SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all assignments and transfers heretofore made of any claim upon the United States, or any part or share thereof, or interest therein, whether absolute or conditional, and whatever may be the consideration therefor; and all powers of attorney, orders, or other authorities, for receiving payment of any such claim, or any part or share thereof, shall be absolutely null and void, unless the same shall be freely made and executed in the presence of at least two attesting witnesses, after the allowance of such claim, the ascertainment of the amount due, and the issuing of a warrant for the payment thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer of the United States, or person holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under or in connexion with any executive department of the Government of the United States, or under the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, who, after the passage of this act, shall act as an agent or attorney for prosecuting any claim against the United States, or shall in any manner, or by any means otherwise than in the discharge of his proper official duties, aid or assist in the prosecution or support of any such claim or claims, or shall receive any gratuity, or any share of or interest in any claim from any claimant against the United States, with intent to aid or assist, or in consideration of having aided or assisted, in the prosecution of such claim, shall be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor in any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding one year, or both, as the court in its discretion shall adjudge.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any Senator or Representative in Congress who, after the passage of this act, shall, for compensation paid, or to be paid, certain or contingent, act as agent or attorney for prosecuting any claim or claims against the United States, or shall in any manner or by any means, for such compensation, aid or assist in the prosecution or support of any such claim or claims, or shall receive any gratuity, or any share of or interest in any claim, from any claimant against the United States, with intent to aid or assist, or in consideration of having aided or assisted, in the prosecution of said claim, shall be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor in any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding one year, or both, as the court in its discretion shall adjudge.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall wilfully and knowingly destroy, or with intent to steal or destroy, shall take and carry away any record, paper, or proceeding of a court of justice, filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of such court, or any paper or document or record filed or deposited in any public office, or with any judicial or public officer, shall without reference to the value of the record, paper, document, or proceeding so taken, be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction in any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or suffer imprisonment in a penitentiary not exceeding three years, or both, as the court in its discretion shall adjudge.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer having the custody of any record, document, paper, or proceeding specified in the last preceding section of this act, who shall fraudulently take away, or withdraw, or destroy any such record, document, paper, or proceeding filed in his office or deposited with him, or in his custody, shall be deemed guilty of felony in any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or suffer imprisonment in a penitentiary not exceeding three years, or both, as the court in its discretion shall adjudge, and shall forfeit his office, and be forever afterwards disqualified from holding any office under the Government of the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall, directly or indirectly, promise, offer, or give, or cause or procure to be promised, offered or given, any money, goods, right in action, bribe, present, or reward, or any promise, contract, undertaking, obligation or security for the payment or delivery of any money, goods, right in action, bribe, present, or reward, or any other valuable thing whatever, to any member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States after his election as such member, and either before or after he shall have qualified and taken his seat, or to any officer of the United States or person holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under, or in connexion with, any department of the Government of the United States, or under the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, after the passage of this act, with intent to influence his vote or decision on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding, which may then be pending, or may by law, or under the Constitution of the United States, be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place of trust or profit, and shall be thereof convicted, such person or persons so offering, promising, or giving, or causing or procuring to be promised, offered, or given, any such money, goods, right in action, bribe, present or reward, or any promise, contract, undertaking, obligation, or security for the payment or delivery of any money, goods, right in action, bribe, present, or reward, or other valuable thing whatever, and the member, officer, or person, who shall in anywise accept or receive the same, or any part thereof, shall be liable to indictment, as for a high crime and misdemeanor, in any court of the United States having jurisdiction for the trial of crimes and misdemeanors; and shall upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding three times the amount, so offered, promised, or given, and imprisoned in a penitentiary not exceeding three years; and the person convicted of so accepting or receiving the same, or any part thereof, if an officer or person holding any such place of trust or profit as aforesaid, shall forfeit his office or place; and any person so convicted under this section shall forever be disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act, and of the act of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of claims," shall apply and extend to all claims against the United States, whether allowed by special acts of Congress, or arising under general laws or treaties, or in any other manner whatever.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in the second and third sections of this act contained shall be construed to apply to the prosecution or defence of any action, or suit in any judicial court of the United States.

Approved February 26, 1853.

[PUBLIC ACT—No. 27.]

AN ACT to regulate the terms of the District Court of the United States for the district of Iowa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of three terms annually of the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa, as now prescribed by law, there shall hereafter be held annually six terms of said court, as follows: At Dubuque on the first Mondays of January and July; at Iowa City on the first Mondays of May and October, and at Burlington on the third Mondays of May and October.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all process, bail bonds, and recognisances returnable at the term of said court at Dubuque, Iowa City and Burlington, respectively, shall be returnable and returned to the court next to be held at the place where said process, bail bonds, and recognisances are made returnable, and all continuances may be made to conform to this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved February 26, 1853.

Correspondent of the Charlottesville Jeffersonian.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 12, 1853.

What shall I write you this week?—But one subject engrosses all minds at this time, and that is *office*. The city is full of strangers as yet, all eagerly looking out for self. The President and Cabinet are besieged from 9 in the morning until late at night, but I think they will be able to bear up under the burden except the President himself, who seems much jaded.

The candidates from Virginia for Minister Plenipotentiary, are Messrs. Leak, Wise, Meade and Smith; and for *Charge des Affaires*, Messrs. Bedinger and Harris; while Rob. G. Scott of Richmond desires a first class consulate. There are a host of worthy democrats here too from Virginia for the more subordinate positions. All the States are well represented, indeed, especially the Northern and Western States. A month or two must, however, elapse before appointments can be made, and those who are willing to serve their country must be patient, and bide their time.

How scandalized we do feel at reading such details as those above! Our most disinterested patriots—the men, who, the world thought, were battling only for the good of the people—begging office for themselves! Our vice Governer, to say nothing of members of Congress, a suppliant for some paltry place in the gift of the Federal Executive. That may be very honorable to the great State of Virginia. But in former times, the people of the State were in the habit of thinking that their plain and cheap service was quite as honorable as the gilded livery of the Federal Government. They were jealous, and mistrusted the patriotism of those who abandoned their poor pay for the fat pickings of Uncle Sam. But we live in an age of progress—and we know no better illustration of it, than is presented by the spectacle of a Governor or Lieutenant Governor of Virginia begging for a Consulship to the Fegee or Sandwich Islands.

From *whispers* that have reached us, we infer, that the list given above does not embrace one-half or even one twentieth of the patriotic Virginians, who are eager to serve the model Republic for a consideration. The names of some of these have surprised us—though nothing of Gen. Pierce. From three to a dozen applicants, for instance, powerfully recommended, present themselves for the same office. The appointing power investigates their claims, and thinking it dangerous to gratify any one to the dissatisfaction of the rest adopts the expedient of giving it to some unknown,' or before unnamed man. This milk and water policy designed to please everybody, is said to have the effect of pleasing nobody. Each protests that he would much rather his open and worthy rival had got the place than the *tertium quid* insignificant, who bears off the prize. This was the case, report goes, with respect to the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. A Mr. Waterson, M. C. from Tennessee, and the elder Mr. Ritchie, were said to be the competitors—both powerfully backed;—the struggle threatened to shake the Brigadier's throne to its foundations. The issue was dodged by setting aside both, and giving the coveted post to Mr. Peter G. Washington, who was no applicant, but who, we may well imagine, eyed with keen interest the progress of the internecine war. The Richmond Custom-House and the Marshalship for Eastern Virginia, are said to be in the same sort of fix now;—and it may be that most of the undisposed of jobs are in like manner suspended between hawk and buzzard.—*Richmond Whig*.

From the Raleigh Register.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

We insert below, at the request of Mr. Wiley, a short letter to the Chairman of the Boards of County Superintendents of Common Schools &c.

Mr. W. is at present upon his first tour of visitation, having reached as far as Jackson, Northampton Co., and expecting to continue Eastwardly, on to Currituck, before turning his immediate attention to any other part of the State. We are highly gratified to learn, that his labors have been attended,—as we confidently expected they would be,—with great good. Success to his glorious and noble mission!

To the Chairmen of the Boards of County Superintendents of Common Schools, to examining Committees, and others interested in the cause of general Education in North Carolina.

The law authorizes me, as General Superintendent of Common Schools, for the State, to recommend books, to be used as text books, in all our Common Schools; and it was hoped and expected that this recommendation would be generally obeyed. The reasons for investing this authority, in some one, are obvious to all experienced teachers; and many of these, in view of existing difficulties, are even of opinion that some one should have the power of prescribing, absolutely, what books should be used.

It is impossible for one teacher to do justice to many scholars when there are as many classes as there are pupils; and it is a well known fact that in a great majority of our Common Schools the variety of text books is nearly equal in number to the number of pupils.

It is, therefore, important that my recommendation should be generally adopted; and this notice is now given that all parties may be prepared for the Circulars which will soon be issued to all the Committees of Examination.

I desired, before making my recommendation to ascertain, if possible, what books worthy of being adopted, are now most generally in use in the State; the convenience of parents and the cheapness of the works recommended are objects not to be overlooked. And I may as well state here, also, that in regard to *Geographies*, I have had some difficulty, for it seems impossible for writers, out of the State, to do justice to North Carolina. In a popular work of this kind recently published, and one otherwise worthy of being used, it is stated that the *Pilot Mountain* is one of the chief natural features of the State, and it is situated "*near the Virginia line*,"—an expression, apparently borrowed from a class of emigrants who wished to mitigate the disgrace of being natives of the State, by qualifying it with the explanation that they were from "near the Virginia line."—Without disparaging the Old Dominion, it should be well understood in North Carolina that her mountains borrow none of their dignity of character from their proximity to the boundary line of Virginia.

In another late work on Geography, much used in our Academies, it is stated that the principal towns of the State are Wilmington, New Berne, Washington, Edenton, Raleigh, *Oxford, Beaufort and Ashborough!*

At Beaufort we hope to see a great City, but it is yet in embryo. Oxford is a village famed for its beauty and hospitality, and Ashborough is a county seat, remarkable for its morality and good order; but it is rather a burlesque, which the good citizens of those places will readily admit, to designate either of them as a chief town of North Carolina.

In the public schools of North Carolina under its patronage and care, the children should learn *something* of their native or adopted State; and it is important that the information of this kind should be *correct*.

That this end may be accomplished, I shall make application to the author of one of the books alluded to, for permission to correct his work; and if he will consent, the edition so revised will be recommended to the Schools of the State.

I have prepared a card or hand bill to be posted in a conspicuous place on the wall in every free school house in the State; and I hope that the County Chairman will distribute copies to the Committees of their respective Counties, with instructions to this effect. Copies for this purpose, will be sent from Raleigh to all the Chairmen.

This hand bill contains instructions to teachers and pupils; if placed as desired, it will be read by all, thus letting the teachers and pupils know that the eyes of the State are looking upon them, and its voice of encouragement and admonition reaching them in every Common School in the State. Teachers, knowing that their pupils will read and compare their conduct with the standard of duties recommended, will be more careful and emulous to succeed;

CHARLOTTE vs. H. W. CONNER.

Impelled by a sense of duty, which we owe to the agricultural and mercantile interests of Western North Carolina, we again recur, in a censuring tone, to the conduct of the officers of the South Carolina Rail Road. The same spirit of listlessness, or, we might almost say, criminal indifference to the interests of this section, which has all along marked the operations of that road, still continues without any visible signs of improvement. An investigation into the causes of the delay in the transportation of our produce from this place to Charleston has resulted in the entire exoneration from blame of the officers of Charlotte Road, and in fixing it upon those of the South Carolina Road, or rather upon the President of that Road. So intent is he upon securing the Western trade and travel to Charleston, that he turns a deaf ear to the demands of justice and equity when made upon him even by those among whom he was born, and nurtured in his infancy and youth. Has he forgotten his birth place? Has he forgotten that he was a North Carolinian at his birth? Has he turned traitor to the fond hand which sustained him in his helplessness, and to all the endearing associations of his early childhood? Have all the feelings of State pride, and all the ties of consanguinity, been so completely swallowed up in the maelstrom of self interest that justice itself dare not approach his bosom? We fear so! We fear so!! We fear so!!!

These strictures may seem harsh. But hints, and inuendos, and supplications, and prayers, have all been exhausted to no effect. Our people take their produce to Columbia, pay the drayage and have it taken to the Charleston Depot, in order to have it shipped to Charleston immediately, but they frequently hear no more of it for weeks. A merchant in this place more than a month ago shipped some fifty odd barrels of flour, several firkins of butter, and several other articles, for Charleston, and received an answer a few days since from his agent in Charleston, stating that twenty seven barrels of flour, some with parts of their heads knocked out, and otherwise badly abused, had arrived, but that of the rest, and of the butter and other things, he had heard nothing. This is only one instance out of numberless others that might be mentioned. These things will be remembered when the Central Road is finished, and the tide of trade may take the other direction. Charleston is not omnipotent, especially when she has to contend against state pride. In her eagerness to compete with Georgia, she may lose some future advantages. We heard a merchant say to-day that if the Central Road were finished, he would to-morrow send upon it to Wilmington, or the Virginia markets, five hundred bags of cotton. We understand that Columbia is almost blockaded with produce from N. Carolina, intended for Charleston. In a short time North Carolina will have a market of her own, and then this will not be so.

N. C. Whig.

Excitement at Washington.—We learn that great excitement was produced in the neighborhood of the Census office, on Monday last, by the removal of upwards of one hundred Clerks from that Bureau, leaving only six or eight of the old Clerks in office; and by the removal, by Mr. Kennedy, the late head of that Bureau, by virtue of a legal process, of a large quantity of the papers in that office. Mr. Kennedy contends that these papers are his private property, being materials for a work on the Census, which he has been preparing to publish on his own account, Congress having refused to print them.—Mr. DeBow, the new Superintendent, has taken legal advice on the subject.

CALIFORNIA.

We see it stated that the division of California into three separate States is now contemplated and pressed there.—A majority of the Legislature, it is said, will order a State Convention, and upon that Convention will depend the mode, manner, and boundaries of division.

The three States are to be named "Sierra," the mountain division, which was about 23,000 inhabitants by the last census; "California," which has 207,388; and "Tulare," the Southern State, including Los Angelos and San Diego, which has 34,150 inhabitants, and about seven and a half millions of taxable property.—This Southern State of Tulare, in the division, it is comtemplated by many of the occupants to make a slave State of, and one of the objects of pressing the division is to establish slavery there.

Paint for Brick Houses.—A correspondent of the Ohio *Farmer* has used a cheap and very durable paint for the exterior of brick dwellings, which has already stood several years, and is now quite as fresh as when first applied. It consists simply of limewash, with sulphate of zinc as a fixing ingredient. Any requisite shade is given by adding the colors used by house painters. A clear and rich cream color may be obtained by applying yellow ochre to the common new brick; a livelier and warmer shade will be added by a little Venetian red. Burnt sienna may likewise be used. The paint is far cheaper than oil paint, costs but little more than common whitewash, and nothing will remove it but the severest friction.

☞ The total debt of the United States to January 1st, 1852, amounted to $65,131,592.

☞ Mr. Campbell, Gen. Pierce's Post Master General, is a Roman Catholic.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1853.

OUR PLANK ROAD.

We have the pleasure of announcing to Iredell county that Rowan has very nearly completed the subscription deemed necessary to finish the Plank Road from Salisbury to the County line. We feel safe in saying that the whole amount will be raised before the close of the present week, and that Rowan will stand erect and unabashed in the presence of her daughter on the 4th of April next. Her late apparent indifference as to the success of this Road, was more the result of exhaustion by her liberal expenditure on the Rail Road than of any want of confidence in the promised benefits ultimately to flow from its construction, both to the community at large and to the stockholder. She is fully aware of the important benefits dependent upon the successful prosecution of this work. Of this, however, she offers the most satisfactory evidence in a compliance with her promises made at the commencement.

It is probably known that the contract with Messrs. Barringer & Correll for sawing, has terminated by the mutual consent of the parties. The questions involved in the settlement were arbitrated on Friday last, and all satisfactorily arranged. The saw mill is now in the hands of the Company, and was put into operation again on yesterday.

A Shooting affair.—We learn that WM. B. MARCH, Esq., of Mocksville, was shot on Monday morning last, by JOHN HALL, also of that place.

At last accounts Mr. March was still living, with a prospect of recovery. The gun was charged with buck-shot, three of which took effect—two in the breast, and one in the shoulder

This affair originated out of an old difficulty of a most serious nature, and some such result it has been feared, would ensue.

Distressing.—A negro woman and her child, aged about 3 years, the property of A. HENDERSON, Esq., were consumed on Monday night last, by fire. This woman with her child occupied a house by themselves. She was an invalid for some time previous, and had no other charge but her child. No one knows how the fire originated; but from appearances when first discovered, (then far advanced,) and the location of the remains of the woman after the house was burnt down, it is supposed the fire commenced near the bed on which she was sleeping. The child was entirely consumed.

Republican Banner.—This is the name of a paper, which FRANK. I. WILSON, Esq., proposes to publish in Salisbury. He is now purchasing new materials for his office, and has commenced his scheme like a man who expects to succeed. The BANNER is to be a democratic paper. The gentlemen of that party here, seem to take a lively interest in Mr. Wilson's project, and we doubt not will secure its permanent establishment.

NEW GOODS.—The Merchants of this place, are now receiving their Spring and Summer Goods. From appearances we judge that a very heavy stock is coming in. These goods will all have to go off before the expiration of the season, and we doubt not good bargains may be had. Our merchants generally, are *fast* men, and *will sell* whether they make a profit or not.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Alabama, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of John McKinley, deceased.

EDWARD LANDER, of Indiana, to be Chief Justice for the Territory of Washington.

JOHN K. MILLER, of Ohio, to be an Associate Justice for the Territory of Washington.

VICTOR MONROE, of Kentucky, to be an Associate Justice for the Territory of Washington.

GREEN W. CALDWELL, to be Superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, in the place of James W. Osborne, removed.

CHRISTOPHER CARSON, to be Indian Agent in New Mexico.

JOSEPH M. GARRISON, to be Indian Agent in Oregan.

☞ Ex-President Fillmore, in reply to certain complimentary resolutions of the City Council of Buffalo relative to his reception on his return home, says: "It will be most gratifying to my feelings to be received privately, without any public display, and be welcomed again to your hospitable firesides as your neighbor and friend. I ask no more."

Decline in the Value of Gold.—Thos. de Quincy has written an article for Hogg's Instructor, which is copied in No. 462 of Littell's Living Age, arguing that the utter depreciation of gold is near at hand and inevitable, unless the solitary hope be realized that the gold quarries may soon be exhausted.

Beautiful Sentiment.—We live in the midst of blessings till we are utterly insensible of their greatness, and of the source from whence they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws and forget entirely how large a share is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of man's history, and what would his laws have been—what his civilization? Christianity is mixed up with our very being and our very life: there is not a familiar object around us which does not wear a different aspect because the light of Christian love is upon it—not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity—not a custom which cannot be traced in all its holy, beautiful parts, to the gospel.—*Sir A. Park.*

THE ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

John Aspen, recently deceased at Philadelphia, was one of the English claimants of the immense estate left by Matthias Aspen. Before the case was decided by the Supreme Court, in favor of the American heirs, the latter proposed to the deceased to compromise the matter, and offered to pay him the sum of $250,000 to relinquish his claim; this he refused to do, and the decision of the Court cut him off without a farthing. On Monday morning last the estate was divided between the heirs at law, and almost in the same moment, John Aspen fell dead, at a tavern in Carter's alley, of a disease of the heart. At the time of his death his pockets contained a solitary cent, his entire fortune.

The Rappers.—The story about the Rev. Dr. Tyng having preached a sermon against spiritual manifestation is denied in the New York Express by a member of the Doctor's congregation. The statement originated with the Spiritual Telegraph, rapping paper in New York city, and has not been denied by Dr. Tyng over his own signature, because, as is said, he is fearful of entangling himself in a controversy with the rappers; an event which like a sensible man, he would justly deplore.

On the Track.—On Monday last, between Elkton and Wilmington, a man sat down on the railroad track, and, as a train of cars approached, placed his thump on his nose, and gyrated his fingers at the locomotive. The whistle was blown, the breaks put down, and the driving wheels reversed, but there he defiantly sat. The conductor and a brakesman jumped off and ran ahead, and sat him quietly in the mud in the side ditch, and the train moved on. He was drunk, of course.

French Movements.—It is stated that Louis Napolean is about to send a naval force to San Juan de Nicaragua to demand from the municipal authorities their satisfaction for fines levied by them upon French subjects for their refusal to comply with some of the demands of the authorities of that place. The French government, before deciding upon this course, made a demand upon the British government, but that Government replied that it had no responsibility in the case, for by treaty with the United States it had relinquished all authority and dominion there.

Receipts of Australian Gold.—The New York Commercial publishes an extract from a letter dated London, March 4, in which it is estimated that there will be received from Australia, in all the year, twenty millions of pounds sterling, and the writer's belief is that money will be cheaper in England during 1853 than ever known. There is every prospect of a good export trade as the year advances.

A day or two since a man, apparently blind, visited a number of houses at East Cambridge, Mass., begging for money for the purpose, as he alleged, of raising a sufficient sum to pay the expenses of having an operation performed upon his eyes. After obtaining quite a sum from benevolent individuals, he at last entered an office, where he was asked to what town he belonged. To Becket, he replied. A person chanced to be present belonging to Becket, who recognized in the beggar a man named Ward, who is blessed with a pair of very curious looking eyes, and who, taking advantage of his infirmity, has been imposing on the public for several years, and has amassed some $5,000 by the means.

LOST MONEY.

In common with the other Raleigh Editors and citizens, we have suffered no little, from recent robberies of letters containing money. There is some thief on every small route that comes to Raleigh, and traps have been set that will catch them. The sooner the better. Suspicions strongly rest in certain localities, which we believe will prove well founded.—*Spirit of the Age.*

A traveller says there is a race of men at the extremity of South America, of such enormous proportions that they mix their lather, in a wash tub and shave with a scythe.

DIED, in this town, on the morning of the 19th inst., after a lingering illness of some months, Capt. EVANS, aged about 45 years. He was a native of Cumberland county, but for many years a resident of this place, and a member of the Independent Company. He was carried from his residence yesterday morning. It was consigned to the grave yesterday afternoon, attended by the Independent Company, of which he was a member, and a large concourse of friends of himself and his family.

We understand, that notwithstanding the long period since his death, the body was but little defaced, and that in his pocket were found his money, notes, and papers, (including a note written to his young wife just before starting from Wilmington, which something prevented his sending,) all in a good state of preservation.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

A pragmatical young fellow, sitting at table over against the learned John Scott, asked him what difference there was between *Scot* and *Sot*? *Just the breadth of the table*, answered the other.

Have not to do with any man in a passion, for men are not like iron, to be wrought upon when they are hot.

A man must know many things before he is able truly and judiciously to judge of another, or of his own actions.

Self esteem is commonly punished by universal contempt. He that praises himself, remains a debtor to all others.

It is easy to get an ill name, because evil is sooner believed, and bad impressions are difficult to be effaced.

A man may easily utter what by silence he has concealed, but he cannot recall what he has once spoken.

He that talks what he knows, will also talk what he knows not.

Order your affairs so as not to pass for a crafty man.

TWO IN HEAVEN.

"You have two children?" said I.

I have four, was the reply; "two on earth and two in heaven."

Thus spoke the mother! Still here!—only 'gone before!' Still remembered, loved and cherished, by the hearth and the board; their places not yet filled; even though their successors draw life from the same faithful breast where their dying heads were pillowed.

"Two in Heaven!"

Safely housed from storm and tempest; no sickness there, nor drooping heads nor fading eye, nor weary feet. By the green pastures, tended by the Good Shepherd, linger the little lambs of the heavenly fold.

"Two in Heaven!"

Earth less attractive! Eternity nearer! Invisible cords, drawing the maternal soul upwards. "Still small voices, ever whispering 'come," to the world weary spirit.

"Two in Heaven!"

Mother of angels! Walk softly! holy eyes watch thy footsteps! cherub forms bend to listen! Keep thy spirit free from earth taint; so shalt thou go to them, tho' they may not return to thee.

FANNY FERN.

In favor of Temperance.—It is sometimes amusing, to say the least of it, to hear some people talk about temperance. Corner them about the matter, and they will profess to be "as much in favor of temperance as any body." Ask them to give a reason or proof of their devotion to its cause and they just cannot do it. Some one has very pithily defined a "Curiosity" to be the man who is not "as much in favor of temperance as any body else."

S. C. Tem. Advocate.

A FAVOR OF "JUSTICE."

MR. BRUNER: Will you allow me to address, through your columns, a few lines to your worthy correspondent, "Justice." I say *worthy*, not from any personal knowledge I have of the author of the articles which have appeared in your paper over that signature, but from the style and temper of the articles themselves, and because his cognomen, taken in connection with the subjects of which he treats, indicates the interest he feels in having justice and truth meeted out to those whom he defends. I wish to address him for two reasons: first, because he is just; secondly, because he is well acquainted with rail road operations, and the rates of freight on the Charlotte and South Carolina road; and I might add as a third reason, that whereas, his sight was once dimmed by scales but now removed, his sympathy for the blind, it is but reasonable to expect, is more earnest than that of others who have not experienced such a change.

Will "Justice" pardon me, if without further preliminaries I enter at once upon the subject to which I have to solicit his attention? It is this: I wish to ask him to fill up the blanks in the following bill. It is simple, but I wish him to set down the figures according to the published rates of freight on the Charlotte and S. C. rail road. Those rates should be so specifically stated as to ensure entire uniformity in bills: I suppose this is the case: I suppose these rates are so fully and clearly expressed that it is hardly possible that two different persons making out the same bill should differ in their calculations. If this be true, then "Justice," with the list of freights before him, can easily fill out the following bill, to wit:

Charlotte Depot, 1852.

Mr.——

To Charlottee and South-Carolina R. Road Co., Dr.

For Freight, viz:			
Dec. 18,	10 bdls. Pails,		0 00
" "	1 " Baskets,		0 00
" 20,	1 Hhd.	(1458)	0 00
" "	7 Bags Coffee,		
			$00 00

Does "Justice" demur to this proposition on the ground of an implied want of confidence in the fairness of his decision were I to submit to him the account all filled out as it is in my hands? I hope not. I have confidence in "Justice," and only feel curious to know whether "the well regulated company," has so completely systemized its rates, and so enlightened his eyes as to enable him to *guess within four dollars* of the sum of the above account. If he should miss it, and desires proof positive of the failure, he shall have the original bill for inspection. And if I can interest him sufficiently he may be not only an advocate of justice, but an agent for the amendment of what I believe to be violated justice."

TRUTH.