SCENES IN CALLIFORNIA. We present on the page hewrewith a series of California scenes of much interest. First, a very fine head of the native male Indian ho and opposite to it that of a female head of the same tribe. They must tell their own story to the recoder. In the expressed, while the head of the wor are is as equally expressive of the milder characteristics of the theorem of the introduction of the honey-bee into the Islands has long been deemed a matter of great importance.

In Sydney Smith's sketches of Moral Philosophy, we remember he mentions, on the authority of Dr. Darwin, a curious instance of a change of instinct of this little insect, from which it would seem, that other sex. For the Indian women are the patient, the Islanders had small cause to regret the failure laboring and willing slaves of their lords—far more of their attempt at its naturalization. He says: The laboring and willing slaves of the proof of the proof of the content of the proof of the white race on the face of the globe. They do all the domestic drudgery, cook, cultivate one few vegetables that are used by the people, do all the household labor, and indeed carry all the burthens; in short, they are the "hewers of wad and drawers of water." The male, on the content of all he surveys;" and he can be spirit. In a surveys and he can be spirit. In a surveys and he can be spirit. In a surveys and the content of their nature. As to digging gold, it is difficult to induce them to do it, even by liberal offers of coin and rum, but some few are thus engaged by miners. They look upon the whites as a poor delunce of their attempt at its naturalization. He says: The bees carried over to Barbadoes and the Western Isles, ceased to lay up any honey after the first year, as they found it not useful to them. They perceived that the weather was so fine, and materials for making honey so plentiful, that they quitted their grave, prudent and mercantile character, became exceedingly profligate and debauched, eat up their capital, resolved to work no more, and amused themselves, by flying about the sugar houses, and stinging the blacks.

Notwithstanding the above, we must say that bees are the same industrious little creatures in honey wax too. So does the humble bee, who yet never thinks, as we suppose, of keeping it for his miners. They look upon he whites as a poor delunever thinks, as we suppose, of keeping it for his windsing, labor looking, and degraded race of winter food in our northern meadows. Wax and creatures, and never fail to stab them when they honey have been articles of export from Egypt and can do so in the dark and from behind. They do the Barbary States in Africa from time immemorial. not possess one chival ic principle that has yet been Bees make wax and honey in the West India discovered; and are treacherous and deceitful to the Islands, and swarm in the clefts of trees in Madagutmost degree. Below will also be found an admi- ascar within the tropics. Hundreds of thousands rable and characteristic picture of an Indian Ran- of pounds of wax have been annually exported from cheria, a place primitive enough for even the most it; and the inhabitants have even been said to use fastidious, but true to the life, and sketched by a it as an article of food. On the line of the Tehuanstrolling artist gold-digger on the spot. There is tepec Rail Road, these insects are extremely numerprobably no Indian settlement of any considerable ous, and manufacture wax and honey in abundance; size in California so well known as the Ranchera but these wild creatures are reported to be different on Feather River, opposite the mouth of Yuba. It from the domestic bee. - N. Y. Sentinel. contained a year ago, a population numbering over two hundred, which has continued gradually to grow less, and very soon the whole tribe are likely fornia; i. is well known, is on a stupendous scale. to seek a more remote location. The digger race The San Francisco Herald thus describes of the is variously discribed by those who have written on wonders of its forests: "Of all the wonders I have the subject in this country. In seasons of war, they ever seen in the vegetable kingdom, remarks an have been set down as brave and formidable ene- observant traveller, nothing will bear comparison mies, and by their stratagens and success in escap- with the magnificent and lofty growth of cedars and ing the hostile demonstrations disected against pines, which embellish the hills and mountains them, have given some coloring of truth to this that lead, and make up, Sierra Nevada range. The view of their character; indeed, it might reflect up- magnificence, and grandeur of scenes, in which these on the military achievements of the past year to trees abound, cannot be imagined by any man who draw a different conclusion. By those who judge has not seen them, and felt the awe and sublimity of the native Indians from observations of their ap to which they give rise I have counted in a circ e pearance, manners and custom when living in their of fifty feet, thirteen pine trees, not one of which was rancherias, at peace with the whites, they are sel- less than 250 feet in height, nor were any of them dom esteemed other, than meek, spiritless, undefen- marked by the slightest curve or inclination. They sive, and altogether the most utterly worthless of are the inimitable and lofty monuments of nature, the savages of America. The number of Indians uninfluenced by sweeping storms and winds, unin California is reckoned from twenty thousand up- bent and undecayed by a centurian age. Not a wards. In the northern part of the State toward | imb or a knot can be found upon their bodies, nnthe Oregon border, they exhibit evidences of civili- til you reach the altitude of from one hundred to zation in their way of living, and a knowledge and two hundred feet, beyond which height they conpractice of some of the useful arts, besides being tinue to grow until their towering majesty overawmore brave and warlike than elsewhere. Their food es all surrounding objects, and affords a fit refuge is confined to acorns, game and fish. In the valley for the noble bird which adorns the banner of our of the Sacramento they live in holes about five feet | country. No man can travel through these scenes deep, roofed over in a conical shape, with a network | without feeling that the grandeur of Omnipotence of wood and bark, covered with earth. Theft is the chief natural vice of the diggers, besides their filthy and slothful habits. In the proximity of the whites they are perfectly docile, sluggish and indifferent, caring for naught but food and water, which fugitive thought against the supremacy, wisdom they beg or barter for some servile labor. Had the and power at Jehovah. Such are the pine and Indians of the country been treated according to cedar forests of California, which cover an area of the Spanish policy, the discord and animosity now | hundreds, if not thousands of square miles." generated between the races, would have been avoided. As it is however, the disposal of the native tribes of the country has become one of the most embarrassing and vexatious questions of the day : the settlement of which threatens no ordinary, political and social calamity. But it is of little importance in the discussion of the subject, since it seems to be the design of Providence that they shall gradually die out and vanish from the face of the globe. Why thet should we hasten their demise? They have generally gone from State to State in the Union, gradually growing less and less in number, until Indians are becoming, as it were, curiosities and relics of the past, and rarely to be met with except in distant wilds and without the bor- finite. ders of civilization. They have gradually been pressed westward, where the Pacific must at length stay their course, and the waves of its bosom flow live. over the last of the persecuted and forlorn race. Like prairie dogs and wolves, they seem almost to burrow in the ground; and the low, gipsy-like tents covered with undressed buffalo hides, as seen in the lute. picture below, are the very best habitations that the California Indian enjoys. And yet some of them have a pride, or a "weakness," if you please to call it so, for some one thing that partially ennobles their general character. Some of them will possess themseves of a colt and rear it to a horse that would astound an eastern horse jockey for its fleetness, docility and training. Another has a passion for a ritle, and he so perfects himself in the use of the instrument he has stolen or purchased. Mix well and sift. Then 2 tablespoonfuls of lard from the white, that he would put a Kentucky sharp shooter to the blush; Another throws the lasso with such precision, as scarcely ever to miss his aim, though it is always done from horseback, and when at full speed. In this exercise they are said to far surpass the wild cattle catchers of the plains of South America, who make it their entire occupation thus to obtain hides, horns, etc., for exportation. We have often thought how novel must all these peculiarities appear to the Yankeestown bred, for instance-who leave a comfortable home, to dig gold in El Dorado. Once here, comforts, even necessities, soon become scarce and difficult to attain, and life and health are risked every hour. Out of this fiery ordeal of chances some come forth in safety, but the larger portion are generally lost to themselves and their friends forever. Year upon year must transpire before California presents any real attractions for the refined and intellectual. It is a child yet; a whining, capricions infant-one of Uncle Sam's youngest-but experience will teach it to become a man; and that it may grow to the full and goodly stature of one is our most earnest and reiterated wish. The eyes of the world generally have been turned to this new acquisition to our regularly represented territory and directed with so much of earnest curiosity to the present important position which it fills, as it regards the Union, that it has been difficult to keep pace in the imagination with its strides of improvement, and people abroad, have even looked upon the representations made public, as it regards the growth and increase generally of California as somewhat fabulous and questionable; but the heavy receipt of the pure metal by every steamer from thence, gotten, no matter at what cost, displays at all events the richness of its mines and placers, and gives the stamp of authenticity and truth to its story. San Francisco is destined to exert an influence beyond the mere value of the gold that her soil yields. In possessing her harbor we are made strong on the Pacific ocean, that great field of commerce, where the battles of trade and industry must in future be fought. Bloodless battles, but important ones, nevertheless, and the results will be far more interesting in history than those of the battles fought with destructive weapons. It will be curious, fifty years hence, to record the story of California's rise and progress in the history of states and colonies. It will look no less fabulous to our descendants than it does now to ourselves'; for it is, indeed, little short of an absolute miracle, although the evidence

Non-intervention .- A principle that cannot be ecommended too strongly in all matrimonial wars! to pay him money.

of its wealth and internal resources is brought so

distinctly before our eyes .- Gleason's Pictorial.

LAZY HONEY-BEES

The late news from Honolulu notes the failure of an attempt to take a swarm of bees from Boston around the Cape to the Sandwich Islands. On en-We present on the page hewrewith a series of Cali- tering the tropics, the wax melted and the bees

THE FLORA OF CALIFORNIA.—The Flora of Caliitself is teaching him infinite and magnificent powers. Such was the moral influence os those leviathan growths, of cedars and pines, upon my mind, I would not have dared to have given entertainment to a

WHAT IS RELIGION.

It has been urged as a grave objection to the teachings of Jesus Christ, that he has given no definition of religion. Some German philosophers, and their imitators in England and America, have endeavored to supply the deficiency, and accordingly we have the following as their definitions:

The tendency of the human mind to the infinite. A feeling of the infinite.

Absorption in the divine.

The innermost point of human consciousness. The development of the divine in man. The fluidity of the soul, tending towards the in-

The recognition of a subjective divinity. The harmony of the subjective with the objec-

The correspondence of the finite concrete to the infinite abstract.

The adjustment of the contingent to the abso-

Had the Saviour accustomed himself to the statement and the discussion of such propositions would the" common people have heard him gladly?"-If he did not define, he certainly described it so as to make it intelligible. He was understood.

TO MAKE THE BEST BISCUIT.-The following directions for biscuit were sent me not long since : Take 2 quarts of flour, 2 teaspoonfuls of soda. or butter. Make up with clabber or buttermilk, not too sour. Have the dough very soft, and handle as little as possible. Bake in a quick oven Salaratus will do in the place of soda, but it does not take as much.

I have had the above tried repeatedly, and can safely say that it makes the best biscuits I have J. R. H.

## PATTARN VIII---COVER FOR A ROUND

PINCUSHION. Boar's Head Cotton, No 36.

Make three loops, join them, and work round in double stitch, increasing every two stitches the first two rounds, then increase every three, and then every four, until you have a round an inch across. You then work an open round, taking up only every other stitch, and make three chain stitches betwixt each open one, then work one round of the

Then a round of open, same as the first open round. Another open round, putting the needle into the large hole, and making four chain stitches betwixt each long stitch.

Then work two rounds again of the double stitch. Next round make two long stitches close together; then make three chain stitches, then your two long stitches again, missing a stitch betwixt every two. When you have joined your round, make a chain of seven loops, and begin the next round, which is the same as the last, only puting your two stitches into the large hole, then make your three loops. Another jound the same. Now work three rounds of the double stitch.

It will now be large enough. You now work a border for the side of the cushion. Work it of the open stitch, but make two chain stitches betwixt each open stitch, and leave two stitches betwixt each on the work. You work three rounds the same. In working the last round, you only make one chain stitch betwixt each.

You now work a border to hang over the sides. You work it to the plain part above the sides .--Make a chain of seven loops, and catch it in to the work, betwixt each open stitch. Work three rounds the same, but join the chain to the centre of last

Make your cushion of eoloured silk, and your cover slips over it. It will require no fastening, but drawing in with a ribbon at the bottom.

To CURE DEAFNESS .- Tell a man you've come

# COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Weekly Post. SCHOOL CONVENTION, --- NO. 3. In my last I showed that we had no system common schools and also what was necessary to make that, that is so styled, efficient. I now proceed to show that we never can have a system, till the teachers take the matter under organized consideration. The people cannot form a plan to remedy the present defects and render it of uniform utility to every class of society, and then find an approval able paper asking you to publish a list of the variin the judgment; a lodgment in the heart and sup- ous Schools in "the Old North State" N. C. This port in the pockets of the mass. They cannot, be- statatement is sent to you for publication. cause, 1st, the disposition is wanting to influence: and, 2d, the knowledge to direct their efforts. The W. Hughes is the principal and the Rev. Mr. A. and write, and therefore incapable of appreciating is flourishing. either the importance or advantages of an education; At South Lowell there is an Academy, near the the large number of those who can read and write residence of Rev. J. A. McMannin, and twelve more than themselves. The large majority of the tween fifty and sixty students. And as it has a wealthy, who not only are indifferent to the educa- high reputation abroad it is much praised, no doubt contrasting superiority of their college-bred off- "Hughes School" as ours is termed, will do. spring; these with their almost on thousand every day occurrences, convince us that the disposition is to be known. wanting. Again, the fact that there is not a single school in the State, in which there is a system- and in the right way from atic provision for the instruction of the poor .-There is not a denomination of christians or a body of associated men, in the wide extended range of all their philanthropy in erecting colleges and building academies, who have provided for the intellectual custure of the poor. It is true, in all these seats of learning, a few of those of unquenchable thirst for the waters of knowledge, by much untiring effort and submission of feeling, have dared to take their seats by the side of the more worldly gifted, and contend for the wealth and honor, the cultivation of mind so freely promises. How many poor cousins and unfortunate dependents are kept in menial service and ignorant subjugation, when, the money spent by those whom they serve, for trashy, literary and gewgaw dressing to fatten their folly and enlarge their vanity, would make them intelligent, happy and useful! -What political party has embodied in its creed, as an arricle of faith, the education of the mass of the people? We have free suffrage and restricted suffrage, eastern and western interest, convention and non-convention par ties, and internal improvement interests; but where is the common school interest! The answer comes from east, west, north, south, centre and circumerence—not here. I speak of North Carolina as a State. She has not the disposition, as a people, to educate the mass of the people by the mass of means-supporting a system of common equality. As long as this indisposition remains we have no thing to hope. But I conceive this is not irremediable. "My people perish for lack of knowledge," s particularly applicable to us. Give the people proper understanding and they will have proper lisposition on the subject. But how can this proper judgment be given, but by proper instruction, and how can this instruction be imparted but by those containing thirty-one sovereign States, extending whose duty it is to teach, and they cannot properly succeed except by proper organization, producing uniformity of action? But it they had the disposition, they have not, and cannot have, the intormation necessary to devise a judicious system of common school education; this must come from the ous, and the most backward in improvement -in teachers themselves. Teaching is a science profound | it novelty has its least attraction, and here while in the depths of its investigation, practical and dem onstrative in its rules and of infinite variety in its application, controlling mind and body, and grasping time and eternity in the inevitable results of its operations. Teaching, the art of writing upon spirit, is so comprehensive in its range, diversified a work as the report of the Superimendent of the in its minutiae, important in its conduct, and inti- Census-here in this land of old habits and antimately interwoven with, and fundamentally supporting, every department of political prosperity, civil and religious liberty, and domestic happiness. that it is superlatively absurd to suppose that the agricultural productions embraced in the extensive mass (and by this term I mean all, so styled, learned catalogue of enquiries issued from Washington and unlearned) can possibly have any just views City, by the Census Board. From North Carolina of it as a science, either in the abstract or practically; and for this I do not know that they are to be censured, for they have not the means of knowing. It is no derogation to a physician not to know law, from every other State. What a volume is conor to the farmer not to understand physic, nor to any | tained in this simple fact! How ought it to abash and all of every class not to know the most diffi- the Fitzes, and the Croakers! and what an ult of all sciences-teaching. The lawyer has

Smithville, March 20, 1852. For the Weekly Post.

precedence and statue as the touchstone of his legal

termine the strength of calibre, grasp of intellect.

d feets of mind, proclivity of constitution, defects of

instructions to the peculiar characters of this mass

of strange compound, composed of the olds and

ends of the whole community. Who but that class

of beings, whose hearts are heavily laden with a

tion, whose best energies are devoted to the suc-

cessful imparting of knowledge, can detect and

remedy the defects of any system of education!

eachers. I shall lasten through my next view of

the subject, to note more in extenso, the Convention,

ts composition, &c.

conscious sense of the responsibilities their station

pinion—the doctor his classification of diseases

GRAHAM, N. C., March 25th, 1852. Messes. Entrops: -There are many towns of medium size in this State, which are interesting in cy-

size than this does. There is a fine academy for young gentlemen here, under charge of Rev. J. R. Holt, aided by Mr., W. H. Eley, a young gentleman from "old Vir-

and fully appreciated as an excellent christian gentleman in this part of North Carolina.

Mr. E. N. Root, professor of music, is at this time teaching here at the flourishing female academy. which is under charge of Mr. Wm. A. Nelson and lady, who, with an accomplished young lady as assistant, form a very superior Faculty. Mr. Root is a superior teacher, and really imparts much musical knowledge in a brief period. He seems a favorite here with all, but likely will only remain a world become peopled; and here, the barriers to be Orange county.

Of the kindness of the people here to a stranger, t is only necessary to quote the language of Professor C. H. Brackette, a gentleman from the west, place." By the way, the Professor has lectured desirable than those gorgeous climes here and gone on to Greensboro'. Lectures upon mind, morals, and tendencies, such as Professor Brackette gives, are calculated to do a great amount of good-and the writer hopes they will be delivered in all the schools of "the old North State," and really thinks they will be well reseived too. At South Lowell and the Franklin Intitute Professor B. was voted thanks, &c.

This place is regularly laid off, has a fine Court-House, six or seven stores, two excellent hotels. churches, &c., &c., with about three hundred people. late generally : it is hoped that it will do an im- cannot look for prosperity here.

mense amount of good in waking up a spirit of inquiry, and a correct literary taste in the country. Procure, Messrs. Editors, the pens of such native writers as Professor D. S. Richardson, of Nash co., N. C., Mrs. Marshall, of Shenandoah co., Va., and many others who might be named, to furnish articles of value, especially upon education.

For the Weekly Post.

Cedar Grove, Orange Co., March 18th 1852. Editors of Post.

Having seen a communication in your very valu-

There is a fine Academy here of which Mr. S. large number of parents in the State, unable to read | Curry is assistant. It has nearly fifty scholars and

only, who are unwilling for their children to know miles distant from this, which has somewhere betion of the mass, but are indeed gratified at the self- deservedly, but the people in this section think that However all literary institutions should advertise

At the next commencement you will hear again,

EDITED BY C. H. WILEY & W. D. COOKE.

RALEIGH, APRIL 3, 1852.

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H. Whey, Greensboro', or to the Subscriber, Raleigh. Business 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

### REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS

RESOURCES OF NORTH CAROLINA. There appears, under the official sanction of the Census Board, a fact which ought to be known by all North Carolinjans, and of which they have good reason to be proud. The returns of the census embrace minute statistics of one of the longest countries on the face of the globe-of a country from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and embravast Republic-of these thirty-one States, the State of North Carolina is considered the least adventurold habits last longer than they do elsewhere, there is the least disposition to make experiments, in science, or in farming. And yet-it would be dangerous to assert it, if the fact did not appear in such quated notions, and here alone, of all the States in our magnificent country, there were grown all the every blank is returned filled with figures-the fact appears officially, while there is a gap in the returns honorable pride and commendable zeal for the advancement of his State, should fill the breast of ev-

and medicine to direct him, and so with every oth- ery North Carolinian! Here is our vindication er occupation; but the teacher is to penetrate from the aspersions of foreign withings and domesthrough matter, be un leceived by externalities, de- tie enemies-here is a living, lasting monument of our natural greatness, reared in the eves of all the home education, make allowance for association of world, and sanctioned by the Federal Government. any number of pupils that may attend his instruct to confound our defamers abroad, and cover with tion, and is expected to suit his government and shame the cowards at home.

On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the resources of our State, great and varied as they are, were placed by nature under impediments which the hand of diligence, and science and perseinvolves, whose perception of hidden character is verence alone can overcome; but this, instead of rendered acute by anxious and continued observa- being an objection, enhances the desirableness of our State as a place of residence for the highest order of human intelligence.

A imodern philosopher, a Monsieur Guyot, has So, I conclude this article by saving, the cause of education has nothing to hope, either from the dis- published a very interesting and able work on position or knowledge of the people apart from the Human Geography; and in this it is very clearly shewn that all the geographical features of the world were created with a view to the development of the moral and intellectual powers of man.

And he contends (with much show of reason) that where nature has placed her treasures under the least obstructions, man is in the lowest moral and intellectual condition, while mere animal life, ery respect, but the writer is not acquainted with the brute world, displays its richest and greatest any which presents more attractions for its age and variety, and its mightiest powers. Such places are ended as the nurseries of the animal-here nature produces her living offspring, and here man is fed and clothed by her maternal hand. Upon the ginia," who is evidently a man of genius and a same principle it is contended that rivers are intended to lie suggestive; they are highways formed Of the Rev. Mr. Holt it is unnecessary to even by nature, designed not merely for the permanent write in terms of praise, because he is well known convenience of man, but to tempt him to enterprise, and to teach him to invent other highways for commerce and travel. If this were not so, then the unequal distribution of rivers, would be an unaccountable partiality. But as the intellectual and moral man becomes developed, under the promptings of nature, and by the brutes of inspired wisdom, the apparently less favored portions of the brief period, when he will visit South Lowell in overcome still stimulate and invigorate the moral man, while his persevering diligence, virtuous habits, and mental training lead to improvements and discoveries which make the originally hard-featured who says that "it is a kind of a Kentucky of a places of the earth, infinitely more pleasant and

### "Where all save the spirit of man seems divine." We have incontestible evidence that nature has

placed here all her best resources; but by the barriers with which they are enclosed, the intricate locks to be opened, it is obvious that she intended those resources for the enjoyment of a highly cultivated and energetic people. Such a reflection enhances our love and pride of State; but it also ad-N. B.—The Weekly Post is beginning to circu- monishes us that the sluggard and the ignorant

THE MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WAKE.

ble body of farmers met on Monday, the 29th inst. to hear the speech of Alpheus Jones, Esq., who had been appointed to address the society. The meeting was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and as it was Monday of Superior Court, a large audience were in attendance, while a considerable number of ladies graced the occasion with their presence.

The address of Mr. Jones was listened to with marked attention, and several times applauded, while its merits were admitted, on all sides, to be equal to the most sanguine expectations entertained by the friends of the orator. As a literary effort it was very creditable, being chaste in style, compact, and often eloquent; while at the same time it abounded in manifestations of a sound, practical sense, and breathed a pure, republican and patriotic spirit. After some appropriate remarks as to existed for the punishment of the offender, and askthe importance of the agricultural calling, the ora- ing that Congress would make such an offence a tor proceeded to the principal topics of his address, to wit, the causes which have retarded the developement of this interest, the importance to this development of agricultural associations, and of agricultural education, or a scientific acquaintance with the principles and workings of Nature, and the dignity, pleasure, and virtue inspiring tendencies of agricultural pursuits, properly followed. We were much interested in this part of his remarks; and we feel sure that the whole attentive audience were benefited by what seemed to make a decided impression on it.

The Rev. Dr. Mason, after the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Jones, entertained the meeting with a very sensible extempore address, sparkling with occasional witticisms that came with an excellent grace from the Reverend orator, and displaying not only zeal in the cause of agriculture, but considerable practical acquaintance with the subject As a striking coincidence we noticed recently, at an agricultural meeting in another county, that a reverend divine was a prominent actor; and these indications and the zeal displayed by these gentlemen are additional evidences, if we needed them, Clarke, Ciemens, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, of the intimate connection between agriculture and Downs, Felch, Fish, Gayer, Gwin, Hamlin, Hunter, oure religion. It is indeed the parent of Natural Theology, the conservator of virtue, and the foundation of all permanent national prosperity and happiness; and we trust from the movements and, Sumner, Wade-6. around us, that this, the great interest of North Carolina, so long neglected, is having breathed into it the Promethian spark of science, and will, 'ere long, clothe the State with verdure, and fill it with abundance and virtuous contentment.

We have received from Warrenton a notice of a marriage which we must decline to insert, as it was not accompanied by the name of the person sending it. Thinking we recognized the hand-writing of a friend we wrote to enquire whether he had sent it. Having received no reply we must abide by prolonged two hours; when the House went into

We have received a pamphlet containing the proceedings of "The American Association for the advancement of Education," held in Cleveland Ohio the University, in fact to bear the same relation to education, that the "American Association for the of what was advanced yesterday. a lyancement of Science" does to science. The President of the Association, is the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter of Pennsylvania, whose name alone, is a sufficient guaranty of the dignity of its objects, and the manner in which they will be carried out. Alof this Union were represented, we regret to perceive that North Carolina was not among that number. We cannot afford to deprive ourselves of the aid which our educational interests may receive are enrolled in the association, and we therefore hope that at the next annual meeting, which occurs show that she is not one whit behind the most fa- nays 76. vored of her sister States, in zeal for the advancement of education.

been received. It is a valuable serial publication. issued monthly by A. B. Strong, M. D. New York, and designed to illustrate American Botany. Each No. contains several brilliantly colored plates.

The APRIL No. of the N. C. UNIVERSITY MAG-AZINE, is on our table. The table of contents presents an attractive variety of topics. Some of the articles are highly creditable in tone and style, and we think the spirit manifested in its pages gives cheering promise of success to the enterprise. The present number is flavored with a good deal of ce, which along with "Attic Salt," is essential to a Periodical issuing from so respectable a source.

A copy of the sixteenth Annual Report of the New York Institution for the Bund, has been received at the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. We learn from it that the dred and thirty-eight, of whom one hundred and one are pupils. The Report is an interesting and valuable document.

# POLITICAL.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY---SENATE.

On Friday, March 19th, Mr. Cass made a perconstruction by Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, He defined at length the meaning of that Nicholson | the materials used. letter, and his views upon the power of Congress, &c., over the subject of slavery in the territories.

ing that the policy of non-intervention was the policy of Washington, and read him numerous and lots. In the centre of this I begin my heap; if the land various documents to sustain the position. maintained that the resolution of Mr. Cass contain- I first put down 20 loads of Muck in a circular form ed the true exposition of the policy of Washington. of 15 or 18 feet in diameter, which is made level But even if mistaken in the policy Washington with the hoe, on which is put (measured) 8 or 10 taught, he urged, the United States were not now bushels of cotton seed, and spread regularly over. to stand still and follow it. Her present and future I now put on 17 or 18 loads more of muck (diposition in the world required her to protect, and minishing the number of loads as I raise the heap) hold inviolable, the law of nations,

On Tuesday, the 23d, Mr. Hunter presented the memorial of James Reilly of Cincinnati, claim-According to previous notice this very respecta- ing to be the author of the sub-treasury schene.

On Wednesday, 24th, Mr. Clarke presented the petition of the grandson of Gen. Nathaniel Green. who is about to publish the writings and papers of his illustrious ancestor, asking Congress to subscribe for a sufficient number of the work as will justify its publication. Referred to the Committee on the Library.

On Thursday, the 25th, the California Nave Yard and Dry Dock Bill was then taken up. The question pending was an amendment providing for a railway, basin, and floating dock. Mr. Brodhead concluded his remarks in opposition to the fleating dry dock, basin and railway. Mr. Badger replied and defended those works as emineutly proper -The amendment was then agreed to.

On Friday, the 26th, the Chair, laid before the Senate a communication from the President, stating that certain papers had been abstracted from the files of the St.te Department, and that no law penal one. Referred to the judiciary committee.

On Monday, the 29th, Mr. Seward presented five petitions from citizens of the State of New York, praying the repeal of the fugitive slave law, which he moved be referred to the committee on the judi-

Mr. Norris moved that the memorials be laid on the table, and the vote being, taken, the motion was agreed to-yeas 33, navs 11, as follows:

Yeas—Messis. Adam, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead Brooke, Cass, Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas Downs, Felch, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Jones of lowa. Jones of Tenn., King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason. Miller, Norris, Rusk, Sebastain, Spruance, Underwood, Weller-33.

Navs-Messrs. Chase, Davis, Dodge of Wis., Fish, Hale, Hamlin, Seward Summer, Upham,

Mr. Seward also presented the petition of citizens of New York, praying that Congress would adopt such measures as would result in the extinction of slavery in the United States.

Mr. Norris moved that it be laid on the table, and the motion was agreed to, yeas 36, navs 6, as

Yeas-Messrs, Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Bor and, Bradbury, Brodhead, Brooke, Cass, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Norris, Rhett, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Spruance, Underwood, Walker-36.

Navs-Messers Dodge of Wis., Foot, Hale, Sew-

HOUSE.

On Friday the 19th, the first business was a bill for the resief of the representatives of General James C. Watson, authorizing the repayment of \$14, 500, paid for negroes captured by the Creck's during the Seminole war. The debate of a former day was continued.

On Saturday the 20th, Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, m ved for the unanimous consent of the House to extend the debate on the delicioney bill, one hour, to enable him to enter into explanations relative to stems, which the committee of ways and means had rejected. It was agreed that the debate should be commutee on the state of the Union, and took up

On Monday the 22nd, on motion of Mr. Stanton, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the rules of the House were suspended, and it went into committee on the state of the Union, and up

the Deficiency Bill. On Tuesday the 23rd, the House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd days of August the Union, and again took up the Deficiency bill, 1851. As its name imports, this Association is when various amendments were submitted reducdesigned to promote the interests of education, in | ing the appropriation for the subsistence of the all its departments, from the Common School to army, which were supported by different speakers, and opposed by Messrs. Venable, Stanly, Evans and others. The discussion was a mere repetition

On Wednesday the 24th, the House went into committee, and again took up the deficiency bill. On Thursday the 25th, after the journals were

read, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to take up the bills from the Senate that are on the Speaker's table-such as would not call forth debate; but the though by the list of members appended to the motion to suspend the rules for the purpose being pamphlet, it appears that 18 or 20 different States | objected to, the House resolved itself into committee on the state of the Union, and again took up the Deficiency Bill.

On Friday the 26th, the House again went into committee, and again took up the deficiency bill. On Salurday the 27th, the House proceeded to from the discussions and counsels of such men as the consideration of the deficiency bill. Mr. Marshall, of Ky., move to lay the bill on the table. Lost-yeas 76, mays 97. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments reportin the city of Newark, N. J., on the 10th day of ed from the committee of the whole, which were August, the Old North State will be there, and severally agreed to, and the bill passed-yeas 94,

On Monday the 29th, Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., obtaite | leave to move a report from the naval committee on the discipline in the Navy. Mr. No. 4, of vol. 3, of the American Flora, has Stanton informed the House that the bill had passed the Senate, and its provisions had met the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy and all the officers of the station; it provided a system of rewards and punishments urgently demanded at the present time, and, highly necessary to the naval service. Mr. Orr moved to lay the bill on the table; lost-yeas 71, mays 94. The question then occurred on the passage of the bill, which was lost\_ -yeas 76, navs 97.

## AGRICULTURAL

We copy from the Star, the following interest ing extract of a letter from JESSE H. POWELL. Esq. of Elgecombe county, to Maj. Charles L. Histor, of Wake county, date 1 .-

BATTLEBORO' EDGECOMBE CO., March 12th 1852. "Having a little leisure, and believing that you and others in the counties are too much disposed to whole number of inmates at present, is one hun, attribute the improvement in farming in this county, now in its infancy, to Marl, and in order to show you that kind Nature has put in your reach the material of improven ent in abundance, I am induced to make some remarks. A portion of this county (Town Creck) which has, I believe, the best practical farmers in the State, and who realize the largest profits, is almost dest tute of Marl-but one farmer in that region having used it at all, and he only during the past year. A great deal of this Lund, formerly qu.te poor, is now producing 1200 lbs seed cotton sonal explanation is consequence of some erroneous to the acre, and one farmer has averaged over a bale (400 lbs) to the acre-his crop seventy old bags. in a letter lately published in the Union, of the Swamp mud, fence scrapings ditch land, askes, true intent and meaning of the Nicholson letter. | stable manure, and their surplus cotton seed, are

"Having committed some errors, and improved by experience, though only a medium farmer, permi-On Monday, the 22d, the resolutions of Mr. me to submit my present plans of operation in imt Clarke on the subject of non-intervention were provement, not doubting that you will carry it much taken up. Mr. Soule addressed the Senate, deny- further.—The land intended to be manured is first staked off seventy yards apart, which puts it in acre is very poor, and the larger portion is of this kind, which is followed by 12 or 15 bushels of stable man-