressman from the Old States to fold his arms and give a simple vote against a system which he knows can in no other way be defeated, than by adopting a general plan of equitable distribution amongst the The Old States, with Ohic, Kentucky, Ten-States. nessee, and Texas, can now easily control the whole question of land distribution, and successfully insist clear, as the ones keeping it in the utmost chaos, are upon a fair division of the public domain, and no man is fit to represent any portion of the people who will hesitate under existing circumstances, to demand ing the desired light. "We are certainly in this posuch an equitable distribution .- Washington Organ.

From the Richmond Christian Advocate. Gotthold's Emblems. MAY FLOWERS.

When in the season of Whitsuntide, according to does seem to us, that the same principle, as well as the custom of various places, the dwelling-houses, as properly formed, it must have been supplied with cor- well as the churches, were adorned with May-flowers. rect notions of things and taught always to think in After public worship had closed, there were a few ernment, which warrants and supports the doctrine a way consonant with truth. But this cannot be ac- friends together; one of them thus began : Of what that a State may constitutionally secede for (any) complished without much assiduity and care; this is good thing shall we be reminded by these May-flowers

A very aged man answered : I am reminded by them extensive right to determine as to cause, and therecan be more precious to an affectionate parent than of my own condition; as the May flowers, placed in fore to form and exercise the will-the desire-the water, remain fresh and beautiful for a while, but finally-and indeed soon, are withered.

tation. (Luke viii, 13.) They have the form of god

liness but deny its power, (2 Tim. iii. 5.), and finally

wither away utterly; that is they find no comfort, die

in their sins, and are cast into eternal fire. Cod

grant that we may be rooted and grounded in the

selves, so may they afford us a fit memorial of tem-

ers. Before we are aware, we are gone, and nothing

in the midst of the May flowers, but in the fear of

changed into a great and enduring unhappiness. My God ! I am glad that it is thus with worldly pleasure,

that we may have cause and be urged to seek after

Story.

something better.

ment and comfort.

Free Negroes. The Raleigh Standard of last week, noticed an outrage upon the patrol, by a lot of free negroes at some collection of negroes. That article will be found on our first page. The unfortunate affair is one to be deeply regretted by all. But that it is the only one of that character,

that may occur again, or will probably occur again, can scarcely be believed by any one, observant of the tendency of matters and things as they really are. It is apparent that the spirit of insubordination, where the most complete and perfect control is required for the peace, happined and prosperity of all concerned, is more and more prevalent, every week of our existence. Every slaveholder has undoubtedly observed this, various causes contribute to this result, some of which might and should be remedied. One of these and a promineut one is the existence of the Free Negro population among our slaves.

Almost all admit the great evils resulting from this cause, particularly the slaveholders in the country .-In Towns and Villages, it is not so evident, or is not so readily admitted by all classes, or even to the slave holders there, particularly if rents are enhanced by, or some cheap work is wanted of this sort of population. We have frequently urged this matter upon the attention of our readers, and upon the attention of Legislators and our bretheren of the press.

Notwithstanding the universally acknowledged necessity for some action on this subject, it has not had force enough to induce our Legislators to act on this question, even during all this excitement and appeals to Southern prejudices and for Southern rights and the rights of slaveholders. This, of itself, is a sufficient comment upon the worthlessness and hollowhartedness of mere partizan "Southern Rights" and "Southern rights men." We have heard enough, and read enough, and seen enough, of these [tons] contemptible beings, to sink a ship of sufficient capacity to carry to Liberia, all the free negroes in our community. Yet with this whole mass, how little have they of the real rights and interests of the slaveholder at heart, where party cannot be advanced-when some action practical and important,- is proposed, of

practical utility to those directly interested in slave property, and not votes merely. We have before stated that the time was fast ap-

proaching when the people would be compelled to de vote the requisite attention to this subject. And we rejoice that it is so. We have used our utmost ex- fairly by the perjury of witnesses. ertions to arouse attention to this subject while the Legislature was in session. But no! Party was too important. "Southern rights" was too all-engrossing! Some party mancever was too urgent. This small matter, affecting simply the property (if nothing more) of the slaveholders throughout the State, is entirely secondary! Particularly is this the case when we can

"The deposite with North Carolina was something less than a million and a half of dollars, and now constitutes a large part of her school fund. I have not perceived that she has been corrupted by it, nor that she has since been any less watchful than before of Federal encroachments. Her public and private credit are unimpaired, her people prosperous, and her public authorities vigilant and incorruptible. I see this very fund diffusing light throughout her borders, by educating a bundred and fifty thousand of her children in the principles of religion, honor, and freedom, teaching them reverence for law and order

and submission to legitimate authority." The above we clip from the letter of acceptance o Hop. L. O'B. Branch, the Democratic representative from the Raleigh District. It is hoped that we shall hear no more of that silly cant, we have heard so freely indulged by Democratic stump orators, of the corruption, which the money arising from public land sales or otherwise distributed among the States, would cause. That has been presed very warmly as a strong point against distribution (or deposite about the same thing in substance, but we wo'nt quarrel about mere words, we'll accommodate our strict construction friends with the word deposite, in as much as they are compelled to adopt our principles to any extent to which the aforesaid Democrats -can be of any service to the country. They seem to require some space to twist and "wire," to make fair weather will deposite the money with the States. If they will just go on and do that, we won't make much fuss about the Destribution of it among the States.) As Mr. Branch has reclined the question of this burthen, the way is much clearer, and we hope our Democratic friends will let us have the money, and then we will unite with them in giving the bill the name the States.

We like Mr. Branch's remarks so well that we shall have it "set up" in more conspicuous type next week and place it, as a motto, or something like that under our editorial head.

Conviction of McKim, the Murderer of Samnel T. Norcross.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., May 8, 1857. David S. McKim was last night convicted of murstrongly protested before the court his entire innocence, asserting that his conviction was effected un-

Startling Tragedy near Newburg.

FEMALE. A murder has been committed at a place called Hampton about six miles north of the town of Newburg, that is creating the utmost excitement among

History of North Carolina with Maps and Illustrations. BY FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D. D., L. L. D.

Vol. 1. embracing the period between the first voyage to the Colony in 1584 to the last in 1591. Fayette. ville, N. C., E. J. Hale & Son.

In our first cursory glance at this work, we must confess, in common, we suspect, with many others, to some little disappointment. Knowing the high distinction of its author, as well in the department of

history, as in other walks of literature, and the crude attemuts of others towards a history of the State we had been led to expect not only an interesting and readable work, Lut one entirely original both in plan and composition. On the contrary we find the volume composed mostly of extracts from the "vovages" of Hakluyt, interspersed with explanatory notes and comments, an original "biographical sketch of Raleigh" and a short "narative" condensed from the materials furnished by Hakluyt which concludes the volume. A further perusal of the work, however disipated most if not all our disappointment, The quaint style, the naive and hearty manner, and the interesting narrative of the old voyagers. particularly those of Amadas and Borlowe, the second part of the first voyage of Sir Richard Greenville and Hariots narative, caused us to feel the full force of the rewith their consciences, an certain ones of their party, mark of the author in his preface .- "We know very so we'll let them call it just what they please, so they well that such documents generally have but little in terest save for the historical antiquarian ; but we are writing more especially for North Carolinians; and we cannot but believe that for them, such early and authentic memorials of their country will possess an interest, independent of all antiquarian taste and study." The pleasure we derive from listening to the tales of our infancy, dropping from the line of the bill to "DEPOSITE" the money in question with of "narative old age," is one of the most exquisite of which our natures are susceptible. As individuals,

the narration of the feeble efforts, the sports and accidents, the partial succe ses and the petty reverses of our earliest youth, touches the feelings with the charms of romance, and tinges the fancy with the halo of pleas. ant but long forgotten dreams; affecting our memories with the twofold interest of that of actors and spectators of the scene. It was with such feelings we read the account of the old discoverers, preserved by Dr. Hawks. They tell the tale of our infancy as a der in the first degree, and was this morning sentenced State; and the low marshes, and barren lanks of to be executed for the murder of Norcross. He Roanoac Croatoan, and Woccocon-the dense deep fringe that hung upon the borders, and mirrored itself in the unfathomed waters of the Chawanook, the Maratoc, and our own Neus-the dim glades and vistas that here and there opened up, winding far MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF A YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL away and losing themselves in the then untrodden. strange and mystericus lands of Weapemeiock, Seco-'a , and Neusioc-all are the scenes, that throw their enchantment around our youngest years, and we listen with a sad interest to the tales of untoward incidents the people living in that vicinity, on account of the

or what could more ami ly reward those parental exertions-those dutiful labors of love? Can we expect the child to successfully pursue trath through the bypaths and mazes of falschood, without seek help from serviceable medicines: these help as a guide to first teach it the shortest and safest way, long as they can, but at last, it is said, man must tions? The honest little hearts of childhood are also, as the May-flowers, ere they wither, afford the easily caught in the snares of popular error; and for richest odor, so will I busy myself to make the end of them once to be so entangled is perhaps the most melancholy accident that can befall them; consequence, follows consequence, until the result is a deplorable, and may be a fatal ignorance. To avoid this, the child should be subject to a systematic watching; and whenever it arrives at wrong conclusion, a conversation, kind and considerate, and of character lay at his feet to the eternal praise of his name (Rev. to suit its age, may put it right, and so explain the iv. 10., Prov. xvi. 31.) These thoughts pleased the cause of arriving at such unsound judgment, that the error may, perhaps, be less frequent as the child be- ful pious conversation. One of the friends thought comes older. This may appear to involve an arduous also of the May-flowers in the church, and said. These undertaking on the part of the parent ; but it is abso- are like inconstant, changeable and hypocritical Christaught sufficiently early to pay attention to the opera- py the scats in the Church. As the May-flowers flourtion of its own mind, which is one great object to be aimed at and achieved.

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 de-velop itself; to refuse to labor, that you may be re-in the house of God! (Psa 52. 10.) In conclusion. velop 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 so of vain wordly pleasure, after the enjoyment, nothare times and seasons when silence should be required ing remains but repentance and a heavy heart ; yea, 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, ing his whole life. Therefore, let us be joyful indeed 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 impres-sions and thoughts calculated to strengthen his mind. But care should be taken that they do not pass too His Word. These are the May-flowers which are alraipidly from one supject to another; for there is ways fresh and flourishing, and I have never yet, at this danger against which it is necessary to guard— any time found myself among them without refreshthey 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 pa-

rents and tutors, is that their answers to quescions 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 usefal. 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 Justice) where an Antigua "slave" was carried by his should occasionally acknowledge their inability to ex- master to England for temporary residence, and was plain matters upon which they are inadequately in- subsequently taken back to Antigua. He brought fathers should give us to the clear light upon it. formed. One great reason why they should not be misled, either intentionally or unitentionally, 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.-Another error not unfrequently committed in the edu- their pleasant correspondenc of so many years standcation of the child, is that his tasks are not within ing, would not cease. To these letters Judge Story his power of comprehension. They are suited only for riper years; and the ideas he forms of these subreplied as follows: jects 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, the meaning of which they have a very imperfect knowledge. Were the policy seen and generally acted upon, of teaching the young carefully and re-gularly, 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 a knowledge. The importance of this must be with a knowledge. The importance of this must be apparent to the reader, as also that the child's infor-mation should be as solid as is suitable to its capacity, and care should be taken that it is sufficiently deliber-ate 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 incum-bent, and a task no less noble than delightful.

Wilmington" Commercial.

Now, in as much as no State ever will think of and a beacon to afterwards remind it of its instruc- away! we wither and disappear. In the mean time, of some cause, however trival, and of course our neigh- know it is. bor fas it werel has no design to "play upon the word" "will" merely, because he gives us a sound rap and conduct. For it is my opinion that the old men for not understanding his position better, in his exought to be examples of godliness and virtue to the younger, even when the time comes when they can do nothing more than devontly pray. God help me, that argumentative character ;" then without the mooting I, this my silver crown, with which it has pleased him to adorn my head, (at this he took off his cap.) may of this question, by some State not only no "argnment," but really no "words" are necessary. We company much, and gave occasion for farther, cheerare therefore unable to perceive how he has relieved the subject of its [to us] difficulties, not to say inconsistencics. We do hope the editor will so explain this lutely necessary; for by no means can the child-be tians of whom a great number are accustomed to occu- matter as to relieve it of these burthens. We do not mean, now, the whole question of secession, unless it ish for a short time, but because they have no routs, be necessary to bring this point out. soon wither, so these Christians also flourish and believe a short time, but fall away in the time of temp-

THE

ADVOCATE

Monday, May

Our readers will please remember this if they should

Right of Secession.

It is a most difficult matter to get politicians to de

fine their positions so as to make them clearly under-

which there is more mysterious, and vague nomenc-

latures and phrases which may mean more or less, per-

haps, than on the subject of the claimed right of se-

cession. It may be that it results, in this case from

It is a matter we never could properly upderstand,

after having read and heard it discussed and dissected

ing to bear even the immortal resolutions of '98 and

9. We have studied it harder than perhaps any oth-

er subject, and are free to confess the seemingly unex-

plicable difficulties surrounding it. And the worst of

it is, the very points which render it most mysterious

and therefore the more necessary that they be made

the very ones that seem to be most difficult of elicit-

sition in regard to our neighbor [as it were] of the

He has stated his position that a State has the

right to secede for cause, but that the right to secede

at will, cannot POSSIBLY exist. Now, it did, and yet

the same constitution, and the same nature of gov-

cause, would also necessarily give that State the co-

the peculiar nature of the question, or other cause.

June

We are pleased to see that there is a nearer approach to the question, than at first. At first our venerable cotemporary, in reply to us, by way of showing his aversion to a "play upon words," laid down the principle that "the act of secession avows the will"! and that "no State can secede for cause without the will to do it"!! Gotthold took them upward and said; while we sit here among the lovely flowers of May and enjoy ourhow and by whom the cause is to be determined, and poral and earthly joy. This is as changeable and if the State wishes to secede has not this authority to flesting as the loveliness and beauty of the May flowact, and that if a State coold secede for cause, and if she could not in the exercise of her will decide upon remains of the May-flowers, except that they afford good rods, with which to correct naughty children; the cause, &c., &c. In reply to this there is some improvement-some nearer approach-to the points we presented. He now comes as near to us as to assume

The Dred Scott Case--Letter from Judge get at is; has the State fall, complete and sovereign tention and supervision mainly, as an occupation,

N. H.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser relates that in the opinion delivered by Justice Nelson, of this State, he quoted a very remarkable letter written by Judge Story in 1838, relating to a case analagous to that of Dred Scott. It seems that Judge Story was accustomed to write at least once a year to Lord Stowell, sending him a copy of his Judicial decision which the suit for his "freedom," and the Inferior Court decided against his right to "freedom." In the Appellate Court, Lord Stowell, in behalf of a majority of the Court, affirmed the judgment below. Lord Stowell sent his decision to Judge Story, who delayed replying so long that Lord S. again wrote to him, expressing regret at not receiving a reply, and a hope that

SALEM, near Boston, Sept. 22, 1838. To Rt. Hon. Wm. Lord Stowell:

receipt of your letters of January and May last, the instruction former of which reached me in the latter part of the spring. and the latter quite recently. * # I have read, with great attention, your judgment in the slave case from the vice Admiralty Court in Antigua. Upon the fullest considerations which I have been able to give the subject, I entirely concur in your views. If I had been called upon to pronounce a judgement in a like case, I should certainly have arrived at the same result, though I might not have been able to present the reasons which led to it in such a striking and convincing manner. It appears to me that the decision is impregnable. In my native State (Mass.) the state, of slavery is not recognized as legal; and yet, if a slave should come hither and afterwards return to his own home, Mrs. Cunningham, with her children, was conveyed we should certainly think that the local law would reattach upon him, and that his servile character would be re-integrated. I have had occasion to know that your judgment has been extensively read in America, JOSEPH STOR

which is scarcely likely as long as party influence can be quietly picking up her baggage and walking out of kept up! Reader, is not that a correct picture of

While occurences like the one to which we allude, are to be deplored, as calamities, it is a source of gratification that they yet point out or suggest the treme "desire fas expressed by himself] to use as few true remedy to prevent the future recurrence of these words as possible, in all our [his] compositions of an blooly scenes. The Standard has come to under- of her features, it was evident her death had been stand this important matter, to some slight extent .--Much as it has said about niggers, niggerdom, "Southern rights," "Southern interests, "the rights of the South," "South in danger" and a dozen other similar phrazes during partizan campaigns, it has doubtless struck many of its friends as strange that it has never urged this question of the removal of free negroes from the State. For it is well known that our great of age. est curse among the slave population is the free negro.

Towards the close of the article refered to the Standard ventures forth, tenderly, it is true, it gets out the following:

Such an occurrence as this is well calculated to make our people reflect on the propriety of permitting free negroes to exist among us. A few such outrages would cause the extirpation of that degraded class. They would be forced to remove or be sold into slavery.

For this much, as a slaveholder, we tender our thanks to that paper, and sincerely hope it will venture more fully upon this question, give the community the benefit of its influence in the pressing prominent-ly, its great importance.

at will "without a cause"-that the right to secede on | render them peculiarly prominent, has been in refuthe Lord, that our few and fleeting pleasures be not the "mere eccentricity of will without any cause sing to press this matter. Just go to the country whatever," is what he denies the a State! Well, it people the slaveholding farmers of the State, and ask surely would be verry decided "eccentricity" for a them their feelings on the subject, and it will be seen State to attempt any such thing as that. Is it not that, popular as free suffrage is, there is more interest, I have my joy in this, in my Jesus, His grace and a fact that all human action is based upon some cause, more feeling, manifested to get shat of the free neas little of will as cause ? Then we repeat what we farmer knows the great evils of this degraded class. have stated above, that no State would ever think of The slaveholder whose business it is to work, or to seceding without some cause. Now, what we wish to obtain the services of his slaves through his own at-

> nower and authority to decide-determine, and (con- knows the necessity for some action. sequently act upon) this cause. If so, then it does As to the means of ridding ourselves of them, any seem to us that her right of secession at will, is clear one of half dozen plans might be adopted. Virginia

and unquestionable, and that no other authority [the is adopting means to rid herself of them. She is not State or the general government] has the right to consulting abstractions on this subject notwithstandsay nay. If this is not so, then it seems equally ing her proclivities that way, but she is acting, and clear to us, that the right of secession exists no where from necessity. And what will become of her ejectlatter duly raciprocated. At length a case arose in in a sigle State. If our position is not correct, then ed? She do's'nt stop to ask as some of us might .-we wish the error to be shown us. Here is a great She well knows that while she is asking that silly question, the evils are continuing. But we should be and important principle involved, and our political interested about this matter of her refuse nuisances, The editor of the Commercial we take it, is as fully and should act, and act promptly. Self defence recompetent to investigate this matter as almost any quire us to set to work in ridding ourselves of the other of his tennets in the State. His age, his ex- burthen that may be placed upon us, as well as the

perience, his frequent discussion of all shapes of po- one we already have. litical questions and parties render him the proper individual to place this doctrine of secession in its ter and make it more prominent than it has heretofore true lights. We have amongst us some younger men, been. perhaps more ardent, but these are sometimes consid-

ered rash and abstract. He is cool, sedate and arga-

mentative, cautious, and therefore more apt to be themselves or families, had better call early at Mr.

that marred their early promise. charge it all off on some one else, if it ever is agitated, peculiar surroundings of the crime.

The victim is a young, and beautiful female, a The peculiar features of the work, as foreshadowed total stranger to the entire neighborhood, and whose by the author in his Ir lace, meets our hearty anname is as yet unknown, while so-far there has been the Union upon a mere will, without the assumption the manner of the disposal of the question? You no clue to the murderers, and the whole affair is proval-"A mere chronologically accurate narration of important public events" he says, "does not in his shrouded in an impenetrable mystery.

It appears that on Thursday last, about dusk, some view constitute history ; though of it, such a narrative of the villagers descried the body of a young female properly forms a part. He has supposed that the on the sand near the river side. She was entirely real history of a State is to be read in the gradual naked, and around her neck was found a cord, and from this circumstance, as well as from the distortion progress of its people in intelligence, refinement, industry, wealth, t.s.e, civilization &c. The public caused by strangulation. It was supposed that the events that transpire are but the exponents of the ruffians had first attempted to violate her person. condition of the inhabitants, in these and other parand then murdered her. None of her apparel was found, and the only article belonging to her that has ticulars. The "people" constitute a nation, not the peen discovered so far was a large cameo broach, or Legislature merely, nor the courts, not the army, nor preastpin, which the murderers had evidently dropped the navy." While North Carolina has in her history, in the hurry of their departure from the scene of the marder. The features were those of a very preposperhaps but few comparatively, of startling public events, wherewith vauntingly to emblazen her escutchsessing young female, of not more than twenty years con, or to arrest the gaze of the merely curious in

The news of the discovery soon spread, and in a few | 'acci len's by flood and field ;" t' ere are none of the hours over three thousand persons visited the scene epochs that illumine her past, at which she has cause of the murder, but no person was found who could to blush, and to the even tenour of her way, she may identify the body. The excitement at the last accounts was still increasing, and no solution had as point with honest pride and satisfaction. And if the suthor will carry out his plan with good faith as in-On Friday afternoon the Coroner's investigation

dicated, we can safely promise his readers a work commenced at Newburg, and it is to be hoped that highly acceptable to the sons of the good old State, to-day will bring to light some clue to the perpetrators of this awful deed, so that justice may be meted out and Lot without interest, instruction and profit to all. The small portion of original composition which

North Carolinians, will not be ashamed of the nar-

to them. Hampton is opposite New Hamburg, and some six we have in this volume, gives us full assurance of themiles above Newburg. capacity of the author for his task-"so to tell it that

IF. W. Hilliard.

ration." The graphic sketch of Raleigh, gives a The Sunny South, (Democratic) published at promise of a rich t cut in his portratures of others and Aberdeen, Miss., says:

"Henry W. Hilliard the self conceited coxcomb such as may be more peculiarly, called our own men. of Alabama, has written a long letter, giving in his While, in candour, we feel bound to express our disadhesion to Mr. Buchanan and his Inangural. Insent from the taste (however the truth may be) that deed, Mr. Hilliard turns a beautiful somerset into the led our author into a rather lavish use of harsh epi-Democratic ranks. He has the agility of an India rubber man, and would make a capital performer as thets, such as "unnatural wretch," "miserable old wo-Mr. Merriman in the ring. We hope, as we believe, man" "egregious fool" "despicable fool," "despicable that the Democratic party will sing, for Mr. Hilliard, "Quit that knocking." We have no room in our 1.; we would yield our highest commendation of the household for eleventh hour saints. Mr. Hilliard is [except that which is involuntary and this would have groes, than of fifty acre qualification. Try it-Every just six months too late. The Democratic Church artistic, truthful and vivid though rapid deliniation of is full to overflowing, and the door was closed last the characters that make up the sketch. Those of the November. two Cecils, Elizabeth, and even James himself, with

Well, this is giving the cold shoulder to Mr. Hilthe exception stated, are admirable. Indeed the whole liard with a vengeance. It is not only impudent but "Biographic Sketch" will be read by none within cruel. A stranger, one too, who has stood before Kings, is shivering at the door of the "Democratic our State without a feeling of pride in the zeal and Church," exposed outside to the "pittiless peltings of ability of our author; and of assurance that he has the storm." He meekly asks admittance and is rude- in truth undertaken the task of our history as "a laly refused with "quit that knocking, we have quit taking in." "Eleventh hour saints!" For consolation, we would advise him to read, study and inwardly digest that little song, commencing with-

"This world is all a fleeting show," or that good old Hymn-"Hark from the tombs (Toombs.) Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

A FACT .- A young lady in Brooklyn, New York, has recently had her leg amputated midway between the hip and knee in consequence of a wound caused by a broken hoop. The hoop was of steel, and in some unaccountable manner a broken point penetrated to the bone. The wound became inflamed, am- of his own sagacity, loved, by secret, though clumscy putation was thus made necessary. We have the management, to astonish the court, as he supposed, story from a young lady who is a friend of the now crippled-for-life victim of fashion, and can vouch for its authenticity.-[Winstead Herald.

bour of love." There are many passages that would bear quoting as detached pictures, to show our readers the peculiar style and meirits of the work ; but our limits confine us to giving one, with which we will conclude. It is a contrast of the characters of King James and Sir Walter Raleigh, which for vigor and finish of style, striking antithesis, and happy strokes of deliniation, are equal to the best things in Plutarch. "It was not difficult to create in such a mind as that of James, a dislike of such a man as Raleigh. The one, profoundly impressed with a sense with some magnificent outbreak of royal wisdom, as assinine as it was pretending ; while the other, who had naturally "high thoughts seated in a heart of

courtesy," knew not how to gain honorable ends by Sentinel, (Col. W. W. W. Wood,) who is the newly any other than honorable means, and felt contempt My Lord-I have the honor to acknowledge the practical. To such authority we prefer to appeal for Randolphs Picture Galery, as he intends leaving Kin-

eigh was brave. James was ready to purchase peace

We hope the press of the State will urge this mat-All those who wish a correct picture of

SOMETHING RICH .- The editor of the Vicksburg

Sherman and Randolph.

The Burdell Murder in New York. We publish to-day a portion of the trial of Mrs. superior to anything we have ever seen in the Ambro-Cunningham, indicted for the murder of Dr. Harvey Burdell, (now notorious throughout the world.) We

have not time and space to give the trial in full. In thirty-five minutes after retiring the jury returned, and gave in a verdict of "Not guilty." The N. Y. Herald says "the verdict seemed to afford very general satisfaction. Judge Davis privately expressed himself pleased with it."

in a carriage to the house No. 31 Bond street, the scene of the murder, where she proposes to remain until the rendition of the decision of the Surrogate (where questions of this nature are not of unfrequent discussion) and I never have heard any other opinion dell. This she can legally do, as the law recognizes Mr. Sherman wasa representative in Congress from Connecticut; his business had been that of making shoes. John Randolph, who had Indian blood in him, rose, and with his usual squeaking sound said, "I should like to know what the gentleman did with his leather apron before he set out for Washington." Mr. Sherman replied, imitating the same squeak...-"I cut it up, sir, to make moccasing for the decendants of Pocahontas." Marking the same squeak...until the Court of Oyer and Terminer he ready to try the case. Eckel's recognizance was taken in the sum persons were drowned. The supply of water and gas of \$5,000, and he was discharged from custody.

ston, in a short time. If you do not improve this opportunity, you may never have another. We have examined Mr. Randolphs Pictures, and find them type line. Come one, come all, delays are dangerous.

Buffalo Harbor Still Closed.

BUFFALO, May 7, 1857. Our harbor still remains closed, and in the absence of a favorable wind there is no immediate prospect of its opening. The weather is clear.

Fatal Accident at Boston. BOSTON, May 7, 1857.

Henry Willard, a portrait painter, formerly of Boston but lately residing in New York-city, while walking apon the track of the Boston and Maine Railroad, in Malden, last evening, was run over by the Portland express train, and instantly killed.

the following is one of the numerous applications he has received for an "opening" to the custom house: Mister fore double yous I cee by thee papers that u ar pinted collector of the grate and risin cety of of Englands glory, and looked with no pride to Eng

P S. 1. i am a furst rate dimocrat and a hard shell babtist to boot kan giv you best recommendations from the ledin pollyticens. Nu Orleens April. P. S. i used to play with u onst.

of spain even on inglorious terms-Raleigh thought Vicksburg. I shud like to bee pinted depity if soo lands' ships and sailors-Raleigh looked far alead, bee it u will du it, let me here from u. Yours truili. and saw, what facts have since proved, that the strength of England must be in ships an l sailors-James pretended to be a man of letters, and Raleigh was so. The difference was between one who reads, and one who thinks as well as reads. James might, perhaps, tell readily what he had read in Duns Scotus or Thomas Aquinas ; and Laleigh could tell whether Duns Scotus and the scraphic doctor had written sense things of this world because he has no natural capac-ity to enjoy them, no taste for them, but because the Holy Spirit has shown him greater and better things. He wants flowers that will never fade; he wants something that a man can take with him to another his house, and having serured a new one, he is no nore anxious to repair, much less to contract the is no

express train, and instantly killed. Tremendous Storm in Alabama. Augusta, May 7, 1857. There was a tremendous storm of wind and rain at Mobile on Friday and Saturday. Two feet of water ell on a level, and the city was inundated. Several ersons were drowned. The supply of water and gas was cut off. The supply of water and gas