For the Weekly Post. MY MOTHER.

I asked an infant as it lay, Dozing the morn of life away, Dependant on another-What charms, weak one! has earth for you Whose woes are many, pleasures few? It seemed to smile, " My Mother!"

I asked a youth just grown to man, What visions bright, as moments ran, Illum'd his path to honour? " My star of hope, my motive power, My index through the darksome hour, Has been," he said, "My-Mother."

"I hailed one on the battle field. Whose fate the battle shock had seal'd, As eyes grew dim and reason reel'd-You die, said I, my brother! He showed his wounds; and dropped a tear, Then in a tone distinct and clear He said "Remember Mother."

I asked a maiden drowned in grief. From which she vainly sought relief, Tell me; nor sorrow smother-"Oh" she exclaimed in anguish deep, "My only solace is to weep! She's gone-it is my Mother"

I asked a christian to relate His first impressions, and their date Which led him to discover His lost condition here on earth-The Saviour's love, the Saviour's worth !. The short reply was, "Mother."

OUR MINNIE.

[SELECTED.] O, close with reverent care those eyes, Their meek and sorrowing light hath fled . No trembling gleam, through mists of tears From those dimmed orbs will more be shed.

Draw down the thin and azure lid; No look of mute-appealing pain, No pierting, anguished gaze on heaven, Will strike through those blue depths again,

Now gently smooth her soft brown | air. Shred not these glossy braids away, But part the bright locks round her brow As sweetly in her life they lay.

Press one soft kiss on those soft lips, They thrill-not now like flickering flame; They'll ne'er unclose in troubled dreams, To breathe again that cherished name.

But press them softly; still and cold, They part not with the sleeper's breath; Fear thou to break the softened seal Left by the kindly touch of death.

Wrap the wide shroud about her breast; No trembling throb shall stir its fold, No wild emotions wake to life,-Within that bosom snowy cold.

Fold tenderly her fair young hands; The heart beneath in stillness lies: They'll never strike, with tightened clasp, Again to hush its anguished cries.

Av, fold! them now; that silent heart, What wild, high hopes erewhile have thrilled! Now hushed to rest, her glorious dreams Lie with the ky pulses stilled.

Oh !. fierce but brief the storm that swept The bloom from this pale sleeper's brow, And keen the pang that rent apart The bosom calmly shrouded now.

Oh! smooth her pillow soft and white; Our Minnie hath forgot her pain; The heart that broke with broken faith,

Now dreams its own sweet dream again. MISCELLANEOUS

DISEASE OF BANK NOTES.

published work on Epidemic Cholera. agious and infectious. It could hardly be worse if retire across the San Juan. small pox patients.

SMALL TYPES.

in time, too surely become apparent.

Especially ought children to be kept from the and hung. use of books or papers defectively printed, or with small types, for the strain on their eyes will most assuredly injure them. In too many of our school books, small types are used; this, with the overtasking and variety of studies required in most of our schools, has, in a large number of instances, either sadly injured, or permamently destroyed the eves of children. Parents and instructors should ance. Arthur's Home Gazette.

SALT LAKE EMIGRATION .- To those uninitiated The lady happened to liave some brains of her in the workings of the Mormon fraternity (says the own, and wishing to know if her lover had any, St. Louis Times) the number and character of the hesitated a moment, but seeing the young man emigrants to the Salt Lake must prove a matter of turning pale about the gills, she deliberately wrote considerable astonishment. Scarcely one in one on a slip of paper the word stripes and handed it emigrate to this "place of rest." Such, however, is telling him to make another word, the only other the case; and we have reliable authority for stating | word that could be made from the one she gave that the emigration to the Salt Lake Valley this him, which would be her answer to his question, season will not fall short of five thousand souls. The major part of this emigration leave the frontier at Kanesville, traveling the north side of Platte-a route that has always claimed preference with their people. --

Mr. Charles Dickens, the popular novelist, will be of that town on a dissolution of Parliament.

A PROFOUND THEORIST.

The unintelligible and incorrigible Emerson has been again shedding his dim, uncertain light in the shape of a so-called lecture on the "Conduct of Life." Emerson is of the Carlyle school, of whose "Latter Day Pamphlets" we are well satisfied to have seen the last. Of what possible, earthly benefit this philosophical twattle can be we are at a loss to imagine, and this, too, notwithstanding its professed admirers are ever ready to fly into hysteries at Emerson's profound inanity. Take a specimen :- Cause and effect are the gamesters that win. Nature is no sentimentalist. Frost freezes a man as it does an apple. Men are what mothers make them. You may as well ask the loom that weaves Huckaback why it does not turn out cashmere, as this engincer why does he not write poetry. * * What a man wished in his youth comes in heaps to age." There are occasional touches of beauty and bright flashes and true sentiment, but as a whole these lectures are, as we once said of Carlyle's profoundities, precisely such things as may be heard any day in any of our insane asylums. If a fair report of savings of a talkative inmate of our Frankford or Blockley asylums does not read as intelligible, and present as much evidence of intellectual beauty. sense and sanity as the usual mystifications of Carlyle or Emerson, we shall be willing to apologize for our extremely unfavorable opinion of these popular philosophers .- . Am. Courier.

A RELIGIOUS STRUGGLE IN IRELAND .- A letter dated Dublin, Feb. 1st, to the Courier and Enquir-

The new Irish Agitation is a religious warfare. A most extensive system of what is by one class called "proselytizing," by the other "conversions," was instituted in the famine period by the Presbyterians; aided from Scotland, and the Episcopalians, assisted from England. Schools, industrial, and for combined secular and religious education, were widely established; Scripture readers, and preachers speaking the native language, were indefinitely multiplied. And now the converts are numbered by tens of thousands; new churches rise in districts where, a fewivears ago, there was not a protestant. The men who are at the head of these "Irish Missions," declare that nothing but money to extend the system of means over the whole country is wanting, to make Ireland a protestant country. Even men, who like the Archbishop of Dublin, are not funed for outhusiasm in the cause of "missions" anywhere nor visionaries readily imposed on by what seems to meet their pre-conceived wishes, now declare their conviction that the reports are founded in fact. And such is the effect of the "aggression" discussion on the mind of Eugland, that in regard to funds, it is "ask and have." Even the Lord Mayor of London, the other day, held a meeting at the Mansion House in aid of the "Irish Missions," It is no longer an affair of the "Evangelicals" and " Exeter Haff."

On the other hand, the Catholic press, the Bishops in their pastorals, and the "Defence Association," while they do not deny that there is an extensive and hourly spreading secession, deprecate it in quantity and quality,-and have announced an organization which they feel confident will counteract and eventually annihilate it. They assert that those who have secoded, are mainly the destitute, and that bribery is the means used to lead them away from the Church of their fathers. Religions, of different orders, are being thickly scattered over those parts of the country where the "missions" are in operation. The Christian Brothers open their schools, and the Sisters of Mercy theirs, -to supplant the educational and industrial schools of the "proselytizers." And the entire weight of the Defence Association—the influence of the Hierarchy, and the funds supplied by the Catholics of the United Kingdom-will be brought to prevent this

threatened national apostacy. I do not recollect at any former period—not even in the Tible discussion period of '25, when Bishop Dovle set on foot a warfare that made the entire people a nation of polemics,-and perhaps there has not been, at any time, since the Reformation,—the mind of the religious public of the United Kingdom so intensely concentrated on any Irish movement, as on this religious warfare, its progress, and issue. It is looked on as a matter of life and death with both Churches. If successful, it will save the Irid: Church Establishment; and will deprive the Roman Catholic Church of her beast of being the National Church of the Irish people.

THE BATTLE BETWEEN CARVAJAL AND THE The most eurious anti-small note argument that | Mexicans. - The "Patrio's" Routed !- The New we have yet seen, is the following from Dr. Thomas | Offeans papers contain the details of the battle be-H. Buckler of Baltimore, taken from a recently tween Carvajal's forces and the Mexicans, under Canales. * The engagement took place near Ca-"Since the money pressure of 1837, the banks margo. The insurgents numbered 240, and the in many of the States have issued several millions Mexicans about 700, but at an early stage of the of one, two, and three dollar notes, the effect of action a large number of the former were seized. which has been to drive silver out of circulation .- with a panie and fled, so that the contest was The inmate of a small pox hospital generally keeps maintained by little more than fifty men. Canales what little money he may chance to have, about his reports that Carvajal was entirely routed, and driperson. If he wants a lemon, he sends a note satur- ven across the rivers San Juan and Rio Bravo in ated with the poison, and having, perhaps, the very such confusion that an immense number were sea-sick odor of small-pox, to a confectioner, who drowned : that forty eight were dound dead on the takes it, of course. On leaving the hospital, the con- field and twenty-four wounded. Carvajal, how valescent from the loathsome disease pays some ever, gives a very different account. According to twelve or fifteen dollars board. Provisions are want- his statement, the Mexicans, with 250 cavalry, ed for the other patients; and the notes are sent to made a desperate charge upon his forces, which murket, where they are taken both by town and 'caused a serious stampede among the Mexican porcountry people, and may pass through twenty dif- tion of his men, which induced a number of Ameferent hands in a single day. It would be impossi- ricans to follow suit. The fifty men, who remainble to conceive of any better mode of distributing ed, met the charge, and repulsed the Mexicans three the poison of a disease known to be so very cont- times with great slaughter, causing them finally to

so many rags were distributed from the clothing of It being nearly midnight, Garvajal's forces also slowly retired; on hearing which, Canales returned, took possession of the field of battle, seized Carvajal's only gun, a twelve pounder, and 120 stand of The injury sustained by the eyes in consequence arms. Carvajal admits the loss of 10 killed, 23 of printing books and newspapers in small types, is wounded and 3 missing. Col. Johnson is among far greater, we believe, than people imagine. For the wounded, and in his report puts down the some ten or fifteen years past, this use of the small- Mexican loss at over 100 including 8 or 10 officers er kinds of types has been very general, in conse- of rank. It appears a second panic seized Carvaquence of that spirit of competition which tempted jal's men, and they positively refused to advance the buyer with a large amount of reading matter on Camargo, which finally induced him to recross for a small sum of money. The saving of money the river, with only 22 men, the rest having has, we fear, been more than counterbalanced in deserted. The battle lasted two hours and a half. the consequent defect of vision, which has, or will W. T. Cake, clerk of Star county, who was with Carvajal, it is reported, was taken by the Meyi ans

> From the Palmetto Standard. MR. EDITOR :- Some of your readers may have seen the following Enigma; they can keep dark; those who have not seen it, may find the answer

and try to work up to it: A velvet faced youth of one of our villages, had been addressing a young lady in the country a short look to this matter-it is one of no light import- time, and at length, with a kind of spasmodic effort, out came the important question, "Will you have

hundred would credit the assertion that near three to him. Of course he was rather alarmed at the Lundred families are now in St. Louis preparing to word stripes; but the lady quieted his fears by

"Will you have me?" Cedar Shoal, Feb. 1852.

SEARCH AFTER HAPPINESS .- If you cannot be happy in one way be happy in another; and this facility of disposition wants but little aid from philo-The Nottingham Journal notices a rumor that sophy, for health and good humour are almost the whole affair. Many run about after felicity, like invited to become a candidate for the representation an absent man looking for his hat while it is on his head or in his hand. - Sharpe.

A STRANGE FREAK OF NATURE.

WE were visited at our office, a few days since, ays the Atlanta, Ga., Intelligencer, by a man named R. H. Copeland, a native of Laurens District, S. C., but now residing in Heard county, in this State, who presents in his peculiar organiza- sewing silk, and a fine steel needle. tion a very remarkable natural phenomenon. His Make a chain of eighty loops, or as many as you right arm and hand and leg are affected in such a will require to go over the hand manner as to exhibit in every movement the nature and motion of a snake. The arm affected is smaller than the other, its muscular developments different, sensation much less acute, and its action al- commence letting out for the thumb, by putting together beyond the control of his will. The mo- two stitches into one, which will be the top of the tions of the arm seem to be impelled by a separate gusset; every alternate round afterwards you inand distinct volition, or an instinct entirely its own crease on each side of the last increase. -the instinct of a rattlesnake. The character of When you have as much worked as will bring the movements is shaped to a considerable extent vou to the thumb, you commence it by working a by external circumstances, as any sudden noise, chain of four loops, and joining it to the fifteenth startling appearance or the like, the arm sometimes open stitch from where you make your chain, and forming itself into a coil—the hand darting from let it be the part that was let out. the coil as if in the act of striking; at other times | Work six open rounds, then three rounds of under full headway making his escape, the limb five loops, and joining it to every third stich. truly astonishing. The action of the affected parts | seven open rounds, then three rounds of double than at others. The whole of the right side of the chain of five, joining them to the centre of the body is affected in this manner. The right eye has chain in the last round. a snakish look, which is not to be seen in the left, You now work two rounds of the chain stitch at' and in the formation of his teeth the contrast is the top, to correspond with the bottom. singularly striking. On the left side of the mouth, | Draw a ribbon in the open round at the top, well formed and regular, while on the right side, a pattern. above and below, they are extremely irregular, crowded, and fang-like,

Mr. C. is now about forty-six years old, and has been thus affected from the time of his birth. His is one of those cases which sometimes occur, in which the effects of intense fright with the parent is seen in the unnatural organization of the offspring.

From the Liverpool Courier, Feb. 11. A BOLD STROKE FOR A THRONE: THE CAREER

AND COUR D'ETAT OF LOUIS NAPOLEON BONA.

PARTE. LONDON. GROOMBRIDGE AND SONS. One of the smartest satirical poems in or out of "Punch," which has fallen across our path, and, though published anonymously, the author's modesty need not have led him to withhold his name. otherwise with the sentiments expressed. We cannot do better than apply our seissors liberally, and surely, when done, our readers will say with Cassio, "An excellent song," and seek the rest where the entire nine and forty verses many be found. Here we find Louis Napoleon in the early part of his

I fled to her shores when that Louis Philippe, The tyrant, was wielding our sceptre; When France lay in dreamings of dastardly sleep, Or in chains could the despot have kept her? It was sorrowful news That the nation should choose A monarch who formerly brushed his own shoes!

career, an exile from France in the "Land of the

I thought of my uncle's omnipotent sword, When he battered down freedom with cannon; I looked on his throne, and I swore—in a word— That I'd set a more glorious man on; That Pd traverse the deep, And from his throne sweep

So I chartered a vessel of twenty-five tons, And gallantly tempted the main. And a cargo of sparkling champagne. But I'd scarce cut my stick, When Fate played me a trick,

That scum of mortality-Louis Philippe.

For, oh, dear me! I fell most amazingly sick! The waves were like mountain tops crested with foam, And alas! I grew paler and paler: I wished myself back again snugly at home, For I never was reckoned a sailor; The gloomy clouds frowned,

Oh! so horribly round, I momently dreaded that I would be drowned! But, at last, we arrived at the shores of old France, And we banished forebodings and fears; There was fire in our souls, there was pride in our

I lifted my hand, And waved to the land With gestures of proud and prophetic command. e brandished our swords in the rays of the sun, As we placed our proud feet on the shore; We fired an official salute of one gun, And our eagle we gallantly bere, As our footsteps we bent, The air it was rent With our sixty-three voices wherever we went!

As we summoned up strength for three cheers!

But, lo! I was tapped on the shoulder and turned My features grew horridly pate, And then with a blush of confusion I burned. As two officers marehed me to gaol,

Yes, brave as I am,

I went off like a lamb, For I couldn't be starved if they kept me in Ham!

"Son of the Church"-who ran to the heip of "the

Vicegerent of God," when Rome "her banner of free-

dom unfurled," and a couple of stanzas will suffice -Yet fools that they were, what could valour avail, In the face of our might and our glory ? We poured in our bullets like torrents of hail. As they fell on their battle field gory;

And many a one Who rose with the sun, Was ghastly in death ere his glories were run!

Twas but an ephemeral vision of hope, Which floated awhile in their brains, For quicker than thought came their merciful Pope,

To lo: d them again with his chains. 'Twas worth all the fight When the bells of the Vatican pealed with delight.

Self-Winding Clock .- After years of mathe matical labor and mechanical results, Prof. Willis. of Rochester, has completed and has now in constant operation a self-winding clock, which determines the seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, kind of professional brotherhood, and by bringing months, and years of time with unfailing accuracy, continuing in constant motion, by itself, never requiring to be wound up, never running down, but moving perpetually as long as its components exist. It might easily be called a perpetual motion, and it is so in one sense, but the inventor very pro- that we know of, in which we could more wisely perly makes no such claim. The scientific will at once understand this upon inspection. The Rchester "Democrat" says that the clock stands upon two uprights about six feet high, with a large highly-finished dial. Its mechanism is all exposed to the closest scrutiny, and the movement of its usefulness in those held to promote the cause of simple escapement and its direct motion is as plain. to the eve as the truth and force of its well-applied principles is to the mind. A scientific company will soon report upon its principles and construc-

The distinguished and elegant poet, Thomas Moore, died at Sloperton Cottage an the 26th ult. He was in his 72d year. It is painful to add, that for some time previously the witty and accomplishel Tom Moore, the friend of Byron and the companion and associate of every brilliant genius which has appeared in our day, has been in a state borderquire remark or eulogy. He was one of the great lights of the century, and his name will be indisthe world of letters.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

PATTERN VI-BLACK SILK MITTS.

Ir will require three-quarters of an ounce of stout

Work three rounds of double crochet, then an open round; again three rounds of double crochet. You now continue to work in open crochet, but

the arm and hand have the movements of a snake double crochet; you finish by working a chain of preserving the peculiar tortuous motion of the rep- You now tie your silk on at the bottom of the tile. At such times, the rapidity of the motion is thumb and work round the hand; continue for s continuous. The muscles are never entirely at crochet; you now work a chain of five loops, join rest, though sometimes the action is less intense them to every third stitch, another round of a

both in the upper and lower jaw, the teeth are and darn in some of the holes on the back to form

RALEIGH, MARCH, 20, 1852

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All articles of a Literary character may be addressed to C. Criticism, in such a case, is not called for, and H. Wiley, Greensboro', or to the Subscriber, Raleigh. Busitherefore we say nothing as to our agreement or ness letters, notices, advertisements, remittances, &c., &c., should be addressed to W. D. Cooke. Advertisements of a proper character will be inserted at the

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

Education --- A Convention of Teachers.

Many politicians seem to have persuaded themselves, and endeavor to persuade others, that President making is the most important object of American legislation. Others, rather more rational and more truly patriotic, would have us believe that the adjustment of our tariff question, the prosecution of internal improvements on an enlarged scale, or the final settlement of all our sectional disputes in relation to slavery, are the most serious questions about which the public mind can be employed. Whilst we are disposed to give due weight to these matters of general interest, and would, by no means, stigmatize them as trivial and unworthy of the attention of an intelligent people, we may be allowed to express our own opinion that there are some other interests of society which are paramount to these, and demand a still more earnest consideration from those whose business it is to legislate for the public welfare. And first among these we unhesitatingly place the great interest of Education, upon the maintenance and advancement of which depend the stability of all our most valued institutions, and the capacity of the people to enjoy the benefits expected from

been hitherto too much neglected in the South. The evil all acknowledge, and deplore; but very of his libelous publication. A more glaringly malifew care about investigating its origin and devising cious attempt to destroy the character of a respectremedies, of a proper character, for its removal.-There is a widely prevailing error, itself the offspring | paper, and we rejoice to see that it has met its of ignorance, which is directly in the way of any proper reward at the hands of a justly incensed well directed effort towards the desired reform; public. This species of malignity is, we fear, on and that consists in the impression that teaching the increase, and editors of respectable Journals is an unmanly and despicable employment, to which men of respectable talents and generous aspirations cannot be expected to devote themselves, till they are driven to it, as the last resort, by poverty and misfortune. This lamentable impression has prob- ticles intended to injure personal character, either ably retarded the progress of education amongst us by open assault, or by the less manly means of inmore than any other cause, and unless it can be banished from the minds of our youth, we fear it We come now to the "Republican President"—the will be long before any system of popular education | Press, who opens his columns to calumny or de- to the condition of a province ruled by a foreign can prove successful, however wisely it may be traction, and shuts them against the injured party. adapted to the end in view, and to the structure of No paper so conducted can be regarded as belongsouthern society. A change of public sentiment on this point is an indispensable preliminary, and can only be effected by an energetic determination on the part of Professors and Teachers to assert the dignity of their calling, and urge its claims upon the respect and good will of the people by every le-

We were highly pleased with some suggestions of a correspondent in our last number, who seems to have entered into this important subject with an earnest and enlightened interest; and especially with the proposition for holding a State Convention of Teachers. Conventions of this character are no novelties at the North, where their beneficial influence seems to be fully appreciated. They tend to unite those engaged in this honorable pursuit in a together into a focus the various experience of a large number of educated gentlemen, must throw light upon the art of teaching, and contribute incalculably to its advancement. There is no point or safely imitate the people of the North. Whatever may be said of their conventions called for the purpose of agitation on some of the hackneyed isms of the day, there is a regard to dignity and education, which deserves unmingled praise, and recommends their example to the good and wise

We make no distinction whatever between Professors in our University and Colleges, and Teachers in the humblest sphere, because we like to look upon the profession as a unit, and believe that all its members have a common interest. The number of students in our higher institutions would be much increased, and their scholastic attainments would be all the greater, if education could be ing on mental imbecility. The lyrical productions more generally diffused and better cultivated. And of this exquisite writer are too well known to re- on the other hand, the clevation of the standard of education among the people depends in a greatsolubly connected with the illustrious departed in measure upon the supply of competent instructors from the incorporated institutions of learning and

others of a similar standing. If, therefore, an educational convention should be called, we would not only like to see a full representation from the counties and towns of the State, but also one or more paper. It is probable the hour will be changed delegates from the University and Colleges, &c., from time to time, as the new track nears us, thus less. that all the elements of the cause might be duly ening the time between Raleigh & Gaston. A new estimated and fostered.

We would cheerfully pursue the subject further, number of hands placed upon the road. but must postpone it to a future day. It is a serious theme, upon which there is little danger of saying too much.

REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN!!

We clip the following piece of ecclesiastical news, from an exchange. "Miss Antoinette L. Brown, was introduced by the Rev. Theodore Parker, to his congregation on Sunday, in Boston, and she performed the service by prayer, and the preaching of a sermon from chapter 14, of 1 Corinthians, 24, 25. She is a graduate of Oberlin University, twenty-one years old, and rather good looking."-The clergywoman referred to, is, we opine, the one who performed a conspicuous part in an abolition convention last year, in Western New York, at which she and Frederick Douglas served on the same committee. To her vocation of politician, she appears now to have added that of a divine, and is probably looking forward to a doctorate from her Alma Mater. We imagine the Rev. Theodore Parker felt exceedingly odd, when seated in the pulpit with ministerial aid of such a character at his side. How strange he must have felt, whilst his sister Brown was delivering her discourse, from a text that forbids a woman to preach !. We suppose it was selected only to be refuted by an appeal to the "higher law," of which the Rev. Messrs. Parker and Brown are such zealous advocates. Whenever John P. Hale shall be elected to the presidency, and the free-soil party get the majority in the senate, we hope the Rev. Miss Brown's claims to the chaplainey will be daily weighed. In the meantime we recommend attendance on her ministrations to all whose good taste has taught them to admire the gyrations of Lola Montes .-Preaching by a lady, "in orders," would probably whose pages no one can look without feelings of tensuit them better than that of the sterner sex. As der interest. the Rev. Miss Brown is a Perfectionist of the Oberlin school, we presume she is as perfect in her line, as Lola is in hers, and well calculated, in many respects, to please those, in whose eyes woman is all the lovelier for having lost the modesty of her sex, and forsaken its appointed sphere.

The Countess of Lansfeldt, and the Rev. Antoinette Brown, would be excellent types for the opposite sides of a medal, representing the extreme characteristics of the present age. They are beings of different species, but equally disgusting to a sound and sober mind. We are happy that we live in a part of the Union into which such specimens of perverted woman never penetrate. There is no demand for either of them amongst us, and no platform provided for their shameless performances. Were they to come, they could not be respected; they would not be even admired, but would be compelled to retire abashed by the concentrated frown of our whole female population. Long, long may the Southern lady continue unstained by such a reproach, and uncontaminated by such examples!

MALICE FOILED.

Mr. Philip S. White, who has been for some time acting as State Lecturer on Temperance for South Carolina, was recently charged in the newswith being an abolitionist in disguise. Mr. W. met the slander with a triumphant refutation, and the It cannot be denied that popular education has assailant was compelled, by the frown of an indignant community, to retract the most offensive parts able citizen has seldom been made in a Southern cannot be too much on their guard against allowing their columns to become the medium of its dark and cowardly designs. It is indeed the duty of such papers to discourage the publication of arnuendo; and in either case, if a defence is made, ing to the "first class" in the circles of Journalism.

> durd, in relation to the case alluded to above, whilst they are highly honorable to its editor, are directly to the point, and express our own sentiments fully and forcibly. "We regret that a seeming credit was given to this slander by the publication of George Washing-

of this kind are served up in South Carolina, to be the apportionment of representatives for California able to fathom at once this attempt to procure a shall be made according to the census returns ac-Mr. White is a man of character, of age and exberience; a Southerner by birth and residence, and tial election shall be according to the new apportion

most respectable and influential citizens of our State,

to aid by his eloquence the progress of a reform Senate in support of the bill.

On Thursday the 11th, Mr. McRae presented We do not, however, propose to espouse his de- the credentials of the Hon. Walker Brooke, Sense fence. We so heartily abominate this practice of tor chosen by the legislature of Mississippi, to fill trumping up charges of this kind against those who the unexpired term of the Hon. H. S. Foote, of come amongst us that we could not forbear saying Mississippi. Mr. B. appeared and took the oath what we have said. Vigilance we commend; but to support the Constitution of the United States that sentinel who fires his gun upon the mere rust- The resolution, offered sometime since by Mr. Se ling of a legf, should be himself an object of special ward, directing the payment of the contingent fund

WE are indebted to, Hon. E. N. Thurston, the Secretary of the Board of Education of the State of Maine, for a copy of his Fifth Report containing the "Act to provide for the Education of Youth," in that State. Mr. Thurston is now engaged in fund, but should be paid by a regular appropriation visiting the several States of the Union, for the out of the treasury. Mr. Cass submitted a motion purpose of gaining information in regard to their school systems. How long will it be before we shall be permitted to acknowledge the receipt of the first Upham, Rusk and Clarke advocated the amend-Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools ment; and Messrs. Badger, Mangum, Seward in North Carolina?

Chowan Female Collegiate Institute.—We was rejected; year 15, nays 21. The resolution have received a Catalogue of this flourishing Seminary located at Murfreesboro' in this State. It is neatly printed and contains a beautiful view of the building. The Rev. M. R. Fory is the Princi-

CHANGE OF HOUR-DEPARTURE OF THE CARS -The Cars now leave the depot at 8 o'clock A. M. instead of 1-2 past seven, as noticed in our last supply of iron has been received, and an additional

We have received the March number of the South. ERN LITERARY MESSENGER, and glanced over its interesting contents The Messenger has held a position in the first rank of American periodicals for many vears, and under the regimen of its present conductor. has fully established itself in the affections of a large circle of Southern readers. The fine taste and elevated tone of its leading articles, are worthy of all praise, and the solid character of its materials, entitles it to the attention of those who turn away disgusted from the trivialities so commonly found in many of our popular magazines. The present number is one of average merit, and contains some entertaining and

instructive reading. This valuable monthly is conducted by J. R. Thomp. son, Esq., editor and proprietor, Richmond, Virginia

at five dollars per annum, in advance. SARTAIN, for April, has been received, and is a hand. somely illustrated number. Some of the articles are quite interesting; and the ladies will find, in the de." partment devoted to them, some beautiful patterns for their favorite work.

"The North American MISCELLANY and DOLLAR MAGAZINE," for March, has also arrived. It is kept up with spirit. This is the first vol. of a new series of an excellent and cheap magazine.

We take pleasure in acknowledging the Feb. num.

ber of the Southern Lady's Companion, published at Nashville, Tenn., Rev. M. M. Henkle, D. D., editor It is a neat and pretty, publication, and appears to be designed especially for readers of the Methodist Epis. copal denomination. It is, no doubt, a valuable and useful addition to Southern literature.

We have also received the March number of the OPAL, edited by the patients of the State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, N. Y. A most creditable work, upon

The School Fellow, for March, is, like its predecessors, a little gem. It is published in Charleston, by Walker & Richards, at one dollar a year, and conducted in a style admirably adapted to the noble design, the instruction and entertainment of the young. We have also received a copy of the twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Kentucky Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, for which we return

POLITICAL

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY---SENATE.

Ox Friday, March 5th, on motion of Mr. Hunter, the Senate took up the bill in addition to, and amendatory of, an act entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of the accounts of public officers and others who may have received monies arising from military contributions or otherwise in Mexico," approved March 3d, 1849. After explanation by Mr. Hunter, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On Monday the 9th, Mr. Cass presented the memorial of Pittsburg, in favor of the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of other nations, for the ourpose of aiding in putting down struggles for liberty. Mr. Brodhead presented memorials praying a modification of the tariff of 1846. Mr. Stockton gave notice of a bill granting bounty land to the sailors who were engaged in the Mexican war. The Iowa Land Railroad Bill was again taken up, and Mr. Underwood addressed the Senate in reply papers, by a certain George Washington Jones, to the remarks of several Senators who have opposed his amendment. The bill was then postponed till Wednesday. An amendment made by the House to the bill for the relief of Lt. Col. Mitchell,

was concurred in. And then, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned. On Tuesday the 9th, Mr. Rush reported a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of an additional Assistant Postmaster General. The joint resolution upon the subject of non-intervention, was then taken up. Mr. Seward addressed the Senate in support of his amendment. He maintained that the following propositions were fully established: 1. That the people of Hungary, in the exercise of rights secured to them by the law of nations, in a solemn and legitimate manner asserted their national independence, and established a government by their own voluntary act, and successfully maintained it against all parties lawfullyinterested in the question. 2. That the Emperor of Russia, without just or lawful right, invaded Hungary, and by fraud and armed force subverted the national independence and political constitution that editor is unworthy of the fellowship of the thus established, and thereby reduced that country and absolute power. 3. That although the United States, from the necessities of political society, recognise the existing rule in Hungary, yet they are not indifferent to the usurpation and conquest by The following remarks from the Palmetto Stan- which it was established. 4. That they may lawfully protest against that conquest and usurpation, and against any new armed intervention by Russia, to uphold it against the will of the people of Hungary, if it shall be expressed. This being the whole of our own case, and it being thus established, le

ton Jones' letter in the columns of our paper. We On Wednesday the 10th, Mr. Downs, from the have just enough of experience in the way things judiciary committee, reported an act providing that tually received. He also reported a resolution declaring that the electoral vote at the next presidenwe mistake not, himself a slaveholder. He comes ment of 1850; which, after explanation, was adopt amongst us by invitation of a large body of the ed. After unimportant business, the Iowa land bill was taken up, and Mr. Borland addressed the

asked, why shall we not proclaim that just and

lawful protest?

of the Senate, the expenses incurred (the Hotel bill) in the reception of Louis Kossuth, while in this city, provided the same does not exceed \$5,000, was taken up. A motion to postpone it was rejected A long debate ensued, in which all who spoke admitted the bill ought to be paid, but many considered it ought not to be paid out, of the contingent to amend the resolution by changing it to a joint resolution, and directing the payment of it out of the treasury. Messrs. Macon, Cass, Borland, Prat, Shields, Atchison, Soule and Underwood opposed it—and the question being taken, the amendment was then agreed to-year 31, navs 6. The navs being Borland, Cass, Clarke, Mason, Morton, Pratt.

Executive business; and then adjourned. On Friday the 12th, the Senate was occupied with private bills, many of which were passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of