

Proceedings in Congress.

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

When the Federal Convention met at Philadelphia, in 1787, to remodel the form of government then existing, 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 auspices 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 its destiny springing up as if by the voice of Omnipotence had spoken in its existence. Transcending immeasurably all the ages 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.

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.

Friday, Feb. 14. In the SENATE, Mr. Buchanan made a speech in favor of admitting the State of Texas into the Union. After he concluded, Mr. Rives obtained the floor, and the subject, at his instance, was passed over informally. The Senate spent a short time in Executive Session.

Saturday, Feb. 15. The SENATE was enlightened by a Speech of more than three hours in length from Mr. Rives, in opposition to the Joint Resolution of the House 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.

Another Retraction.—The Rev. Mr. Scott, of 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!

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

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Mrs. CHILL, in one of her charming letters from New York, gives the following affecting anecdotes in regard to the reformatory effects of kindness:

"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, perhaps, could not be more concisely indicated than by the following anecdote: Two ministers in the Society of Friends traveled together, and one was much more successful in his labors than the other. 'How do you 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 privileges 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 punishment 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. 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 goes round. 'No commotion—no kind thought Dwells in the pauper's breast of care; Nothing that has never tried it, knows how hard this makes work go off.'"

"Acting upon the principle to which I have alluded, Mr. Edmond, President of the Inspectors of Sing Sing, last fourth of July, sent each of the seventy-three woman prisoners a beautiful bouquet, with a note asking them to receive the flowers as a testimonial of his approbation for their good conduct. When the matrons passed through 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 flowed plentifully, and convulsive sobs were audible. One of the matrons writes: 'The effect of this little experiment has been manifest in the more quiet and gentle movements of the prisoners, in their softened and subdued tones of voice, and in their ready and cheerful obedience. It has deepened my conviction that, however degraded by an 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 response to the tones of Christian love.'"

"Paulina, lately beheld in Paris for robbery and murder, when his head was under the axe, said: 'I owe society a grudge, because it condemned me to the galleys when I was only seventeen. After the expiration of the term for which I was sentenced, there was still enough stuff left me to make an honest man. But was always pointed at as a liberated galley slave.'"

"In connection with this subject, I would most earnestly entreat all who will listen to me to be very cautious how they treat a first crime in a young 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 visitors in company with prostitutes and thieves; haunted by a continual sense of degradation, as their future course likely to be other than a downward one! To employers, who take such harsh measures with erring domestics, instead of kindly exhortation and Christian interest in the welfare of a human soul, I always want to say, Ah, if she were thy own daughter, dependent on the kindness and forbearance of strangers, is it thus you would have them treat her? If she once had a mother, that watched her cradle tenderly and folded her warmly in a loving love, treat her gently for the mother's sake. If her childhood was unimpaired 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 my brethren, ye have done it unto me.'"

"I would likewise entreat those who happen to know of some delinquency 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 thoughtlessness 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 eyed 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 sternly dismissed 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 I did not quit the city in twenty-four hours he would expel me. 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? God give you such a heart as had the kind words of the man, 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.'"

(From the Staunton Spectator.) THE BLIND.

We are indebted to the politeness of Dr. Marshall, the worthy President of the Blind Department of the Virginia Institution, for a copy of his report to the Board of Visitors 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 qualifying the Blind for usefulness and independence. The number of Pupils in the school is twenty-four. Four were discharged during the past year. One of them, a skilful workman in the manufacture of brushes, has commenced business in Wheeling with a favorable prospect of success—and another of them intends 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 becoming acquainted with the apparatus adapted to his peculiar case. And the last was a female, who had so 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 promote the health of the pupils. The moral education of the department has been conducted by its estimable matron with signal ability, and strong testimony is borne to the order, cleanliness and comfort, which she has preserved throughout the buildings.

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 churches of the town, by the choice of the church is left to them or their parents. We are pleased to see that one of the greatest difficulties with the school has had to contend—namely, 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 fonts of type which it had for some years past, 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 exhibitions of the Pupils at Richmond and Raleigh, especially, need not be unnecessary now for us to enter into that part of the report. Mr. Merrill 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 1 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 labour under the double affliction of being deprived of hearing and of sight. One of them is a sprightly, intelligent little girl, about twelve years of age. She has been deaf and blind about two years ago, by an attack of nervous fever. Her health now appears to be excellent. She has retained the power of speech, and articulates her voice remarkably well. Communications are conveyed to her by means of the "double-handed alphabet," used by deaf mutes. She has learned to read books in raised letters; she can also knit and do other female work.

"The other is that of a young deaf mute, who was educated at the Philadelphia institution. Shortly after his return home, about three years ago, his sight began 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 lunatic asylum of the place."

The number of applicants for admission, (Dr. Merrill remarks,) has been steadily increasing, and will doubtless 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 incalculable benefits which are thus denied, that any of the afflicted children of the commonwealth should apply in vain? But we trust there is a better spirit abroad in the land, and that 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 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 Common Schools was transmitted to the Legislature on the 15th instant. It is an able and interesting document, and being wholly free from partisan allusions, will command, as it merits, the attentive consideration of the People. Though of an unreasonably great length, it is so arranged, as to be so arranged as to present 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 53,836 square miles, is divided into 10,990 school districts, averaging a little more than four miles square each, and thus bringing the remotest inhabitants of every district within little more 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 number 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 Superintendents 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 schools within his jurisdiction; to inquire into all matters relating to the management and discipline of the school, the course of instruction pursued, the books granted, for cause, annual, 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 Superintendent is the head of the department, and his decisions, on all questions connected with the School laws, are final. Such, in brief, is the machinery which moves and regulates our Common School System, 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 accomplishments of the great object which it was designed to 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 611,562. 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 aggregate of 709,156 children who have been under instruction in the Common Schools of the State, for a

Valuable Property for Sale.

WILL be sold positively without reserve, on the 2nd day of the Superior Court, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) that large 3 Story New Brick Building, newly 60 feet square, and 60 feet high, on the corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets, in the center of the City, and forming two of the best tenements in Raleigh, 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 expense; underneath are two fine Dry Cellars. The 2d and 3d Stories are divided by passages into 2 elegant Tenements designed for Family residences—each having 4, and the other 6 airy and commodious Rooms; and in the rear of this Building, there is a new Kitchen and other Out Houses.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. From the State: \$75,000; Raised by Supervisors: \$75,000; Raised voluntarily by towns: \$18,000; Raised, under special act, in cities: \$300,000; Local Funds: \$18,000; Total: \$786,000.

The amount of public money expended during the year in the payment of teachers' wages is \$544,656, and there was raised, on rates levied for the same purpose, \$447,585—a total of \$992,241, being the aggregate 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 \$34,647. The number of volumes in the several school libraries is 1,338,396. The number of brick school houses has been increased 130 since the last report, of framed wood 600, 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 perfection 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 earnest eloquence upon the indispensable necessity of Universal Education, of sound, moral and intellectual culture, to the permanence and prosperity of our Republican Institutions. The whole subject is one which more than any commends itself to the study of the People, and merits the close attention and steady favor of the Legislature. No expenditure can be deemed extravagant 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, Can 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 Ellinor 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 no case of it in our county.—Press.

MOLASSES by the Barrel for Family Use. Best Rice at five cents, by the small.

WILL PECK. Raleigh, Feb. 18. 1845.

CLINTON HOTEL—CARD.

The Subscriber, for the last twelve years Proprietor of the CLINTON HOTEL, respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has this day associated with him as joint partner, Mr. JOHN C. BLASDEL. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of HODGES & BLASDEL, and it will be their study to make the Clinton Hotel 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 received a large share of the Southern Travel, and the Junior Partner having for the past twelve years directly opposite the Park, City Hall and the Fountain presents one of the finest views in New York also, being within two minutes walk of Broadway, it possesses all the advantages of houses on that street, without their noise day and night. Gentlemen with their families will find this Hotel particularly desirable on account of its quiet and comfort, and the Proprietors extend the assurance that they will spare them with a call, that no pains will be spared by them to render the visits of their guests pleasant and agreeable. HODGES & BLASDEL. Transient Board during winter \$1 50 per week. Feb. 14. 13—3w

Harvard University.

THE Second Term of the LAW SCHOOL in this University for the present Academic year, will open on February 28, 1845. The design of this Institution is to afford a complete course of legal education for gentlemen intending to practice in any of the United States; and a systematic course of studies in commercial jurisprudence for merchants and men of business. No public instruction is given in the local or peculiar jurisprudence of any particular State; but the Library, consisting of nearly 8000 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 two labor of instruction are shared equally between Mr. Justice FORTY and Professor GREENLEAF, who has the immediate superintendance 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 \$200 to the Steward, with a surety resident in Massachusetts, conditioned for the payment of all college dues; or, instead of a bond, he may deposit \$150 with the Steward at the commencement of his 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 fees 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 University. 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 necessary expenses of a student, who resides all the year in Cambridge, will not exceed the following:—Tuition, \$100. Rent and fire of room, with use of furniture, averaging about \$78. Board, from \$20 to \$182.—Fuel, from \$15 to \$30.—Washing, from \$10 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 usage of society require that it should 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 a previous course of study for at least one year is required, have pursued their studies in this School for two terms, are entitled, upon the certificate and recommendation of the Law Faculty, and after passing a satisfactory examination, to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Applications for admission are to be made to Professor GREENLEAF, at Cambridge. 10—2m. Cambridge, Jan. 28, 1845.

Executors Notice.

The Subscriber, having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of JAMES HIXSON, deceased, at the February Term of Wake County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons, having claims against said Estate, to present the same for payment, fully authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. And those indebted to the Estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment of the same. CHARLES L. HINTON, Esq. Raleigh, Feb. 17, 1845. 14—6t

Watches, Watches and Jewellery!!

The largest and most splendid assortment of Watches in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's, as he is constantly receiving all descriptions 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 retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each. Watches and Jewellery exchanged or bought. All Watches warranted to keep good time THE MONEY RETURNED. Watches and Jewellery repaired in the best manner and warranted, by the best workmen, and much lower than at any other place. Gold and Silver Fossils, Gold Chains, Keys and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and Sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c. for sale very low. G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewellery, Wholesale and Retail, No. 30, Wall St., New York, (up stairs) Jan. 24. 8—m

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I SHALL offer for sale to the highest bidder for Cash, on the 1st day of March next, before the Court House door, in the Town of Jackson, the following TRACT OF LAND, or as much thereof as will satisfy a double Tax due for the years 1842 and 1843, together with the cost of advertising, viz: 118 1/2 Acres, lying on the waters of Hart's Swamp, in Northampton County, adjoining the Land of Thomas Peet and others, valued at \$178.— Do. do. for 1842. \$1 1/2 Do. do. for 1843. 1 1/2 \$2 25 ETHEL D. J. PEEBLES, Late Sheriff of Northampton. Jan. 23, 1845. Pr. Adv. \$3. 8

Notice is hereby given

THOMAS MASON, Jr. son of WILLIAM MASON, Sr. deceased, who is whose Estate is now in my hands, ready for distribution, and that I shall not expect to pay interest on the same. The residence of the above named William Mason, Jr. is not known to the Subscriber. He left this State about the year 1825, and has never been heard from within the last 17 years. If any application be made on the subject, Letters must be addressed to me at Chapel Hill, N. C. JOHN A. MASON, Executor, Of William Mason, deceased. Chatham County, N. C. Dec. 10, 1844. 100—3mp

HOUSE and LOT FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell his real estate in Raleigh. It is situated on Hillsborough street, about 200 yards West from the Capitol, and is one of the pleasantest situations in Raleigh. As it is presumed any person would examine for themselves before purchasing, further description is deemed unnecessary. WM. WHITE. Raleigh, September 21, 1844. 77

FOR RENT.

AND immediate possession given, the commodious Dwelling House, adjoining W. R. GILLES, recently occupied by Capt. Lucas. Jan. 13, 1845. 4—

WASHINGTON CELEBRATION.

Resolved, That Saturday, 22nd inst. (Washington's Birthday) will be an appropriate time to show Washingtonian, of the Temperance army, every his colours. Resolved therefore, that we will commemorate the day, Providence permitting, by a Procession, and Address, or Addresses, suited to the occasion, at the Baptist Church, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and that all the friends of Temperance be earnestly invited to join us. Resolved, that the Papers in our City, be respectfully requested, through the Secretary, to publish the same. JOHN R. HARRISON, Pres. P. McGowan, Sec. W. T. S. Raleigh 10th Feb. 1845. P. S. For forming the Procession, the friends are requested to meet at the Town Hall at 10 o'clock.