DELAY OF BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

We copy the following brief report of a discussion in the House of Representatives, desiring to add to it our decided conviction that Mr. Stephens has hit the nail on the head. "THE EVIL IS IN THE MEN THE PEOPLE SEND TO CONGRESS." "*If they would send legislators and statesmen, and not demagogues, then would the business of the country be transacted.*"

The remarks of Mr. Stephens are worthy of deep consideration—*and action:*

Mr. VENABLE spoke at length in regard to the obstruction of the business of the country, which he ascribed principally to the conflicting character of the rules of the House. He said the House had for its government one hundred and fifty-three rules, besides some twenty-five joint rules between the two Houses, to which was added the general parliamentary law; and, in addition to all this, they had some thousands of conflicting and contradictory precedents, utterly unintelligible to the most acute observer. One-fourth of the session had been consumed in deciding questions of order, which, when determined, were not worth a button; for it frequently happened that the very next day the House reversed the very same decision. A man must be wiser than Solomon and have more experience than Methuselah to understand the rules, and he saw in them the elements of all the delay and obstruction of the public business of which the country so justly complained. The remedy was to repeal the whole of these rules, and substitute in their stead the parliamentary law.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, did not think that the evils of which the gentleman from North Carolina had complained were to be attributed to the cause which he had assigned. The gentleman had said a great deal about the absurdity of the rules and their obstruction to the public business. He (Mr. S.) should have been pleased if the gentleman had pointed out a single rule which contained an absurdity. A large majority of the rules had been the standing rules of the House of Representatives since 1789. Did not men do business then? Did they not legislate in 1810-'12, and in 1820-'25? The evil, therefore, could not be attributed to the rules; and he called public attention to this fact, because it was becoming common with men who did not understand the subject to say it was the abominable rules of the House which obstructed the business of the country. If the gentleman from North Carolina desired to go to his (Mr. V's) constituents and tell them where the evil laid, he (Mr. S.) desired him to carry this message from him, and he would thank him to deliver it. The evil was in the men the people sent here. If they would send such men now as they sent twenty-five years ago, if they would send legislators and statesmen, and not demagogues, then would the business of the country be transacted. The evil was in the organization of the House, and not in the rules; they were good and wise, and if strictly conformed to, the table could be cleared of the bills under the weight of which it was now groaning. If they would put a gentleman in the chair who understood the rules and would enforce them; if they would organize the committees with proper materials; and if the people would send men to Congress who could transact the public business, they would hear none of these complaints against the rules. But if they should repeal the one hundred and fifty-three rules by which they were now governed, and substitute in lieu thereof the parliamentary law, they would then have some three hundred and seventy-five rules for their government.

Mr. MCLANAHAN desired to know how could the chairmen of committees, who had public bills in their keeping, make their reports and bring them before the House unless under the rules?

Mr. STEPHENS replied that the heads of committees ought to be presumed to be men of influence; and if they had possessed that influence which their position should have given them, they would have influenced the House to conform daily to the execution of the rules, and thus have expedited the public business. But the heads of committees had not the confidence of the House, and consequently every thing went pell-mell.—This was his opinion.

Mr. MCLANAHAN though it was to be regretted that the heads of committees had not commanded this influence, and that it would be well for the gentleman to point out what gentlemen could command the confidence of the House.

Mr. STEPHENS replied that perhaps the gentleman would not like him to begin, for he might commence at a point at which the gentleman might not be anxious he should.

Mr. S. then reiterated that the evil was not in the rules, but in their administration. His object in speaking was to prevent the remarks of the gentleman from North Carolina going before the country unanswered, because the people might think that the House had committed a great absurdity in adopting one hundred and fifty-three rules which nobody could understand.

Mr. STUART sought to show that the rules might be much better administered than they were if there was a disposition on the part of a majority of the House to do so, and endeavored to show that if the House at any time would undertake to enforce the rules in their letter and spirit the evil of which gentlemen complained would not exist.

The Caloric Ship Ericsson went to sea early this morning. Captain Lowber has orders to make a short cruise, the more thoroughly to test her engines, leaving it discretionary with him whether to proceed at once to Norfolk, or so to prolong his cruise, as to reach that port a week hence. Besides the persons immediately interested in the ship, Capt. Sands, U. S. N., went out in her. On her arrival at Norfolk, she will be inspected by the Secretary of the Navy. From Norfolk, she will probably proceed to Washington.

The Journal of Commerce says:

"We learn that more than four hundred applications have been made, from different parts of the country, for engines, to be built on the Ericsson principle. It being quite impossible, at present, for the inventor to prepare the drawings for this large number, from which to build them, it is his intention to have stereotype plates prepared, from which any number of copies can be taken. Five engines are now in process of construction on this plan, varying from ten to fifteen horse power. By April next, the business is expected to proceed with greater rapidity.

No particular privileges have been granted in any quarter, as it is not the design of Mr. Ericsson to establish a monopoly, but to throw open to the world the benefits which his invention is supposed to confer."

Land Warrants.—Thompson's Reporter, at New York, says of land warrants:

Land warrants have risen so rapidly, and have now reached so high a price, that we hardly think there is much probability of a further advance.—There is, bsides, a possibility that Congress may yet do something with the public lands that will affect the price of land warrants:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre warrants	$162	$166
80 acre warrants	84	86
40 acre warrants	43½	44½

THE BEAM IN THE EYE.—We find in the Hartford (Conn.) Courant the following article recalling certain transactions in which the Duchess of Sutherland was once engaged with much profit to her Grace's purse, but little to her reputation. The Duchess is like our Northern Philanthropists. She has an overflowing affection for colored people at a distance and an utter contempt for the rights or happiness of white people at home—a kind of philanthropy in which people can indulge at will, because it *costs nothing.*

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune has revived the memory of an interesting period in the history of this lady that is well worth keeping in our recollections, since she has thought fit to interfere in the domestic relations of our own country. It will show that this reformer in American morals owes her high station and her influence to deeds, that however, politic they may have been, were at utter variance with the dictates of humanity, as much so as the possible inhuman treatment of the slaves at the South.

Our reader are well acquainted with the operation of the feudal system of Europe, and of the evils of the inequality of property which has resulted from that tenure. In the north of Scotland, however; that system was never recognized in all its operations among the Highlanders. The *clans*, into which the country were divided, were all supposed to be related to the chieftain and bore his name. The land occupied by them was originally designed for the suppt of the whole family, and the Great Man or Chieftain had his support by the rents which were paid in those articles needed for support. The original intention of this mode of Highland tenure was not designed to give the Chieftain the right of exclusive property, as we understand that term. It was simply intended as the means of support to the whole clan or family, who were bound to their chieftain by certain laws.

In process of time money began to be demanded instead of produce as the means of the Chieftain's living, which gradually terminated in the modern mode of collecting rents. Under this mode of collection, the Chieftains claimed the fee-simple of the whole estate.

Sutherland, the District from which the Duchess takes her titles, is a cold, barren, inhospitable tract, situated at the very northern extremity of Scotland,and the poor inhabitants of her clan could hardly pay the rent necessary to keep up the expenses of a London residence. The country was admirably adapted to the raising of sheep, were the cotters once expelled. To accomplish this object, her Grace set herself to work. The population then had been reduced by difference in the mode of living to 15,000. These poor people were all turned from the farms which their ancestors had occupied for centuries—originally designed for the support of the whole clan and not for the exclusive ownership of their Chieftain, and were compelled to seek a home elsewhere. Many came to this country. Some settled on the waste lands which her liberality sold them at two and sixpence an acre—*two acres to each family.*

The whole country was transformed into an immense sheep farm. Seven hundred and ninety-four thousand acres of land were thus appropriated to the raising of sheep, instead of being occupied by the poor cotters who gleaned a subsistence from it. The villages were demolished and burnt down, and the fields converted into pasturage. It is even said that one old woman refusing to leave her cottage was burnt in it.

The object was thus obtained, the land became more profitable to the single great owner while the many suffered.

The same process is now in operation in Ireland. The lordly owners of the soil are driving tenantry from their homes, tearing down their cottages, and leaving the scanty furniture in the highway, and compelling the inhabitants to migrate or starve, and turning their estates into sheep farms. *They are more profitable.*

It is true, the English writers we have consulted, all approve of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland's plan and of its results. Beattie says that the tenants which opposed it at first have become so reconciled to its beneficial effects that they presented to the Duke a large piece of gold plate! Sir Walter Scott, in reasoning upon it, calls it "an inevitable evil," but thinks, that, though the means employed to effect it were harsh, it will eventually be of benefit. So it may to the *one* who receives the profit, or the *few* who attend the sheep farms, *but what becomes of the many?*

But it may be said that *the law* gave the Duke of Sutherland the right over this immense territory which was originally designed to feed a clan. So it may be replied to her Grace that *the law* gives to the Southern masters the right over the slaves which they hold. We say nothing of the justice or equity of the law in either case, but we think that it ill becomes one whose influence and power and splendor of living in London has been derived from the expulsion of her tenants, and from her unjust control over so many square miles of ground to attack the customs of another country however different they may be from her notions of right. Let her call back first her own discarded tenantry and place them on the soil their fathers owned, before she enters into a crusade against the tenure on which slaves are held in America.

A Case of Conscience.—A reverend gentleman of the Catholic Church called at our office on Saturday last and handed in thirty dollars in gold, which he stated had been delivered by a person in the confessional to be disposed of as above mentioned. We presume it to be a case of conscience connected with some transaction of which we know nothing, and of course could inquire nothing of the worthy priest who received the money under the seal of confession. The mention of the incident may possibly serve to prick the consciences of some delinquent subscribers to our own or other journals; though, in regard to our own, we must in grateful justice acknowledge we have but little to complain of.

National Intelligencer.

By the Report of the Massachusetts Board of Education, just published, it appears that during the year 1851-52 the number of public shools in the State was 4,056; the number of scholars was, in summer, 185,752, and in winter, 199,183—the average attendance being respectively 136,309 in summer and 152,645 in winter. The number of teachers, summer and winter, was 2,454 males and 6,456 females. The amount of money raised by taxes for the support of schools, including only the wages of teachers, board, and fuel, was $910,216.04. Besides the public schools, there are 71 incorporated and 749 unincorporated academies and private schools in the State, with an average of 16,131 scholars.

Lucky.—One of the editors of the Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald was lately shot in an affray, and his life preserved by the pistol ball striking a bundle of accounts in his pocket. The Fort Smith man is the first individual of the editorial fraternity, we suspect, that ever received a real benefit by the delinquency of his patrons. Had they all paid up, doubtless his pocket would have been empty, as editors are generally too much in debt to keep money in their pockets.

Vice President King.—The National Intelligencer says, we are glad to receive in a letter from Key West, of the 6th instant, the annexed favorable account of Mr. King's health:

"The steamer Fulton left here this morning for Havana, having on board Hon. Wm. R. King and his two nieces. They have been here for two weeks. Mr. King's health is very much improved, and I have no doubt he will be able to return to Washington to occupy his public position."

Ex-Gov. Marcy, of New York, accompanied by Capt. Maddox and lady, arrived here yesterday morning in the boat from Charleston, and proceeded on his journey north, in the train which left at 2, P. M. The distinguished Ex-Secretary of War was called upon at the Washington & Lafayette Hotel, by nearly all of our citizens who were aware of his being in town.

Wilmington Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

Nomination of a Judge.—President Fillmore has nominated Mr. Micon, a distinguished lawyer of Louisiana, for the Supreme Bench of the Southern District, in place of Mr. Badger, whose nomination the Senate has refused to confirm.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.

The Mechanic's Strike.—Resolutions were adopted by the mechanics this morning that the eight hundred men from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shops go to work at the advanced rates offered by the Company, and that each man pledge himself to pay 25 per cent. of his salary into the funds of the association, to be appropriated to the support of those who may be compelled to continue on the strike; and that the workmen in all the other shops that agree to pay the advance also go to work on similar conditions. The workmen in the shops that agree to give the advance accept the pledge, and about fourteen hundred of the three thousand will go to work tomorrow morning. On the Susquehanna Road none but the mail trains are running to-day.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun stated, (in reference to the fact that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury was surreptitiously forwarded to some of the New York papers, and by them published in advance of or simultaneous with its being sent to Congress,) that it was the boast of Mr. Bulwer, while British Minister in Washington, that he could obtain any paper he wanted from any Department for fifty dollars. The Washington Republic remarks:

"We are compelled to fear that Mr. Bulwer was not far from the truth; not perhaps in the amount stated, but in the substantial fact.—Where the practice is tolerated of permitting a clerk in a Department to be the correspondent of a newspaper, it is in vain to think of preserving secresy in regard to papers or facts."

A pretty state of things truly does exist in Washington. It seems to us that the besom of reform might be well and usefully employed in the Departments.

It is stated that the wealthiest and most influential commercial organization in Europe has determined to send an agent to the United States for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the cotton growers of the Southern States are disposed to throw off the Liverpool monopoly of cotton. The proposition is to create a Continental depot for cotton.—*National Intelligencer.*

A New Railroad Improvement.—From the daily working of a model engine and railroad in the rotundo of the Capitol, it seems to be very generally agreed that this invention is destined to work a wonderful change in railroads. It is the plan of James S. French, of Virginia, by which, using the driving axle of the engine for a fulcrum, he gives to the engine unlimited adhesion, and graduates the required quantity to a pound. The facility with which this is produced, or entirely thrown off, the engine then differing in no way from those on the common plan, is the great feature of the invention; and the means by which it is done is among the most simple of all mechanical contrivances. The effective power of the present locomotive engine is limited by its weight; on Mr. French's plan it is limited by its capacity to generate steam, and is always ready to work up to that capacity. Possessing a certain supply of adhesion at all times, and it being almost impossible for the machinery to get off the track, it not only renders practical, certain, and easy, the working of grades never before thought of, but must lead to the introduction of far cheaper roads, and far lighter machinery, even to railroads not exceeding in cost the common plank road.

This invention is conceded to be entirely original, and is remarkable for its simplicity. It meets with great favor, and attracts great attention. The most practical and scientific men in both houses of Congress have pronounced in its favor; the practical men of the North were the first to give it their unqualified approbation.

Its success is no longer an experiment. The working of the road near Richmond, on a practical scale, is proof of this, as may be seen by the valuable report of the committee of the legislature appointed to examine it—a report the more valuable because it states facts, leaving each one to draw his own conclusions. In view of the great outlay now contemplated by the government for a road to the Pacific, a working road on this plan ought to be at once laid down here at the capital, that all may see it.—*Washington Union.*

Result of Cheap Fares.—It is stated that since the reduction of fare to Albany on the Harlem road the receipts for through business have increased 50 per cent. This is another practical demonstration of what has been so often asserted and proven, that low fares almost invariably bring an increase of revenue.

The New York Courier & Enquirer advocates the project appropriating a million and a half of the public domain as a compensation for the construction of a subterranean line of telegraph from St. Louis to San Frrncisco, the use of which, it is proposed, shall be given to the Government free of cost for ever!

A case of breach of marriage promise, was decided in the Circuit Court of Kanawha county last week, in which the disappointed young lady obtained a verdict against her faithless swain for *ten thousand dollars.*

A gentleman of Burlington (N. J.) has contrived a plan for forming artificial ice. The operation is effected by means of leaden water pipes pierced in small holes so as to throw out a considerable quantity of water in minute streams of spray. At the level of the perpendicular portion of the buildings are rods, from which an innumerable portion of small strings drop to the ground some twenty feet below. The small streams play upon these strings, and if there is any ordinary freezing weather, the ice will form very rapidly. The greater the freezing surface is the more rapidly will the ice make, and it may reasonably be expected that this building will be filled with columns of ice in a very short time.

"Mr. Speaker," said a member of the Jamaica Legislature, discussing a bill for the regulation of the timber trade, "I know these timber-merchants to be most egregious rascals—I was in the timber line myself twelve years!"

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The land bill reported by Mr. Bennett at the last session of Congress, still remains unacted upon. The bill provided for distributing, among *all* the States of the Union, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, to be applied to the construction of works of internal improvement. The justice of the provisions of the bill, apart from the great public advantage which would result from its being made a law, ought to have secured for it the early action of Congress and their cordial adoption. But it still lingers, undecided upon, and in the meantime other acts are passed giving public lands to some of the new States for their local benefit. The following paragraph from the Republic will show what has been done in this way:

The Report of the Public Land Commissioner, presented to Congress last session, shows that upwards of 81,000,000 acres had been granted to the new States and Territories for purposes of local benefit. Of this quantity more than 40,000,000 acres were for schools; more the 28,000,000 were swamp grants, and more than 13,000,000 were for internal improvements. To the last item Congress last session added largely, Missouri being the gainer; and an item of 3,000,000 acres has already been added this session on account of Arkansas.

There are, we say, other objects pending before Congress looking to the disposition of the public lands for local improvements in particular States; and another absorbing one is proposed—to cede the public lands to the States in which they lie. To the object sought to be attained by the first of these propositions—internal improvements in the new States—we make no objection. We are in favor of the object, and would have Congress grant lands to secure it. But we would have this done justly—by distributing the public lands equally, and equitably among all the States. Then the new States would have the proper share of the public lands to aid in carrying out their improvements, and the old States—the old thirteen among others, by whom the independence of the States was established, and the right to dispose of the lands secured to Congress—would have their share for their improvements, which are essentially necessary to the full development of the resources of the Union.

These will be secured by the passage of Mr. Bennett's land bill. It is therefore just to all. Let then this Congress, by passing the bill, show that it is moved by a sense of justice, and it will have nothing to fear.—*Balt. Pat.*

Bachelors in Indiana.—A bill is pending in the Indiana Legislature to compel old bachelors of thirty years of age to marry, or pay fifty dollars a year into the county treasury, to go to the first lady who shall marry after the 1st of January. The provisions of the bill apply to widowers of one year's standing.

A Governor in Petticoats.—During the reign of Queen Anne, the Earl of Clarendon was appointed Governor of the Province of New York, and commissioned to "represent her Majesty" in that office. The Earl, whose "upper chamber" seems to have been somewhat scantily furnished, understood this phrase rather too literally, and actually put on a woman's dress as his official costume. A painting of him, thus accoutred, still exists in England.—*Boston Courier.*

A Long Line.—In advocating a direct thoroughfare through our own territory from the Mississippi to the Pacific, instead of the Tehuantepec route through a foreign territory, Mr. Seward states that the railroads of New York alone, if stretched out in one continuous chain, would reach a distance two-thirds as great as that which separates the Mississippi from San Francisco. And, further, that the railroads already made in the United States, if extended in one continuous chain, would cover a distance as great as that which divides Liverpool from Canton, and, together with roads now constructing, would encircle the globe.

Extracting Teeth by the day.—The Marion Commonwealth of the 5th instant says that Dr. S. Ball, dentist of that place, extracted three hundred teeth in a single day. Dr. J. Curry, a wealthy planter of that vicinity, desiring to have a large number of decayed teeth extracted from his negroes, determined to employ a dentist for that purpose by the day, and made an engagement with Dr. Ball. The result was, that in the course of the day the negroes were relieved of three hundred causes of pain and sorrow.

The Rights of Women.—Under this head, the London Globe contains an account of a curious case tried in the Court of Exchequer. A gentleman was sued for the amount of articles of dress supplied to his wife. The defendant said that his income was about £400 a year, and that besides allowing his wife £30 a year for millinery, &c., he had given her at various times sums of money, as much as £10 and £20 at a time. He had also introduced her to a draper's shop, and had paid for many articles with which she had been supplied at that establishment during the fourteen months over which the present demand extended. The amount so expended by him amounted to £48 10s. In summing up the Court told the jury that the main question for them to consider would be whether £48 10s. was a sufficient allowance for a lady in Mrs. Teakle's station of life, for dressing during a space of fourteen months; if they thought that sum a reasonable allowance they must find a verdict for defendant. The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff, thereby declaring that nearly one-eighth of her husband's income was not a sufficient allowance for the dressing of his wife.

Barrel Making by Machinery.—An advertisement of stave machinery manufactured by Gwynnes & Sheffield, Urbana, Ohio, deserves the investigation of all who are interested in having a good barrel at small cost. The proprietors claim for this machine great superiority over any other in use, and are; as we are informed, prepared to substantiate all they claim. Eighty to one hundred staves *a minute*, all ready for setting up, and at about one-half the usual cost, is pretty fast, and decidedly on the progressive order.

Confessions—From the French.—A young man who was about being married, presented himself to the priest for confession. As he appeared rather embarrassed, and did not seem to know how to proceed to enumerate his errors:

"Come," said the father, kindly, "do you ever tell falsehoods?"

"Father, I am not a lawyer," proudly replied the young man.

"Did you ever steal?"

"Father, I am not a merchant."

"You have not committed murder?"

"I *am* a doctor," conscientiously replied the penitent casting down his eyes.

A Literalist or a Joker.—The Bishop of Oxford, having sent round to the church-wardens in his diocese a circular of inquires, among which was—

"Does your officiating clergyman preach the Gospel, and is his conversation and carriage consistent therewith?"

The church-warden near Wallingford replied:

"He preaches the Gospel, but does not keep a carriage."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE IN THE SENATE.

The other day, after Mr. Douglas's filibustiering speech, the following running debate took place:—

Mr. CASS said that the Senator had indulged in some pretty free remarks on the resolution, and he thought he could show them to be mere hypercriticisms. The Senator objects because the resolution says we have no intention to interfere with or disturb existing rights. Does the Senator desire to destroy existing rights.

Mr. DOUGLAS, (emphatically.) No.

Mr. CASS. Why not say so, then, in the resolution? The words were used by Mr. Polk.—"Existing rights does not mean existing wrongs." If any colonization or possession at this time be wrong, it is not an existing right, but an existing wrong, and is not protected by the resolutions.—The resolution does not wipe out the past, but leaves us free as ever to act upon past wrongs.—If the Bay Islands were taken in the face of the treaty, and our declared doctrine it is an existing wrong, and it is not, therefore, an existing right; in the words of the resolution possessory wrongs were not existing rights. He thought there was use for this declaration of the Monroe doctrine. Monroe, Jefferson, and Polk thought there was use in laying this doctrine down, but it had laid idle in the archives of the nation, and should now be put in some authoritative shape. The Monroe doctrine was not violated in the Oregon treaty.—The Senator had entirely misconstrued the question. The moment we conceded the British line as coming down to 49, we conceded that the Monroe doctrine did not apply above that line. We have given up nothing in the Bay Islands affair, for it was not known till within six weeks. We have done nothing there conceding any British rights. As to Nicaragua, we could get no treaty there, and the easiest way to enforce the Monroe doctrine in Central America was to agree with Great Britain to keep hands off. The gentleman was in favor of a protest by the President. Of what value was that? It had already been made by Messrs. Monroe and Polk, but when put in this shape it will be the protest of the American people in an authoritative shape, and no nation in Europe would disregard it. In those days, when no man knew what to-morrow would bring forth, it was proper that this nation should notify the world of what its policy was to be. He did not intend, by the disclaimer of any intention to disturb the rights of Spain to imply the existence of any turpitude in the American character.

Mr. DOUGLAS said such would be the inference of other nations.

Mr. CASS said it had not occurred to him in that light. He saw nothing of the kind in it.—As to what was said about Old and Young America, it was not fit for the Senate. Old America had to bear its burden of abuse, and, as Young America got old, it would have to stand the same stream.

Mr. DOUGLAS said, as to the remark about Young America, he had never introduced it into the Senate till after it had been commented upon in a speech on this subject the other day—the only speech made on the subject to which the Senator from Michigan had not replied. He could not, therefore, understand, certainly did not expect to receive the lecture for using these words from the Senator.

Mr. CASS said he had not lectured the Senator. He had always taken old fogy to himself.

Mr. DOUGLAS said, if it was fit for the Senator to use the words Old Fogy and Young America for a year in the Senate, it was fit for him to use them on this occasion in reply to a speech made by another Senator. The Senator says that his words "existing rights" do not justify the past. Do they justify the taking of Jamaica, seized by an usurper, whose act was disavowed, but the territory retained? Did they recognize the colony at the Belize, taken possession of under a grant to cut logwood, and extended without the recognition of Spain? Are we to consider all these as existing rights? Pass this resolution and Great Britain will tell you that they are existing rights. The resolution itself was vague and meaningless. The condemnation it pronounces was entirely in the future; henceforth was the word. It said that henceforth no new colonies shall be established, &c., thus carrying upon its face the inevitable construction that the past is to be blotted out; but there are terrible threats for the future. If the Senator will say that all European Colonies established on this Continent since 1823, in violation of the Monroe doctrine, and all that shall hereafter be established shall be discontinued and resisted, they might agree.

Mr. CASS. I will vote for such a resolution.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that was pretty strong talking. He then understood that under the Senator's resolution, the Belize is to be surrendered, the Mosquito protectorate abandoned. If so, he would rejoice to see the resolution to carry these objects into execution. He had read the Senator's speech, but never dreamed he intended his resolution to extend so far. If Great Britain was to be notified to quit the Belize, and abandon the Bay Islands, was it not to be done through the State Department? This was the Executive protest he wanted. If it failed, then it was for Congress to act. He was for enforcing the Monroe doctrine. If the Senator was so also, let him unite with him in procuring the abolition of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which is in direct violation of the doctrine. If the Senator would put his resolution in that shape, he would find him (Douglas) his coadjutor in the cause he had so much at heart. If the colony of the Bay Islands, and the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, be not set aside, it was useless to be talking about the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. BADGER said he felt constrained to interpose in this controversy between the very harmonious friends, Young and Old America, for the purpose of rebuking the very unfair, illiberal, and unjustifiable assault by Young America upon an old fogy—to which class he claimed to belong himself. (Laughter.) He desired to shield this resolution. The Senator from Illinois objected to this word henceforth, when in fact that word contained the whole merit and virtue of the resolution. Mr. Monroe put this doctrine forth to apply henceforth. (Laughter.) The declaration then and now put aside all past misconduct, but nothing was to be done henceforth. If that word were stricken out, it would not be the Monroe doctrine. (Laughter.) The necessity for the word must be obvious. In twenty years from now, or sooner, coming on a Presidential election, it will be of incalculable advantage to repeat the declaration—to put aside the past, and declare that henceforth no wrongs shall be permitted.—(Laughter.)

Mr. Badger pursued the subject much further in the same strain amid much laughter and merriment. He was opposed to striking out henceforth. He said he would vote for the Monroe doctrine, because it was right, but not because it was Monroe doctrine. The resolution of '98 had become part of the Constitution, and he objected to adding thereto the message of Mr. Monroe.

There is a family of five persons residing in the town of Derry, N. H., in which, for the space of *forty-five years*, there has been no birth, marriage or death, nor has there been any physician called on account of sickness during that time.

The Maine Liquor Law has been adopted by the people of Vermont.

Military Elections.—An election was held in this place on yesterday to fill the offices of [illegible] Colonel and Major of the 23d Regiment [illegible] Militia. Capt. Egbert C. Hall was elected Major without opposition. Capt. Nathan King and Capt. Duncan McLaurin, received 26 votes each for Lieut. Colonel; therefore there was no election.—*North Carolinian.*

The announcement in the Northern papers of the appointment of the Hon. J. C. Dobbin to the U. S. Senate, to fill the place of Mr. Mangum, is prematnre. No such appointment has been made, and no such despatch, as reported, was sent from the telegraph office here.

Newsmongers are rather hasty in fabricating their items.—*Ral. Reg.*

MINNESOTA—ST. PAUL

Governor Ramsay, in his recent excellent annual message to the Territorial Legislature of Minnesota, among many interesting particulars respecting the rapid advance of that flourishing and beautiful region, takes the annexed notice of the rise and progress of the seat of Government, *St. Paul*, which is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi, not far below the Falls of St. Anthony:

"In concluding this my last annual message, permit me to observe that it is now a little more than three years and six months since it was my lot to set my foot for the first time upon the soil of Minnesota. Not far from where we now are, a dozen framed houses, not all completed, and some eight or ten small log buildings, with bark roofs, constituted the capital of the new Territory over whose destiny I had been commissioned to preside. One county, a remnant from Wisconsin territorial organization, alone afforded the ordinary facilities for the execution of the laws; and in and around its seat of justice resided the bulk of our scattered population. Within this single county were embraced all the lands white men were permitted to till; while between them and the broad rich hunting grounds of untutored savages rolled, like Jordan through the Promised Land, the River of Rivers, here as majestic in its northern youth as in its more southern maturity. Emphatically new and wild appeared every thing to the immigrant from older communities; and a not least novel feature of the scene was the motley humanity potentially filling these streets—the blankets and painted faces of Indians, and the red sashes and moccasins of French *voyageurs* and half-breeds, generally predominating over the less picturesque costume of the Anglo American race. But even while strangers yet looked, the elements of a mighty change were working, and civilization, with a hundred arms, was commencing its resistless and beneficent empire. To my lot fell the honorable duty of taking the initial step in this work by proclaiming, on the 1st of June, 1849, the organization of the Territorial Government, and consequent extension of the protecting arm of law over these distant regions. Since that day how unprecedentedly have events crowded time! The fabled magic of the Eastern tale that renewed a palace in a single night only can parallel our rate of growth and progress.

"In forty-one months the few hundred have been transformed into a city of thousands, in which commerce rears its spacious warehouses, religion its spired temples, a broad capital its swelling dome, and luxury and comfort numerous ornamented and substantial abodes; and where nearly every vocation of life presents its appropriate follower and representative. In forty-one months have condensed a whole century of achievements, calculated by the Old World's calendar of progress—a government proclaimed in the wilderness, a judiciary organized, a legislature constituted, a comprehensive code of laws digested and adopted, our population quintupled, cities and towns springing up on every hand, and steam, with its revolving wings, in its season, busily fretting the bosom of the Mississippi in bearing fresh crowds of men and merchandise within our borders."

A Descendant of John Rodgers, the Martyr.—Died in Royalston, the 3d inst., Mrs. Eunice, wife of Benoni Peck, Esq., aged 65. Mrs. Peck was daughter of Mr. Eliphalet Rogers, late of Royalston, and son of Mr. Benjamin Rogers, who was son of Rev. John Rogers, pastor of the first church in Ipswich, and President of Harvard College, who died July 2, 1684. This gentleman was the eldest son of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, who came from England in 1636, and settled in Ipswich as colleague pastor with Rev. Nathaniel Ward, and died July 2, 1655, aged 57. Nathaniel Rogers was son of Rev. John Rogers of Dedham, England, who died October 18, 1636, aged 67, and John was grandson of the famous John Rogers the Martyr, who was burned at Smithfield, Feb. 5, 1555, nearly three centuries ago.—*Fitchburg Reveille.*

"Want, Vice, and Crime," says the N. Y. "Courier" have increased in this City, are increasing and ought to be diminished." The process which has exhausted the lower wards of the city of its most substantial population, for the benefit of the upper wards, is now going on in our upper wards, for the benefit of the neighboring cities and villages. The average quality of our population is every day becoming lower. The sad fact admits of no dispute. And the reason is found in the wretched character of our tenements of the industrial classes.

There is a woman in Cincinnati, named Mrs. Schooley, who weighs seven hundred and sixty-four pounds.

A large quantity of Corn, Oats, Hay, Peas, and Flour, for sale by

STEDMAN & HORNE.

Feb'y 16.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND PIANO, of good tone. Apply at this Office.

Feb'y 16.

FAMILY FLOUR.

RECEIVED this day, and for sale by

BRANSON & JOHNSON.

Feb'y 17.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A FEW Barrels superior Family Flour. Also, 10 Barrels Yellow Planting Potatoes. For sale by

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Feb'y 17.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Jno. Foster. Experience of Life by Sewell. Author of Laneton Parsonage, Hawkstone, &c. Stories from Blackwood. Confessions of Fitz Boodle, and The Luck of Barry Lyndon, by Thackeray; &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

February 17th.

TURPENTINE AXES.

OF THE following Brands:

Samuel W. Collins & Co.
H. Collins'.
D. Simmons & Co.
John Geaverett.
William Mann.

For sale by

BRANSON & JOHNSON.

Feb'y 17, 1853.

EMMONS' REPORT

PROF. EMMONS' REPORT on his Geological Survey of North Carolina, for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.