

Authorized Agents for the Journal. JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C. J. H. JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county. J. H. R. KEMP, Bladen county. Dr. S. W. WOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county. B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county. LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Christmas passed off very quietly in Wilmington, and so far as we have been able to ascertain, without any accident. The day was beautiful and the temperature as mild as that of early fall. We learn that a negro man got killed on the railroad yesterday, but we have not heard the particulars. We like to see everybody enjoy the holiday to the top of their heart, but some how it did seem yesterday as if the negroes had a little too big a swing. But Christmas comes but once a year. We are half inclined to believe that we have tyrannised over our worthy self in not taking a bigger holiday time than one day. However, we mean to make a personal apology to our shadow the next time we walk in the sun.—Daily Journal, 29th inst.

New Year Presents.—We don't want to ask too much of our friends. We know that they can refuse us nothing, but we will be moderate, and merely request each of our subscribers to send us one new name. If they only do this we may, perhaps, feel a little better, and we know they will, in having conferred a blessing upon their fellow mortals, by which, of course, we do not mean the publishers of the Journal, but the proprietors of the new names, who will thus have a new source of pleasure and information opened to them. Ahem—we feel modest this morning. We only want two hundred new names, and between one and two thousand weeklies, and then we can get along.—W. C.

St. John's Day.—The members of the Masonic Fraternity celebrated the anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, on Saturday last, by a procession and the delivery of a discourse in the Methodist Episcopal Church, by brother Thos. G. Lowe, of Halifax. The turn out was very respectable in point of numbers, and highly so in appearance.

The installation of officers of the Grand Chapter will take place at Masonic Hall, at half past six o'clock this evening. An invitation to attend is given to the public at large.

Accident.—The mercury in our thermometer fell several degrees on Saturday morning last, and hurt itself so badly that we fear it will not be able to get up again unless the weather moderates.

Smoke.—The "worthy" of the Journal acknowledges the receipt of a very capital bundle of cigars from Mr. D. L. Burbank, on Front Street. Like the cloud-capped towers and gorgeous palaces mentioned in the dramatic works of one Shakespeare, the cigars have vanished into thin air, and like an unsubstantial pageant faded, left not a stump behind. The tobacco from the same place chews as well as any tobacco he could choose to chew. Query.—Why will the "worthy" chew tobacco? We must see to it. It is a queer taste, and the "worthy" should be a man of good discrimination.

Congress.—Little or nothing is doing in either House. The Senate is debating the compromise endorsement of Mr. Foote. Several Senators, among them Cass, Douglas and Downs, doubted the propriety of introducing the resolution, but since it had been introduced they would support it cordially.

The House has under consideration the bill authorizing the assignment of Bounty Land Warrants before location. No definite action has been taken on it. Business will make but little progress until after next Monday week. The burning of the Library of Congress is a most unfortunate occurrence.

For Safe-Keeping.—Four soldiers, concerned in the murder of a Sergeant at Smithville, as stated in this paper, were brought up on Friday last in irons and lodged in the Jail of this county for safe-keeping, to await their trial for murder at the next term of the Superior Court for Brunswick.

Arrival of the Baltic.—The steamship Baltic arrived at New York on the 23d, with Liverpool dates the 10th inst. Her news is four days later than that by the Europa, but of course the leading interest is associated with the movements in France, where it appears that the military usurpation of the President has been completely successful. There can be little doubt that is supported by the absolutist governments, as the Vienna ministerial journals declare for him and praise his policy. The plan developed in his "Appeal to the people" sufficiently shows his object, and is as follows:

1. A responsible chief, named for ten years. 2. The minister dependent on the Executive alone. 3. A council of state formed of the most distinguished men, preparing the laws and maintaining the discussion before the legislative corps. 4. A legislative corps, discussing and voting the laws, named by universal suffrage, without the scrutin de liste, which falsifies the election. 5. A second assembly, formed of all the illustrious persons of the nation. A preponderating power, guardian of the fundamental pact and of public liberty.

This system, created by the first Consul in the beginning of the present century, has already given to France repose and prosperity. It guarantees them still. Such is my profound conviction. If you partake of it, declare so by your suffrages. If, on the contrary, you prefer a government without force, monarchical or republican, borrowed from some chimerical future, reply in the negative. Thus, then, for the first time since 1840, you will vote with complete knowledge of the fact, and knowing for whom and for what you vote. If I do not obtain the majority of the votes, I will summon a new assembly and lay down before it the mission I have received from you.

But if you believe that the cause, of which my name is the symbol—that is, France, regenerated by the revolution of '89, and organized by the Emperor, is still yours, proclaim it to be so, by ratifying the powers I demand of you. Then France and Europe will be preserved from anarchy, obstacles will be removed, rivalries will have disappeared—for all will respect in the will of the people the decrees of Providence.

The allusions to the Consulate and the Empire are direct and undisguised. The proposition in which the French people are called to vote, "yes" or "no" is as follows:

"The French people wish the maintenance of the authority of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and entrust him with the power necessary to frame a constitution, upon the basis mentioned in his proclamation of the 24th inst."

M. Thiers has been exiled. Marshall Soult died on the 26th ult., in the 82d year of his age. There are rumors of a rupture in the English Cabinet. Lord Gray will not act with Lord Palmerston, whom he considers as leaning too much to the liberal party in Europe. The news from the Cape of Good Hope is very unfavorable to the British. The Caffirs have everything their own way.

The Smithville Murder.—A gentleman, resident at Smithville, informs us that the rumor about insubordination or laxity of discipline among the troops at the Fort is either mis taken or unfounded. We did not vouch for the accuracy of the report farther than stating its existence might be so construed, nor do we now; and, as we have the highest respect for our informant, we are willing to believe it without proper foundation, although the history of the recent outrage, if properly stated to us, might fairly lead to a different conclusion, were we inclined to be censorious.

From the further details by the Baltic, it would appear that the success of Louis Napoleon in Paris was a question. There are 120,000 troops in Paris devoted to him. All opposition is suppressed. The National Guard is being disarmed, and the President, at the head of the army, is military dictator of France.

The Fire at the Capitol.—The actual money loss by the fire which took place in the Congressional Library on the 24th inst., is estimated at \$200,000. The number of volumes destroyed is between thirty and forty thousand, besides books, paintings, manuscripts, etc., some of which cannot be replaced. The great majority, however, can be replaced to advantage. The collection has all been made since 1814.

Kossuth arrived at Philadelphia on the 24th, and was present at the Corporation banquet given to him that evening. At the banquet several speeches were made. Judge Kane for the Bench and Bar, and General Riley speaking out and in favor of the policy begged for by Kossuth. Morton McMichael, Esq., Editor of the North American, took the opposite ground.

Retirement of Mr. Clay.—It is announced that the Hon. Henry Clay has positively resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and will spend the remainder of the winter in Philadelphia, in the hope of benefiting his feeble health. He will be seventy-six in April next, and consequently, in the present state of his health this may be regarded as his final exit from public life. Of course, there have been and are differences of opinion in regard to Mr. Clay's course and political principles, but few if any men in the United States will be followed into retirement by as much personal devotion or as many hearty wishes for their welfare.

A New Tariff Movement.—We have before us several papers from Oregon Territory. We notice that the Oregon Whig papers are urging the enactment of a protective tariff on wheat and flour, so as to compel the Californians to purchase their breadstuffs from Oregon instead of Chili. We rather suppose that the Californians might object, having a natural desire to eat economically, and buy their flour in the cheapest market. The press in the United States and territories is certainly something remarkable. To glance over the columns of the Oregon Statesman, published away out yonder in Oregon Territory, one would suppose from its looks that it came from an old and populous country. It will compare favorably with any paper in North Carolina, and its advertising columns look like business. Of course, the Statesman, which is Democratic, is engaged in a hot encounter with the Oregon Spectator, which is Whig. This is a great country! Speaking of the climate, the Spectator says:

It is now the 28th of October, and no frost has yet made its appearance. Vegetation is still green and fresh looking, and the weather truly delightful. The leaves upon the trees are still green, and the grass is as luxuriant in height. The stock will be abundantly provided for during the winter. Is there any one that will be delighted to compare with Oregon? Who would not be delighted with the solid comforts to be enjoyed in its wholesome climate? Our incomparable winters—stock running at large, uncared for, and our farmers the most independent men of all God's creation. They enjoy to the full extent.

Great mortality among the turkeys. They chiefly die for the want of heads.

Messrs. Editors: I notice in the papers a ticket for town Commissioners, in which my name appears, and which, being embarrassed by too many names, defeats itself. As my withdrawal will be least calculated to prejudice the ticket, my friends will appreciate my motives, under existing circumstances, for declining the intended honor. P. W. FANNING.

Arrival of the Georgia.—The mail steamer Georgia, arrived at New York, on Sunday morning, with the California mails of Nov. 16th. The news has been anticipated by the Daniel Webster. She brought 400 passengers, and nearly \$3,000,000 in specie.

Reignation of the Hon. Henry Clay.—LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23.—The letter of the Hon. Henry Clay, resigning his seat in U. S. Senate, was read in both houses of the Legislature to-day; and a resolution adopted in the Senate, in which doubtless the House will concur, to elect a Senator on Tuesday next.

FATAL DUEL IN CALIFORNIA.—George M. Dibble, formerly a midshipman in the Navy, was recently killed in a duel, in California, by E. M. Lundy, a Canadian. Gen. J. C. Morehead and C. E. G. Morse, the seconds, were arrested.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Parliament has adopted a resolution, which the king has signed, declaring the demands of France unjust, and contrary to the law of nations, and to the treaty, and that if she persists in them, it will be the king's duty to place the kingdom under the protection of some friendly power. The U. S. Commissioner had an interview at the Foreign Office, on the 14th October, at which the views of his government were made known. These were considered very favorable to the king.

THE CENSUS PRINTING.—It is understood in Washington that the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives met on Wednesday, and agreed to give the Union newspaper the census printing job. This is a fat take.

THE SUGAR CROP IN TEXAS.—The Houston Telegraph of the 12th says:—A gentleman who has recently visited several plantations on the Caney, informs us that the sugar crop in that section is the best that has ever been raised. The late frosts have been just high enough to mature the cane without injuring it. The planters were all busily engaged preparing the cane for grinding, and were in high spirits, as they anticipated an abundant yield.

Sydney Smith, Esq., of the English Consulate, at Havana, has been compelled to send to New York the service of plate presented to him by the young men of New Orleans, for his attention to the American prisoners, in consequence of certain threats made by the Spanish residents of Havana.

The Locomotor, a new paper, has been recently started in Burlington, Boone county, Ky. It is neutral in politics, but the editor, J. Howard, has a taste for fun, judging from the following ticket, which graces the head of his columns:—

For President, in 1852, Mrs. JANE SWISHELM.

Hon. HORACE GREELY. (Subject to the decision of Woman's Rights and Nigger's Wrongs Convention.)

NEVER SPEAK TOO FAST.—"Biddy," said a farmer's wife, whose only fault was that she was occasionally absent minded, when her words did not always fall in the right order. "Biddy, now you may go and milk the hens, and see if the cows have laid any eggs, and tell the pig to give John some swill, and some clean straw for a bed. Biddy looked perplexed for a minute, but obeyed her mistress, according to her private judgment.

Austria.—The cabinet of Austria seem to be in trouble on all hands. With Hungary on the eve of again rising, with an exhausted treasury, an inability to fill a new loan, and with Kossuth putting the finishing stroke to Austrian credit, everywhere, there now appears that a new civil war has been commenced in that empire, in which the oppressions of the Austrian government have induced.

A letter from Vienna, in the Boston Atlas, says: The Imperial Gazette has an interesting leading article, to-day, on German emigration to America. It regards it as a great evil to Germany. It states the number that emigrate annually at \$80,000; and, considering that, at present, persons possessed of capital are frequently found among them, it thinks that several millions thus go out of the country every year. But it regards as worse than this the transfer that at the same time takes place, of the manufacture of various articles in which Germany has hitherto done considerable trade.

The so called Black Forest manufactures, it says, "had formerly an important market in the U. States, as also in the New England States. It was a source of emigration have gone from the Western Highlands and Franconia, their peculiar manufactures have gone over with them, and Black Forest watches, tin-ware, cooking utensils, and wooden nicknacks, are as well, and better, on the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi, as in their native valleys and mountains. Yes, they succeed even already in exporting, so that those who have emigrated, are able to compete with their brothers in the home market."

Also, in the great industrial branches of spinning and weaving, the United States advances rapidly, as the exhibition at London has sufficiently shown. In cotton, they spin twice as much as Austria and Germany. Whether the German emigrants devote themselves to agriculture or manufactures, is quite the same. In both ways they increase the production of raw materials, and by degrees help to drive our manufactures out of the market. This is the effect, in our opinion, of German emigration to America.

Enfing Human Flesh.—A recent book on New Zealand affords us the pleasant information that human flesh is tough, and, to be palatable, requires more cooking than any other meat—but, once "done to a turn" it has a singular tenderness and sweetness. A voyager, by the name of Jenkins, endeavored to save the life of a young female slave, who was about to be killed and eaten in New Zealand. He offered any quantity of pigs for her, and the chief said, "A piece of Man's flesh is much better than pork," and he killed her and ate her. The same comment mentions a high-civilized New Zealander who had become partner in an English commercial house. "He had in his younger days been addicted to human flesh; and, being a very candid and really high-minded man, he admits that, though he has now acquired totally different tastes, the relish with which he partook of cannibal feasts—especially when the fleshy part of a young female was served up—is still a matter of by no means disagreeable recollection to him."

Porcelain Fainting.—The increase of wealth and the progress of refinement in the new world are indicated by the introduction of the costlier arts. One establishment, that of Woram & Haughwout, in this city, commenced about three years ago importing China and Porcelain ware in a raw and unembellished state, and here adding the decorations. Skillful artists have been found, after difficulties that nothing perseverance only could overcome, and the business has been prosecuted and generally attended, until now 180 hands are employed, and yearly sales effected to the amount of \$350,000. In the single item of gold consumed in the decorative processes, \$150 worth is worked up weekly. It is not known that there is any similar establishment of equal magnitude, either in England, Germany, or France, and their wares have been given the preference over European, on account of the superior durability of the coloring materials. Under this system, the advanced duty of 30 per cent is avoided, and a consequent reduction made in the selling prices.

The manner of applying and fixing the colors is much as follows: The paints have metallic bases, formed of the finest materials. Previous to being put on, they are combined with ground glass; and other ingredients are introduced, determined as to kind and quantity, by the particular color desired to be obtained. For some colors, a mixture of arsenic is required, or tin, silver, gold, or copper. The "glaze" which is generally applied to the surface of the white china, by the hands of skillful artisans. Some of their works would be creditable to painters of high reputation. In performing the glazing processes, the finest gold is submitted to a high heat, to drive out any alloy which it may contain, and is then dissolved in acids and mixed with a preparation of quicksilver. In this state, the gold and quicksilver form a black pigment, which is put on with a brush. The ware is then put into hot furnaces, and the colors fixed by burning. After five rubs from a burnisher, the article is complete. A large number of young women are employed in the various manipulations. They are directed by persons educated in European workshops.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.—The following account of a visit paid by the Indians of the Great Plains, to the city of Washington, is thus given by the Intelligence of that city: "Indian Visit to the Navy Yard.—The appointment of which we spoke yesterday, by which the Indians of the Great Plains now in the city were to visit the Navy Yard and Arsenal, was carried into effect, but so far only as regarded the former place. It was found by the time that the sights, scenes, and kindness prepared for them at the Navy Yard had been gone through with, that they had become tired, and wished to return to a tent."

The delegation left their quarters at about 10 o'clock in three omnibuses, preceded by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Major Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Smoot, of the Indian office. Arrived at the gateway of the Navy Yard, the party found a body of marines under the command of Captain Maddox, drawn up in line, with the marine band in attendance. The reception was every way handsome. Immediately after this the gallant veteran in command of the yard, Commodore Ballard, appeared and welcome his white and red visitors to his busy, interesting, and in many respects beautiful domain.

The party were successively led through the various shops and departments into which the operations of the yard are divided. Though sharing in common with all Indians, that imperitability characteristic of the race, several of the branches, particularly the foundries and metal-lath-work, strongly and visibly impressed them. Once or twice some of them gave evidence of doubt and alarm; and it was observable that the vast power of the steam-engine which spoke to their minds in the deep humming of the rapidly-revolving wheels and the tremors of the ground upon which they stood, struck a deeper chord than almost anything else exhibited to them, not excepting the crashing of the 64-pounders.

They saw too much, on the whole, to be communicative; but nevertheless could not restrain the remark, that "they were now certain that nothing was impossible to the white people, and that they were next in power to the Great Spirit." It will be a day or two before they will have had time to digest the numerous new ideas they have received, and give full expression to their sentiments.

When the various exhibitions had been made to them, they were invited to the commanding Commodore's residence, and there, with the officers of the Indian Bureau who had them in charge, and the recipients of the generous hospitality of Commodore Ball and his lady, who, with a number of lady visitors, were quite pleased with her guests, as they most evidently were with their entertainers. The day was propitious, and everything passed off pleasantly.

SELF RESPECT.—We are pleased to see that Kossuth declines being dragged about from one theatre and place of amusement to another, to be played off as a card by managers and others, for their own pecuniary benefit. His refusal to sit for his portrait to speculating daguerreotypists, who were among the first to beset him on his arrival in this country, evinces on his part a higher self respect than is usually shown by most "distinguished" personages.

It is said that one of the courts out West has decided that a man may whip his wife for one dollar—kick any girl for five dollars, and bite off his neighbor's nose or ears for ten dollars.

Pickling Meats.—As this is the season for curing Bacon the following remarks of Prof. Rehnscque, on the use of Saltpetre, may not be inappropiate:

Prof. Rehnscque denounces the use of Saltpetre in brine intended for the preservation of fish to be kept for food. That part of the saltpetre which is absorbed by the meat, he says, is citric acid or aquafortis, a deadly poison. Animal flesh, previous to the addition of pickle, consists of gelatinous and fibrous substances, the former only possessing a nutritious virtue: the gelatine is destroyed by the chemical action of salt and saltpetre, and as the Professor remarks, the meat becomes as different a substance from what it subjected to the process of tanning. He ascribed to the pernicious effects of the chemical change all the diseases which are common to mariners and others who subsist principally upon salted meat—such as scurvy, sore gums, decayed teeth, ulcers, &c., and advises a total abandonment of the use of saltpetre in making of pickle for beef, pork, &c., the best substitute for which, he says, sugar, a small quantity rendering the meat sweeter, more wholesome, and equally as durable.

Renovation of old Asparagus Beds.—"A Lady Subscriber," of Petersburg, Va., asks us to tell her how to renovate old asparagus beds, and how to form new ones? With the first branch of her request, we comply with great pleasure; with the last we cannot comply as for the present, but at the proper time next spring, will give it attention. If the vitality of the roots of the asparagus bed have not been enfeebled by age, she may restore their yielding properties by pursuing the following plan:

The bed should be cleared of all stalks, grass, and weeds, and then dressed with a compost made of seven parts rotting dung and one part ashes; the compost should be forked in between the rows carefully, so as not to injure the crowns of the roots, then rake and strew salt over the bed with a pretty free hand. This done, cover the bed with straw, which should remain until the plants get above ground next spring, when the straw should be carefully removed, and the ground be given another top-dressing of similar compost, which should be forked in, and the bed receive another dressing of salt.—Am. Farmer.

FOOD FOR FATTENING ANIMALS.—The Shakers at Lebanon, in the State of New York, make the following statement in the Patent Office Report. They are intelligent, practical farmers, and any opinion of this nature, coming from them, is entitled to careful consideration.

"The experience of more than thirty years leads us to estimate ground corn at one-third higher than un-ground, as food for cattle, and especially for fattening pork; hence it has been the practice of our Society, for more than a quarter of a century, to grind all our provender."

"The same experience induces us to put a higher value upon cooked than upon raw meal; for fattening animals, swine particularly, we consider three cooked equal to four bushels of raw meal."

"We will state that at three or four years, our Society fattened annually, for thirty years, from 40,000 to 50,000 pounds of pork, exclusive of lard and offal; and it is the constant practice to cook the meat, for which six or seven potash kettles are used."—American Courier.

Weights and Measures.—The following table of the number of pounds of various articles to the bushel, will be of interest to many of our farming friends:

Of wheat, 60 pounds. Of shelled corn, 56 pounds. Of corn on the cob 70 pounds. Of rye, 56 pounds. Of oats 35 pounds. Of barley 48 pounds. Of potatoes, 60 pounds. Of beans 60 pounds. Of bran 20 pounds. Of clover seed 60 pounds. Of timothy seed 45 pounds. Of flax seed 58 pounds. Of hemp seed 44 pounds. Of buckwheat 52 pounds. Of blue grass seed 14 pounds. Of castor beans 46 pounds. Of dried peaches 33 pounds. Of dried apples 24 pounds. Of onions 30 pounds. Of salt 50 pounds.

One of the most distinguished of the Hungarian Generals who were taken prisoners and executed by the Austrians, had the singular name of Ernest Kiss. He was a wealthy proprietor, owning twenty-three villages, and was a man of excessive personal elegance as well as of chivalric courage. He regularly sent his linen all the way from Hungary to Paris to be washed, and was, in similar respects, a D'Osay as well as a Bayard. His coolness in danger was remarkable; and it is told of him that one day, within reach of an Austrian battery, making an observation, he ordered his servants to buy him a cup of chocolate.

"A shot took from his hand and killed his horse." "Clumsy rascals!" said Kiss, "they have upset my breakfast." When taken out with three others to be shot, he was superbly dressed. The order was given to fire, and his companions fell, while he stood untouched. "You have forgotten me," said Kiss, in his usual tone of voice. The corporal of the platoon stepped up and fired, and the ball striking him in the forehead, he fell dead without a struggle.

We indulge this account from an interesting account of the Hungarian Generals, published in a French journal.

Punch, in the following, wants to put the new reaping machine to a novel use: Mr. Punch presents his compliments to Mr. Hussey, and hearing that his reaping machine is the best for corn-cutting, will feel obliged by one being sent immediately, as he wishes to cut his own corns. Mr. Punch would not have troubled the celebrated American Hussey, but his own wife, Judy, is such a lazy Hussy that she will not perform the operation required.

THE "SPECTATOR" ON KOSSUTH.—Is Kossuth a great man? We are not prepared to say that Kossuth is a great man.

If, on the contrary, he is a great man? If, after all, and looking at the matter from all points of view, we must nevertheless put this question to the dispassionate sense of the reader—that is, reader untouched by the exaltation of the hour and the circumstances—what is the use of a great man?

And this question, in its deep consideration, suggests another—

Since the world began, (if it ever did begin), has there ever been a great man? For ourselves, we candidly admit that, for an unlimited time at least, we withhold our opinion.

SINKING OF A TENNESSEE MOUNTAIN.—It is stated that a few days ago a portion of Walden's Ridge sunk, with a ringing deep toned thunder, leaving a huge gap in the timber that fringes the sides of the ridge, extending about two miles in a parallel direction with the top. The gap in the dense timber appeared to be about sixty or a hundred feet in width, and the fissure in the earth reached to an unknown depth in which trees of the largest size were torn up, and enormous rocks, which had probably lain concealed for ages, were sent from their primitive beddings and laid bare. The foundation on which the mountain rests is supposed to have given away.

FORGOTTEN KOSSUTH CONTRIBUTIONS.—Some of the contributions liberally reported as for the Kossuth fund, turn out to be forgeries against these whose names have been used. The following \$1000 is of this character: Seabury Brewster 500, Sherman Brownell 250, Isaac R. Goward 250. Checks were drawn for these amounts payable to M. Kossuth, and deposited in the Mechanics' Bank for collection, where M. Kossuth keeps his funds. On being presented at the banks whose names were used, there were no funds to meet them, and they were pronounced fraudulent.

A REASON.—"What is the occasion of Dr. Z.'s practice falling off?" queried a man of a friend to the doctor. "Why," returned the man, "the doctor was quite gallant and handsome once; but those days have gone by—he has lost his reputation as such—so the ladies have turned against him, and consequently his practice is down."

Casner Hanway and Elijah Lewis, who were taken to Lancaster last week were held to bail in \$1000 to appear at the next court and answer any charge which may be preferred against them.

The Imperial Gazette of Austria regards the emigration of Germans to America, now taking place, as a great evil. It states the number that emigrate annually at \$80,000; and considering that, at present, persons possessed of capital are frequently found among them, it thinks that several millions thus go out of the country every year.

From the German.—The Old "Widow."

Behold her busy with her linen, With cheerful energy and sin, The briskest of the washwomen, Though six and seventy years are there! So she has followed, year by year, The honest toil at which you find her, Filling with diligence the sphere Of useful labor God assigned her.

In her young days (for she is human), She loved and hoped and wedded too, With her dear husband to be let of woman, With fears she knew and sorrows not a few. Her dear sick man she sought to save (Three children faithfully she bore him.) Nor did the bury in the grave Her faith and hope, now laid closed o'er him.

The precious charge, now laid upon her, She trained them in her fear and honor, Virtue and prudence all her store. At length, to seek their livelihood, They took her blessing and departed; A lone old woman now she stood, Yet cheerful, hopeful and stout-hearted.

She spared and scraped, and saved each penny, And spun by night the flax she bought, And of fine flax-thread yarns full many. At last she to the weaver brought. He wore her linen white as snow; Her needle and her scissors plying, A spotless burial dress she wore. Dress—her burial dress—with pleasure

And sacred pride she lays away. It is her first and last—her treasure— The fruit of many a toilsome day. She puts it on, God's word to bear; When Sabbath-bells sound holy warning, Then lay it up again, to wear The night before the eternal morning.

And would that I, when night shall find me, Might read in life's last sinking sun, That I had wrought the work assigned me, As this good dame her task has done; As had I learned life's joy to drink In such a full and even measure, And in such upon my grave-ghosts think, At last, with such a heart-felt pleasure.

All Talk and No Action.—A benevolent man was Absalom Bess— At each and every tale of distress He blazed right up like a rocket; He felt for all beneath poverty's smart, Who were fated to bear life's roughest part, He felt for them in his inmost heart, But never felt in his pocket.

He didn't know rightly what was meant By Bess's promise of four hundred per cent, For Charity's rich donation; And he acted as if he thought railway stocks, And bonds secure, beneath earth's rocks, Were better, with pockets brim-full of rocks, Than heavenly speculation.

Yet all said he was an excellent man— For the poor he'd preach, for the poor he'd plan, To better them he was willing; But the oldest man who had heard him pray And preach for the poor, in a pitiful way, Could hardly remember him rightly to say Mr. Bess had o'er given a shilling.

MARRIED.—In this town, on the 24th inst., by Rev. R. T. HEPLIN, Mr. M. H. HARRIS, to Miss MARY ANN RUGLES, at the Carolina Hotel, in this town, on the 25th inst., by Rev. R. T. HEPLIN, Mr. STEPHEN B. JONES, of Clarke co., Ga., to Mrs. CLARINDA B. WYATT, of Richmond, Va.

Marine Intelligence.—PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA. ARRIVED.

Dec. 21—Schr. Alarie, Prosser, from New York, to DeRoos & Bro., with mids. Dec. 22—Schr. Mary Powell, Powell, from New York, to Geo. Harris; with mids. Banks' Boat, from Whitehall, to Miles Costin; with spirits turpentine. Dec. 23—Schr. Adair, Ackley, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mids. Brig. 201, Tyler, for Martinique, to J. Hathaway & Son. Brig. Alpine, Havener, from Martinique, in ballast, to Wm. M. Harris. U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Bates, from Charleston, to 20 passengers. Dec. 24—Schr. Wm. Patterson, Dale, from Charleston, in ballast, to Geo. Harris. Dec. 25—Schr. John Kendall, Boyd, 60 days from Cardiff, to J. & D. McKee & Co.; with iron to Railroad company. U. S. Mail steamer Georgia, Smith, from Charleston.

CLEARED. Dec. 23—Schr. Wm. Hart, Orton, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harris; with 20 bales yarn, 1,250 bushels pea nuts, 180 lbs. spirits turpentine, 100 rods. 15 boxes pine. U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston, with 100 passengers. Dec. 26—Brig. Duena Vista, Price, for New Orleans, by George Harris; with 200 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1250 do. rosin, 220 bushels pea nuts. Schr. Amanda Powers, Tibbets, for West Indies, by DeRoos & Bro., with spirits turpentine, 1000 shingles. Schr. Lammington, Tyler, for New York, by Miles Costin; with 128 bbls. spirits turpentine, 701 bbls. rosin, 300 bbls. turpentine, 157 bales cotton, 2 bbls. wax, 200 bags pea nuts. Brig. France, for New Orleans, by Miles Costin; with 110,000 ft. S. S. lumber, and 30 bbls. naval stores. Schr. Denmark, Tarbox, for New York, by Chadbourne & Hooper; with 800 bbls. rosin, 26 do. spirits turpentine, 99 bales cotton. Dec. 27—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Stretet, for Charleston, with 55 passengers.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 25.—The cotton market continues in a very languid and depressed condition, with prices even easier than they were the preceding day. The sales yesterday were limited to 650 bales, at irregular prices; the market, however, is down a full 1/4 c from the highest point of the week. The transactions were at extremes, ranging from 7 1/2 a 5 c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—On Monday barely two thousand bales of Cotton were disposed of. The Europe's sales, however, occasioned a decline of an eighth to a quarter of cent. Molasses has declined, and prime is only worth 21 cents.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—The Flour market is firm, and sales of Howard street brands at \$4. Rye flour 3 68 a 43 75. Corn meal steady. Red Wheat 84 a 88; white do. 88 a 91 70 a 71. White and yellow Corn, 52 a 54c. Oats 32 a 37c. The Grocery market is quiet. Small sales of Rio Coffee at 8 1/2 c. The market for provisions is steady. Mess Pork 15 1/2 c; Hams 10 c; Bacon—shoulders 32 a 34 c; sides 32 c; prime 10 a 11 cents. Lard 8 1/2 c in bbls, and kegs. Whiskey 20 a 22c, in bbls. Dec. 25.—Cotton advanced 1/4 c to-day with sales of 3,500 bales. Sales of 9,000 bbls. Flour at 4 50 a 4 62 1/2 for State brands and Southern. Rye Flour 3 25 a 3 50. Sales of Southern White Wheat at \$1 a 1 1/2, and Genesee at 80 c. The market for provisions is steady. Mess Pork 2,000 bushels Rye at 77c. Oats 45c. Provisions are firm—sales of 600 bbls. Pork at \$15 for mess, and \$13 50 a \$14 for prime. Sales of 100 bbls. Lard at 9c. Beef dull at yesterday's rates. Groceries are steady. 3000 bbls Sugar at 11c. Sales of 3000 tierces Rice at 3 a 3 25.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Naval Stores—Generally are very in quiet, and the sales unimportant—a considerable number of vessels have arrived from North Carolina since our last, the cargoes of which will be found under their appropriate head. The only transactions we have to note, are 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 37 1/2 c, and in retail lots 38 a 40 cents, the demand being almost exclusively confined to very small lots for consumption; 300 small barrels North County Common Rosin, \$1 22 1/2; 600 Wilmington, \$1 25 a \$1 35, according to size, delivered; and 200 bbls. White 2 a \$3 per 280 lb.

RICE.—The market has been steady, and more active than for some time past, without variation as regards prices, and for a number of days have been sold in good quantities at \$2 62 1/2 a \$3 31 1/2. There is no prime here, which is a great loss for exportation.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—Cotton—Since the departure of the steamer Europa, the demand for Cotton has sensibly declined. The sales, up to last evening were 13,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales were to speculate and 11,500 for the day's prices were firmly maintained until yesterday, when the market took a turn in favor of buyers, and prices declined 1/16d.