



WASHINGTON, May, 8 p.m.

The funeral of Mrs. Adams, relic of Ex-President John Q. Adams, took place this morning. The President and all the members of the Cabinet, except Mr. Webster, were present; also, Gens. Scott and Wool, and a large number of the members of Congress and other dignitaries. Rev. Smith Pyne read the Episcopals service. The corpse was interred in the Congressional Cemetery, hereafter to be removed to Quincy.

PITTSBURG, May 18, 8 p.m.

River ten feet and falling. Weather clear and cool.

BALTIMORE, May 18, 8 p.m.

The Savannah News states that a letter, received by the steamship Isabel from Cuba, states that rumors were current on the Island that another expedition was on foot in the United States. Venezuela was to be the rendezvous of the troops, and the names of the officers who were to command the expedition were given. The rumor had caused considerable uneasiness in Cuba.

NEW YORK, May 18, 8 p.m.

The Illinois, with California mails, three hundred and twenty passengers, and \$1,552, 300 gold dust on freight and \$250,000 in the hands of passengers, arrived early this morning.

The Sierra Nevada and Eldorado sailed from Aspinwall for New York on the 8th.

The Panama Railroad was to be opened within five miles of Gorgona in May.

The rainy season had not set in at the Isthmus.

A piece of pure gold, weighing three hundred and six ounces, had been found near Sonora.

Accounts from the Society Islands state that a revolt was progressing there and that the authorities had applied to the British, American, and French authorities for protection.

The fugitive slave bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, and a bill giving the State printing to the lowest bidder has passed the Senate.

Two men, charged with theft, were taken from the authorities and hanged at Coloma.

Gem Anderson, formerly of Tennessee, has been appointed to the vacant seat on the supreme bench.

Gold dust is worth \$17.50. Exchange on New York 1 per cent. premium.

NEW YORK, May 18, 8 p.m.

Last night the fourth city district elected a Scott delegate to the national convention; the sixth district, W. S. Duke, Fillmore man; the thirty-first and thirty-third both send Scott delegates.

BALTIMORE, May 18, 8 p.m.

The Maryland Legislature has passed a bill authorizing the city of Baltimore to loan five hundred thousand dollars for the extension of the Susquehanna Railroad.

George Lewis has brought two suits for \$30,000 damages, each against Joseph Cremer for the seduction of his daughter.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.

Cotton brisk with sales of 5,000 bales at full prices. The Atlantic's news is published in this evening's papers. Rice 41.

The supreme court determined to render judgment in the McDonough will case in favor of the city of New Orleans and Baltimore, thus rejecting the States of Louisiana and Maryland.

BALTIMORE, May 18.

The Maryland House of delegates to-day passed a bill prohibiting the circulation of notes of a less denomination than five dollars and it is now the law. It prohibits the circulation of foreign small notes after October next and those of our banks after next March.

Bishop Hughes is preaching in the Cathedral to-night. An immense concourse is present.

WELLSVILLE, May 19, 8 p.m.

The steamer Pittsburg, on her up trip, twelve miles below this place, broke her piston, causing the piston to break both cylinder heads. One deck passenger was scalded to death, another had his scull broken, and another was slightly scalded. No others injured.

BEAVER, May 18.

The steamer Gov. Meigs, on her way down this morning ran into the steamer Hail Columbia, two miles below this place, called Beaver Shoals, causing the latter to sink immediately, in water up to her cabin floor. Boat and cargo supposed to be a total loss. Report says she is broke in two.

BALTIMORE, May 18.

The whigs of Dallas county, Alabama, have taken measures to be represented in the national convention, and have nominated delegates who are to withdraw if the convention refuse to recognize the finality of the compromise, and organize a separate convention and proceed to nominate candidates upon the principles of fidelity.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

Goddard, of Ohio, chief clerk in the Department of the Interior, has resigned—to take effect on the 1st of July. Private reasons alone have induced the step. Assistant Postmaster General Warren has also resigned—to take effect on the 25th inst.

SENATE.—Underwood introduced a bill changing the mode of compensating members of Congress.—Allowing a salary of \$2,000 per annum and twenty cents per mile for mileage—deducting ten dollars a day for absence, except when sick.

The bill, granting right of way and a donation of land to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Wabash to the Missouri river, was passed.

"I never shot a bird in my life," said an enthusiastic naturalist. His friend rejoined—"nor did I ever shoot anything in the shape of a bird, except a squirrel, which I killed with a stone, when it fell into the river and was drowned."

A lady remarked to a printer the other day, that though he might print a kiss he must never publish it.

Changes of the Federal Capital.
The history of the changes of the seat of the federal government is sufficiently connected with the character and progress of the government itself to deserve a slight review.

When the colonies first united for resistance, they sent delegations of their wisest and most patriotic men, who formed a Congress at Philadelphia,—a place chosen as a central position and the most populous of the colonial cities. After independence was declared and established, some efforts were made to remove the seat of government. This scheme was aided, in 1773, by an accident. A passing company of soldiers, clamorous for pay, beset the doors of Congress, and the assembly was for the moment, broken up. These who wished to change the seat of government availed themselves of the opportunity to effect a removal to Princeton, which was done by proclamation.

The intention is that Mr. Elias Boudinot, then President of Congress, and another delegate from New-York, effected this change. A short time after, the seat of Government was removed from Princeton to Trenton. Then it was at Annapolis for a short time, Mr. Elbridge Gerry proposed a permanent seat of government, to be under the jurisdiction of Congress, and detached from all State sovereignties. Commissioners were appointed to select and report a suitable site.—Mr. Gerry proposed two seats—one North and South—to wit: New York and Annapolis.

In the mean time, the government was removed to New York where Washington was inaugurated. A bill passed the House naming the banks of Susquehanna. The Senate named Germantown, and the substitute was adopted.—But owing, it is said, to the efforts of Mr. Madison, the bill was reconsidered and postponed; a bargain was finally made between the New Yorkers and Southern members, by which the seat of Government was to go back to Philadelphia for ten years, and then go permanently to the ten miles square which was to be designated by the South.—This was a compromise measure, and was an equivalent conceded by the North to the South from the assumption of the State debts. Several times at Philadelphia, Congress was menaced by popular tumults. A military company on one occasion insulted the minority of Congress. The government during John Adam's Administration was removed to Washington, then a desolate and inconvenient place, but there were few people, and the government exercised exclusive jurisdiction.—The whole police was in the hands of the government, and no part of it was given to the city corporation till some years after.

One of the reasons assigned for the choice of the present seat on the Potowmack was the wish of Gen. Washington. The admiration of his character and services caused the selection and dictated the name of the seat of government, which was intended as a monument to his glory.

But personal interests and commerce did not long leave Washington in the quiet enjoyment of the presence of the federal power. Pennsylvania has never cordially assented to the removal of the government from her metropolis.—A project was formed in 1807 to remove the federal capital back to Philadelphia, and steps were taken to obtain some liberal overture of aid in the object by the city and by the State government of Pennsylvania. The most liberal offers were made, by the citizens of Philadelphia, to get back the government; and perhaps in the expectation of obtaining some direct and salutary influence over its policy. The offers were not only to stop further expenses of building in Washington, which had exceeded three or four millions, but provide necessary buildings in Philadelphia for the government, and pay all charges of removal.

Mr. Sloan, of Pennsylvania, thus armed, made a concerted movement, and with a very considerable number of votes to back him. He offered a resolution for the removal of the government to Philadelphia, stating that its continuance at this place was the greatest evil that the nation sustained. He announced the determination of a large number of members to agitate the subject till they got favorable decision.—He laid down the position that there was nothing in the Constitution to fix a permanent seat of government, any more than making a permanent President; and that one Congress could bind themselves only, but could not compel their successors to sit in one place in preference to another. But if we must have a permanent seat of government, he said, this was not the place for it. Mr. Sloan signed for dry pavements, an abundant and cheap market, and the Quaker meetings, &c., of Philadelphia. The only consolation for the deprivation of members from all the near and dear connections of life, was he urged to meet in a pleasant and improved city. The House agreed to consider the resolution, by a large majority, and a most curious debate followed, lasting for weeks at almost every sitting. But it is to be remembered that, in the whole discussion, not a word was uttered about slavery, pro or con. Finally the subject was dropped for want of time.

The matter rested till some six or seven years after, when after the burning of the Capitol, &c., by the British, the position to remove, and a majority was found to be in its favor, as an abstract proposition, but the majority could not agree upon any one place as a substitute; meanwhile, the increase of the city facilities of communication, generally, have removed many of the reasons for changing the seat of government.—Jour. of Commerce.

"Madame," said old Roger to his boarding house keeper, "in primitive countries, beef is often the legal tender; but, madam," said he, emphatically thrusting his fork into the steak, "all the law in Christendom could not make this beef tender."

When a man's conscience begins to get hard, it does so faster than any thing in nature. It is like the boiling of an egg; it is very clear at first, but so soon as it gets cloudy, one minute more, and you may cut it with a knife, saurin' knowledge."

Corporal Stubbs is opposed to the admission of any States into the Union, as each one makes a difference of six lbs. of powder on the fourth of July "to his."

Teacher Wanted.
A COMETETE Male Teacher will find immediate employment, and secured in at least \$200 per year, at the District School at Indiana Furnace.

Bills of Lading.
A NEAT article, on good paper, just printed and for sale at the COURIER OFFICE.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

We heard yesterday of one of the most touching and sorrowful incidents that, in the whole course of our life, we have been called upon to record.

An aged mother—a woman of seventy years—left her home in the Emerald Isle some ten weeks ago to seek the abode of her children, who are now residents of Louisville.

After a tedious passage, and the trouble incident to a long journey she reached this city from New Orleans last Monday night on board the Alex Scott, and was surrounded by her children.

Her son was the first to see her, and he hastened to inform his sister of their mother's arrival. They met—the mother and the daughter—in one long embrace, which only ended as the infirm mother sank with exhaustion to the floor. She had swooned away in the rapturous enjoyment of beholding once more a daughter so long lost to her.

She pronounced a blessing upon her children, and then fainted away—when ever restored to consciousness, the sight of her children, and the pleasing recollection of their presence, would overcome her with emotion, and again and again she would faint in their arms.

Physicians were called to her aid, but could afford no relief. For two days she continued in this condition until worn out with fatigue and excitement, exhausted nature gave way, and the mother now "sleeps well" in the green earth of her new made home. How strong how sorrowful and how touching are the incidents of life.—Louisville Democrat.

FUNNY MARKET REPORT.
HAMS have gone behind a quarter, probably from the fact that they were taken from the hind quarter.

MOLASSES.—Several traders have been "stuck" with this article.

BOOTS—have advanced fully two feet, and are freely "pegged off" at this rate.

Orders from a distance can be sent through the Post Office, and will receive immediate attention.

N. B. Any garment purchased at this establishment exchanged, if not approved.

Jet, and Jet Ornaments.

It would excite surprise in the minds of many a lady adorned with what are known as "jet ornaments," were she told that she is wearing only a species of coal, and that the sparkling material made by the hand of the artistic workman into a thing of beauty, once formed the branch of a stately tree, wherein birds of the air resided, and under which the beast of the field reposed; yet geologists tell us such is really the fact.

They describe it as a variety of coal which occurs sometimes in elongated uniform masses, and sometimes in the form of branches, with a woody structure.

It is found in large quantities in Saxony, and also in Prussian amber mines in detached fragments, and being exceeding resinous, the coarser kinds are there used for fuel, burning with a greenish flame, and a strong luminous smell; leaving an ash, also of a greenish color. Jet is likewise found in England, on the Yorkshire coast.—Art. Journal.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Sash, Door Blinds, and Frame Factory, TERRE HAUTE, IND.

I HAVE just opened my new business in the corner formerly occupied by Mr. Bishop, on 4th street, near the Post Office, where I intend to manufacture the above mentioned articles from the very best material. Persons about erecting buildings, or otherwise, are invited to call, as I intend to make my prices as the time.

Orders from a distance can be sent through the Post Office, and will receive immediate attention.

Persons in the city wanting anything in the above line, will do well to send in their orders as early as possible.

G. W. SHAFER.

Mar 5, '51-dawf-23-82.

LOUISVILLE CLOTHING STORE

READ THIS!!

A LARGE STOCK OF

SUMMER CLOTHING

HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AT THE

WESTERN CLOTHING STORE,

And Great Bargains will be given to all who call upon us.

D. H. ARNOLD & CO.,

West Side of the Square, next door to Wolfe's.

Terre Haute, Oct. 18, '51-8-ly-ren-May 14, '52-38

LOUISVILLE

CLOTHING STORE

LOCUST CORNER, TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

WE are now receiving our Spring and Summer Stock, from our own Manufactury, in Louisville, Ky. Also, a large assortment of

Fashionable Hats, Caps, Fine Shirts, &c., &c.

N. B. Any garment purchased at this establishment exchanged, if not approved.

STRAUS & ISAACS.

North-east Corner Public Square, Terre Haute, Ind.

Oct 16, '51-8-ly-ren-May 8, '52

C. ZIMMERMAN. EDWIN MAY.

C. ZIMMERMAN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Improved Fire and Water Proof Composition Roofs,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ROOFING Materials constantly on hand and ready to sell at the lowest prices, with directions for use. Communications or orders from a distance will be welcome.

Office of our Manufactury on Market street, north side, two and a half squares east of the Court House, Indianapolis, Indiana.

ALL WORK DONE BY US FOR WAR-RENTED.

For further particulars call at this Office and get a Circular.

RETRIEVERS.

INDIANAPOLIS—C. Mayer, D. Yandee, T. H. Sharp, B. Pottage, H. Griffith, V. Butch, R. Unander, D. W. Williams, J. W. Jackson, J. W. Jenkins, J. Vanderveer, A. Appleton, N. H. Pease, M. Patterson, M. & L. Little, Dr. Thompson, P. Edwards, Sergeant & McCord, J. S. Spain, Knox & Bland, Hasselman & Vinton, W. Robson, P. McElroy, Branch & Vinton, W. G. Hunt, W. Carruthers, J. D. Deere, L. M. Vance, E. A. Hall, D. V. Cullen.

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