THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 12, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

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JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

☞It will be seen by reference to another column that, in accordance with law, His Excellency Governor Reid, has issued his proclamation submitting the equal suffrage law of the last Legislature to the people, six months prior to the election of members of a new Legislature. We commend it to the attention of our readers, and shall, at convenient and proper times, take occasion to press its claims upon the favorable consideration of voters. As we have observed on a recent occasion, it will require an effort to secure the election of two-thirds of both houses favorable to the contemplated reform. We too sincerely desire the adoption of the measure to do anything that might tend to jeopardise its success; and, although purely democratic in its origin, we shall endeavor to avoid making it a test question between parties; we hope to receive, and indeed, we must receive, the assistance of many liberal whigs in this matter, since it would be folly to suppose that any mere party vote could carry through a measure requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses.

But one thing we have a right to expect, because the democratic party expects it, and that is, a cordial union of all the members of the party for the accomplishment of a measure so thoroughly Democratic in its character, at the same time that it is in perfect keeping with the most enlightened conservatism. We will candidly admit that we ourselves at first received the idea with considerable hesitation, and could not and did not cordially adopt it without having reflected seriously on the matter, and carefully weighed all its probable consequences. We think, however, that the same process of reasoning will bring nearly every member of the party to the conclusion at which we have arrived, and that the Democratic vote for it in the next Legislature will be unbroken.

Pennsylvania.

We find in the Philadelphia papers the message of Gov. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, sent in to the Legislature of that State, on the 7th inst. We find in it little or nothing of interest to our readers. No allusion whatever is made to the sectional question, and the only reference to National politics, is on the subject of the Tariff, Gov. Johnson urging upon the Legislature some movement to induce Congress to increase the duties upon coal and iron.

The Legislature organized on the 7th by the election of a Whig speaker in the Senate, and Democratic officers in the House. A resolution inviting Kossuth to visit Harrisburg passed both branches.

☞The steamship Cambria arrived at her wharf at Halifax on the 7th. She brings Liverpool dates to the 27th ult, and London and Paris to the 26th. The most important items are, the resignation of Lord Palmerston as British Secretary of Foreign Affairs and the appointment of Lord Granville in his stead—the complete success of Louis Napoleon in France, and the perfect tranquility which prevails in that country. Louis Napoleon's majority is even greater than it was in 1847.

The resignation of Lord Palmerston is said to have been occasioned by the dissensions in the Cabinet, there being strong opposition to his position towards Kossuth and the Continental liberals generally There is a rise of ¼c. per lb in Cotton. See market under proper head.

☞The Congressional Banquet to Kossuth came off at Washington on Wednesday last. Kossuth made an eloquent address, as did also Secretary Webster and Senator Cass Both spoke in high terms of Kossuth and the cause and principle he advocates, the latter declaring himself in favor of intervention to sustain the great national law which prescribes that one person shall not interfere with the concerns of another. He was willing to vote for such a declaration to morrow in the name of the American people. His remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

Congress.

January 7.—We find little of interest in the proceedings of the Senate.

At 1 o'clock the House was called to order and the journal read.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Carter introduced Gov. Kossuth and announced his presence in the House.

Mr. Speaker Boyd welcomed him, and invited him to a seat.

Kossuth, in the following brief and appropriate remarks, acknowledged the distinguished honor thus conferred upon him.

Sir—It is a remarkable fact in the history of mankind, that while, through all the past, honors were bestowed upon glory, and glory was attached to success, the legislative authorities of this great Republic bestow honors upon a presented exile, not conspicuous by glory, not favored by success, but engaged in a just cause. There is a triumph of republican principles in this fact. Sir, I thank, in my own and in my country's name, the House of Representatives of the United States for the honor of this cordial welcome.

On motion, the House then adjourned until Friday.

A vast number of members and others then pressed around Kossuth, and were introduced to him.

JOYNER'S DEPOT, N. C., Jan. 8, '52.

Messrs. Fulton & Price—Gents:—As the new year always brings forward the time for me to pay my subscription, I take this day for the purpose. And I will also send you a new year's gift, that is, a new subscriber.

Please send my paper for this year, and also send one to ———, to same office. I have enclosed you a five dollar bill. Yours, truly, H. HARDY.

Arrival of the Steamship Ohio—Later from Havana, the Isthmus and the Pacific.

NEW YORK, Jan 7.

The steamship Ohio arrived here last night. She sailed from Chagres on the evening of Dec 22d: arrived at San Juan on the morning of the 24th, and left for Havana the next day, where she arrived on the 30th. She sailed thence for New York, on the 31st

The Ohio spoke the U. S. steamer Saranac, bound for San Juan de Nicaragua. Officers and crew all well.

Passengers from Cabera, two days' journey north of Valparaiso, state that it was reported on the 28th of Nov. that General Cruz was marching from the South with 6000 insurrectionists on Santiago. Gen. Bulnes had left to meet him with about the same number of men. An engagement was soon expected. Business matters in Valparaiso continued in an unsettled state.

A COMMENTARY UPON ABOLITIONISM.—Bishop Capers, of South Carolina, says the Richmond Dispatch, is a gentleman of great piety, was the owner of a large plantation and one hundred slaves. A few years ago he was seized with the emancipation fever, and resolved to set them all free. He gave up to their use for three years, the plantation and all that was upon it; horses, cattle, farming utensils, and all, telling them that if they succeeded well, at the end of that time, they should have their freedom and all they had made. When the time expired, he found that they had made nothing, that the stock was all killed for their use, and that all the farming implements were destroyed, that the horses had died and not been replaced, that there was no corn in the corn-house, or cotton at the gin, and that they were on the point of starvation. He became satisfied that they were incapable of of shifting for themselves, and very wisely took them once more under his own charge.

A Faithful and Courageous Slave.

The La Grange Monument relates the following reminiscence of the Texas revolutionary struggle, on the authority of Col. Chancey Johnson, of Bastrop:

"When the brave Maverie was taken prisoner at that city, his lady, then in La Grange, hearing of the capture of her husband, put a purse of gold into the hands of a trusty negro, with directions for him, at all hazards, to deliver it safely to his master, then in captivity. While on the road endeavoring to fulfil this important trust, he fell in with and joined the company of the lamented Dawson, when within ten or twelve miles of San Antonio. As is well known, this party was met by a portion of the Mexican army, and all killed but sixteen; forty being already slain, the balance surrendered, (except the negro,) deeming it unavailing to contend longer with such unequal odds. This noble fellow continued to fight with such desperation and effect, that it attracted the attention and admiration of Col. Carasco, of the Mexican cavalry, who rushed forward, determined to save his lfe. He ordered his men to disarm, but not kill him They succeeded in getting his rifle, but the negro seized a piece of mosquite timber, and with it knocked three of the Mexican lancers from their horses. Carasco had to order him to be shot in self-defence."

Letter from Mrs. Thrasher.

HAVANA, Dec. 15, 1851.

To the Editors of Picayune:

Gentlemen—I learn that Mr. Owen is boasting quite publicly of a letter of thanks received from Mr. J. S. Thrasher.

On the morning that my son was taken from his prison to be hurried into exile, he sent Mr. Owen a letter; but it was to thank him for all he has suffered from him; to thank him for the long voyage he was compelled to make; and for all letters that have been found upon his table unopened, as he firmly believes Mr. Owen to be the cause of all; nor is he alone in this belief. Mr. Owen has played a double part; withholding from this Government papers, protests and instructions, which my son wished him to present, and forcibly; and has assisted this Government in causing his ruin.

In my last interview with my son, among his last words were these: "Mother, if I had not gone to Mr. Owen on that fatal morning, and implored him to, at least, *make the attempt* to save those fifty human lives, I never should have been in this dungeon; nor would my trial have taken the course it has done. I also said to him, 'And what reply will you make to your country, sir? and to those mothers, and those wives, and those sisters, when they shall ask you 'where is my son, and my husband, and my brother, whom you have pronounced as beyond your right to *interfere* in behalf of?' He has sworn to have his revenge, and now he has it."

I should have written to you before this, but for the fear that Mr. Owen might make yet further trouble for us; but he is now gone. He sailed this morning for Charleston, and can harm us no more. Yours, respectfully, MRS. F P. THRASHER.

Trial of the U. S. Steamer Fulton.

The U. S. steamer Fulton made a trial trip yesterday, she having been completely overhauled and remodeled, and new machinery put into her, within the last few months, under the direction of the Department, and the personal superintendence of the engineer in chief of the navy. The machinery was furnished from the works of Messrs. Henry R. Dunham & Co., of New York. From the rusult of this trial trip the Fulton is thought to be the fastest sea steamer of her draught of water (ten feet) afloat—She left the navy yard at about 11 o'clock, and took a short trip up the East river. In the meantime the new steam frigate San Jacinto had about three miles the start from the Battery, the Fulton passed her rapidly, at the quarantine, and reached the S. W. spit, twenty miles below this city, twenty-five minutes ahead of her, or nearly nine miles in advance, making twelve miles greater distance run in the same time. Both the steamers had their full supply of coal. The Fulton, having over 220 tons, and being otherwise ready for sea duty, with the exception of her long gun, drew very nearly her greatest depth of water. She ran twenty miles in one hour and nine minutes, and over eighty miles in less than five hours, with the wind and tide on the average more adverse than favorable.—*N. Y. Com. 2d.*

Louis Napoleon's Parentage.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, who is more of a man than the world have supposed, is the nephew of the great Napoleon Bonaparte, and grandson of Josephine, his first wife. This captivating woman had two children, both by her first husband—Eugene and Hortense Beauharnois. Louis Bonaparte, father of him who is now at the head of the French people, was the third brother of the great Napoleon, and born at Ajaccio, (Corsica,) on the 2d of September, 1778. His marriage with the daughter of Josephine was not his own choice, but brought about by the joint labor of Napoleon, and especially Josephine, who artfully accomplished many objects by which she hoped to make certain her own position as Empress. The first proposal was made to him in July, 1800, shortly after the return of the First Consul from the campaign, one of the conflicts of which was the battle of Marengo. He then gave it a decided negative. Not long after, it was renewed, but with no better success; and to escape further importunity, Louis Bonaparte made a tour of several months in Germany.

In October, 1801, Josephine, not at all discouraged by the two previous refusals to comply with her proposals, made a fresh assault upon Louis. One evening, during a ball at Malmaison, she took him aside, Napoleon joined the conference, and after a long conversation "they made him give his consent," in the language of Louis himself, and on the 4th of January, 1802, the contract, the civil marriage, and the religious ceremony took place at the private residence of the First Consul in Paris. Hortense Beauharnois had but just left the celebrated boarding school of Madame Campan, and had no different part in the affair than her husband—both being instruments in the hands of the First Consul and Josephine. "Never," wrote Louis, "was there a more gloomy ceremony; never had husband and wife a stronger presentiment of the bitterness of a reluctant and ill-assorted union." And Madame Campan, who was at a ball given in honor of the event, states that "every countenance beamed with satisfaction save that of the bride, whose profound melancholy formed a sad contrast to the happiness she might have been expected to evince; she seemed to shun her husband's very looks, lest he should read in hers the indifference she felt towards him."

VALUE OF SLAVES.—Last Saturday twenty-one slaves, belonging to the estate of Wm. Pendleton, consisting of old and young men, women, and children, and not regarded as above ordinary, were sold in this place at the average price of $553. One negro man, without a trade, sold for $1,028; a woman with a child ten months old sold for $950; and a girl, aged eleven years, for $600. These we understand, are about the rates at which slaves have been selling for some weeks in this market. Negro men are hiring on the public works at from $120 to $150 a year It was predicted that the passage of the Compromise measures would have the effect of cheapening, if not rendering valueless, this species of property. Behold the result.

Lynchburg Virginian.

A western editor thanks a cotemporary for sending him an early account of the conflagration of the village in which the latter resides, and adds:—Although we are opposed to our cotemporary in politics, we are not dead to the finer emotions of friendship, and we fully appreciate our friend's kindness in sending us the earliest news of the entire destruction of the village; and should an opportunity offer itself, we will with pleasure reciprocate the compliment.

One of the letter writers says of Kossuth and Webster, that, while "Webster looks as if he knew all the present and all the past, Kossuth looks as if he knew all the present and all the future." This being true, their two heads should come together—forming a very good drawbridge between the Deluge and the Last Day

Two Roman tablets, says the "Avisador Malaguense," were lately discovered by some workmen at Malaga, made of bronze, and weighing, one 164 and the other 100 pounds. They were found to contain engraved in columns, the local laws of the city of Malaga, at the period when it first became a part of the Roman empire.

The United States Navy at the beginning of this year, consisted of 11 ships of the line, one of 120 guns, the remainder of 80 to 90 guns; 14 frigates of from 50 to 60 guns; 21 sloops of war of from 20 to 16 guns; 7 brigs and schooners, 5 large steamers, 3 2d class steamers, 7 small steamers or tenders, and 5 store vessels—a grand total of 75 vessels of all descriptions. Allowed by law 7,500 men.

Lola Montez.

This noted personage made her *debut* at the Broadway Theatre in New York on Monday evening last. Her success as a danseuse was only partial, but the papers speak in the most rapturous terms of her rare and exquisite beauty. The house was crowded from pit to gallery, but the audience was composed almost entirely of those who wear the bifurcated garments, not more than thirty ladies being in attendance.—The Mirror represents her person as being rather slight, with very slender arms, and very delicate but symmetrical "determinations downwards." Her feet are about the size of full grown mice, and her ankles about as large as a baby's wrist. Her hair is like the raven's plumage, her lips like rosebuds, her teeth like ivory, and her eyes are large, dark, liquid, and veiled by lashes which, like mist before the sun, prevent them from dazzling one entirely. Her style of dancing and manner of dress are rigidly modest, but from the published accounts of her first appearance we should judge that she has made an evident mistake in her choice of a vocation. The Herald says:

After the performance of a pretty comedy, the curtain remained down for a length of time, when the audience became very impatient and excited, and hissed the orchestra, which was trying to divert them during the interval. At length the ring of the bell announced that the curtain was about to rise, when a burst of applause followed, and a cry of "there!" When the curtain was raised a very fine tableau of the whole *corps de ballet* presented itself, amidst loud cheers, and many eyes searched around for Lola Montez, but could not find her.

In a few minutes she made her appearance on the staircase representing a winding path down a mountain, when she was greeted with tremendous applause. She remained on the spot for some time, courtesying low to the audience, who continued to applaud her for several minutes She then descended gracefully, and on reaching the stage was received with another burst of applause, which she again acknowledged with a lady-like bow. She was neatly dressed as a Tyrolean; she looked very thin and girlish—far younger than she is—in fact, not more than sixteen years. She has an uncommon face—it is of an aristocratic mould and mien, and there is something fascinating in the expression.

She appeared as "Betly" in the ballet of the "Tyrolean," composed expressly for her. Her first dance was the Tyrolienne, and was well received, and warmly applauded in many points. Several bouquets were thrown to her by ladies, from the boxes, at the conclusion of this dance.

The next dance was a "*pas de deux*," in which Neri as Daniel, and Lola Montez, danced together. On entering the stage this time she did not receive any applause, and Neri, at the close, was applauded far more enthusiastically by the audience, doubtless because he was a better dancer. She made a false step in this dance which brought down a slight hiss from one or two of the audience.

"The Mountaineer Dance," by the *corps de ballet*, followed, and after its conclusion there was considerable delay in her returning to the stage, when an idea seemed to prevail that she would not come back. There was some hissing in consequence. At length she appeared in a new costume, which accounted for the delay. She looked well and was loudly applauded. Her dress consisted of a very pretty Hungarian satin skirt, striped with white and red, with a military black velvet jacket, faced with gold, and a pretty red hat with a feather. In this dance she was more successful than in the other two. It was a sort of war dance in which she exhibited the martial bearing and military tread remarkably well. She led a company of soldiers off the stage in a sort of dancing step, and was enthusiastically applauded.

The whole performance lasted exactly forty minutes, and just concluded at 9 o'clock. When the curtain fell, she was called for with great vehemence, and on coming in front, was received with great cheering. She said in a weak voice and rather foreign accent, pronouncing the article "the" as "de," "Ladies and gentlemen—I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the very kind reception you have given me, a poor stranger in your noble land." She then withdrew.

The dances were plain and simple, and she performed nothing that could be called a feat. None of these performances were her peculiar Spanish dances, in which she excels. As a *danseuse*, she is decidedly inferior to Cerito, Madame Augusta, and others, but there is a nameless grace of nature about her person and movements, which a better artist could not command, but which, however, is not destined to be very lasting.

It was apprehended during the afternoon that Roux (formerly her agent) and a party would come to the theatre and raise such an opposition as would prevent her performing, but there was nothing of the kind—all passed off quietly.

Peaceable Secession.

It was, we think, in the county of Neshoba that the Governor had for a hearer one John Wilkins.—Mr. Wilkins was a plain farmer, rough featured and honest looking. He was a downright, thorough democrat, of the old Hickory stamp. He was at Talledega, the Horse Shoe and New Orleans, and of course knew something of war. Gov. Quitman on this occasion was unusually eloquent. He spoke feelingly of the hardships encountered in fighting his country's battles. Yes, (said he,) when the drums of his country beat to arms, he left his wife and children, and hastened to the scene of conflict. He had marched over burning sands, through mud and through chapparal to find the enemy. He had fought the Mexicans at Cerro Gordo, and he had slept upon the ground, *with only one blanket between him and the cold earth*, and his wife and children away back here in Mississippi. He had charged, rallied and charged again at Cherubusco. He had bled in the chapparals of Chepultepec, and he had marched on to the city of Mexico, and raised the American Eagle in the Halls of the Montezumas. He had done all this, and more too, to serve his country, and he was now before the people of Mississippi, willing to serve them again.

Throughout the delivery of this speech, Mr. Wilkins' emotion was uncontrollable—tears galloped over his hardy cheek in rapid succession, and as soon as the Governor descended from the stand, Mr. Wilkins made his way through to where the Governor was standing, and grasping the Governor's hand, he wrung it violently, all the while blubbering as a whipt school-boy. "And you say, Governor," commenced Mr. Wilkins, (snub) "that you left your wife and children (snub, snub,) behind, (snub)."—"Yes, sir," says the Governor. "You say you slept at *Serry Gordy* (snub) in the mud with one blanket? (snub,)" "Yes, sir." "You say you suffered *mightly* at Shepul—(snub)—tepeck? (snub,) and fought all the way to Mexico," (snub, snub,) "Yes, sir." (Snub, snub,) "*Well, Gurner*, (snub) *good bye—you have* (snub) *done enough for your country*. (snub) I'LL HAVE TO VOTE FOR FOOTE.—*North Mississippian.*

Kossuth and Gorgey.

While Kossuth is receiving the enthusiastic sympathy, admiration and assistance of the people of England and the United States, Gorgey, the other great leader of the Hungarian war of Independence, drags on a lonely and monotonous existence at Klagenfurth, in Carinthia, a city much resorted to by pensioned officers of the Austrian army. The New York Tribune says:

There he lives with his family, consisting of his wife, a single child, now but three months old, a woman servant, and a soldier, who was his attendant through the war. He sees little society, hardly a family of the city having sought his acquaintance.—He has but one intimate friend and that is an Englishman. His time is passed in studying chemistry and physics, and his chief amusement is lecturing upon physical chemistry to a few persons. Of money he has plenty: from the Austrian government he receives a yearly pension of 3,000 florins; and from that of Russia he has received 60,000 silver rubles. He is very seldom seen in public; about once a month his wife prevails on him to take a walk for the benefit of his health, but in general he avoids appearing abroad. The common people regard him with aversion.

The contrast in the present condition of these two leaders of Hungary, is no greater than the contrast in their characters and conduct. Each is endowed with eminent abilities, and each, had opportunities seldom allotted to man. Kossuth was faithful to his country and to liberty; Gorgey betrayed both. The one never filled so large a place in the esteem of the affections of the civilized word as now; the other is despised and deserted. The patriot as well as the traitor has his reward.

What is the difference between an uncleanly servant and a chicken? Why, none, for one is a foul domestic, and the other is a domestic fowl.

When is a rushlight like a tombstone? When it is set up for a *late* husband.

Lynching of a Woman in California.

A California letter to the Journal of Commerce, contains the following particulars of the execution of a young girl at Downieville:

She is a Mexican senorita, with all the passions and frailities which attach themselves to the race. One day, she stabbed a man, so that he died in a short time. Public opinion varies as to the enormity of this crime Some assert that it was a wanton and treacherous attack; others consider it to have been an ordinary murder, under circumstances of insufficient but considerable provocation; while many affirm that the blow was struck in defence of her person against a drunken assault. The better opinion is, as far as I can learn, that the killing was unlawful, but under palliating circumstances. It is of little consequence to my present purpose, to examine into the degree of crime. I am merely to relate how a *woman* was punished by unlawful hands in this high noon of the nineteenth century.

It seems that an example was needed in Downieville. Little or no retribution had fallen upon former murderers in that vicinity, and it unfortunately happened that the dead man had many friends in the city, while the girl elicited no sympathy. Her nation was despised, and she was of a character which always draws more companions than friends in California. The many-headed monster cried—"blood for blood!"

The Mountain City is situated at the confluence of two branches of the North Yuba, and is connected with the opposite bank by a long bridge. The cord was thrown over a cross-beam in the middle of this bridge, and thither the infuriated multitude hurried their frail victim. Her bearing was haughty and composed in the highest degree. She was a beautiful girl, but neither her beauty nor unusual roundness of form excited the slightest compassion in the majority.

At this point of the proceedings, a young lawyer mounted the bridge railing, and denounced the whole affair in words of more bitter justice than discretion He was not suffered to speak long. A dozen hands pulled him down, and as many feet were vigorously applied to him along the length of the bridge When upon the opposite bank, he was forbidden to enter Downieville again, under penalty of being tarred and feathered.

Even the perpetrators of this outrage have been shamed into common humanity by the next appeal. A physician, well known in the place, stated upon his professional reputation and most sacred honor, that the girl was *enciente*, and demanded for her the reprieve which was always granted by the merciful common law of England, even in the darkest ages and most barbarous periods. But no! Mercy to a murderer! Time to give birth to another of the viper's blood! They hooted at the idea! The physician was ordered to leave town within three days, for having dared to disturb the majesty of the people, arisen to assert justice.

Meanwhile the girl had been looking on with the utmost nonchalance. At the failure of this last appeal, a scornful smile distorted her lip, and she at once began to perform the last offices for herself.—The *manta* was removed from her head, and given to her paramour, with her watch, purse and ornaments. Her black hair fell in masses over her shoulders, but she calmly grasped the noose, dangling near by, and passed it around her neck, concealed the hideous knot beneath the thick fall of her hair. She made but one request—that her hands might be left untied and free to give the signal. Strange to say, they *did* grant her one privilege, but the one which, in cases, where the nerves were not made of steel, would have been the most injudicious.

She then drew a bunch of cigaritas from her bosom and distributed them among the bystanders, reserving one for herself. This she lighted and half smoked—then drew it from her lips with—"I would do it again, the *maldito*——?" She did not finish the sentence, but dropped the cigarita. This was the signal, and her light form shot rapidly up in the air, hardly struggling, so powerful was the will that kept her free arms stiffly pressed against her sides. There she hung over that foaming river—between sky and earth, the mark of deepest disgrace upon all our fair land. Ever since that moment of delirium, the citizens of Downieville have been called by press and people, the "Downevillians."

Contrasted with scenes like these, how lofty have been the motives and actions of the Vigilance Committee! How dastardly, too, those who have infested the Bench and Bar, till "Judge" became a title of doubtful honor in California, and honorable lawyers blushed for their profession!

Origin and Prospects of the Churches in the United States.

We present to those of our readers who take an interest in these matters, the following religious statistics, exhibiting the date of organization and prospects of the different denominations in the United States, taken from the report of the Rev. Dr. Baird, delivered before the Evangelical Alliance Society of England:

The last 36 years, according to Dr. B., have constituted the most prosperous era of our religious history. In this period, the last ligament which united the Church and the State was sundered—in Connecticut in 1816, in Massachusetts in 1833.

The oldest branch of the Protestant Church in this country is the Protestant Episcopal Its history begins in 1607, with the colonizing of Virginia; and it continued to labor under very serious embarrassments until after the Revolution. It is now in a very flourishing condition. The Congregational branch of the Church comes next in order of time, and is also rapidly augmenting in wealth and numbers. The Baptist branch of the Church is the third in order of time. This Church, in its origin, suffered much from the intollerance of the civil governments of Massachusetts and Virginia. In the last sixty years the Baptists have increased their Churches ten-fold, their members more than thirteen-fold, and their ministers nine-fold.

The Presbyterians come next. The first ministers came from Scotland and the North of Ireland. A presbytery was formed in 1705, consisting of seven ministers.

In the last 50 years it has been increased in its ministers nearly twelve fold, churches eight and a half, and nearly nine fold in its members.

The last, in order of time, of the larger religious bodies that have arisen, is the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was organized in 1784, and in 1800 had 40,000 members. Its subsequent increase has been immense. There is reason to believe, says Dr. B., that the membership of this communion has increased more than six times as fast as the population of the country has done since 1784.

In addition to the above large denominations, there is a group of churches, ten in number, which, with few exceptions, use the German language, and are almost all of them offshoots of German bodies in Europe. Emigrations i constantly increasing their strength. To these, not before computed, must be added 500 congregations, or "Meetings of the Society of Friends"—whose numbers do not exhibit a very perceptible increase.

The Roman Catholic Church comes next in order, with 4 archbishops, 30 bishops, 1,073 churches, 1,081 priests, and a population of 1,500,000; also the Unitarians, with about 300 churches, 250 ministers, and 30,000 members; the Christians, with 1,500 churches, as many ministers, and 150,000 members; the Universalists, with 540 preachers, 550 churches, and 875 societies; the Swedenborgians with about 40 small churches, 35 ministers, and 10,000 members, and some German Lutheran churches that are Socinian, as are portions of the Friends.—Of all these bodies, says Dr. B., the Roman Catholics and Unitarians are alone of much account; and their numbers are rapidly increasing from year to year.

INTERIOR OF AFRICA.—The Westminster *Review* contains an interesting article relating to Africa, from one who claims to have lived for several years on the western coast, whence he made excursions into the country. He says a state of civilization exists among some of the tribes, such as has not been suspected hitherto by those who have judged only from such accounts as have been given of the tribes with which travellers have come in contact. They cannot be regarded as savages, having organized townships, fixed habitations, with regular defences about their cities, engaging in agriculture, and the manufacture of cotton cloths for clothing, which they ornament with handsome dyes of native production, and exhibit handicraft in their conversion of iron and precious metals into articles of use and ornament. The merchants entrust their goods to the care of native traders, in various parts of the country, stored in huts, without protection, yet preserved in entire safety, acts of robbery being very rare. Native traders are held in high respect, especially if wealthy; and in some cases whole tribes engage in the business of itinerant traders, no impediment being offered to them even among nations where a state of war exists.

FLAX COTTON.—A late London paper states, that the Chevalier Clausen, the inventor of the process of preparing Flax-Cotton, has completed his apparatus, and recently exhibited and explained its various stages to a large company. The visitors, consisting of noblemen, eminent members of scientific professions, and others, about one hundred in number, who had been invited, were highly gratified by his exhibition, which was entirely successful. The process is said to combine, with the preparation of the flax-cotton, the great advantage of bleaching flax in a few hours, without the slightest injury to the strength of the fibre. It is thought to be a highly important invention, and to be likely, in a great measure, to take the place of cotton.

The present House of Representatives of Texas is composed of sixty eight members, of whom twenty-nine are farmers, twenty-two lawyers, seven planters, two mechanics, one printer, and one stock raiser.

The Senate consists of twenty-six members, of whom twelve are farmers, ten lawyers, two physicians, one mechanic, and one merchant.

Of the whole Legislature, seventeen members are from Tennessee, twelve from Virgina, nine from South Carolina, ten from North Carolina, eight from Georgia, seven from Alabama, six from Kentucky, five from Miss., three from Massachusetts, two from Louisiana, two from Pennsylvania, one from Florida, one from Ohio, one from Illinois, one from the West Indies, one from Canada, one from Germany, and three foreigners. Of the whole, seventy seven are natives of the slave States, and seven of the free States of the Union.

SKATING BLOOMERS.—The Boston Herald says that a large number of their citizens "were regaled on Saturday afternoon with the spectacle of some 15 or 20 young ladies in the Bloomer costume, skating on Black Bay. The ladies proved themselves to be most excellent and graceful skaters, not one of them catching a fall." They probably might have catched a fall, if they had tried to, but undoubtedly they preferred catching a beaux to slipping up—most ladies do.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.—Louis Bonaparte being asked a definition of the freedom of the press, replied, that it consisted in editors holding the same opinions which he did!

It is said the Chinese measure cold by a thermometer of jackets. They dress more thickly instead of using fire. "Three jackets" is a cool day—"six jackets" keenly cold—from "ten to fifteen jackets" dreadfully severe.

BE SOMETHING.—You may rely upon your present possessions, or on your future prospects, but these riches may fly away, or hopes may be blighted, and if you have no place of your own, in such case ten to one you will find your path beset with thorns. Want may come upon you before you are aware of it, and having no profession, you find yourself in anything but an enviable condition. It is therefore important that you should be *something*. Don't depend upon fortune, for she is a fickle support, which often fails when you lean upon her with the greatest confidence. Trust to your own exertions.

Russia's Naval force is estimated as follows: Four ships of the line of 120 guns each; 6 ships of the line of 100 to 110 guns each; 26 ships of the line of 80 to 90 guns each; 18 ships of the line of 70 to 80 guns each; 4 frigates of 60 guns each; 24 frigates of 40 to 50 guns each; 24 war steamers, and above 40 corvettes, schooners, &c. The number of seamen maintained by Russia is stated at 42,000.

THE ICE ON THE OHIO RIVER was so thick on the 26th ultimo, near Madison, Indiana, that a wagon and horses crossed over on it—a feat which had not been performed for a dozen years previously Since then, however the river has been partially navigable

A member of the Tennessee Legislature, one Mr. Thompson, declares himself opposed to all railroads. He regards them as injurious to the country and to the morals of towns, and was in favor of a law directing the Attorney General to prosecute the traveling orators who go about the country to advocate them.

Dr. Noah Gilman, of Frankfort, Me., a temperance lecturer, has been fined $20 and costs, for having several gallons of rum concealed in a flour barrel.

Since champagne became a common beverage, the wealth of Newark has more than quadrupled. Singular coincidence, isn't it?

A stove has been invented for the comfort of travelers. It is put under the feet, and a mustard plaster upon the head which draws the heat through the whole system!

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Office of Secretary of State.

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the original on the file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, Secy of State.

AND WHEREAS, the said act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate.

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed

SEAL. Done at the city of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in the 76th year of our independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

THOS. SETTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective counties.

Jan. 9, 1852—105-te

$300 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, It has been represented to me that *Timothy Smith, John Epperson* and *William Humpston*, did lately, in the County of Sampson in this State, murder one MILTON MATHIS late of the County aforesaid, and that the said Timothy Smith, John Epperson, and William Humpston, have fled from justice, and probably escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that Timothy Smith, John Epperson and William Humpston may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of Three hundred dollars for their apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of the said County of Sampson, or one hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of any one of them to the said Sheriff.

DESCRIPTION.

No description has been forwarded to this Department, but the aforesaid persons are represented to have been members of, or in some way connected with a Circus Company, known as "Johnson & Co.'s People's Circus Company."

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh this, the 24th day of December, A. D., 1851.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor,
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr., *Private Secretary.*
Jan. 2, 1852 17-6t-2aw

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 9—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Smith, from Charleston, with 40 passenger.

Jan. 9—Schr Wake, Brigs, 72 hours from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdse.

Schr. Almira Joy, Parritt, from Charleston, in ballast, to Adams, Brother & Co.

Brig Eliza Waite, Hutchinson, reported yesterday, from Curacao, is consigned to Adams, Brother & Co.

Jan. 9—Steamer Fawn, Scott, from Lyons' Landing, to Miles Costin; with spirits turpentine and rosin.

Schr. Wm. Leecroft, Barns, from Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with sack salt.

10—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston; with 22 passengers.

Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with cotton, &c., and about 30 passengers.

Brig Times, Hinkley, from Charleston, to ———; with 800 sacks salt, to Miles Costin.

Bark Sumpter, Humphreys, from Charleston, in ballast, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

CLEARED.

Jan. 9—Schr. M. B. Mahony, Corson, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with 1652 bbls. rosin, 135 do. spirits turpentine, 32 pigs lead, 831 bushels pea nuts, 5 boxes, 5 trunks, 10 bbls. dried fruit, 12 bales yarn, 1 hhd. wax, 17,455 feet lumber.

U. S. Mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth, with mdse. for sundry persons

Steamer Brothers, Banks, for Fayetteville, by D. Fanks, with 3 boats in tow.

Schr. Ira Brewster, Horton, for New York, by M. Costin. Exports to-morrow.

Jan. 9—Schr. Jos. H. Flanner, Van Gilder, for Porto Rico, by George Harriss; with 100,000 feet lumber, and 100,000 contract shingles.

10—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston.

Brig Tangier, Parks, for Matanzas, by Potter & Kidder; with 150,000 feet lumber.

Brig Arcturus, Eaton, for Porto Rico, by DeRosset & Brown; with 100,000 feet lumber, and 50,000 shingles

Brig Zebra, Mitchell, for New Orleans, by Adams, Brother & Co.; with 1630 bbls. naval stores.

Schr. Virginia Griffith, Plummer, for Baltimore by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with naval stores and cotton.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 9—There was quite an animated and exciting demand yesterday for cotton, during which former prices were fully recovered, the market closing at an upward tendency. The sales amounted to 3,700 bales, at extremes from 6¾ to 8⅛c.; the bulk of 2,100 bales at 8 a 8¼, and 70 bales at 8¾ a 8½; fair quality