Proceedings in Congress.

Extracts from the Speech of Mr. MOREHRAD, of Kentucky, in the Senate of the United States, on the Resolutions from the House of Representatives, to anney Texas:

When the Federal Convention met at Philadelphia, in 1787, to remodel the form of govern ment then ex s ing, it was composed of delegates from the original thirteen States. Destitute of resources, with a limited commerce, enfeebled and almost extinguished by the war, they numbered a population of no more than three millions and a half of souls. Under the anspices of a sound government, wisely administered, what a transformation was exhibited in the lapse of a few years ! The nations of the earth looked with wonder on the unexampled progress of our institutions. Nursed in the lap of the magnificent and boundless wilderness of the New World, a free and mighty nation had as suddenly sprung up as if the voice of Ounipotence had spoken it in existence. Transcending immeasurably all the rules by which the progress of nations is estimated, exceeding the anticipations of the most sanguine friends of free government every where it might almost be said that there was scarce a moment of time between the infancy and maturity of our Republic. We read in the fabulous history of antiquity that the daughter of Jupiter sprung, full-grown, from the brain of her ances-tor. Scarcely less extraordinary was the birth and maturity of the United States. No sooner was the Constitution formed, and with her first breath of national existence, the goddess of American liberty (if I may be pardoned the figure) threw herself at one bound into the arena of the nations, with all her gigantic energies strung for the race of national greatness and glory. free-free as the breezes that play on the tops of her native mountains-yet freedom was not her only title to the respect and admiration of mankind. She was brave and strong as well as free. In the day of her beautiful and smiling infancy, she seized, with the grasp of Hercules, the throat of the serpent that had entered her cradle to devour her, and dashed the strangled monster indignantly from her. But she was wise as well as strong. She received her lessons of political wisdom and of national policy from sages and from statesmen than whom the annals of the world furnish no brighter nor more illustrious examples. One of those lessons-early inculcated, deeply and strongly impressed-wis to revere the Co stitution ; to preserve its landmarks unimpaired ; to guard it with more than vestal vigilance from violence or perversion ; and, especially, that those who are entrusted with the administration of the Government should confine themselves within "ihe ir respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, "in the exercise of the powers of one department "o encroach upon another." Another was, "to "observe justice and good faith toward all nations, and to cultivate peace and harmony with all."-And a third was intended to guard us against "the danger " of characterizing parties by geog-* raphical discriminations-Northern and South 'ern-Atlantic and Southern-whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there * is a real difference of local interests and views.

If, by the observance of the maxims which these lesssons inculcate, we have attained our present enviable and commanding position among the nations of the earth, may it not be hoped that a perseverance in the same policy may be attended by the same results ?

But there was still another and no less impressive lesson. It was to take care of the UNION. "To cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovahle attachment to it; to accustom ourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of our political safety and prosperity; to watch its preservation with jealous anxiety ; to discountenance. whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandosed : and to frown on the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, and enfeetd the shcred ties that now link together the various parts."

Sir, said Mr. M. these admonitions of the ven-

ern himself. The free States of antiquity live only in the record of human events. The des-cendants of Epaminondas, of Miltiades, of Leonidan.

" Wield the slavish sickle, not the sword." Rome, after corrupting the purity of her primitive institutions, became ambitious, next omnipotent, then luxurious, and at last perished under the weight of her provincial acquisitions. "Servior armis,

Luxuria incubuit, victumque uleiscitur orbem." Sir, (said Mr. M.) if it be true that history is losophy teaching by example, the people of the United States will vindicate their wisdom by reading aright the lessons to be derived from the fate of all other Republics. For myself, I have full confi ence that they will. I am one of those who think that the Federal Constitution is still strong in the affections of the people who made But I do not believe that by the ties of init. terest alone it can be cemented and held together. No: but by the strength of far higher and holier ties-by those of a common ancestry and a kindred blood; by the inspiring reminiscences of heroic sacrifices in the one great cause of freedom and independence; by enlarged considerations of national policy, as distinguished from the policy of particular States; by a magnanimous forbearance of imputed wrongs; by a generous spirit of mutual concession and compromise ; by in elevated patriotism, which regards the good of the greater number; and, lastly, and above all, by an unshaken devotion to the Constitution. These are the enduring boods of the American Union, and they alone can preserve it.

Thursday Feb. 13.

SENATE .- The Joint Resolution from the House for the annexation of Texas to the United States was taken up for consideration, upon the adverse report of the Committee on Foreign Relations: when Mr. Archer moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Morehead occupied the floor for more than two hours, in opposition to the resolution, arguing that what it proposed was unconstitutional and inexpedient. Mr. M. having concluded, Mr. Buchanan obtained the floor; but without proceeding in his remarks, vielded to a motion to go into the consideration of Executive business. The Senate spent a short ime therein, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - The House was occupied in Committee of the Whole for the principal part of the day, on the bill providing for the dmission of Florida and lowa into the Union .-The various amendments that were offered were debated by Messrs. Bayly, Morse, Levy, and A. V. Brown, until two o'clock ; when, in pursuance of a Resolution previously adopted, the Committee proceeded to vote on the amendments. These being disposed of, the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House ; when, under the operation of the previous question, it was ordered to be engrossed, and then read the third time and passed, by a vote of Yeas 145, Nays 46.

Friday, Feb 14.

In the SENATE, Mr. Buchanan made a speech n favor of admitting the State of Texas into the Union. After he concluded, Mr. Rives obtained passed over informally. The Senate spent a ble. One of the matrons writes : short time in Executive Session.

In the House, the bill granting a quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, the bill making appropriations for the Military Academy, and the bill making appropriations for Navy Pensions, were severally, after having been considered in Committee of the Whole, read the third time and passed. A number of Petitions and Resolutions, as usual, were offered and referred.

Saturday, Feb. 15.

The SENATE was enlightened by a Speech of more than three hours in length from Mr. Rives, | ed me to the galleys when I was only sciences in opposition to the Joint Resolution of the House After the expiration of the term for which I was for annexing Texas to the United States. He declared himself in favor of annexing Texas, if it could be done by what he conceived to be the only constitutional mode-through the instrumentality of the treaty-making power. He maintained that the power given by the Constitution to Congress to admit new States into the Union never contemplated the admission of foreign States, but had reference exclusively to States out of the territory then belonging to, or which might be acquired by, the United States. Mr. Woodbury had the floor next. The first business in the House, this morning, was the reception of Reports from the Standing Committees, among which were a number of kills that were appropriately referred. The Post Office and Fortification Appropriation bills, returned from the Senate with amendments, were taken, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Moans. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hopkins, of Virginia in the Chair.) and took up the Army-appropriation bill. After spending some time in discussing and acting on the various amendments that were offered to that bill, it was laid aside, and the Committee took up the bill to regulate the pay of the army. After adopting several amendments to this last mentioned bill, the Committee rose, and reported it to the House, as amended; when the amendments made in Committee were concurred in, under the operation of the previous question .----Pending the question of engrossment, the House adjourned.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Mrs. CHILD, in one of her charm ng letters from New York, gives the following affecting anecdotes in regard to the reformatory effects of kind-0066 3

" Thus far, the ameliorations at Sing Sing have been productive of the most beneficial effects .-Limited and imperfect as the experiment has hitherto been, it has proved highly conducive to order and cheerful obedience. The nature of these changes in the administration, pechaps, could not be more concisely indicated than by the following anecdote : Two ministers in the Society of friends travelled together, and one was nuch more successful in his labors than the other How dost thou manage to take so much more hold of the hearts of the people than I do ?' said the least efficient preacher. 'I can tell thee in few words,' replied the other. ' I tell the people that if they do right they shall not be whipped -You tell them that if they don't do right they shall be whipped.

" In other words, the system now begun at Sing Sing is to punish as sparingly as possible, and to give cordial praise and increase of pr vileges for every indication of improvement. The wisdom of such a course was suggested to my mind several years ago by an intelligent, well educated woman, who had, by intemperance, become an inmate of the almshouse at South Boston. 'O,' she said, 'if they would only give us more encouragement, and less driving. If they would grant increased privileges for doing well, instead of threatening punjshment for doing wrong. I could perform my task with a cheerful heart, if they would only say to me, Do

your task quickly, and behave well, and you shall hear music one evening in the week, or you may have one day of the week to read entertaining books. But, instead of that, it always is, if, your task is not done well, you will be punished. O, nobody, that has never tried it, knows how hard this makes work go off? "I thought of this woman when I read Barry

Cornwall's lines, called ' The Poorhouse : " Enter and look ! In the-walled yards

Fierce men are pacing the barren ground Enter the long bare chambers ! girls And women are sewing, without a sound-Sewing from morn till the dismal eve,

And not a laugh or a song goss round, " No communion-no kind thought

Dwells in the pauper's breast of care ; Nothing but pain in the grievous past-Nothing to come but the black despair Of bread in prison, bereft of friends, Or hungry, out in the open air !"

"Acting upon the principle to which I have Huded, Mr. Edmends, President of the inspectors of Sing Sing, last fourth of July, sent each of the seventy-three woman prisoners a beauti ful bouquet, with a note asking them to receive the flowers as a testimonial of his approbation for their good conduct. When the matrons passed brough the galleries, every woman came to the door of her cell with the flowers in her hand, and earnest thanks, and the whispered "God bless

you," met them at every step. Being afterward assembled in the chapel, they brought their flowers, and while the matron talked with them like a mother about the necessity of forming habits of self-government, and of the effect of their present conduct on their future prospects in life, the tears the floor, and the subject, at his instance, was flowed plentitully, and convulsive sobs were audi-

> "The effect of this little experiment has been anifest in the more quiet and gentle movements of the prisoners, in their softened and subdued tones of voice, and in their ready and cheerful obodience. It has deenened my conviction that however degraded by sin or hardened by outrage and wrong, while reason maintains its empire over the mind, there is no heart so callous or obdurate that the voice of sympathy and kindness may not reach it, or so debased as to give no reponse to the tones of Chistian love "Poultman, lately beheaded in Paris for robbery

and murder, when his head was under the axe, said:

"I owe society a grudge, because it condemn.

[From the Staunton Spectator.] THE BLIND.

We are indebted to the politeness of Dr. MERRIT-LAT, the worthy Principal of the Bind Department of the Virginia Institution, for a copy of his report to the Board of Visiters for the year just closed. It represents the condition of his department as steadily improving, and as accomplishing successfully the great object for which it was established—that of ualifying the Blind for usefulness and independence. The number of Pupils in the school is twenty-four Four were discharged during the past year. them, a skilful workman in the manufacture of brush es, has commenced business in Wheeling with a favorable prospect of success-and another of them in tends to do the same, at the residence of his father in Nelson county. The third was a young man, who having become blind since he grew up, was at the institution only for a few months, for the purpose of be-coming acquainted with the apparatus adapted to his particular case. And the last was a female, who had to far recovered her sight as to be no longer a fit subject for the institution.

The health of the pupils has been excellent during the year. There was but one case of serious illness, and even that was not of long duration. Judicious diet, strict regularity in their mode of living, and exercise in the open air, are the means employed to pro note the health of the pupils.

The domestic economy of the department has been udacted by its estimable matron with signal ability, and strong testimony is borne to the order, cleanliness and comfort, which she has preserved throughout the auldings.

The moral education and religious instruction of the pupils are strictly attended to. Each of the pupils is expected to attend divine worship in one of the churchs of the town, but the choice of the church is left to hem or their parents. We are pleased to see that one of the greatest dif-

iculties with which the school has had to contendnamely, a want of good school books-is likely soon to be removed. A large Press has been procured, adapted to the execution of printing for the Blind, and with the small founts of type which they had for some years past, they are enabled now to print their most indispensable books. The means of procuring more types are solicited, and we hope they will be granted

Our readers are already informed of the system of instruction pursued in this department. The lively descriptions which we published recently of the exhi hitions of the Pupils at Richmond and Raleigh, especially, render it unnecessary now for us to enter into that part of the report. Dr. Merrillat presents some interesting statistics and

facts in relation to the Blind. He thinks their number has always been much underrated. The census (he says) does not give even a faint approximation to it. His own investigations have satisfied him that in some counties in Virginia the number is more than double that reported in the census. He estimates the proportion of white blind persons to the white population at about one to 1200. This ratio would make the whole number in Virginia 600, and in the United States upwards of 13,000. The results of the Dr's. investigations, as regards our own State, are thus summarily given in his report:

" I have heard of fifty-two persons in Virginia who about under the double affliction of being deprived of hearing and of sight. One of them is a sprightly, inelligent little girl, about twelve years of age. ost her hearing and sight about two years ago, by an attack of nervous fever. Her health now appears to e excellent. She has retained the power of speech. and modulates her voice remarkably well. Commuications are conveyed to her by means of the " dou ble-handed alphabet," used by deaf mutes. She has leagned to read books in raised letters; she can also mit and do other female work.

"The other is that of a young deaf mute, who was ducated at the Philadelphia institution. Shortly after his return home, about three years ago, his sight gan to fail, and he has since become entirely blind. his mind has also suffered, so much so that his friends have applied lately to have him admitted into the lanatic asylum of this place.""

The number of applicants for admission, (Dr. Merrillat remarks,) has been steadily increasing, and will loubtless continue to do so, as a knowledge of the advantages of the institution is more widely diffused. Is it not a melancholy reflection, in view of the in-calculable benefits which are thus denied, that any of the afflicted children of the commonwealth should But we trust there is a better spirit apply in vain ? But we trust there is a better spirit diffusing itself among the people in reference to the benevolent institutions of our State, and that the day is not distant when they will not only be cherished as they ought to be, but prized by Virginia as among

greater or less period, during the past year. This number is more than 50,000 larger than last year, showing a great and gratifying increase. The num-ber who study and practice vocal music has increased from 10,220 to 47,618, in the winter, and from 17,-

639 to 43.243, in the summer terms, The aggregate amount of funds, applicable to the apport of schools and libraries, for the past year, en-ing on the 31st December last, is thus stated : upport o

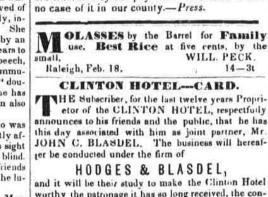
From the State	\$275,000
Raised by Supervisors	275,000
Raised voluntarily by towns	18,000
Raised, under special act, in cities	200,000
Local Funds	18,000
Total	\$786,000

The amount of public money expended during th year in the payment of teachers' wages is \$544,656, and there was raised, on rate bills for the same purpose, \$447,565-a total of \$992,222, being the uggregate amount allowed to teachers. The average for each district is about \$90, and the average compensation to male teachers is \$14 per month, and to females \$7, exclusive of board. The sum applied to the purchase of District Libraries during the year was \$94,647. The number of volumes in the several school libraries is 1,938,396. The number of brick school houses has been increased 120 since the last report, of framed wood 650, and there has been a diminution of log houses of 145. More than 400 of the buildings reported last year as unfit for use have been

repaired and suitable outbuildings constructed in 185 districts. These are dry details, but they show the gradual advance of our Common School System to that per-fection which all must desire to see it attain. The Report speaks in high terms of the faithful and efficient services rendered by the County and Town Superintendents, and dwells with carnest eloquence up-on the indispensable necessity of Universal Education, of sound, moral and intellectual culture, to the permanence and prosperity of our Republican Institu-tions. The whole subject is one which more than auy commends itself to the study of the People, and merits the close attention and steady favor of the Legislature. No expenditure can be deemed extrav-agant and unprofitable which is designed to make sure and stable this chief corner stone of our social and political fabric .- [Alb. Evening Jour.

TARBOROUGH, FEBRUARY 15.

THE DISEASE-Since our notice, two weeks since, of the fatal disease which raged in the family of Mr. James Ellinor, in this county, his negro woman, Cain Hammonds a free negro man living with him, and the wife of Benjamin Anderson, have died with the same disease-making seven deaths in all-Eli Parker, James Ellinoi and wife, their cook, and Hammonds, five at Mr. Ellinor's house-Edward G. Thompson, in this place, who attended Mr. Parker and caught the disease from him-and Mrs. Anderson, living near there, who visited the family. The others that were attacked, have recovered or are convalescent. The disease is still variously designated as St. Anthony's fire, black tongue, &c. We are informed by our physicians that there is now



worthy the patronage it has so long received, the continuance of which is further solicited. PRESTON HODGES.

New York, January 1, 1845.

The CLINTON HOTEL having for a long time eccived a large share of the Southern Travel, and he Junior Partner baying for the past twelve years been a resident of the South, the Undersigned with pleasure informs the citizens of RALEIGN and the public generally, that this Hotel is now undergoing a thorough repair, painting, &c. &c., together with many additions of turniture. Having always received a large share of Southern patronage, the proprietors are determined their House shall maintain the high standing it has so long possessed-that of being inferior to none in the city ; and its location renders it decideally one of the most desirable stopping places n the great metropolis. Situated on Beekman street, directly opposite the Park. City Hall, and the Fountain presents one of the finest views in New Yorkd-o, being within two minutes walk of Broadway, it possesses all the advantages of houses on that street

Valuable Property for Sale. IN THE CITY OF BALLIGH

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH. WILL be sold positively without reserve, on Triesday, the 1st of April next, being the 2nd day of the Superior Court, (if not previously disposed of at private sale.) that large 3 Story New Brick Building, nearly 60 feet square, and 60 feet high, on the corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets, in the centre of the City, and forming two of the best tenements in Ralei, h for any kind of business. It has a Passage of 8 feet through the centre, from one end to the other, upon each floor, so that every Room in the House may be approached without having to pass through one into another. Beside the passage on the ground floor, two elegant Store Rooms have been constructed in the very best style and at great er-pense ; underneath are two flue dry Cellars. The 2d and 3d Nucrise are divided by pense ; underneath are two fine dry Cellars. The 2d and 3d Stories are divided by passages into a ele-gant Tenements designed for Family residences one having 4, and the other 6 airy and commodiou Rooms ; and in the rear of this building, there is a new Kitchen and other Out Houses,

This valuable Building is covered with Tin, and is one of the best, most convenient and elegant establishments in the State, and being in the heast of the City, with a slight alteration, might be converted into a splendid Hotel It cost in its crection, together with the ground, the sum of \$14,700.

ALSO, one other new two Story Brick Building, on Wilmington Street, likewise in or about the centre of the City. On the first floor, there are two excellent Store Rooms, and above are 4 comfortable Rooms, divided by a Passage. This House is so constructed as to afford accommodation to two busi. ness men and their families ; and cost together with the ground, upwards of \$2,500.

The whole, or any part of the above described roperty, may be had at private sale on application to other of the undersigned ; and to accommodate pur chasers, will be divided and sold in separate Trne ments if they should prefer it.

TERMS : Approved negotiable paper at the Bank of the State of North Carolina at Releigh.

WM. HILL, JNO BUFFALOE, JNO. HUTCHINS DAVID CARTER, B. T. BLAKE, W. L. OTEY. 10-10

Executor's Notice.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1846.

The Subscriber, having qualified as Executo of the last Will and Testament of Joux His ox, sen. dec'd, at the February Term of Waka County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons, having claims against said Estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated, within the time pre scribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar o their recovery. And thuse indebted to the Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment the same.

Raleigh, Feb. 17, 1845.



Watches in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's; as he is

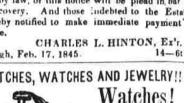
constantly receiving all decriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, of the newest styles, from the manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at lie tail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

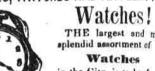
Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

All Watches warranted to keep good time or THE MONEY RETURNED. Watches and Jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted, I the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys and Ladies' Bracelets. Pins, and Sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c., for sale very lot

G. C. ALLEN. Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,

Wall St., New York, (up stain Jan. 24. SHERIFF'S SALE.





14-31

erated Father of his Country, I lament to have to say, are not entirely inapplicable to the discussion of the great question now before the Senate. I fear that events are rapidly tending to make parties 'take the character of geographical distinctions. I deeply apprehend that the violence of the conflict of opinion and of interest, to which the agitation of this question may give rise, may "alienate portions of our country from the rest, and enteeble the ties that bind the people of this Union together." I will not say-I scarcely dare say-in this distinguished assembly of representives of sovereign States, that the Union itself will be endangered. I would rather say, in the spirit of a generous patriotism ; " Procul, procul, este profani.'

The Union, Mr. President, the Union ! Who does not know how much is wrapped in the comprehensive import of that single term ? It comprises all that is dear to us in the memory of our ancestors ; all that is illustrious in the history of their deeds ; all our hopes, and all our interests, and all our prospects, and the hopes and the interests of generations to come. Higher obligations are imposed on us to preserve it than ever before devolved on any people under the sun .--On us-on us-on the Senate of the United States, the peculiar representatives of the States of the Union, devolves the heaviest of all responsibility. I say nothing of the benefit we have slready derived from it; I say nothing of the blessings still in store for us ; but the consequences-the consequences ! Who can look forward to the consequences of separation and disunion unawed by the thought ! Now, while I address you, we are one people ; free, happy, prosperous, and independent. Now, while I address you, a common ligament binds us together ; a Constitution which throws its broad and ample arms around six and twenty confederate sister republics, and encloses them altogether in one fond, parental embrace. Now, while I address you, we have it fully in our power to consummate the objects of that sublime errand of humanity and freedom on which, we have hoped, the people of the U.S. have been sent. But when that awful event to which I have referred shall come-which may God in his infinite mercy avert ; after that agonizing dislocation of the members of this Confederacy which no human power can restore ; after the overshadowing of the brightest prospects that ever beamed upon a people associated for polititical ends, what, I ask you, what is to befall us ! Here is our country, with its twenty millions of people, with its free Constitution, teeming with the blessings of liberty and law. There-there, spark of the spirit's loveliness, that one word if the event I have alluded to should happenthere will be our country, shorn of its Constitution -shattered into fragments-bereft of its strength its peace destroyed ; its fields depopulated and drenched, it may be, with fraternal blood. "Look on this picture and on that; and let the American patriot contemplate it if he can. I turn with pleasure (said Mr. M) from so gloomy a picture of the possible future condition of my country -it is my fortune to cherish higher and better The maintenance of the national indehopes. pendence is a cause common and dear to the mart of every descendant from the blood of the Revolution. To the people of these States, and to this illustrious body in the last resort, as the ceat constitutional safeguard of the Union, is confided the high trust, never before so fully and the liberties of the human race. Here in this all the last battle is to be fought. On this connent of Anglo Saxon America the last experi-mont is to be tested of the capacity of man to gov-

Speak kindly to thy brother man, for he has many cares thou dost not know; many sorrows thine eye hast not seen, aud grief may be gnawing at his heart strings, which ere long will snap them in sunder. O, speak kindly to him ! Perhaps a word from thee will kindle the light of joy in his overshadowed heart, and make his pathway to the tomb a pleasant one. Speak kindly to thy brother man, even though sin has marred the spirit's beauty and turned into discord the once perfect harmony of his being. Harshness can never reclaim hun. Kindness will. For far down beneath all his depravity, there still lingers a rom thee may kindle to a flame which will evenually purify the whole man, and make him what he was designed to be, the true spiritual image of his God. Speak kindly, act kindly, to all, without asking who he may be. It is enough for thee to know that he belongs to the common brotherhood of man, and needs thy sympathy. Then give it to him freely-ay,, freely as thy Father, who in heaven, giveth to thee .- Lowell Offering.

ANOTHER RETRACTION .- The Rev. Mr. Scott, f New Orleans, and the Rev. Mr. Lyon, of Columbus, Mississippi, have publicly retracted the charge that Mr. CLAY played cards on the Sabbath. The excuse now is, that Mr. Lyon, who circulated the slander all over Mississippi on the authority of Mr. Scott, misunderstood him ! unreservadly committed to men, of preserving It seems, however, that the misunderstanding was brought to the knowledge of Scott severa weeks before the election, but he did not see fit to contradict it until some time after the election. Buffalo Com. Adv.

sentenced, there was still enough stuff left in me to make an honest man. But I was always pointed at as a liberated galley slave."

"In connexion with this subject, I would most argently entreat all who will listen to me to b very cantions how they treat a first crime in at, person. I have known young girls of sixteen sent to Blackwell's Island for stealing property valued at a quarter of a dollar. Once there, seen by visiters in company with prostitutes and thieves. haunted by a continual sense of degradation, is their future course likely to be other than downward one ? To employers, who take suc harsh measures with erring domestics, instead or friendly exhortation and Christian interest in the walture of a human coul Talwave want to say Ab, if she were thy own daughter, dependant or the kindness and forbearance of strangers, is a thus you would have them treat her ! If she once had a mother, that watched her cradle tenderly and folded her warmly to a loving heart, treat her gently for that moder's sake. If her childhood was unnurtured and uncheered by the voice of love, then treat her more gently for that very reason; and remember the saying, 'Inas. much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

"I would like wise entreat those who happen to know of some definquency in a fellow-being to keep the secret faithfully, so long as his life gives assurance of sincere amendment. A very young man, who is now in Sing Sing, when tried for his second offence, told a story at the bar which was in substance as follows :

"My first offence was committed more in thought lessness than with deliberate wickedness. But I felt that I was to blame and was willing to bear the penalty like a man. In prison, I formed the strongest resolutions to atone for my fault by a life of honest usefulness. When my term was

out. I succeeded after a good deal of difficulty, in obtaining employment. I did my best to gain the confidence of my employer, and succeeded -Every day I felt my manhood grow stronger .--But at last a person came into the store who yed me keenly, and I turned pale under his gaze. He told my employer that he had seen me among the convicts at Sing Sing ; and I was steraly dis missed from his service. I went to Philadelphia, to seek for any honest employment I could find ; but a man who saw me there told me if I did not quit the city in twenty-four hours he would exuse nic. I came back disheartened to New York, I had spent my last dollar. Christians would not give me a home ; gamblers and thieves would : and here I am again on my way to Sing Sing."

" Reader, what if this young man were your own son 1 God give you such a heart as had the kind old woman, who, running to the assistance of a stranger wounded in the street, was asked, 'Is he your son ?' 'No,' she replied, 'but he is somebody's son.' "

War is the aim of the turbulent, the profligate, the idle, the recklessly eager for plunder or ambitit distinction, who atrive every way to give tone to public sentiment among us. Shall they be permitted to have their way ?—N. Y. Tribune.

A large Hog .- We learn that Joseph John Pippen, Esq. of this county, slaughtered a hog about three years old on Tuesday last; weighing 661 pounds nett. Beat this, farmers; and he will try again. This hog was weighed in the presence of several gentlemen. Tarboro' Press.

the richest of her jewels

"This is the case noticed by us as having been received at the Asylum in the Spectator of the 26th ult.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Comnon Schools was transmitted to the Legislature on the 15th instant. It is an able and interesting document, and being wholly free from partizan allusions, will command, as it merits, the attentive consideration of the People. Though of not unreasonably length, the pressure upon our columns is such as to prevent its publication entire. In justice, however, to the all-important subject of which it treats, we shall endeavor to present to our readers an intelligible abstract of its statements and suggestions.

It appears from the report that the entire territory of our State, comprising, exclusively of the great Lakes, an area of 45,658 square miles, is subdivided into 10,990 school districts, averaging a little more than four miles square each and thus bringing the re notest inhabitants of every district within little mor than a mile of the school-house. The affairs of each district are managed by three Trustees, who hold their office for three years, one of the number being elected every year. These Trustees have the control of the school property of the district, employ the teachers, assess the taxes, and rate bills; give notice of the meetings, superintend the purchase of sites and the erection and repairs of the school houses, and are required annually to make a report of their doings to the town Superintendent. They are assisted in the discharge of their duties by a Clerk, Collector and

Librarian. The town superintendent receives and disburses the moneys raised in the town or received from the State, for school purposes; apportions such moneys among the several school districts in the ratio of the

umber of children, between the ages of 5 and 16, residing in each, visits and inspects the schools, examines and licenses the teachers, and is required to report annually to the County Superintendent. The County Superintendent is appointed by the

Board of Supervisors in each county, and when there are more than 150 districts in any county, two Super-intendents may be appointed and the district divided between them. It is the duty of each County Superintendent to visit, as often as practicable, all the chools within his jurisdiction ; to inquire into all matters relating to the management and discipline of the school, the course of instruction pursued, the books used, and the condition of the school buildings; to grant and, for cause, annul, certificates of qualification to teachers ; to point out defects and suggest improvements in the workings of the system ; and generally, by every means in his power, to promote the cause of Education. He is the officer to whom all disputes among Trustees or officers of Districts are referred, and from his decision an appeal lies to the State Superintendent.

It is the duty of each County Superintendent to make an annual report to the Secretary of State, and an abstract of these usually accompanies the Report of that officer to the Legislature. The State Superntendent is the head of the department, and his de cisions, on all questions connected with the School laws, are final. Such, in brief, is the machinery which moves and regulates our Common School Sys-tem, and though all parts of it do not, as yet, work equally well, the Secretary of State expresses the

conviction that it is as well adapted to the accom-plishments of the great object which it was designed subserve as any that could be devised.

According to the returns of the last census, the whole number of children between the ages of 5 and 16, residing in the State, out of the city of New York, is 611.548. The whole number who have attended school during any portion of the last year, is 659, 199. Add to this the 58,957 reported as having attended school in the city of New York, and we have an ag-

gregate of 709,156 children who have been under in struction in the Common Schools of the State, for

vithout their noise day and night. Gentlemen with their families will find this Hotel particularly desirable on account of its quiet and comort, and the Proprietors extend the assurance to all who may favor them with a call, that no value will e spared by them to render the visits of their guests

pleasant and agreeable. HODGES & BLASDEL. Transient Board Juring winter \$1 50 per day. 13--3w Feb. 14.

Harvard University. THE Second Term of the LAW SCHOOL in this University for the present Academical year, will pen on February 28, 1845.

The design of this Institution is to afford a comalete course of legal education for gentlemen intendng to practice in any of the United States; and a system sic course of studies in commercial juisprudence for merchants and men of business. public instruction is given in the local or peculiar jurisprodence of any particular State; but the Library, consisting of nearly 2000 volumes. furnishes ample means for the study of local law and practice ; and

the students are privately assisted in these studies, by the Professors, as occasion may require. The active labors of instruction are shared equally between Mr. Justice STORY and Professor GREENLEAF, who has the immediate superintendence of the Law School,

No particular course of previous study is requisite for admission ; but every student is required to produce testimonials of his good moral character ; and to give a bond of \$208 to the Steward, with a surety resident in Massachusetts, conditioned for the pay ment of all college dues ; or, instead of a bond, he may deposit \$150 with the Steward at the commence ment of each term, to be retained by him till the end of the term, and then to be accounted for No student is matriculated until such testimonials are produced and security given. The tuition fers are \$50 a term, and \$25 for half or any lesser fraction of a term ; which entitles the student to the use of the College and Law Libraries, and Text Books, and a free admission to all the public Lectures in the Uni versity. Instruction may be had in any Foreign Language taught in the University, for the additional fee of \$10 a year for each language studied. The ne-fuition, \$100 .- Rent and care of room, with use of furniture, averaging about \$78. Board, from \$91 to

\$182 .- Fuel, from \$15 to \$30 - Washing, from \$15 to \$30-Total, \$299 to \$420, exclusive of clothes and what is termed pocket money. In regard to the amount of pocket money, neither

expediency nor the usages of society require that it bould be large. Students who have pursued their studies in this

School for three terms, and Attorneys at Law who, after having been admitted to the bar in States where previous course of study for at least one year is repaired, have pursued their studies in this School for wo terms, are entitled, upon the certificate and remmendation of the Law Faculty, and after passing antisfactory examination, to the degree of Batcheloi

Applications for admission are to be made of Laws. or GREENLEAF, at Cambridge. Cambridge, Jan, 28, 1846.

SHALL offer for sale to the highest bidder Cash, on the 1st Monday in March next, bef-he Court house door, in the Town of Jackson, t following TRACT OF LAND, or as much thereof will satisfy a double Tax due for the years 1842 : 1843 together with the cost of advertising, viz: 1183 Acres, lying on the waters of Hart's Swan

in Northampton County, adjoining the Las of Thomas Peele and others, valued at \$178 Double Tax for 1842. Do. do. 1843,

\$2 : ETHEL'D. J. PEEBLES, Late Sheriff of Northamoto Jan. 23, 1845, Pr. Adv. \$3.

Notice is hereby given TO WILLIAM MASON, Jr. son of WILLIA MASON, Sr. deceased, upon whose Estate am Executor, that the amount to which he is entit of said Estate is now in my hands, ready for distrib tion, and that I shall not expect to pay Interest the same. The residence of the above named W liam Mason. Jr. is not known to the Subscrib He left this State about the year 1825, and has a been heard from within the last 17 years. If writ application be made on the subject, Letters must addressed to me at Chapel Hill, N. C

JOHN A. MASON, Executor. Of William Mason, deceased.

Chatham County, N. C. 2 100-3mp Dec. 10, 1844

HOUSE and LOT FOR SALE The Subscriber wishes to sell his re-dence in Raleigh. It is situated thillsborough street, about 200 yar West from the Capitol, and is one of the ideasa situations in Raleigh. As it is presumed any person would examine for themselves before purchasin further description is deemed unnecessary. W.M. WHITE.

Raleigh, September 21, 1844.

FOR RENT,

ND Immediate possession given the commodi ous Dwelling House, adjoining W. R. Galls ecently occupied by Capt. LUCAS. Jan. 13, 1845.

WASHINGTON CELEBRATION. Resolved, That Saturday, 22nd inst., (Washngton's Birth-day)will be an appropriate time to every Washingtonian, of the Temperance are

to show his colours. Resolved therefore, that we will comment the day. Providence permitting, by a Process and Address, or Addresses, suited to the occasio at the Baptist Church, at 3 o'clock, P. M. P

that all the friends of Temperance be earned invited to join us. Resolved, that the Papers in our City, be

sectfully requested, through the Secretary, publish the same. JGHN R. HARRISON, Pres

P. McGowan, Sec. W. T. S. Raleigh 10th Feb: 1845.

P. S. For forming the Procession, the fr are requested to meet at the Town Hall at 2

elock

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