# Proceedings in Congres

IN SENATE. December 10, 1844. Mr. McDuffie, in pursuance of neilee given yester-lay, and leave being granted, introduced the follow-

ing resolutions:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the compact of annexation and union between the said United States and the republic of Texas, signed by John C. Colhous, Secretary of State, on the part of the United States, and Island Van Zandth and J. Pinckrey Henderson, on the part of Texas, on the twelfth of April last, in the following words, (here follows a copy of the treaty rejected at the last session,) by and the same is hereby declared to be, the following that the same is hereby declared to be, the following that the same is hereby declared to be, the following that the same is hereby declared to be, the following that the same is hereby declared to be, the following that the same is hereby declared to be, the following that the same is hereby declared to be the following that the same is hereby declared to be the following that the same is hereby declared to be the following that the same is hereby declared to be the following that the same is hereby declared to be the following that the same is hereby declared to be the following that the same is hereby declared to be the following that the same is hereby declared to be the following that the same is hereby declared to be the following that the same is hereby declared to be the following that the same is hereby declared the following that the same is hereby declared the following the same that the same is hereby declared the same that the same tha

the last session, begund the same is hereby declared to be, the followents? Level units between the said whited States and Texas so soon as the supreme authorities of the said Republic of Texas shall agree to the same. And if shall be the duty of the President of the United States, so soon as he shall be officially netified of such agreement on the part of Texas, to announce the same by proclamation.

Resolved, further, by the authority aforesaid, That it is understood and intended that whatever was stipulated to be done immediately, or at a fixed time after the exchange of the ratifications of the aforemal compact, shall be done immediately, or in a like period after the supreme authorities of Texas shall have formally agreed to these resolutions.

The resolutions were twice read, pro forma for the

formally agreed to these resolutions.

The resolutions were twice read, are forma for the purpose of receiving a reference to a committee; and then, on motion of Mr. Archer, they were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Benton gave notice that on to-morrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill "to provide for the annexation of Texas to the United States." The Senate went into Executive session, and, af-ter a short time spent therein, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. J. Q. Adams presented a memorial of certain inhabitants of the city of New York, praying for the abolition of clavary in the District of Columbia, and moved that it he referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. E. J. Black moved the question of reception on the memerial, and called for its reading. It was Mr. Brown, of Indiana, moved that the question "Shall the memorial be received?" do lie on the ta-

On this question Mr. Holmes asked for the year and nays. They were ordered.

Mr. Winthrop onquired of the Chair what would be the effect of the motion to lay on the table; would it carry the memorial with it, and lay the memorial also on the table?
The Chair answered it would not. The memorial

would not be in possession of the House to be laid on the table.

Mr. Winthrop inquired if it would be competent for his friend from Massachusetts hereafter to make any motion in the House touching the memorial? The Chair declined to make any decision on this point at the present time; it would be time enough to decide it when the case occurred.

The question was then taken on the motion that the question of reception do lie on the table, and was decided in the negative as follows:

Yeas 90—Nays 99.

And so the motion to lay the question of reception

on the table was lost. The question new recurred, "Shall the memorial be received," and, being taken by year and mays, was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

And so the memorial was received; and The question recurred that it be referred mmittee for the District of Columbia. Mr. Tibbatts moved that the memorial do lie Mr. Tabbatis moved that the memorial do lie on the table; and the question on this motion was decided in the negative, by year and nays, as follows:

Yeas 88—Nays 99.

During the taking of the yeas and nays, when his name was called, Mr. E. J. Black declined to vote, alleging as the reason that he did not consider he had

And the question being on its reference to the Committee for the District of Columbia,

Mr. Chapman, et Alabama, moved that the House

journ ; but the motion did not prevail.

The question being then taken, the memor

ferred to the Committee for the District of Columbia Mr. J. R. Ingersoll presented a memorial from a large number of citizens of the city of Philadelphia, praying that the naturalization laws be so amended as to require from persons born without the United States a continued residence of twenty-one years before being admitted to the rights of citizens, and moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill providing for the Annexation of Texas; which, on motion of Mr. Archer, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs,

and ordered to be printed.

The following Resolutions were submitted:
By Mr. Johnson, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report upon the expediency of modifying the Naturalization Lower the Naturalization Laws. By Mr. Alien, calling on the President to commu-nicate any correspondence between this Government and its Minister to England, concerning the Oregon

The last resolution gave rise to a spirited conten-tion, between Messrs. Archer and Allen, the for-mer insisting upon the indeligacy and inexpediency of such a call, pending a negotiation, and intimating that the Secretary of State had informed him that the publication of this correspondence would embarrass the negotiation.

Mr. Allen replied, citing the communications in reference to Texas and Mexico, a far more deli-

cate subject, arging that the President had nationalized this question by his reference to it in the Mes-The question of passing the resolution was taken by yeas and nays, and Mr. Allen's resolution was

assed by a vote of 28 to 16. On motion of Mr. Sturgeon, the Senate then went HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Houston moved that the rules be suspended and that the House of Representatives resolve itself

The House of the Whole.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole,
Mr. Cave Johnson in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Duncan, the Bill to fix a uniform time for holding the Presidential elections in all the States was taken up.

Various amendments were offered and discussed. After being some time under consideration, and after the adoption of amendments offered by Mr.

The Committee rose, and the Chairman reported the bill to the House. During the day, Mr. Douglass gave notice of his intention to ask leave to bring in a bill to establish a new Territory to be called Nebraskee. It lies west

IN SENATE .- Thursday, Dec. 12, 1844.

Ic Haywood, of North Carolina, appeared in his at to-day.

Mr. Phelps submitted the following resolution, hich lies over until the next day of meeting:

Resolved. That the President be requested to in
my the Senate whether the Executive Department the Senate whether any, and, if any, want, me have been made to that debt since the g of the treaty with the Republic, submitted to enate at its last section; and that he be further sted to inform the Senate what amount of the lands of Texas had been granted by the Spanterion, and Texas had been granted by the Spanterion of the Spanterion o

a pure matter of vilification, and contained a false-hood on its face. Such a paper was disgraceful, not only to those who sent it here but to the person who The Chair. Then it will lie over.

Mr. Giddings presented another, from the same Mr. Black said he objected to its reception, and for same reason as before. The Speaker asked if the gentleman wished to de-

Black. No ; not to debate, but to denounce it ett mid he intended to debate it. So it was laid over.

Mr. Giddings presented another of similar tenor.

Mr. Black objecting, raised the question of recep-And the question being, Shall this memorial

Mr. T. Smith, of Indiana, expressing a wish to de bate it, it was laid over. Mr. Giddings presented certain resolutions passe at a meeting held in Ashtabula county, Ohio, on the subject of the slave trade in the District of Columbia; which was read.

Mr. Black objected to its reception

Mr. Giddings presented another memorial from cerain persons in Albany against the annexation of Texas; which was read.

Mr. Pettit observed that that subject had alread.

seen referred to a Committee of the whole American people and reported on. [A laugh.] He moved to lay the memorial on the table.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, said that he had not read the report. Could the gentleman from Indiana refer him Mr. Wentworth. It will be read on the fourth of

March next.

The question being put on laying the memorial on the table, it was lost.

Mr. T. Smith, of Indiana, moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Agreed to.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs being called on

for Reports:
Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, Chairman of that Committee, eported the following Joint Resolution: Joint Resolution for annexing Texas to the U. States

Resolved, &c., That annexation and union between the United States and the Republic of Texas take effect as settled the 12th day of April last, in the following words, viz:
[Here follows a copy of the Treaty of Annexation.]
Resolved, And said articles are hereby declared to be

the fundamental law of union between the said United States and Texas, so soon as the Supreme Authorities of the said Republic of Texas shall agree to the same. And it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, so soon as he shall be officially notified of such agreement on the part of Texas, to announce the same by proclamation.

Res lved further, by the authority aforesaid, That

it is understood and intended, that whatever was stip-ulated to be done immediately or at a fixed period after the exchange of said compact, shall be done immediately or in a like period, after the Supreme Authorities of Texas shall have formally agreed to these

The Resolutions were read twice, and Mr. Ingergave notice that he should, on the 23d of the present month, move the House to go into Committee to take them into consideration, The House, at a quarter before three o'clock, ad-

journed until to-morrow. IT The "NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER" has the ollowing on the subject of the recent remarkable ste, by which the 21st rule was rescinded by the House of Representatives. We would call the

rienced ingrealists of the nation :-"How the repeal of this rule, so long resisted successfully by a majority of the Democratic members of the House, has now come to be suddealy accomplished, by a majority of twenty-eight, in a body where they are as two to one, is another question. Last year, before the same body, the same question was, after a two-days struggle, and after having been in the first instance by a majority of two or three, finally decided for the rule, by what now appears to have been well-

arranged majority of one. We do not perceive that there has since been any change or any greater presence of Whig votes. Indeed intervening events have been any thing but such as to beget among that party increased esteem for those whom this measure propitiales. Among the Whigs, no agreeable on encouraging experience can be supposed to have subsequently wrought new convictions; no tactics can be seen no arrangement can be suspected. As there was no debate-as even the mabitual alarmists were suddenly still-the motives of the decision the causes which brought

about, are matters accessible only to conjecture. That conjecture is, however, somewhat gener. al and somewhat clear, that if no actual bargat was at the bottom of it, there was at least an excellent understanding. It is not unusual for exremes to meet oA fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind," says the poet ; sympathy begets sympathy; association in joint enterprises and listards engendor love; love finds all sacrifi-ces easy; sacrifice must be paid with sacrifice and surely the Abolitionists, who could aid in the election of the Texas candilates and in the ad vancement of the Texas party, were entitled from these in particular, from the Democratic party at large, to at least the humble remuneration of this repeah" if the states will be a long.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer writes-

The subject of vagrancy has occupied a good deal of the intention of our present city authorities and their efforts to suppress it, though but par-tially successful, have been worthy of all praise. It appears that more than two thirds of the inmales of our alms-house are foreigners; and in a very ab'e report made last July to the Board of Aldermen by Wm S. Miller, now member of Congress elect from the third district, it is stated tha the citizens of New York are directly taxed to the amount of \$450,000 a year for the support of alien paupers and vagrants. Last week the number of foreign and native paupers admitted into our almshouse was seventy of the former, and thirty eight of the latter. The whole number of inmates at present is 2,699.

One instance has lately come to the knowledge of our anthorities, in which a town in Germany emptied its whole workhouse down to the very dregs, upon our shore. This is a very compers often evade the ponalty for landing paupers in this city, by registering them under take names, so that, when called upon to account for the vagrancy of such at such a passenger, they can point to their shipping that and show that his muse as out upon it. A respectable house in this make is out upon it. A respectable house in this city is enaking immense sums annually; throught its fereign agente, in the business of dramming up emigrants and forwarding them to Liverpoot and other European ports for shipment to this country. Our present authorities are doing what they can to check these abuses and not long mice they sent back a large number of papers feited upon them be some workhouse commissioner in England of Ireland. The evil however, is of that anguitude that it seems almost impossible to apply an adequate remedy.

Ms. SPEAKER :- I desire to know how what is before the House, the gentieman from takes occasion to introduce my argument officed the other day, in reply to himself. I have heretofore spoken briefly on the subject; I will now, however, with the hope of ending this discussion so far as I am when the subject is a like when the subject is a subject in the subject in the subject in the subject in the subject is a subject in the subje concerned, shew more fully the grounds of my opinion upon the power of selling a Rail Road for debt. I have on a former occasion declared in language which I did not think any one could misundenstand, that I had not think any one could insumderstand, that a never maintained that the property of a corporation never maintained that the property of a corporation, which it might lawfully dispose of for the purpose of enriching itself, could not be taken for its debts. But I have maintained, and I de now masset it, that a corporation is often the pure contodian, guardian or trustee of property, to be used for the attainment of public benefits—that, in one-sense, it was the property of the corporation; and in the sense declared by the Supreme Court, in the case of Rail Raad v. Davis, in which it is said. It is only vested in the company for the purpose of the act; that is, to make the road." \*\*

It is taken to be immediately and directly applied to an established public use, under the control and direction of the public authorities, with only such incidental interests as the Legislature has thought proper to admit, as the MEANS of effecting the work, and insuring a as the MEANS of effecting the work, and insuring a long PRESERVATION of it for the public use."—
But notwithstanding my disclaimer of the doctrine attributed to me on a former day by the gentleman, it is insisted that the argument then effored, leads to the conclusion that I would protect corporations in the enjoyment of wealth which individuals could not own and keep against an execution. It will now be perceived that the charge of the gentleman falls equally RALEIGH REGISTER. on the Judges of the Supreme Court and myself. My opinion, I admit, is of no great value, but assuredly

he authority of that high tribunal will be every where regarded as equal to that of the gentleman. Again, the gentleman has declared that I have placed the non-sale of the road upon the ground that it is conpenient for the public, and then seeks to convict me of inconsistency, because I have admitted that the cass might be sold. These, says he, are for the pubic convenience as much as the road, and therefore, that my argument would equally exempt both from execution. Sir, the gentleman continues to misunderstand me. I did not place the non-sale of the road appoints convenience for the public. I expressly placed it upon the ground that the public had taken the right of way from individuals and united it with a franchise, emanating from the sovereign who deposited them both in the hands of a corporation, as a trustee emprivered and required to discharge public duties of a high and sovereign character, to-wit: to make, in the language of the Court, "a highway." That when the right of way was thus clothed with the franchise,

the latter was principal and the former was a more incident—that the latter could not be sold by the company, nor could the former-that when the franchise ceased to exist, in the manner and for the purpose of its creation, it returned to the sovereign, and the right of way reverted to the owner of the soil, earrying with every thing fixed to the freehold. So that, if by the purchase the franchise became dissevered from the ight of way, the highway was destroyed, and the ony effect of the purchase would be to annihilate the roperty sought to be sold. Does not the gentleman on understand the difference between the road and the cars? The latter may all be destroyed, and yet the franchise and way remain as perfect, without as with cars. Nothing granted by the public is destroyale of the cars. The corporate stowed by the sovereign, are whole and unimpaired; their existence being in no manner connected with or dependent upon cars or engines. Sir, the principle here laid down, that when the property which is clothed with the franchise, goes out of the carporation, the franchise itself returns to the sovereign, and the property reverts to the grantor, will be denied by no lawer who understands the first elements of law. And Sir, should not this be so? Why does the public take the property of a citizen against his will and enfranthise it? The answer is to make a highway. What then should become of it when the highway ceases?

Surely by every principle of justice, it should return to the former owner. But if the public should allow a sale and transfer to another individual, the act would attention of our readers to this key of mystery, furnished by one of the most observant and expeamount to the high-handed measure of taking one man's property, not for all, but to permit another man to get possession of it. No just sovereign can tolerate such manifest wrong and outrage. Sir, can the genthe same imagine any thing more preposterous than for the public to assume forcible dominion over the lands of one hundred persons, in order to effect what the Court calls " a great benefit," and, in the next hour, permit one of the hundred to sell and purchase the whole, not for " a great benefit," but to pay his own private debt? Such a doctrine does not belong to a land of liberty. The corporation itself cannot sell this road. It has no lawful power to destroy or obstruct it. It may, and ought, as the trustee of the public, to remair the property entrusted to its keeping and preservation, because it has so stipulated, and because it is paid for so doing by a right the tolls. As acident to a just and proper exercise of the power and

duty, to repair, it must be the judge of what should be removed, and of what should be placed on it. The corporation is indictable for a nuisance, if the road heome ruinous, just as an overseer of a county high-If the corporation therefore made the road ruinous. he directors are indictable. What then can excuse a man for so doing? What constitutes the highway? It is not the soil alone, nor the sills alone, nor the iron ars alone, but all together. They all, when brought together, in a particular manner, make the highway. How stands the case then? The public employ a number of men to make a particular public work, and bind them to keep it in repair, and to transport passengers and produce, and agree to pay them with olls, for their labor, capital and trouble. In order then, better to enable them to perform these duties,

they are vested with a qualified property as trustees. It is a breach of trust in them to qualities, and assuredly the public can never sanction a destruction of the very property which supports and susgument of hard cases. Such cases can be easily put and as easily answered. It is an outrage, he thinks, for the company to buy of a poor man, and after it is laid down, to forbid him from selling it for his debt. There runs Fayetteville atreet, the highway of a corporation. Suppose the City of Raleigh should employ one to pave it with costly stone, and then should become insolvent, can the poor workman sell the street and tear up the stones! Will the gentleman tell this House that as a lawyer he would so advise his client? Will be answer me, if the measury of a canal, with its aqueducts, locks and bridges, may all be sold for work done on it and then broken up and removed away? Will be tell me, that a bridge built for the public, with liberty to the contractor to take tolls under our Act of Assembly, can be sold and its plank and contents carried off? If the poor man's timber, unpaid for should be used in its construction imber, unpaid for, should be used in its construction would be advise his client to sell and take it away Would the gentleman advise the sale of a turnpike and back his client in taking away its bridges and other works? (Mr. Shepard was understood to say he would and had advised something similar in relation to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.) Mr. Speaker, the question in regard to a turnpike has been directly decided by an able Court in Pennsylvania, and it was held that such sale was null. (Mr. S. was understood to say, that Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, held a different opinion.). Sir, in the nature of things, it cannot be that the public will ever provide costly

works of internal improvement, and permit their ex-istence to depend upon the quantity of cash which the company makes. They are often as useful and necessary when the stock is worthless, as when it is necessary when the stock is worthless, as when it is at par. The public has nothing to do with the price of stock, or the fluctuation of its profits; what it wants is the highway, and that was hought and paid for by the very grant of the charter. The first duty and first debt of the corporation are to the public. I have said that I would leave nothing in a corporation which enriches itself—nothing beyond what sustains its vitality, and enables it to fulfil its first great and profemble contract with the public.

corporation, divide it amongst themselves, then puff the stock, sell out and leave the debt to fall on the victims of their villainy. Nothing is easier than for a corporation under this amendment, when they find its affairs desperate, to offer their stock to insolvent men, and when the creditor comes to collect his debt, to find the wrong-doers all gone. Why, since there is so much clamor about insolvent corporations, does not the creditor take accuracy? The only thing I would guard against, is imposition by them. The creditor who knows all about their situation, deserves no legislative aid. I would compet them bons fide to pay up all their stock in the first place—and them I would hold them responsible who made the contracts, knowing the insolvency of the corporation at the time, and concealing it from the creditor. Further than this I am unwilling to go. The amendment does not pursue this principle, and I shall not support it.



Our's are the plans of fair, delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage, to live tike brothers."

## RALEIGH, N. C.

# Tuesday, December 17, 1844.

SPECIAL ELECTION.

THE WHIGE AS TRUE AS STEEL! We have the pleasure of announcing the Election IRAAC JOYNER, Esq. (Whig) to the State Senate, it he place of the lamented Forestan, who so recently died with " his harness on." The Election took place in Pitt County, by order of the Legislature, on Wednesday last, the 11th instant. Mr. Joynes has taken

### THE BIGGEST VET!

Mr. Jacob Summers, of Orange, has sent to Gov. MOREHEAD, a Turnip weighing 184 pounds, and meaouring 36 inches in circumference! Our friends of the "Greensboro' Patriot," are everlastingly bragging about their big Turnips, but we defy them to turn-up a bigger one than this?

### ANOTHER "FAREWELL"

Capt. CLARK, with his beautiful Company of " RAI IGH GUARDS," paid their parting respects to Governor Morengap, on Salurday afternoon last. It was a beautiful day, and the turn-out was a brilliant one. apt. CLARK delivered a neat Address to the Governor, which was we need not say, appropriately responded to. "The "Guards," after partaking of the refresh nents served up for them, went through a variety of volutions, and fired a number of Salutes to the great gratification of a very large crowd of spectators.

### THE WHIG PARTY.

Since the result, wholly unexpected on both sides the Presidential Election, Loco Focolsm is making itself very happy over the self-imposed delusion, that he Whig party is defunct, or in a state of transitionassing into a new-party. If such a delusion can make the Locos happy, let them hug it ; it cannot isturb us. For we know, that the Whig party, except in the day of its overwhelming triumph in 1840 was never stronger than at this moment. It has every element of strength, which any party could desire. Its principles are such as the great mass of the American people will always support. Had not the Loco Focos insincerely claimed to be, themselves, in favor of these identical principles, they never could have won the victory which they now enjoy. Had not James K. Polk bern held up in Pennsylvania, as the friend of a Protective Tariff, there is no man believes he could have possibly carried that State. It is only by pretending to be Whigs in principle, that the Loco Focos have achieved their nominal triumph. Nothing is needed but a thorough exposure of the frauds and falsehood, which have given them power, to wrench it from their grasp.

STATE OF INDIANA.

The Legislature of Indiana met in annual session it the capital of that State on the 2d instant, all the Senators being present, and all the Representatives except two. Mr. A. C. STEVENSON, (Whig.) was elecec Speaker of the House of Representatives, and WM. T. OTTO and J. GRANT (both Whigs) were chosen

#### 平海海南西城 雪田 在西海 多水 MARTIN'S BEE PALACE.

A specimen of this improvement was exhibited n this City, last week, by Mr. George Catvent of Virginia The Palace is 6 feet high, 3 feet 10 inclies long, and 2 feet wide. It contains 12 square Hives, 6 Cap Boxes, and three basement story thives; will hold about 900 lbs. honey, and will afford room for about 18 swarms of bees to work It is a non-swarmer, self-cleanger, and self-protector from the worm or bee moth. The honey is taken at pleasure, without destroying any of the bees; and the invention, in a word, combines all the advantages possible for the successful cultivation of that most interesting and valuable in sect, the Honey Beermy of smart

TP The Hon. Passen Xavies Magves, presiding

THRULING EXH e we witnessed the urday evening last. The perfor of the Deaf and Dumb or Blind. Innured within respitals and alms-houses, like so many lunaties or ped the physical, to all the storal contagion to fre-quently incident to such abodes, and were thus in-relyed in a montal darkness, for more deplorable then their bodily one. Thanks, to the enlightens philanthropy of the present age, they have been resould from this intellectual darkness, and restored to the blessings, if we may so speak, of light and liberty. The fragers of the Blind, have, literally, been made eyes to them, and, by the sense of touch, simply, the mental night, that necessar physical darkness, has been illuminated and their powers of mind fully awakened and de-

be the pen, that could transfer that scene to paper. We despair of giving even a faint outline of the do not intend to let the subject sleep. Let not the interesting exercises on the occasion, and would most willingly forego the attempt, did not tyrant custom demand it at our hands

The Exhibition was commenced by singing

voices, with a Piano Forte accompaniment by Mr-

Hymn, all the Pupils and Instructers uniting their

GRAHAM, the head of the Musical department. Judge Campus then made a short Address, explaining the objects of the visit, and introduced to the overflowing anditory, Dr. Meanitrar, the Chief of the Institution, who, before proceeding to the examination of the Pupils, asked Mr. Gnav one of his associate Instructors, to submit a few remarks, in explanation of the designs and character of t Institution which they represented. This was promptly done, and with an ease of manner, and grace of elecution, that would well serve as a model for most of the legislators and professional gentlemen present. Some of his remarks, in relation to the peculiarly unhappy condition of the Blind, which necessarily renders them insensible to the grandeur of many speciacles which charm the eye and mind, were truly eleguent. We endeavored to catch one or two sentences, but know we do him injustice in the eport. "The magnificent map of the Heavens," said he, " with every star, which the clear concar of a winter's night pours on the eye, is not unralled for us. The revolutions of the Seasons, with all their beautiful posistion of form and color, and whatever glories of Nature lift the soul in wonder and gratitude to the Creator, are not for us, &c."

The first exercise was in Reading. A young iv and a small boy, (the latter not more than eleven years old,) read passages aloud from the Bible, with as much fluency and distinctness, as if they had been blessed with vision. Reading is accomplished by fingering the pages of a Book, on which the letters are raised, or embossed, and the delicacy of the touch is so exquisite, that they learn to read, after little practice, with the greatest case and facility. The next exercise was in Geography, the details of which are communicated by the aid of Maps with raised lines, points, &c. which are readily and practically understood. A little girl was placed before the Map of North Carolina, and she answered every question put by the audience and Instructers with as much promptness and accuracy, as any one hav-

ing sight, could possibly have done! The pupils were next examined in Arithmetic and the result was most astonishing and gratifying This branch of knowledge is acquired both mentally and mechanically, and many of the pupils, some them among the smallest, very readily solved the most difficult problems, mentally, though they involved the most elaborate calculation, amounting in some instances to millions and billions. One or two

1. If two-thirds of 34 Gullons of Wine cost five exthe of \$10 50-how much will seven-eighths of a rallon cost at the same rate f

2. A gentleman being usked, what time it wi replied, that if was between 5 and 6 o'clock, and that the minute hand was as far beyond 6, as the hour hand wanted of 6; or, to be more accurate, that a line down from 12 o'clock to 6, will make equal acute angles with the hands.

A gentleman present asked an intricate ques and commenced working it himself on paper, to test the accuracy of the Pupil, but it was me solved, and the proper answer returned, before the gentleman had fairly stated his own proposition.

Specimens of writing were then exhibited, exted an a grooved paste board—the grooves serving as a guide to the pen of the writer.

Examinations were then successively had in H

tory, Algebra and Geometry, and in sach, the suit demonstrated to the entirinction of every he that the Blind are as capable of histosetion, i methods peculiarly adapted to such as are deprived of eight, as any other class—that their intellects can-not only be perfectly cultivated, but their moral natures trained, and trades learned, which will enable them to gain their own livelihood by honest and in-dependent industry. And this leads to to speak of the Mechanical Department of the Institution, which is a very important branch of it, not as a source of profit, but as providing the Pupils with the means of living. The trades chiefly taught, are the making of Mate of all kinds, all the varieties of Willow stork, Brushes, Band Boxes, and every other kind of Paste-The most delightful attraction of the evening bowever, to the mass of hearers, was the sweet. Mural discounted by their interest.

Instructer and Pupil performed on some instrument and combined together, presented a Band white the equals, we presume, in the whole combined that the equals, we bear a source of performent that instruction, we tear a source of performance in the contract of th Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisians, who went to Paris some months ago to abtain from the medical men of that capital relief for a disorder in his eyes, has returned to New Orleans. The papers of that city some great regret that as effectual rained has been found, and that his eyes are in no battle due than they were at the time of his departure from this country.

ET William Arkin has been elected Governor of South Carolins, and John T. Erym, Licutemant Governor, is ovel, and is received and treasured up with

The state of speed be, from the examples now hefore us, exceedingly favorable to the discipline of Memory. The difficulty of recalling, we imagine, what has once escaped, when read by another, in. duces the blind pupil to give undivided attention to the subject and thereby impresses it more forcibly upon the mind. The infirmity, too, which consign them to darkness, would seem favorable to contem plative habits, and to the pursuits of abstract science and pure speculation. Undisturbed by external objects, the mind useessarily turns within and concentrates its ideas on any point of investigation with greater intensity and perseverance. But we must

when the exercises of the evening were about to close, Gov. Morgania made a brief, but moving address, expressing the gratification which had been imparted to all present. The Pupils then sang, with a Piano Forte accompaniment, a very humorous song, and thus terminated one of the most delightful evenngs we ever spent.

But is this to be the last of it? Are the exquisite feelings and deep interest excited in the breast of all. to be permitted to grow cold and perish in the midst physical darkness, has been illuminated; mechani- of the enjoyment which has been imparted? Forbid cal genius has been brought into active exercise, it patriotism—forbid it philanthropy—forbid it State pride! We know it is an unpropitious period, owing weloped.

But to the Exhibition, of which we started to speak. Who can describe it! Gifted, indeed, would be the pen, that could fransfer that scene to paper. spirit of benevolence any longer continue insensible to the claims of a large class among us, on whom nature, and no misconduct of their own, has entailed a privation and affliction. May the time speedily arrive, when North Carolina, with a well-directed humanity, shall provide for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb within her borders, and determine that a few ollars shall not prevent any one, thus efficied, from being raised from Ignorance and dependence to knowl. edge and usefulness ! at deal of and and who are the well at her a

ELECTION OF COMPTROLLER. On Friday last, William F. Collins, Esq. was re-elected Comptroller of State, for the ensuing two

An alteration of our naturalization laws has become so necessary that the honest and patriotic of all parties join hands in this thing, and cry God speed the work. It can harm no one-it interferes with no one's rights—it is beneficial even to the foreigner. for it secures to him a safer government, and will enable him to bequeath the blessings of freedom to his native American children.

OUR PUBLIC SQUARES. We have learned with surprise, that it is scriously proposed by some in the Legislature, to sell-and at City-all the Squares owned by the State in the City, except the Capitol Square! No act of the patriot Statesmen, who ordered the reservation of those Squares, for public purposes, showed a wiser forecast then that which reserved them from sale, knowing, as they did, that the day would come, when they would be indispensable for the purposes of the State. at the seat of her Government. In this, they but followed the example of the Government of the United

States, and of every other State in the Union ; some of which had to purchase their Public Squares from perulators, at enormous prices. The beautiful Pubtic Squares at Washington, are the admiration of all who visit there, and are regarded as monuments of the wisdom of those who reserved them from sale. That State, at this time of day, would be regarded as behind the age, and niggardly indeed, that had not the taste and public spirit to afford a few acres, at the Seat of her Government, for the public convenience of her citizens, and for the comment and health of her Capital. Every North Carolinian would hang down his head in shame, if the Legislature of his State, one of the old thirteen, who, in her teens, nobly gave to the Union an entire State, from her own domain, could now, at the name of her fame, so disgrace her. This City is unlike all the other Towns in the State. It is the City of the whole State, her questions asked, and answered as soon as the propository of her public property, and inseparably connected with her glory or shame. And more of the people of the State are drawn hither, than at any other point in the State, by the circumstance that her Government is here; and samething is due to their ion and gratification. No one can for a moment doubt, that every acre how owned by the a moment doubt, that every acre now owned by the State in the City, will, at no very distant day, be needed as scites for indispensable Public Buildings. What extreme fully it would then be, to sell these lands now, for \$10 to \$25 per acre, as some near them have been setting, and the others, for from \$50 to 100, and throw the whole away for a sum, which, by and by, when the State must purchase, would not suffice to purchase one of these Squares back again? The Legislature should healthte long, ere it does a deed so disastrous to the interests and reputation of the State, as the sale of these recrutious would be. The able Committee of the Scate, for yearning, upon the very question, with Gens Beats at its head, after looking at the Squares and swilling themselves of the best intelligence in the City, aparted, that it was not, nor ought to be the policy of the State to part from her few acres, remaining in the City; and the Senate cocurred in the windom of the decision.

fact which is honorable to Mr. Borrs: The Post Master at Richmond, a personal and political friend of Mr. Batte, felt himself embarramed between his feelings for his friend and his some of duty to himself, en determining whether he should vote or not, at the Inst Congressional election. He could not vote against Mr. Bette the man that was in him would not hear of it; and how could be vote for one so obnexious to John Tyler as John M. Botts, without incurring the risk of inumediate dismissal from office? Mr. Botts knowing his situation, out the matter short by requesting that he would not vote for him. He did not desire a vote which must be given at a marifice to the voter and especially so great a sacrifice as the loss of his

IT in our last, Mr. Taylos, of Beaufort and Hyde, was made to present a bill authorising the County Courts of Hyde to appoint special Justices, and compensate them for their services. For Hyde County read Beaufort.

ample means of knowing, vis: That our Honorable Mumbers of the Legislature, use far less Spiritueus Liquurs this Session, than at the last. It is a pleasing reflection, sie, that the better informed part of society are giving us such worthy examples.