MISCELLANEOUS.

54

IMPOSSIBILITIES POSSIBLE.

that in one-record of time, in one beat of the pentowards it, and maintaining its full speed, would children for toggery. be twenty years reaching it, yet it affects the earth by its attraction in an inappreciable instant of time? gether, would not extend an inch ? .

times per second ?

obtained .- HERSCHEL.

ter's? On reaching the house John made known fort and console. his errand, which was no other than to have the rite of holy wedlock performed. The reverend gentleman was just leaving to perform a service of another kind, and suggested that the parties should wait his return. But John was in a, hurry, and the minister thinking he could make a short case of it, consented to tarry; but the bridegroom was form, and said he, addressing the minister:

MINISTER'S WIVES-Society, savs the Springfield Republican, is a concrete intelligence, an indefinite, aggregate humanity of "large expectations" It expects the "good time coming," progress in all What mere assertion will make any one believe that is good and great, an undefined amount of services from the pastors of the churches, forgetdulum of a clock, a ray of light travels over 19,- ting meanwhile that these same ladies have a lively 000 miles, and would therefore perform the tour of interest in the good time coming, and would like a the world in about the same time that it requires little progress on their own hook. A pastor is hirto wink with our eyelids, and in much less than a ed to a respectable church for from \$ 300 to \$1000 swift runner occupies in taking a single stride? a year, depending on the wealth of the organiza-What mortal man can be made to believe, without tion, and of the expensiveness in living. This is demonstration, that the sun is almost a million poor pay for well trained and industrious brains but times larger than the earth? and that although so it keeps body and soul together, though the library remote from us, that a cannon ball shot directly stands a poor chance for reinforcement, and the

This hires the pastor ; but somehow or other, people have an idea that it hires the pastor's wife Who would not ask for demonstration, when told as well. From the day she enters the parish, she that a gnat's wing, in its ordinary flight, beats is a marked woman, Her dress is expected to be many hundred times in a second; or that there of the most saintly pattern. The color of ribbon exist animated and regularly organized beings, may endanger the peace of the whole community, many thousands of 'whose bodies, daid close to- and the sporting of a feather would call for the serv-

ices of an Ecclesiastical Council. She must be the But what are these to the astonishing truths best woman in the world, the head of all benevowhich modern optical inquires have disclosed, which lent cuterprises, Sunday Schools, ladies 'fairs for teach us that every point of medium through which procaring flannel shirts for Hottentots sewing circles, a ray of light passes is affected with a succession of Bible Classes, &c. She must be the politest woman periodical movements, regularly recurring at equal in the world, receiving calls at all times and visiting intervals, no less than five hundred millions of from house to house and make herself generally millions of times in a single second ? That it is by agreeable. She must be the most exemplary wosuch movements communicated to the nerves of our man in the world, never laughing above the preeyes that we see ? Nay, more, that it is the indif- scribed key. In short, she must be the paragon ference in the frequency of their recurrence which of all excellence, and possess a constitution like a affects us with the sense of diversity of color ? That, horse, patience like an ox and good nature like a for instance in acquiring the sensation of reduess, puppy, to meet the wishes of what Callyle would our eyes are affected four hundred and eighty-two probably call the expectional Epoch in the Sublime millions of millions of times; of yellowness, five Cosmos. And why? Simply because her overhundred and forty-two millions of millions of times; | worked husband has consented to do a most imand of violet, seven hundred and seven millions of portant, a most holy work; for under pay.

We appreciate, fully, the desirableness of having Do not such things sound more like the ravings in the wife of a pastor, pattern of the femix ine pro-of madmen than the sober conclusions of people in prieties and Christian virtues, as much on account their waking senses ? They are, nevertheless, con- of the pastor as the people; but we protest against clusions to which any one may most certainly ar- the too common notion that a pastor's salary makes rive, who will only be at the trouble of examining the wife a missionary, who is to labor with equal the chain of reasoning by which they have been as aduity and earnestness for the good of the parish, to "cotton" to the caprices, fastes and prejudices of

the parish, without a farthing's consideration. She DOING IT 'HANDSOME.'-A few evenings since, has her household duties to perform, and we know the passenger train on the railroad arrivel at not why more should be expected of her than of a small village and stopping at the depot, a loving any other good Christian woman, who has the care couple got out and inquired the 'way to the minis- of a family, and a toiling husband to kiss, com-

GOD COUNTS .- A plate of sweet cakes were

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WILLIAM D. COOKE, PROPRIETOR. 80 Postmasters are authorized to act as Agents for the Weekly Post.

A PARAGRAPH has made its appearance in several papers, in which it is insinuated that the pupils of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb are lina.

WEEKLY

soul.

in danger of being corrupted by a book of immoral tendencies, alleged to be for sale at our office. We leave the public to imagine the motive leading to the propagation of such a surmise. If an immoral book were for sale at our office, we submit that it would not follow as a matter of course, that the pupils of the Institution would be endangered by it, any more than other young persons in the Principal's family. That would depend upon the degree of care exercised by the Principal over his charge. But from the published statement of the person advertising, the public will be able to learn that the

book in question is not at the office of the Weekly Post. The agent works there, but boards at a hotel in town, and the article for which he is agent is kept and delivered to purchasers elsewhere.-

This statement is in perfect accordance with the advertisement, which does not say, as some might infer from the noise made about it, that the work may be had "at" the office of the Weekly Post. but "of the subscriber," at that office. It was not in Raleigh at the date of the advertisement, and has never been more than a few hours at our office. The intelligent public will hardly be misled by the instituation alluded to. It will not be presumed natural order. Vain, worse than vain, are all such that the Principal of the N. C. Institution would efforts; and the pseudo progressives who would permit immoral books to circulate among his pumake them, are mere sciolists, very superficial philpils, or in his family. Such a suspicion could osophers, or very wicked machinators. have its origin in no truly charitable or benevolent Under the direction of the Deity, the moral and mind, unless there was some well ascertained fact the physical world are continually making progupon which it could be based. If there is any ress: the work of creation is still going on, and all such fact, its prompt promulgation is certainly due things tending towards an amelioration of the conto all parties concerned. If there is not, justice dition of the creatures made after the image of the plainly requires that mere insinuations which can-Creator. In this work the creature must also la not be sustained, should be suppressed. bor; his task is appointed to each, and under God As to the publication referred to, we have only to say that we know very little about it, and the pupils at the Institution, nothing at all. Of all classes in the community, they are in the least danger of corruption from such a source. They have heard too little of the scandal with which many of the moralists of the day seem to be familiar. Editorial comments upon the recent trial in New York, may excite morbid curiosity in a hundred young persons elsewhere, before one deaf mute could form the slightest idea of the impure associations connected with it. If the deaf are in danger from an advertisement, we humbly suggest that the young ladies of the community who can hear and understand may possibly be better off without a too frequent allusion to the subject. In conclusion we will just say that we entertain profound respect for the moral sensitiveness which revolts at the mere shadow of an offence. If indeed a better day is dawning upon our community, we trust it will be manifested by a greater regard to that purity of thought, and that charity of feeling. which are the genuine fruits of an elevated piety, and the want of which characterizes the times, and disgraces the spirit of the age.

for each inhabitant. In short, the corn crop was sufficient for home consumption, and to realize, at forty cents per bushel, some six dollars for each inhabitant, black and white, old and young, male and female, and this would average at least sixty dollars to each head of a family. Is the State becoming bankrupt? Her corn crop alone will bread her, and furnish each head of a family fifty dollars over. The wheat crop was over two millions of bushels, an average of about three bushels to each

POST.

She made upwards of twelve millions of pounds of tobacco : more than ninety-eight thousand bales of ginned cotton, equal to thirty-nine millions of pounds and over. More than nine hundred thousand pounds of wool, ten thousand gallons of wine, four million pounds of butter-nearly one hundred and fifty thousand tons of hay, and more than two millions of dollars worth of home made goods, iron,

&c. &c. This is exclusive of fish, lumber and live stock, great and leading staples in North Caro-

In short, according to the census table, it is fair to estimate the productions of North Carolina (exclusive of minerals, fish, lumber and live-stock) as equal to the support of the State, and one hundred dollars over for each head of a family. Allowing the value of the excepted articles to pay all taxes, for all works of improvement, and to cover all imposts and contingences, we can justly conclude that the productions of our State will support it in ease and luxury, and average one hundred dollars profit to each head of a family. And this at a time when every species of industry is at a low ebb, and the resources of the State not half developed.

> (To be continued.) -----

OLD FOGYISM.

This is one of the newly coined words of the present times; and although it is very expressive, and often appropriately applied, it has become part of the vocabulary of a sect with which we claim no affinity. There is a species of self-styled philosophers who, in their arrogance, think they can take destiny by storm-persons who would anticipate Providence, snatching the sceptre from his Al-

nighty hands, and hurrying on events, out of their

LITERARY NOTICES.

WE have the pleasure of acknowledging the reception of a copy of "The twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Trustees and Superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum," in the State of Ohio. The Institution appears to be flourishing. There are 132 pupils under the care of Rev. J. Addison Cary, the accomplished Principal, aided by a corps of six assistant teachers. We shall be happy to make some extracts from this interesting Report in another column.

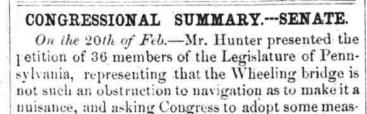
THE February Number of the SOUTHERN METH-ODIST PULPIT, has been duly and thankfully received. It is occupied by a sermon on "Christ's Godhead and Humanity," by Rev. Dr. Spillman of Missis- the Bounty Land Bill. The amendment submitted sippi.

LIFE AND WORKS OF ROBERT BURNS .- The First Volume of a new life of BURNS, by ROBERT CHAM-BERS, has been politely laid on our table by Mr.

Brothers, New York, in four volumes of 'moderate size, but closely printed, and contains the whole of the works of this celebrated poet, arranged in cor- Senate bill, which was carried. The committee rect chronological order, and interspersed with the other links of his short and sad, but brilliant career. Who that has read "The Cotter's Saturday Night." can be indifferent to the life of its author ! Indubitable genius, keen sensibility, glaring errors, and bitter sufferings combine to render a new life of Burns, a book of many attractions to a great variety of readers.

We will notice the other books received from Mr. Turner, next week.

POLITICAL.



ures to protect it. Mr. Brodhead presented the joint resolution of out finally passing the bill. the Legislature of Pennsylvania, announcing their On the 27th, Mr. Bowie, of Maryland, moved to

mittee-Mr. Olds, of Ohio, in the chair-it took in the bounty land bill, which had been under discussion on a former day, with reference to which an amendment was pending, on which tellers had been ordered, and which was negatived, 55 to 66. Mr Marshall, of Ky., moved a section in lieu of the soo ond section of the bill, providing that when an officer or soldier died without leaving children, the land embraced in the warrant should devolve upon his father or mother, or brothers and sisters ; which was agreed to, 91 to 34.

On the 25th, Mr. Welch of Ohio, occupied the attention of the House for an hour, during which he entered into the investigation of much statisti. cal data, bearing upon the tariffs of '46 and '42, and the annual amount of exports. The morning hour having expired, the House, on motion, resolved it. self into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, under the special order, and took m by Mr. Lane yesterday, authorizing persons holding bounty land warrants to take up lands in Oregon was negatived. Mr. Evans, of Md., submitted an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to all officers, seamen and marines, who served with Turner, of the N. C. Bookstore in this place. It the army on shore, and were not entitled to prize has just been published in neat style by Harper and money or bounty land, under the existing laws, The amendment was carried-78 to 66. It was then agreed to strike out the third section of the bill, and insert in its stead the fourth section of the rose and the chairman reported the bill agreed to. The previous question having been ordered, a motion was made to lay the bill on the table, on which the yeas and nays were demanded. Previous to the clerk calling the roll, however, a motion was made, and ultimately carried, that the House adjourn.

On the 26th, the speaker stated that the first business before the House was a motion made yesterday, previous to adjournment, to lay the bounty land bill, with the amendments reported from the committee, on the table : upon which the yeas and navs had been ordered. The Clerk then called the roll, and the motion was negatived by a vote of 80 yeas to 92 navs. The sense of the House was then taken on the amendments. The amendments having been disposed of, the yeas and navs were demanded on the passage of the bill which was agreed to-yeas 95, nays 89. They were again ordered on engrossing the bill, which was carried, yeas 96, navs 83. A motion was here made that the House adjourn, and tellers having been appointed, it was carried-93 to 50; and the House adjourned with

.' Spose you just help me in with it.'

On getting it into the house, he, added : 'Just help me up stairs with it ; Elizabeth wants to dress.' This was also done. 'And now,' said he to a young lady present, as he descended, 'spose you just go up stairs and help Elizabeth dress.

Surely such a request could not be denied. The lady was dressed, and her toilet duly maile; as she was about to descend she bethought herself that John's wedding 'rig' was in her trunk, and she would thank the young lady if she would . take it into John's room, and call him to get ready."

The rig was accordingly taken into an adjoining chamber, and the bridegroom showed 'where he might make ready.' This occupied time. But at length the parties descended, and taking their stations, the service was about to commence. At this instant John filed off to a distant part of the room, where the young lady was sitting, and said to her:

' Come now, spose you just go and stand up side of Elizabeth, it will make her feel better.'

The lady acceded. The two were soon made 'one flesh,' and the clergyman left. It was expected, of course, that the happy couple would take the latter train and proceed on their way that night. But all hurry was now over. The parties seated room :

'Come now, spose you give us a tune on that thing there.

The lady complied; it was a sentimental song. and the bridegroom was in raptures.

"Never heard such a right down good thing in all my life; and now spose you go right through it again.'

It was repeated : about this time the car whistle announced the approach of the train. They were informed ; but John said he had no thought of going from such a confounded good place that night. They stayed; in the morning they took the early train, and just as they were leaving, the generous and grateful bridegroom slipped a silver dollar into the hand of the clergvinan, his eyes opening and glistening like the rising sun.

" There,' said he, ' take that, I'm going up to-. I've a brother there ; he's going to be married ; I'll send him right down here, for you do the thing so handsome.-Boston Post.

A DEFINITION OF BIGOTRY .- Old Job Dunkee was at one time one of the most popular "darkies' in one city He was a kind of patriarch among the colored population, and universally liked by the white folks. About the time that he stood at the head of the New street church, he was sub- round the needle instead of twice. prenaed before ,squire (now Judge) Wiseman, to testify to the character of a negro who was charged with petty larceny.

"Well, Job," said the Squire, "what do you know of the -character of the defendant ?"

"Well, I know considerable ,bout de colored individual, and I neber fin's him guilty do only one fence," repled Job, with great reverence.

allude to?" "Why, de niggar am bigoted."

brought in and laid upon the table. The children. played on the hearth-rug before the fire. "Oh, I want one of those cakes." cried the little boy, jumping up as soon as his mother went out, and going on tiptoe towards the table. "No, no, said his sister, not quite ready. His trunk was out on the plat- putting him back-"No, no; you know you must not touch." "Mother won't know it, she didn't count them," he cried, shaking her off, and stretching forth his hand. "If she didn't, perhaps God counted," answered the sister. The little boy's hand was staved. Yes, children, be sure that God count-."

> MUSAPPLICATION OF WORDS .- It is said that Dr. Chalmers once entertained at his table a distinguished guest from Switzerland, whom he asked if he would be helped to "kippered salmon." The foreign divine asked the meaning of the uncouth word kippered, and was told that it meant preserved. The poor man in a public prayer soon after offered a petition that the distinguished divine might long be "kippered to the Free Church of Scotland."

AN OLD SAYING AMENDED .- "You are rather late this morning, William," said good/ Mr. Risewith-the-sun to a laggard apprentice, who came at a late hour. "Yes, sir; but 'better late than never,' is an old saying," replied William. Better never late," said the master, "is an axiom of far more worth, though it may not be so old."

Dr. O. W. Holmes, a witty post, is a sharp lecturer. The other day, at Boston, in a discourse upon some peculiar diseases incident to the public themselves and seemed at home. At length John | lecturer. Among them he ranked an inflammaspying a piano, said to the young lady, still in the tion of the conscience, and an irregularity in the organs of speech, which causes peculiar expressions; for instance, one man is called by another an unmitigated villain, or a liar, which is explained to mean only that the one differs from the other in opinion!

DEPARTMENT

EXPLANATION OF STITCHES.

Chain Stitch .-- Draw the thread through the loop on the needle

Single Crochet .- Keep one loop on your needle ; put the needle through the upper edge of the chain, and draw the hread through the chain stitch and the loop on the needle it the same time

Double Crochet.-Insert your needle into the upper edge of the chain stitch on the work, and draw the thread through the work ; then through the two loops on the needle. Long Crochet-Catch the thread round the needle before you insert it into the work, draw the thread through the work, then through one loop, then through two loops, then through the two loops remaining on the needle.

Double Long Crochet .-- Catch, or place, the thread twice round the needle before you insert it into the work; then draw the thread through the work, then through one loop, and then through two loops successively, until you have drawn the thread through all the loops on the needle. Treble Long Crochet.—The same as double long crochet, with the simple difference of the thread being put three times

Open Crochet .-- Catch the wool round the needle before you insert the needle into the work ; draw the thread through the work, then through one loop, then through two loops, again through two loops, and then through one loop.

To carry on two threads at the same time .-- Place the thread you are not using over the first finger of your left hand, and when you draw the thread you are using through the work, take it below the one you are not using ; and when you draw it through the loops on the needle, catch the thread up above the one over your finger. Of course, you can only carry on two threads when you work in double crochet stitch. Round--1s when you continue working all round any nece of work.

Report of the Superintendent of the Census. (Continued.)

According to the table of deaths, during the suffering and no poverty : when their stomachs are year ending June 1st, 1850, Oregon would seem to full all the world is well fed. carry the palm, in regard to health, and next to it comes Minhesota. This, however, is only a seeming credit due to these distant territories, and it we wish them no abatement of fortune, we would may easily be accounted for, in two ways, to wit : not hesitate to push them over when in the way of by the natural supposition that the census returns the general good. for these thinly peopled districts are very defective, and by the fact that the population numbered by

nature will teach him what to do and how to do it. But there are those who, after a struggle, or by some lucky accident, have got into easy positionspersons who, in this great theatre, have got planted

> on the shoulders of others, or sit in easy chairs that rest on the toes of their neighbors, and are very indignant because every body is not as quiet and contented as they are. These are the genuine old rogies-the sleek citizens, with rubicund faces, who, while they sip their rich wines and indulge in luxurious dinners, procured by the emoluments of some sincture, into which they have been foisted, or by fortunes amassed by the toil and activity of their ancestors, are surprised and shocked at the inquietude of those on whom the weight of their dignity bears with great severity. Such men, if honest have got into a fog: they are as irrational, from excess of good fortune, as the man who quarrels with his neighbor for being restive while he, with an iron boot-heel, presses on his toes. The fumes of their rich viands have enveloped the brain with dull, heavy humors-they see, hear, feel, know nothing but themselves. All else is smoke and vapor: they appreciate but one existing fact, themselves, and recognize nothing else as reality or as of the least importance. While they are rich, in high places, and happy, they believe there is no

> On such, when opposing proper reforms and true progress, we will ever make war; and while

All kings are old Fogies.

the census officers had but recently arrived. On HOW OUR LIBERTIES MAY BE PRESERVED. the 1st of June, 1849, the population of Oregon |. The report of the Superintendent of the Census and Minnesota was doubtless not more than half revived in our mind a feeling which often creeps what it was on the 1st of June, 1850; and this upon us; an oppressive fear that often weighs same allowance must be made with respect to oth- heavily on our spirits. We look almost instincer States and territories to which there is a large tively for the fall of our government by its own

stream of emigration. It must also be borne in | weight-we cannot but regard the spirit of expanmind that the energetic, hardy, and healthy class sion as destined to be fatal, and that speedily. We of the community form the staple of movers to new think, however, we may reasonably hang a hope

States : and while this consideration will add a on one consideration, to wit : that we will get so considerable item to the account to be deducted, large that the general government will have only from the healthful indications of the new countries, a negative force. For instance, suppose our conit forms a credit equally large in favor of the older federacy swells to, five hundred States, and the States, where the feeble and aged are left. Of popular branch of Congress to five thousand mem-

determination to persist in the prosecution of the suit already commenced. The subject was then referred to the judiciary committee.

Railroad Company was ordered to be engrossed.

of citizens of Puttsburg, asking Congress to recog- and the motion was lost-yeas 77, nays .99. The nise the law against the forcible intervention in the affairs of other governments, and to prevent the infraction of the same.

Mr. Soule presented the resolutions of the legislature of Louisiana, asking the establishment of a navy vard and depot near New Orleans.

from the further consideration of the many memorials praying the establishment of a new tribunal for the revision of the decisions of the late Board of Commissioners upon claims against Mexico. Mr. M. suggested that they be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Hunter gave notice of a bill amending the everal acts of Congress, relating to the warehousng of imported goods.

Mr. Borland introduced the following joint resolution, which was referred to the committee on he judiciary :

Joint resolution in relation to the number of electoral votes each State will be entitled to in the Presidential election of 1852:

Be it Resolved &c. That the number of electoal votes to which each State shall be entitled, in the election of President and Vice-President of the United States in 1852, shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which each of said States will be found entitled by the apportionment under the enumeration of 1850, as provided by the act for "taking the 7th and subsequent censuses," approved May 23 1850. On the 25th—Mr. Cooper presented several

petitions in favor of an agricultural bureau; against the renewal of Woodworth's patent for planing machine, and in favor of a navy yard and depot, together with a dry dock, at Erie city Pennsylvania. Mr. Hamlin presented the petitions of the millers of Maine against the renewal of Parker's patent for water-wheels.

Mr. Hunter reported back the bill to establish mint in New York city, with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Downs, the numerous memoials, asking an investigation of the decisions and proceedings of the recent board of commissioners upon claims against Mexico, were referred to a select committee of five Senators, with power to send for persons and papers.

On the 26th-Mr. Rhett said that when he was absent from the city, the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Clemens) and the Senator from Michigan, (Mr. Cass) but particularly the former, had thought proper in their speeches on the compromise resolutions to make some personal remarks respecting him ; remarks which were so personal that they left him no option but to reply to them in vindication of himself. He would therefore to-morrow ask the indulgence of the Senate to allow him to do so.

Mr. Pratt said that to-morrow was private bill day, and he hoped it would not be devoted to any other purpose.

Mr. Cass said that from the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina, it might be presumed that some advantage was taken of his absence. He followed in the discussion, and was not aware of the Senator's absence from the city, and he was not to be deterred by the Senator's absence from have only about supported themselves. making any remarks he thought proper. The matter here dropped. Mr. Clarke's joint resolutions upon non intervention were then taken up, and Mr. Miller addressed the Senate in support of the doctrine of non-inter-

postpone the special order, the consideration of the bounty land bill, which led to considerable discuss-

ion as to the proper course to be pursued under A bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston the rules, when finally, on the question being jut for deferring the further consideration of the bill On the 23d-Mr. Seward presented the memorial | till Monday next, the yeas and nays were ordered. main question, as to the passage of the bill, then came up for the decision of the House, when a motion was made to lay it on the table, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered. The motion was carried-aves 110, nocs 84; and the bill was laid on the table accordingly. After which, the usual mo-

On the 24th-On motion by Mr. Mason, the tion' to reconsider and lay on the tablewas car-Committee on Foreign Relations were discharged | ried : and the bill is, therefore, finally disposed of

THE

EXTRACTS from the last Report of Rev. J. Addison Cary, Superintendent of the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

WORKSHOPS.

The establishment of workshops for the pupils, which has been deferred for want of means from year to year, is of immediate and pressing necessity. Whether the Institution be removed or the present site be retained, a mechanical department should be at once appended, as indispensable to complete the means of education which this Institution should possess. It is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the advantages which the pupils would receive from acquiring the knowledge of some useful trade.

The mechanical department should be placed on the same footing with the intellectual, as an essential part of the Institution, and -hould be supported for its own value and importance, and not directly as a means of pecuniary advantage. The experiment in the three oldest institutions for the deaf and dumb in this country, viz: the American Asylum, the New York Institution, and the Pennsylvania Institution, in respect to trades as a source of revenue, satisfactorily proves that they cannot be relied on for this purpose. It is, nevertheless, the settled policy of these Institutions, to furnish the pupils with regular mechanical employment.

Mr. Weld, the Principal of the American Asylum, in a recent letter, writes :

" I would add, that from all my observations and experience, both in this and the Philadelphia Institution, I am quite satisfied that such a department, judiciously managed, is very conducive to the good of the pupils, both intellectual and physical, and I may add, moral.

"No pecuniary profit can be expected from it. I have looked through the shop accounts of the last ten years of this Institution, and have found that the shops have not, on the whole, sustained themselves. One shop, the tailors', has more than paid its way; the shoe-shop has lost, on the average, about sixty-six dollars a year, though in four of these years it has gained from one to two hundred dollars. The cabinet-shop has fully sustained itself but once in ten years. The average loss divided among the three shops, is a little less than nincty dollars a year.

From recent information received from Dr. Peet, President of the New York Institution, it appears that of four shops connected with that Institution, only one has been profitable, viz : the book-bindery, while the cabinet-shop, shoe-shop, and tailor's shop. "The incalculable advantage of the shops, however, is to be found in the habits of industry there acquired by the pupils, which saves them fr m vagrancy and vagabondism, in after life." There is no reason to doubt that, under proper management, trades may be found as advantageous to this Institution as they have been to others. But they should be sustained on independent grounds. The idea should be forever discarded of making our eleemosynary institutions primarily money-making or money saving establishments. They should be conducted with strict economy, using the term in its noblest sonse, of a wise : n 1 judicious expenditure of funds for equivalent benefits, and not in that meaner sense exemplified in the proverb of "penny wise and pound foolish," where senseless parsimony, by a stinted, pinching, miserly appropriaton, often necessitates afterwards a useless and wasteful expense. Nor do we doubt that' the Legislature of this State would be fully sustained by the popular voice, should they liberally provide for every reasonable want of her adopted children of mis-

LADIES CROCHET WORK.

"He's what ?' " Bigoted, bigoted-doesn't you know what da't

am ?"

" Why, no," replied the 'Squire, who is much of "Will you define the term, Job ?" a way.

"Sartainly, sartainly, I does. To be bigoted, acolored pusson must know too much for one uiggar, and not enough for two niggars."-Cincinnati Times

Miss Susan Nipper's Certificate.-Miss Susan Nipper gives a loud certificate in favor of some of the popular medicines of the day. | She was suffering from general debility, sick head-ache heart burn, indigestion, tapeworms, consumption, rheumatism in the shoulders and hips, and besides these she didn't feel very well herself. At length she

says : "I was brought'so low, that my most impudent friends didn't expect me to live from one end to the other. About this time a friend recommending round the heel part of the shoe. as the last resort, that I should try a few bottles of the Pictorial Oxinated Compound saxfarilla Extract of Wild Cherry Wine Bitters, satisfaction given or money refunded, to be taken, destroy the label as soon as possible, no pay no cure, beware of counterfeits-none genuine without the pro-

row, by missing the middle stitch. the wrapper, I took three bottles of this When you have worked enough for the front of icine, and it gave me imme-

the shoe you crochet the heel part to the front, and sew a fringe round the top, which you can do, by

it requires two rows. last arrival from You can make them very neatly up yourself, by ington a treaty nade by Mr. | buying a pair of cork soles, (same as are worn inwhich the side shoes,) and sewing your work to the edge of the most the sole. Draw a ribbon round the instep to tie in

front.

Rar-Is when you work back and forwards, or from end to end.

lacrease-Put your needle twice into the same stitch. Decrease .- Put your needle into two stitches at the same time or miss a chair stitch Each stitch in the description of the patterns is to be re-

peated until the round or required length is obtained. The words, loops and chain stitches, signify the same. All the needles mentioned in these patterns are numbered by the Bell Gauge.

When choosing wools of different shades for Crotchet Work, it is not so necessary that the shades be so near in resemblance with regard to colour as for knitting; the effect indeed being better when the shades are not too close.

PATTERN IV .-- LADY'S SLIPPER.

An ounce and a half shaded double Berlin will be required. Purple or scarlet looks well, It is done the double crochet stitch, only you put your needle into the edge of the work furthest from you, so as to make the work sit up in ridges. Make a chain of fourteen loops, work back and forward until you have a piece long enough to go

You now make a chain of thirty loops, sixteen being for the instep, and fourteen for the other side. You now work back and forward across the whole, and will have forty-four stitches in all. You then commence taking in after the first

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

winding the wool round a mesh, and sewing it on :

ber of inhabitants is over eight hundred thousand peace and remain republican.

the inhabitants, and ten millions for stock, we have dulge in hope at the prospect ? If this does not 13 millions for exportation, nearly twenty bushels save us, then we can trust only in Providence.

the States to which the tide of emigration is bers. Now, as all know, each member must make not steadily directed Vermont shews the fairest one speech at least, and hence there would be five in regard to health : the proportion of deaths in thousand speeches tosbe made in two years. Supthis State, for one vear, is one in one hundred .- posing that Congress sits for four hours a day, for Georgia ranks next, the proportion being about one three hundred days, twelve hundred speeches could in 91; but it must be recollected that there is a be made in one session, each an hour long, and good deal of moving to Georgia, while the robust twenty-four hundred speeches in two years. At part of the population is not carried off. Next to this rate only about half the members could speak Georgia ranks North Carolina, the average of deaths at all ; but they could so limit the length of harbeing about one in 85; and this must be taken in angues that each member, in two years could be connection with the fact that, in proportion to our heard. They could also speak by lot ; have all the population, we furnish the largest number of emi- names in a box, and allow, the Speaker, or some grants of every other State, while these emigrants special officer to draw each day and announce the are the most healthy part of the population. All orators for the next, &c., &c. Thus speeches would things considered, we may conclude that next to be the perpetual order of the day; and these Vermont ours is the healthiest State in the Union ; speeches would serve as a sort of official bulletin and here we arrive at a fact of vast importance, and of the progress, condition, merits, hopes and feelings well worthy of the serious attention of those who of each section of the great Republic. The reports would represent North Carolina as a good place to of Congress would be the news from all parts of move from. The greatest of all temporal blessings the country; and in the mean time, under our adis health-and without health there can be no en- mirable Constitution, every State would be comjoyment. Pause, then, restless Carolinians; we pelled to preserve a republican form of government, are stating facts from the census tables, and not to abstain from hostilities, and to attend to its own fictions from our imagination. domestic interests. No foreign power would at-

tack such a huge leviathan; the hands of the North Carolina produced in the year 1849, up- President would be tied up, Congress utterly unawards of 28 millions of bushels of corn : the num- ble to do harm, and the States compelled to be at

Allowing five millions of bushels for the support of Is not the idea a good one? May we not in-

Mr. Seward got the floor, and the subject was postponed till Tuesday week.

On the 27th-Mr. Rhett then addressed the Senate in reply to remarks contained in the speech of Mr. Clemens, delivered in the Senate on the 23d of last December. Mr. Clemens rejoined, but, without concluding, he gave way to a motion, and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

On the 20th, Mr. Polk, of Tenn., moved, that when the House adjourn, it adjourn until Monday ; to which Mr. Florence, of Pa., moved an amendment, to substitute Tuesday, upon which the yeas and navs were ordered, and the motion was carried -veas 97, navs 62. The business on the Speaker's table was then taken up; consisting of messages from the President of the United States ; among fortune. which was one transmitting the correspondence between Capt. Long and Louis Kossuth ; which was the Heads of the Department, was one from the only expected to hear one side ! Secretary of the Interior, calling for an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Indians who are now in Washington.

On the 24th, the House resolved itself into com- said is making two speeches a day.

DEAF ON ONE SIDE .- When the Grand Jury was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed. being empannelled at Cambridge last week, a juror There was also one relative to the delay in making asked to be excused on the ground that he was up the representation, caused by the absence of re- deaf of one ear, and could only hear on one side. turns from California, which was referred to the Judge Hoar replied that did not appeared to be a committee on judiciary. Among the reports from sufficient excuse, since, as a Grand Juror, he was

> Mr. P. T. Barnum is stumping the Stafe of Connecticut in favor of the Maine law, and it is