ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Weekly Post.

TRUTH.

"Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again:
Th' eternal years of God are her's:
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among his worshippers."—BRYANT.

A noble thought, in noble lines,
Chaste, beautiful, sublime:
Whilst hopes decay, and patience pines,
A never-setting star it shines
Upon the night of time.

Truth cannot die, though doomed to feel
Death's pangs from age to age;
To bleed beneath the iron heel,
And tremble at the ruthless steel
Of persecuting rage.

Prophetic faith has marked the day
When she shall rise again;
When she shall all her powers display,
And o'er a world that owns her sway
Without a rival reign.

Then let no champion of the right
Desponding faint or fly.
The star of promise cheers the fight,
And Hope, as beautifully bright,
Says "Truth shall never die!"

SHADWELL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE.

An Occurrence of a somewhat mysterious and melancholy character recently took place at a hotel in New-York city, the particulars of which have come to the writer's knowledge, and are as follows: Some six weeks since, a lady took rooms at the hotel before alluded to; she was young and beautiful, and from her manner and genteel appearance had evidently been used to refined society. She was without companions or attendants of any kind, and from the moment she entered the hotel, seemed to prefer the retirement of her own room—seeking the acquaintance of no one, and taking her meals in her private apartment.

During the first few days of her residence there, a gentleman, apparently a stranger, and of prepossessing appearance, called to see her upon two separate occasions and was admitted to her room since which time nothing has been seen or heard from him. Matters went on this way for several days, when the lady complained to the waiter who attended her of being very ill, and requested him to procure her a physician, who, when he came, pronounced the disease to be fever and ague, and prescribed accordingly. She, however, refused to take any medicine whatever and continued to grow worse daily. Suffering as she informed the waiter from a burning fever, she ordered a basin of ice-water, with which, it appears, she bathed herself. This treatment, as might be expected, brought on inflammation of the lungs, from which she never recovered, but sunk gradually into that "sleep that knows no waking."

For several days previous to her death, she was attended by a lady, a resident of the same hotel, who, learning the peculiar circumstances of the case, volunteered her services, and continued almost day and night to watch by the pillow of the dying stranger, until she finally closed her eyes in death.

To this lady the unhappy woman revealed the story of her life, under a sacred promise never to divulge it beyond that she was the daughter of a judge, a resident of Long Island, New-York, and that her husband was wealthy and held a high official station under the Government at Washington. She also stated that she had no wish to live longer in this world, but preferred death, and continued to refuse any medicine offered her to the last. She had ample means in her possession, and made all the necessary appropriations for her funeral expenses—requested that she might be laid out in a rich cashmere dress, which she ordered to be purchased for that purpose, and that her body might be deposited in Greenwood Cemetery.

A few hours before her death, she took from her fingers several valuable rings, wept over them for a moment, and then handed them to the lady who had evinced so much kindness towards her, remarking that they were inexpressibly dear to her, but that she had no further use for them now, and begged their acceptance as a token of remembrance.

After her death, an advertisement was inserted in several of the city papers stating the facts, in order that her friends might have an opportunity to claim her remains. On the day appointed for her funeral, two gentleman called at the hotel and requested to see the body: their request was complied with, and upon viewing the features of the deceased, they burst into tears, and acknowledged themselves—one to be an uncle, and the other an only brother, whose feelings on the occasion can be better imagined than described. Her death has probably drawn a veil over a scene of seduction and desertion, the particulars of which may never be made public.—*Brooklyn Advertiser.*

A SHE CAPTAIN.

A Scotch paper which has fallen into our hands, makes the following remarks:

"Amongst the fleet wind-bound in Lamlash, not the least, but perhaps the greatest wonder was, the good old brig Clœtus, of Saltcoats, which, for more than 20 years, has been commanded by an heroic and exceedingly clever young lady. Miss Betsey Miller, daughter of the late William Miller, Esq., ship owner and wood merchant of that town. He was concerned with several vessels both in the American and coasting trade. Miss Betsey, before she went to sea, acted as "ship's husband" to her father; and, seeing how the captains in many cases behaved her romantic and adventurous spirit impelled her to go to sea herself.

Her father gratified her caprice, and gave her the command of the Clœtus, which she holds to the present day, and she has weathered the storms of the deep when many commanders of the other sex have been driven to pieces on the rocks. Her position and attitudes on the quarter-deck in a gale of wind are often spoken of, and would do credit to an admiral. We must not omit to state that during the long period of this singular young lady's diversified voyaging, no seaman of her crew, or officer under her command, could speak otherwise of her than with the greatest respect.

A LIVE SNAKE EJECTED FROM THE STOMACH—*Remarkable Case*—The Charlestown (Mass) Aurora states that Wm. W. Sandford, of that city, who has been sick for two years, and was supposed to be in a decline, took some Indian medicine which caused him to cough and stretch violently, when he threw from his stomach a *living snake*, about eight inches in length, almost perfectly white, with sharp black eyes. Mr. Sandford drank water from a brook, in Maine, some two years since.

That was a pleasant story, told of an English wit, of very pleasant memory, who was no mean proficient in "turning the tables" upon an opponent, when he found himself losing. On one occasion he was rapidly losing ground in a literary discussion, when the opposite party exclaimed:

"My good friend, you are not such a rare scholar as you imagine; you are only an *every-day* man."

"Well, and you are a *week* one, replied the other; who instantly jumped upon the back of a horse laugh, and rode victoriously over his prostrate conqueror.

Interesting Medical Experiment.

Our readers have, doubtless, heard of the fondness of the people of the East for opium, betal nut and other narcotics, which are used in various forms, by chewing, smoking, &c. One of these substances is the Indian hemp, or *canabris indica* of which the inhabitants of India and Upper Egypt are extravagantly fond. The preparation made from it is that the effects of which Alex. Dumas describes in his novel of "Monte Christo," under the name of "Hatchish." It develops nervous sensibility in an extraordinary degree and manner, creating sensations altogether novel, exciting the mental faculties to the most vivid and singular action.—Very little of the effects of this strange substance are known otherwise than from the tales of travelers in the East. An experiment was made with it a few days since, by Mr. B. Laplace, druggist, in New Orleans, the result of which he has communicated to the Picayune. Physicians, and scientific men generally, will read of this experiment with pleasure. The following is Mr. Laplace's account of it, written by himself:—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

I long had the design to seriously occupy myself with researches into the qualities of a substance, which is as strange in its effects as it is little known to men of science, I speak of the "Indian hemp," or *canabris indica*, which is of general use in Upper Egypt. The better to judge of the possibility of its application to medicinal purposes, I resolved to make an essay with it on my own system and person.

On Saturday, the 12th inst., Mr. C—— and myself determined to make a scientific experiment with this *hatchish*, as the Arabs term it, with a view to ascertain how much of it could be taken with impunity, and what were its immediate results. We each took six grains of the preparation, though we thought that must be rather too large a dose; but we were resolved to draw from the experiment everything that might benefit science, since scientific men have given so little attention to the subject.

Being of a sanguinary temperament, I was the first to feel the effects of the *hatchish*. There was great weight about the head; then followed irresistible bursts of laughter, during which, however, I was perfectly conscious of all that I was doing, or felt and thought. I was astonished by the crowd of brilliant and novel ideas and fancies that rushed through my brain, returning over and over again. Imagination and perception were developed to their greatest extent. All the principal incidents of my life passed before me like a flash.

This condition of mind lasted two hours. Dreams and reveries of the most pleasing nature followed this extraordinary tension of the intellectual faculties. Then came a deep, calm sleep, which terminated this singular fit or mental hallucination. In truth, it is impossible for me to describe all the sensations which I experienced during the experiment. They were, however, of the most delicious nature.

My campanion, Mr. C——, was not affected by the dose he took until three hours afterwards. He first felt the most extreme terror, undefinable, and without an object, which was followed by immediate laughter.

Since the first experiment we have made others with the same results. I am inclined to think that the *hatchish*, with its extraordinary effect on the human system, will, when its peculiar qualities have been more carefully ascertained, become a noted remedial agent in the practice of medicine and surgery.

From the Boston Commonwealth.

THE TUNNELING MACHINE.

A REPORT in a Pittsfield paper, that the tunneling machine was in Berkshire county, on its way to its job in the Hoosac mountain, made us regret that we had been too late to see the wonder before it left our city, but on particular inquiry we found that we had plenty of time. The machine has not left the city, but is at Mr. Souther's works in South Boston, not yet finished. We had the pleasure yesterday of looking at its gigantic castings, and of inspecting a model, by which its mode operation can be readily understood.

It is the application to the task of boring a 24 foot hole through a mountain by a plan of stone cutting by machinery, which is now in use at the Quincy granite quarries. The application is very ingenious, but how well it will work remains to be seen. Perhaps by a brief description we can enable our readers themselves to guess at the probability.

The cutting tool to be employed is not a chisel, but a small wheel, the periphery of which is brought to an edge. A series of these wheels being carried back and forth over the face of a block of granite, are found to work it down rapidly.—Now suppose a hoop 24 feet in diameter to be armed on one edge with these cutting wheels or rollers and to be turned on its axis with the armed edge pressed against the face of the rock, and we shall see that it will cut a grove or channel of its own dimension. Such a channel or heading the machine is to carry in three feet, and also drill a hole in the centre. It will, then, being mounted on trams, be moved back, and a charge of powder or gun cotton will be exploded in the central hole which will tear out the rock.

The mechanism by which the cutting of the channel and the drilling of the central hole are to be effected, at the same time, seems well adapted to the purpose. The immense hoop is mounted on a strong wheel, like a tire projecting forward in front three feet beyond the felloes. There are on its periphery ten of the small cutting wheels, placed at different angles, so as to cut the groove larger than the hoop itself, and let it work freely. These cutters are disposed in four groups of two or three each, behind each group is a scraper which collects the chips and carrying them off on an inclined plane, loads them at intervals into a cart which stands underneath on one side.

The great wheel or auger bit is mounted on a large hollow shaft or arbor, from the centre of which a drill works to make the central hole. Motion is given to the great wheel not through its arbor, but by a shaft parallel with that arbor and above it, bearing a pinion which tooths into the inside of the great hoop.

And a fixed ring toothed on its inside, gives motion to the drill in the centre of the main shaft.—The same shaft which drives the great wheel also drives a feeding screw, which carries the main shaft and wheel forward on ways, one eighth of an inch for each revolution of the cutting hoop. The whole of this gigantic machinery is borne upon a mammoth railway carriage of four wheels, which, when the machine is boring, is to be braced firmly against the walls of the tunnel.

The driving power may be either a stationary steam engine at the mouth of the tunnel connected by bands, or it may be a locomotive mounted on the rams.

The Washington National Monument Society want more money for that work. Each course, two feet in hight, costs $2,000—two courses can be laid per month—but the contributions are only $2,000 monthly. The Society which makes the appeal, says that three cents from each white inhabitant of the United States would be sufficient to complete the monument in a few years,

A Mr. Carman, of Bordentown, New-Jersey, is said to be engaged in hatching eggs by steam. The machine is placed on a table about 2 1-2 feet long by 16 inches broad, and the water is heated by an oil lamp. The machine contains about 100 eggs, and the chickens thus produced appear to be as lively and healthy as those produced by natural means.

FATALITY IN BLADEN.

A few days ago the body of a white man was seen in the river at the Big Sugar Loaf; a jury was summoned by John G. Sutton, who was appointed to act as Coroner. The body was taken out and carefully examined; there was no mark of wounds, except that it was disfigured from the prey of birds and fishes. The jury returned a verdict of drowning. The deceased has since from identity of clothes, said to be Mr. James Gardner of Harrison Creek. The last the family knew of him was, that he left home on Christmas to go to Lyons Landing. (David Lewis, Esqr's. store,) for ammunition, and was seen by some person, leaving the store and going up the river bank in search of a boat to cross the river; powder was found in his pocket. How great must have been, and still is, the distress of his family.

A Mr. Dougherty left home, Cedar Creek, on board the Chabam to go to Wilmington, last week. A body has been discovered at Walker's Bluff in the river, with its right arm locked around a willow tree. He is missing, and it is believed he stepped off the boat, and that it is the body of Mr. Dougherty.

A few nights ago, a woman by the name of ————, came to the house of John Lewis, and went to sleep complaining of a pain in the side. Next morning she was seen lying in the field a short way from the house; upon examination it was readily discovered she was dead. About ten yards from her, concealed in a hole under some rails, apparently arranged, was found an infant dead, with the marks of the fingers and thumb of one hand upon its throat. Mr. James Holton having been appointed to act as Coroner, summoned a jury, who by the aid of the testimony of an expert, were enabled to satisfy themselves as to the cause of death, and rendered a verdict of "Infanticide" in the one case, and of "Death from Labor" in the other.—*Wilmington Journal.*

THE LIFE OF A PRINTER.

The following strange, eventful record of a journeyman printer's life is taken from one of our exchanges, which paper asserts it correct to the letter. It develops what a man can do if he likes, and what queer and enterprising, unselfish fellows, the majority of printers are:—*South Carolinian.*

"The life of a printer is, to say the least, one of variety. I left home at the age of nine, and was apprenticed to the printing business at thirteen, since then I have visited Europe, been in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and France, in Canada, Nova Scotia, Labrador, South America, West Indies, and all the Atlantic States of the Union, from Maine to Louisiana—have lived in twenty-seven cities and towns of the United States. I have been a sailor in the merchant service, and have sailed in all manner of craft—ship, barque, brig, schooner, sloop, and steamer—in the regular army, as a private soldier, deserted and got shot in the leg. I have studied two years for the ministry, one year for an M. D., traveled through all the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, as a journeyman printer, generally with little else than a brass rule in my pocket. I have been the publisher of two papers in————, one in Boston, one in Roxbury, Mass., one in New Hampshire, and one in Maine. At one time I had $7,350 in my pocket of my own. I have been married twice, and am now nearly 26 years old!! I have been a temperance lecturer, and proprietor of a temperance theatre."

IMPROVED PRINTING PRESS.

Mr. Henry Underwood, of Canandaigua, N. Y., has taken measures to secure a patent for a useful improvement in the hand printing press. The object of it is to afford a most excellent press to many printing establishments in the country, where there is not enough of work to employ a large power press, its price of construction being very little more than that of a common hand press, while the work which it performs is much greater and equally good. It performs nearly double the work of the present hand press, for its operation is not suspended while the sheets are being put in and taken out. The type bed is stationary; a reciprocating carriage is furnished with friskets at both ends for holding the sheets consequently, when one sheet is receiving the impression, another sheet is being put on; so from side to side the sheets are fed, printed, and delivered.

A WONDERFUL PRESERVATION.—The following very interesting story is taken from a Devonshire (England) paper:

Dendreigh Salterton has been the scene of a most thrilling incident. Six little children, on Wednesday morning, got into a boat on the beach, and a mischievous boy shoved it off. The boat drifted away to sea before the children were missed. Terrible was the agony of the mothers when they knew it. A number of men went off in all directions; every boat was on the lookout until far into the night. Day-light returned and still nothing was heard about them; they were lost either in the expanse of the wide ocean, or buried within its insatiable depths. A Plymouth fisherman fishing early in the morning saw something floating in the distance; he bore down to it, and discovered it to be a boat, and in the bottom the six children, huddled in like a nest of birds, fast asleep, God having mercifully granted them that solace after a day of terror and despair. He took them aboard, feasted them with bread and cheese, and gladdened their despairing hearts with a promise to take them home. Between three and four in the afternoon the fisherman was seen in the offing with the boat astern. All eyes were turned towards him; the best spy-glass in the town was rubbed again, and again, and at last they fairly made out that it was the identical boat. The news flew through the town, the mothers came frantic to the beach, for there were no children discovered in the boat; none to be seen in the sloop. Intense, was the agony of suspense, and all alike share it with the parents. At last the boat came in, and the word went round 'they are safe,' and many stout hearted men burst into tears, women shrieked with joy, and became almost frantic with their insupportable happiness. It was indeed a memorable day, and a prayer, eloquent for its rough sincerity, was offered up to Almighty God, who in his infinite mercy, had spared these innocent children from the perils and terrors of the sea during that fearful night. Five of these children were under five years of age; the sixth is but nine years old.'

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—In Milwaukie, on the 16th inst., the case of W. B. Ratcliffe, who has been on trial for some time for the murder of David Ross, was brought to a close by a verdict of not guilty. The verdict excited universal surprise and indignation, and groans were given for the jury. Order having been restored in the Court, Judge Hubbell looked at the paper for some five minutes; he then eyed the jury sternly and said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, is this your verdict?"

Foreman.—"Yes, your Honor." Judge Hubbell "All I have to say, if it be so, is *may God have mercy on your consciences!*"

Great excitement prevailed the following day. Indignation meetings were held, and condemnatory resolutions passed.

ARMADILLO.—A recent arrival at Baltimore, from South America, brought as a passenger an armadillo—an animal rarely seen in our country. The animal is protected by a crust resembling bone, covering the head, neck, back, flanks and tail—the throat, breast and belly are not so covered. The shell is composed of several pieces, joined together with a skin, which allows it to act freely. They are described by naturalists as innocent, harmless animals, eating melons, potatoes, roots, &c. They walk briskly, but do not run or climb. The armadillo is a native of South America, never having been discovered, we believe, in any other country.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

PATTERN IX—HANDSOME CARRIAGE BAG.

It will require two and a half ounces of shaded double Berlin:—green, scarlet, purple, blue, and amber, half an ounce of each. Commence with green.

Make a chain of ninety-six loops.

First Row.—Three long stitches, three chain, repeat, missing three chains. Afterwards work round each side with scarlet, putting the three long stitches into the openings between the three green long stitches.

Every round the same, changing the color at the commencement of each, and use them in the order named.

When you have repeated the colors four or five times, it will be large enough.

Line it with black silk. Either add a clasp or draw in a narrow piece of whalebone at the top; let it be about a third shorter than the bag, so sa it may hang a little full; add cord for strings.

THE WEEKLY POST.

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WILLIAM D. COOKE, PROPRIETOR.

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THE GREAT CONCERN OF N. CAROLINA.

WE intimated in our last number that the resources of our State were placed under natural impediments: the fact, instead of discouraging, should stimulate us to exertion.

Exertion badly directed, however, is worse than useless; and hence universal education becomes here a matter of primary importance, of absolute necessity. Mental culture will pay any where; the stability of free institutions, the purity of religion, and the happiness of the community, in all places, depend on the education of the people. And then it adds to the sources of individual pleasure, multiplies the means of enjoyment, and confers peculiar advantages in the struggles of life; and when we add to these reasons for popular education the fact that it is essential to the development of the great natural resources of the State, we are fully justified in terming it the leading interest of North Carolina.

By running away we may find high-ways of commerce, made to hand, by Nature—exuberant soils, needing at first little attention, and convenient markets.

But in moving we sever the strongest ties of Nature, lose all attachment for places, and encounter many hardships not dreamed of before we start; while at the same time we act the coward's part, and place our children in positions where they are not called on for active intellectual exertion, degenerate, and by the third generation are far worse off than the children of those left behind.

Nature tells us here, "I have in store for you the richest treasures; prepare yourselves to enjoy them wisely, and I will lavish them on you. They are not for the ignorant and slothful—I intend them only for the diligent and persevering." Shall we not heed her voice? Will it not be cowardly to shrink from the little effort required of us?

As conducive to the progress of general education we are in favor of a general convention of the friends of the cause; much can be done by united efforts, by agitation, and by discussion. A spirit of enquiry will be stimulated, much information elicited, and a general awakening gradually caused; and we hope therefore, that our esteemed correspondent on the Cape Fear will continue his exertions, and that others will join their efforts to his. We suggest Greensboro' or Raleigh as a proper place to hold the Convention, and the month of May as a proper time; and we earnestly invoke the friends of this great cause to see that it can call together as many intelligent and patriotic men as the political, and often useless hobbies of the times. What have all the Whig and Democratic Conventions that ever were held done for the industrial or commercial prosperity of North Carolina? How many are benefited by the universal excitements and turmoil that biennially visit our people?

Roll on the ball, friends of North Carolina: let us have a great educational Convention in May.—It will begin a new kind of excitement: an excitement whose progress will be marked by increasing intelligence and prosperity. Brethren of the press push on the cause.

NOTES OF PREPARATION.

WE will soon have exciting times. Two political conventions are shortly to be held in Raleigh—two in Baltimore or Philadelphia. In this State the parties are organizing for the Legislative, Gubernatorial, and Presidential elections; and we may consequently expect an unusual troubling of the waters in our quiet State.

There will be a great din and dust scuffle; and when it all subsides things will be pretty much as they were. Such campaigns are chiefly useful as sources of amusement, as stimulants to the body politic; and we sincerely hope that it may be many long years, and even centuries before the triumph of any set of politicians will be the triumph of anti-republican tendencies or principles.

In the mean time our friends will permit us to interpose a word of friendly advice: take things as coolly as circumstances will admit, abstain from personalities, do not permit social and friendly relations to be disturbed or broken up, and in all things keep an eye to the welfare of our good old North Carolina.

We are glad to see that local questions are beginning to absorb much of the attention of candidates for the Legislature; and we call on the people to hold their representatives to a strict accountability on such questions and not permit them to dodge them by seizing hold of ghosts of defunct federal banks, or of now harmless Wizzards of Kinderhook.

We have heard of a local demagogue who had a very intelligent opponent who, in his opening address, bore hard on his ignorant adversary, making a most excellent speech, presenting many hard local issues, and conjuring up an ugly cloud of facts and votes, well calculated to overwhelm a modest man. The crowd were curious to see how their former oracle would acquit himself; and many even began to doubt his wisdom and patriotism. Nothing abashed, however, the old stager arose, with a look which only the practised demagogue can wear; and waiving his hand in a most portentious manner, "Friends and fellow-citizens," said he, "I am in favor of the largest liberty." He took his seat amid thunders of applause, and "*omne tulit punctum;*" carried every vote.

We trust the day of such men has passed in North Carolina; and we ardently hope that the people will strictly catechise those who aspire to be their representatives, and make them give straight answers on all those local questions in which the community is chiefly interested.

LITERARY NOTICES.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for April has been some days on our table. In literary merit it appears to be an excellent Number.

We have received a copy of the eighth annual Report of the Trustees and Superintendent of the Indiana Asylum for educating the Deaf and Dumb. The number of pupils in attendance in November last was 113.

We have just this moment received the April No. of HARPERS sterling Magazine, and have only time to welcome it in noticing the reception of it.

WE have received the March No. of BLACKWOOD. It contains several interesting articles of such a character as to please the American reader. The first is a review of Miss Mitford's "Recollections," recently published, and makes us wish for a peep at the book itself. "Sketches from the Cape," "Tibet and the Lamas," and "Forest Life in Canada West," are pleasant hashes from new books of travel, which will prove agreeable to many tastes, and perhaps there are some who will read with avidity the political contributions, which breathe as usual the spirit of toryism.

The SOUTHERN METHODIST PULPIT for March is also on our table. The contents are more than usually varied. The Rev. and accomplished editor deserves not only the thanks of his own denomination, but the esteem of the christian community generally, for the manner in which his valuable Periodical is conducted.

We have received a copy of the AMERICAN MESSENGER for April '52, and are pleased to welcome it among the most valuable publications with which it is our privilege to exchange. The Messenger is a monthly sheet, of respectable size, beautiful typography, and excellent religious reading, issued by the American Tract Society, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and New Orleans, and devoted to the promotion of the objects contemplated by that estimable and useful Society. The price is only 25 cents for single subscription.

We have also received with much pleasure a very neat pamphlet bearing the title of the "PRIVATE LIFE of JOHN C. CALHOUN," by Miss Mary Bates, and published by Walker, Richards and Co., Charleston S. C.—It is a very well written and most felicitous tribute to the virtues and great qualities of a Statesman, whose private character and brilliant genius are universally admired.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY—SENATE.

Our last report brought up the Congressional news to Monday, the 29th ult.

On *Tuesday* the 30th ult., Mr. Sumner presented petitions in favor of cheap ocean postage. Mr. Chase submitted a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of making the salary of each District Judge of the United States equal to that of any Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of that State in which such District Judge may be. Mr. Botland offered a resolution, which was agreed to, ordering an inquiry as to the private property necessary to be bought if the Capitol be extended on its present plan. The bill amendatory of the laws relative to the silver coinage of the United States, was passed. The bill to increase the salary of the United States Judge, of New Hampshire, was taken up, and after a long debate, was fixed at $1,400, and then ordered to be engrossed.

On *Wednesday* the 31st, Mr. Morton presented the memorial of Henry Johnson, of Washington city, setting forth that he has invented a machine by which the nays and yeas can be taken in legislative bodies without that delay of business that now ensues under the present system. Mr. Dawson presented the memorial of John James Flournoy, of Georgia, protesting against the admission of Utah as a State in the Union, in consequence of the Mormon religion being anti-republican in its features, particularly as regards polygamy. Mr. Seward presented the memorial of citizens of New Jersey, urging Congress to protest against the intervention by Russia in the case of Hungary. Mr. Sumner presented several petitions in favor of cheap ocean postage. Mr. Borland presented a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate for what object the naval expedition has recently been ordered to the East Indies, and calling for copies of the orders and instructions given to its commander. Mr. Gwin objected to the consideration of the resolution, and it was laid over. On motion of Mr. Soule the Senate took up the bill to provide for a tri-monthly mail from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, via Tampico and back, in steam vessels. The bill was amended so as to authorize the Postmaster General to enter into a contract for the transportation of the mail tri-monthly, between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, for five years at a sum not exceeding $100,000 a year, the steamers to be of not less than 800 tons burthen. The bill was ordered to be engrossed, and the Senate adjourned.

On *Thursday* April 1st., Mr. Dawson presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of New Mexico, asking that two regiments may be raised for the protection of the territory from the Indians. Mr. Fish presented petitions in favor of reciprocal trade with Canada. Mr. Rush reported a bill granting land to Asa Whitney, to aid in the construction of his railroad to the Pacific. Mr. Borland's resolution, calling for information as to the object of the naval expedition recently ordered to the Indian Ocean and for copies of the instructions and orders to the commander, was taken up. The resolution was opposed by Messrs Mangum, Gwin, Hale, Cass, Seward, Badger, Dawson, and Walker, and advocated by Messrs Borland and Shield. Mr. Mangum moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—ayes 71, nays 24. And, after further debate, it was postponed—yeas 23, nays 16. And, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

On *Friday* April 2d, Mr. Underwood reported a bill granting land to the States of Indiana and Illinois, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Ohio river, opposite Louisville, (Ky.,) to the Mississippi river, opposite St. Louis, (Missouri.) Mr. Hunter, from the committee on public buildings, to whom was referred the resolution directing an inquiry and examination as to the sufficiency of the foundations of the capitol extension &c., made a report providing for a continuation of the work on the Capitol, with a recommendation that the amendment made by the House increasing the appropiation to $500,000, be concurred in. He urged the propriety of action on it to-day. Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, objected. Mr. Borland moved that the resolution offered by him, calling upon the President to communicate to the Senate the object of the naval expedition to the coast of Japan, be taken up. But, on motion of Mr. Walker, that and all other subjects were postponed, and a bill granting pre-emption rights to certain settlers on the Menominie purchase, was taken up, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday.

On *Monday* April 5th. Mr. Davis presented the memorial of merchants and ship-owners of New York and Boston, praying that Congress would establish no more lines of steamers, because such policy was injurious to the private commercial marine.

The joint resolutions upon the subject of non-intervention were taken up, and on motion of Mr. Mason were postponed till to-morrow.

A bill to remedy the defects of the imperfect census returns for California, was taken up.

According to the present returns California loses one member, and South Carolina gets one for a fraction.

Mr. Gyer moved an amendment, allowing South Carolina a member for the fraction, and gives California one.

Messrs. Bradbury, Badger, Geyer, Gwinn and Seward advocated the amendment, and Messrs. Pratt, Downs, Hale and Davis opposed it, and without taking the question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

On *Tuesday* March 30th, the question recurred on reconsidering the vote by which the bill reported from the naval committee was rejected on yesterday, pending which, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the homestead bill. Mr. Fuller objected to the principles of the bill. The lands were a fruitful source of revenue to the government and served as a great balance wheel in trade. The power to give them away was not found in the constitution, and such a scheme is chimerical and unjust. Mr. Churchill was in favor of the bill, and he could not see how its opponents could be consistent while they admitted that the lands belong to the people and were unwilling to let the people have them. The bill furnishes homes to the homeless, and through its benign provisions the privileges of education would be extended to all. To grant the public lands to States and companies for railroad purposes was unconstitutional, partial and unjust. It favored the few, at the expense of the many, while the scheme under discussion extended to our countrymen alike its salutary privileges. Mr. Grow spoke in favor of the bill, and contended that the Government had no more power to withhold the public domain from the people than it had to withhold any natural gifts of providence. Landed monopolies were a curse to any country. England and Ireland had been weighed down by this curse, and we should guard against a similiar catastrophe. To give the lands to the people would strengthen every department of our government. It would render us irresistible in war and highly prosperous in peace. Mr. Shelton spoke at length in favor of the bill. The revenues of the government would be increased by the adoption of the bill in question, as the resources of the country would largely be developed. It would diminish crime in our large cities; it would furnish employment to the tens of thousands now destitute and houseless, who, left to themselves, will inevitably plunge into the lowest sinks of iniquity and misery.

On *Wednesday*, March 31st, it was agreed to defer action on the motion to reconsider the vote on the bill for the government of the Navy. Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, from the committee on Public Lands submitted a bill to dispose of 1,060 acres of land in Michigan and Ohio, formerly ceded by the Indians; which was read a third time. He also reported a bill granting the right of way for a railroad line from Charleston to Memphis. After some discussion the bill was referred to the committee on the state of the Union. On motion of Mr. Orr, of S. C., the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union; and again took up the homestead bill. After remarks by Mr. Williams of Tennessee, Mr. Ingersoll, of Conn., and Mr. Fowler, of Massachusetts, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

On *Thursday*, April 1st., the first business in order this morning was the bill, reported yesterday by Mr. Cobb, granting the right of way to the State of Alabama, and a portion of the public lands, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Memphis to Charleston, S. C., which was referred to the committee on the State of the Union. The Speaker then proceeded to call for reports from committees. Several bills were reported from the committee on Public Lands, among which was one granting to the State of Iowa the fee simple of the Salt Springs in that State. The House resolved itself into a committee on the state of the Union, and again took up the Homestead bill.—Mr. Porter of Missouri and Mr. Cleaveland of Connecticut addressed the House. The committee then rose, and, upon motion of Mr. Houston, the report of the Secretary of the Interior relative to the establishment of a Mint at San Francisco, accompanied with a plan and estimate of $876,000 for its erection, was referred to the committee on ways and means, and ordered to be printed.

On *Friday*, April 2nd, Mr. Henn of Iowa, who had the floor from yesterday, continued his remarks in favor of the bill relating to a railroad through the State. It was ultimately moved to refer the bill to the committee on the state of the Union, and the previous question having been carried, the yeas and nays were ordered on the motion to commit, which was carried—ayes 115; nays 50. On motion of Mr. Daniel, of North Carolina, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the private calender, when such bills were taken up and favorably disposed of as were not objected to; consequently there was no discussion. While the House was in committee, the Speaker temporarily took the chair, to receive a message from the President of the United States. The committee rose after having got through with the private calendar.

The House was not in session on Saturday.

Monday April 5th, the first business before the House, this morning, was the resolution submitted by Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, on a former day, recognising the binding efficacy of the compromise measure, and expressing the belief that it is the intention of the people, and declaring it to be that of the members, to abide by the compromise, and to sustain the laws carrying it out, and deprecating all further agitation connected with that measure, or the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless and dangerous. With the consent of Mr. Jackson, Mr. Hillyer, of Ga., submitted an amendment, and another was proposed by Mr. Stanly, of N. C., rather more committal than the original resolution, both of which were read for information. Much confusion prevailed for a length of time, Mr. Stanly contending that Mr. Southron had not regularly obtained the floor, when he moved the resolution; but his objection was overruled by the chair. Mr. Jackson insisted upon his motion for the previous question, which prevented the resolutions or amendment being reported. Mr. Fowler moved to lay the original resolution on the table; but subsequently withdrew his motion, and that of Mr. Stanly prevailed for the yeas and nays, upon a motion for the call of the House. The yeas and nays having been taken, Mr. Stanley's motion was negatived—yeas 88, nays 89. The motion to lay the resolution on the table, having been renewed, the yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion was negatived—yeas 79, nays 102. Mr. Jackson moved that the sense of the House be taken on his motion "the previous