THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 19, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
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.

A Public Cemetery.

It is less the perpetration of a miserable pun than the enunciation of a solemn truth, to say that the final resting place of the dead is a matter of grave consideration, and that the want of a suitable spot for such purpose is beginning to be severely felt by our growing population. As greater attention begins to be paid to public hygiene, the sanitary laws of most large and crowded cities have been so framed or modified as to prohibit the appropriation of any new ground within their corporate limits for burial purposes, while the contents of many old ones have been removed to other and more secluded spots; such removal being dictated by a regard for the health of the surrounding population believed to be injuriously affected by the close proximity of crowded graves and vaults.

It would seem to us that it is in the present stage of our town's progress when this matter of a public burying-ground, in the neighborhood of town, but still beyond the limits of probable or possible population, might be met with less trouble than at any future period It is more than probable that the price of a suitable site will appreciate in value to a considerable extent, before many years. It is also not only probable but certain that the natural and true ornaments of such a spot, as trees, etc., are matters quite as much of time, as labor or expense, and that in this case, at least, there are some things which money cannot do.

An enclosure of sufficient extent, properly fenced in and laid off in lots of suitable size for the accommodation of family parties, while it could not possibly be regarded as a matter of speculation, nor indeed be made one under any circumstances, would still, we think, pay for itself after a time, and perhaps admit of some appropriations for its adornment. We have no sort of belief in that French volatility which would cover the grave with wreaths and prettinesses, mocking with petty tricks and trumpery the mouldering remains, the dust and rottenness below. We wou'd as soon think of dancing on a tombstone. There are, however, associations of another kind, soothing and appropriate. The silence of nature—shade and verdure—sacredness from intrusion, and above all, the feeling that it is indeed the *last* resting place of those who repose there. These things cannot, it is true, benefit the dead, but they refine the sentiments of the living; such effect however, can hardly be expected from grounds within the shade of houses, and separated from the hurrying world by a fragile fence.

Among the many things in English rural life which attract the notice of the American traveller there is none so impressive as the country church-yard, where

Each in his narrow bed forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

Some such feeling has led to the formation of large and beautiful cemeteries in the neighborhood of most of our populous cities.

We learn that some gentlemen of our town have mentioned this subject to Dr. Tegno, which is at least an evidence that it has attracted attention. We hope that the project will not be let fall through. The Doctor, no doubt, understands the laying off and arranging any grounds that might be procured. The procuring such grounds and the labor necessary is a matter of dollars and cents, and when *that* point has been reached we are out of our latitude and longitude both, and will not venture a suggestion about the *modus operandi*, leaving such practical matters in better hands. So ends our homily. Amen.

John Frost, Esq.

Certain grave and reverend seignors who are deeply versed in the lore to be gleaned from a careful examination of goose bones, and several other personages, senior or junior, as the case may be, highly accomplished in the science of clairvoyance, and who are thus enabled by the potent aids of the said science to use a two inch plank by way of spectacles, and cast a glance into the middle of next week, did, at the commencement of the season, prophecy and prognosticate that the aged and respectable gentleman whose name heads this serious and grandiloquent article, would visit us but lightly and tarry not long. But John Frost, Esq., vulgarly called Jack Frost, not having the fear of goose bones and clairvoyance before his eyes, has paid us the longest and strongest visit recorded in the memory of the most middle aged inhabitant. The man in the moon has been seen to wink and rub his nose, the great bear has tried to switch his tale, but couldn't, and there has been ice in our pitcher. These things, mighty and portentious in their character, are well calculated to shake our faith in clairvoyance and goose bones—therefore clairvoyance and goose bones be ——— hanged.

In good truth, though, this has been a remarkably cold winter, both North and South of us; and snow has fallen in Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, and even in Florida. The Savannah Morning News says, that snow fell from early Tuesday morning, until seven o'clock, when the sky cleared off, leaving the ground covered to the depth of some two inches.

The Winyah (S. C.) Observer of the 14th says: "We have had the most extraordinary weather that one can conceive. On Saturday afternoon, we were favored with a severe storm of thunder, rain and hail; and while we are writing, it is cold enough for a Laplander, with the ground covered with snow, and plenty more of the same sort coming down."

The snow seems to have totally neglected us here in Wilmington, not deigning to do more than sprinkle us once, and that so slightly, that very few knew anything of it; and although we have had some very cold days, they do not seem to have at all equalled those experienced South of us.

VIRGINIA.—The official vote for Governor and Lt. Governor of Virginia, was counted in the House of Commons on the 15th. The official majority for the democratic Governor turns out to be 8,487; for the Lt. Governor 9,196.

CHEVALIER HULSEMAN.—It would seem that the Austrian Charge is determined to "put his foot into it" somehow or other. The correspondent of the Philadelphia North American states upon authority, that Hulseman has, in contravention of all diplomatic usage, addressed a communication directly to the President, complaining of the presence of Mr. Webster at the Congressional banquet to Kossuth. He runs some risk of getting his passports.

☞Answer to Geographical Enigma in last week's paper—NORTH CAROLINA.

An attempt was made on Saturday night last, to break into the Watch, Jewelry and Fancy Store of Mr. D. G. Lougee, of this place. The ground was marked by furrows, which indicated that the thief attempted to force open the door by placing his shoulder against it, during which attempt the feet slipped. A heavy piece of iron resembling a fragment of the tyre of a cart wheel, was found on the spot. With this an effort had been made to prize open the door, as was evident from the marks upon it. The thief, whoever he was, must have been, judging from the means employed, a novice in the business.

Goldsboro' Telegraph.

We copy from the January number of the *Bankers' Magazine* the following table, showing the number of Banks in the United States, their capital, circulation and coin, compiled from the latest returns:

	Number.	Capital.	Circulation.	Coin.
Maine	38	$4.098,000	$3,200,000	$630,000
New Hampshire	25	2,586,000	2,120,000	140,000
Vermont	31	2,685,000	3,377,000	180.000
Massachusetts	137	43,350,000	17,000,000	3,000,000
Rhode Island	69	12,338,502	3,000,000	350,000
Connecticut	47	13,175,675	6,640,000	800,000
New York	218	58,497.345	27,200.000	7,000,000
New Jersey	25	4,019,900	3,500,000	750,000
Pennsylvania	54	18,966,351	12,000,000	6,200,000
Delaware	9	1,440,000	1,000,000	250,000
Maryland	26	9,287,395	3,700,000	3,000,000
District Columbia	4	1,182,300	350,000	300,000
Virginia	39	10,214,600	11,600,000	3,650,000
North Carolina	22	4,305,000	4,600,000	2,000,000
South Carolina	14	11,431,183	7,500,000	2.600,000
Georgia	18	5.629,215	4,300,000	1,700,000
Alabama	2	2,000,000	3,500,000	1,800,000
Indiana	14	2,082,151	3,680,000	1,300,000
Iowa	1	200,000	100,000	50,000
Kentucky	26	10,180,000	7,450,000	3,300,000
Louisiana	5	12,267,120	3,500,000	4,300,000
Michigan	4	762,000	650,000	150,000
Missouri	6	1,208,751	2,400,000	1,500,000
Ohio	61	7,866,376	11,635,000	2,800,000
Tennessee	23	8,405,197	5,300.000	1,900,000
Texas	1	300,000	400,000	200,000
Wisconsin	1	225,000	250,000	100,000
Mississippi	1	100,000	100,000	50,000
	921	248,803,061	150,052,000	50,000,000

In Illinois, Florida, Arkansas and California, there were no Banks organized when this table was compiled. In Illinois, a general banking law has been adopted by the people, but there has been some hesitation on the part of the Auditor of the State about putting it into effect The latest account, however, is that he has decided to give notice of his readiness to receive the deposites authorized by the law, and to deliver circulating notes. One Bank, the Merchants' and Mechanics', has been organized at Chicago, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and another will shortly be organized at Springfield, the State capital In Florida, the Legislature, at its last session, incorporated a Bank at Tallahassee, but we believe that it has not been organized as yet.

It will be seen that the Banks in this State possess a much larger amount of coin in proportion to circulation than their neighbors of S. Carolina and Virginia, and yet our notes are at a discount in these States while theirs circulate freely here. We can only account for this by recollecting the miserable policy of issuing notes at the farthest possible point from the place of redemption which prevails in this State.

The Mails.

For two days past, we have had no Wilmington Boat, and consequently are minus the Northern Mails. We have been furnished with the following information explanatory of the causes of the detention of the boats:

The steamer Wilmington left Wilmington on the 13th inst., and when fifty miles at sea, broke her crosshead, and returned to port. The steamer Vanderbilt returned to Wilmington on the 15th inst., having on her passage to Charleston encountered a heavy S. W. gale at sea; she is due this day, the 16th inst. The steamer Gladiator, disabled in crossing the Bar on the 9th inst., having to repair her machinery, will resume her place in the line in a few days. The steamer Governor Dudley is on the railway, undergoing a thorough repair. No steamer could be chartered in this city, or one would have been despatched yesterday with the Mails. Provision will be made for another steamer to take the place of the Wilmington to-morrow from this port.

This explanation shows that uncontrollable circumstances alone have prevented the mail service from being punctually performed, and that prompt measures will be adopted to overcome existing difficulties. It is but an act of simple justice in this matter to say that no line of boats has ever, since the establishment of mail steamboat communication, more punctually performed their duties than those connected with the North Carolina Railroad. In all weathers, and at all times, have the industrious and indefatigable commanders of these steamers made their way to our port—on many occasions when it was entirely unexpected. Long and faithful services should be taken into account, certainly, when coupled with accident, for failures of these usually punctual steamers.—*Charleston Courier. 17th inst.*

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Clemens presented a resolution from the Alabama Legislature, against the doctrine of intervention in foreign affairs. Mr. Rush presented a petition from E. K. Collins, asking additional facilities for carrying mails in steamers.

A memorial, praying for the restoration of flogging in the Navy, gave rise to some debate.

The House bill regulating the mileage of members, was presented.

A bill for the improvement of the Illinois river, was referred to the committee on Roads and Canals, and its reference is regarded as a test question—ayes 113, noes 70.

One Day Later from California.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The Steamship El Dorado, from Chagres, arrived in New York yesterday. She brings one million four hundred thousand dollars in gold. News one day later but unimportant.

The steamer Panama from San Francisco, brought down a million and a quarter of dollars in gold. A plan is proposed for turning the course of the Yuba river, so as to cause it to flow through the gold diggings, the estimated cost of which is three millions.

EARTHQUAKE IN MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND.—BOSTON, Jan. 12.—Shocks of earthquake were distinctly felt in New Bedford, Mass., and Providence and Warwick, R. I., at 20 minutes before 7 on Saturday morning. They lasted 10 or 12 seconds, and resembled in each place the effect of heavily loaded wagons passing over frozen ground. In Warwick much alarm was felt, there being a universal shaking of houses.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.—Gov. Bell, of Texas, was inaugurated at Austin on the 23d ult., when he delivered an address, concluding as follows:

It was not until Texas took her place as one of the States of the American Union that she occupied the position which nature designed for her. From that period to the present her onward march to power and improvement has been unexampled. From every land emigrants are flocking, in welcome crowds, to partake of our prosperity. From the vine-clad hills of France and Germany, from Ireland's green shores and England's smiling fields, and from our own sister States, they swell the living tide, until the solitary places have been made to rejoice, and the wilderness to blossom as the rose.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road was held on the 1st instant, and organized by the appointment of Charles Benbow as President, and Arch'd A. T. Smith, Secretary.

The President, A. A. McKethan, Esq., made a full report of the operations of the Company during the past year, which was accepted. It appears from said report, that the road is 15½ miles long; 12 miles have been graded, and 11 miles planked, leaving only 4½ miles to be completed; that Toll Houses have been built; and that the cost thus far incurred is $15,357 76.

The following were elected Directors for the present year: Jno. R. McIntosh, Dan'l McNeill, A. A. McKethan, G. Deming, J. W Pearce, Chas. Benbow, J. H. Cook, B. Rose, and A. E. Hall.

Mr. McKethan was re-elected President, and A. A. T. Smith re-appointed Sec'y.—*Fay. Observer.*

A HINT TO BLACKSMITHS.—The cutting of bars of iron or pipes with the chisel, is a laborious and tardy process. By the following mode the same end is attained more speedily, easily and neatly: Bring the iron to a white heat, and then fixing it in a vice apply the common saw, which, without being turned in the edge, or injured in any respect, will divide it as easily as if it were a carrot.

ACCOUNT CURRENT.—Received, five hundred wishes for "a happy new year," and a gold pen yesterday. Expended, five hundred wishes. Balance in our favor, a gold pen.—*Boston Post, 2d inst.*

FROM THE CHEROKEE NATION.—The Fort Smith Herald of the 5th ult. says, that the Cherokees have determined to sell to the United States a tract of land adjoining the State of Missouri, containing about 800.000 acres. They have appointed a delegation of five to proceed to Washington to make the necessary arrangements with the Government. The principal part of the proceeds is to be applied to the payment of the national debt, and the remainder will be added to their already large school fund.

The steamships from New York go crowded with passengers for California. Several young ladies have gone out upon promises of marriage.

The Cuban Prisoners in Spain.

An American gentleman who passed through Vigo, in Spain, on the 1st of December, gives the New York Evening Post the following particulars of an interview which he had with the Cuban prisoners, who had just arrived in that harbor. The vessels in which they arrived had just come down the bay, having performed quarantine above. The American Consul obtained permission for our informant to visit them. He first went on board the brig Ripa. The deck was crowded with Spanish soldiers and women, the latter engaged in selling food, &c., to the prisoners. On the deck were also two or three respectable looking men, themselves prisoners, but appointed by the Spaniards as overseers of the rest, and therefore allowed more liberty.

The hatch above the hold had been removed, and an iron grating substituted for it, beneath which were the rest of the prisoners. They were standing crowded together, under the grating, making the most of the light and air afforded them. They nearly all wore Scotch caps of red and white check, but with that exception, there was no uniformity of dress. They were tolerably clothed, said they had plenty to eat and drink, and some were bargaining for little things with the people above.

They were very glad to see Americans, were eager to get newspapers, and some availed themselves of the opportunity of sending letters to their friends, while others set about writing immediately. Though they have been since pardoned, they were then in entire uncertainty in respect to their probable fate, but expressed themselves gratefully with regard to the treatment they had hitherto received. Those who were English, however, 23 in all, had been pardoned, and were to be released to proceed homeward in the next steamer.

The next visit was to the barque containing the rest of the prisoners. The prisoners were huddled together in the hold, to the number of one hundred, as they said. They looked in much worse condition than those in the brig—but half clothed, many of them having on only a torn shirt and a pair of pantaloons, and some, in fact, seemed to have no shirt at all. Many were covered with dirt, and looked haggard and thin. They said they had not received sufficient food at first, but that was now remedied, and they had been well treated. They declared they were in want of clothing, and suffered from cold at night, for though that climate is warm and sunny during the day, the nights in winter are not unfrequently severe.

They sent some few letters, and many, who had not time to write, sent messages to their friends The letters have all been forwarded through the post office, and the messages will be put into writing, and sent as soon as possible.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON. Jan 10.

THE TARIFF—MR. JAMES' PROJECT.—I learn that, though no Tariff scheme has yet been brought forward in Congress, the subject has been agitated among the members. Senator James, of R. I., has framed a project for a modification of the Tariff, and, having consulted a number of members in regard to it, will present it, with the approbation of some of the leading Democratic members of both Houses.

I understand that his scheme embraces a reduction of the rate of duties on some articles of manufacture, that enter into general consumption, and increases the rate of duty on the finer fabrics. It proposes to add ten per cent to the present duties on iron, and the same upon fine cottons, and fabrics of cotton and wool. It leaves the present system unimpaired in other respects.

Whether the project will meet the assent of the Pennsylvania and New York interests is doubtful.—The Pennsylvanians expect more, and ask for the exclusive protection of their own interests. No scheme can be brought forward, with any chance of success, except under democratic auspices. In the course of a week or two we shall know more of this subject.

A CAUTION.—A man who had gone West, for the purpose of buying land, found, upon arriving at his destination, that his money, $100, in bank bills, which he had placed in a belt about his body, was matted together, and nearly converted into pulp, by means of the perspiration which had penetrated the girdle His only resource was to return home again. In attempting to separate the mass, he broke it into three pieces, and then gave up the job. Afterwards, he committed the remains of his "pile" to a chemist, Mr. Webb, of Utica, who succeeded, by steaming and delicate manipulations, in separating the bills from the confused mass, and restored nearly the whole amount to a shape that rendered them nearly as valuable as before. This incident is worthy of remembering, both as a caution on the one hand and a guide on the other.

TO THE POINT!—A brave veteran officer, reconnoitering a battery, which it was necessary to storm, laconically answered the engineers, who were endeavoring to dissuade him from the attempt—"Gentlemen, you may say and think what you please; all I know is, that the American flag must be hoisted on the ramparts to-morrow morning, for I have the order in my pocket."

There is a man in Troy, N. Y., so mean that he has never anything to fit him—in purchasing boots or breeches, he always takes the biggest pair he can get for the money.

PROGRESS OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A correspondent of the *Episcopal Recorder* compiles from the church records the statistics, showing the progress of that church in the United States, from the year 1832 to the present time, a period of twenty years. In 1832 the number of clergy was 564, or one to 23,736 persons. 1852 the number of clergy is 1605, or one to 14,741 persons.

In 1832 the number of communicants was about 32,181, or 67 to each clergyman. In 1852 the number of communicants is about 100,000, or 62 to each clergyman.

THE COLLINS STEAMERS.—A Liverpool correspondent of the Boston *Post* writes as follows:

The "Collins Liners," although doing as well in freight and passengers as the "Cunarders," I am informed are losing money, and must have an appropriation from government to carry them through. McIver gets from the English government $600.000 per annum by the mail contract, while Collins has but $370,000 to work with; but the former, however, has twice the number of boats. Our boats are sailed much more expensively than the English; the "Baltic's" disbursements one voyage may be put down at $45,000, against £7,000 for the "Asia."

We have in time come off victorious, and our government should feel proud enough of the American line to come to the assistance of the enterprising.

The number of volumes published from July, 1850, to July, 1851, in the U. S., has been estimated by the publisher of the "Book Trade," to have been 1,298, embracing 213,049 pages, and forming 1,176 distinct works. The following is a Popular Classification:

Novels and Tales	249	Juveniles	52
Gift-Books	32	Poetry, Hymns, &c	80
Music Books	43	Theo. and Religion	170
History and Travels	121	Biography	96
Political	16	Commercial	12
Science	50	Natural History	8
Metaphysics	8	Mathematics	17
Classical	7	Dictionary and Lang	13
School Books	50	Orations	3
Essays	11	Law	43
Medicine	47	Agriculture	20
Pract. Mechanics	18	Fine Arts	6
Architecture	8	Manners and Morals	18
Social Economy	15	Miscellaneous	48

M. E. BOOK CONCERN SOUTH.—It is proposed in some of the Louisiana papers that the funds which will come into the possession of the Methodist Church South by the recent favorable decision of the suit of the Southern division of the Church vs. the Church North, be used in the erection of an extensive book concern at Jackson, La., in the immediate vicinity of Centenary College.

GROUND MORE VALUABLE IN NEW YORK THAN IN LONDON.—The editor of the Albany Evening Journal, in one of his late letters from London, says:

"I was surprised to learn that lots in the vicinity of the Bank of England and the Royal Exchange were less valuable than in Wall street. Rents, except in the most fashionable quarters, are about the same as in New York."

MORALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.—Getting up behind bills, in cant phrase, has been, we deeply regret to hear, the cause of flight of more than one officer of the army. Dublin, as well as London, has been the scenes of these nefarious acts. The flight of a cornet of the Blues to elude justice is a matter of notoriety, and the flight of an aid-de-camp is almost as notorious; to which, we fear, other instances of less note and less glaring could easily be added. Bill-backing and fundless-gambling, horse-lotteries, and every species of betting and play, we apprehend have struck deep root in the army, the effects of peace and idle barrack-life, and the total *insouciance* of commanding officers as to the conduct of officers off parade.—*London Military Gazette.*

From the London Morning Chronicle.

Kossuth's Reception in America.

The arrival of Kossuth at New York has thrown that city into a state of exaggerated bewilderment to which it would be difficult to find a parallel. The greatest demonstrations of popular feeling in Europe have been completely eclipsed by what Transatlantic journalists call the "magnificent reception of the Magyar in the Empire City." Processions, public meetings, and addresses followed each other in rapid succession; and enthusiastic ladies showered bouquets upon the ex-Dictator, whilst others, still more enthusiastic, pelted him with indifferent sonnets.—For the hero of the day there was no repose nor relaxation, and he was beset with an amount of homage which must have shown him that popularity is not without its inconveniences. Nor have these august ceremonies lacked accurate and minute historiography. The American journals carefully record the slightest incidents of the affair, and, with an impartiality which reflects great credit upon them, they have faithfully described not only the demonstration of a quarter of a million of New Yorkers, but also the vulgar and obtrusive curiosity of which Kossuth was the object.

The entrance of the "illustrious exile" into the city was fixed for the day immediately following his arrival in America. It is stated by the reporters, with a needless affection of accuracy, that the sun rose; and the next fact noted is the great man's appearance at breakfast at Staten Island, whence he was to proceed in a steamer to New York, when the business of the day was to commence. One "address," however, anticipated its due place in the programme; for the telegraphers throughout the United States made use of their wires to be beforehand with the rest of the American world in offering their congratulations to the stranger. The accounts then record an application of two shrewd daguerreotypists for permision to take the portrait of the Magyar, which he stoutly refused to allow. But one of the adventurous artists was not to be deterred from his "free and enlightened" object; and he accordingly took possession of a window, where he caught a flying likeness of Kossuth, and also of Dr. Doane and some children that were in the carriage—a group which will, we suppose, be thrown in gratuitously to the hero-worshipping public, like the sheep in the Vicar of Wakefield's family picture.

We next come to the journey up the river—marked by displays of military, firing of cannon, deafening cheers, "and a scene of excitement which it is impossible to portray. Bang! Bang! Hurrah! Hurrah! Three cheers! Hurrah! Three more! There he is! Where? There's Kossuth! Hurrah!" In spite of the modesty of the journalist, he is clearly at home in describing an uproarious mob To quote from D'Israeli's revolutionary epic, we might say of our American author—"His voice a chorus, and himself a crowd." Throughout the narrative of what ensued, the style is well sustained. Ten thousand hats are waved—the confusion becomes dreadful—the ladies are frightened—the police do their best—at length quiet is restored, and the mayor proceeds to read an address. Unfortunately, Kossuth was so much exhausted by his voyage across the Atlantic that he was unable to speak as effectively as usual. He was still suffering from nausea and giddiness; and "it seemed as if that mighty Continent trembled beneath his steps." The "young giant of free America" became very noisy, and the rest of the speech was therefore expended upon the mayor.

These proceedings concluded, the procession was organised and set in motion. The chief place was assigned to the military—a species of display to which the New Yorkers are far from averse—and the citizen militia had a glorious opportunity of exhibiting themselves in magnificent uniforms. The greater part of the procession consisted of the different regiments and companies of the national force, the municipal functionaries occupying a comparatively obscure position. Yet there was a certain catholicity in the arrangements of the demonstration; for whilst heroes marched in the van, the magistrates and elective officials followed in the rear of Kossuth, and thus the principles of moral force and popular representation were not altogether ignored. The third and last division of the procession included many of the most remarkable advocates of Hungarian liberty, and some of the most commanding interests in the city of New York—There were the association of omnibus proprietors, in twenty-two of their own vehicles, decorated for the occasion—there were the "Sons of Liberty"—there were the "European Democrats," there was the "American Protestant Association," there were "citizens generally." In a word, the whole chivalry of New York turned out to welcome the Magyar. However ill-arranged or ungraceful the demonstration may have been, it is manifest that it was unanimous and national; and there can be no doubt that the Hungarian chief is at the present moment the reigning lion in the United States. The recollection of Jenny Lind having been exhausted, Miss C. Hayes not having yet gained the popular favor, and Lola Montes being but an *aspirante*, Louis Kossuth is the hero of the hour—and with the special advantage of possessing an influence which, as it may be brought to bear upon the domestic politics of the Union, effectually guarantees him from premature oblivion.

It is not among the least significant phenomena of the present day, that the American people have lately evinced an unmistakably ambition to mix themselves in the affairs of Europe, and to take a part in that contest of principles which must ultimately decide the fate of the European commonwealth. We have a remarkable indication of this in the extraordinary effect which has been produced on the other side of the Atlantic by the appearance of Kossuth. It is true that, in addressing the citizens of New York, he declared, with his usual dexterity, that he had no intention whatever of interfering with the domestic politics of the Union. He naturally feared the imputation of favoring this or that candidate for the Presidential election, and he therefore preferred appealing to the American democracy to seeking support from any one of the political sections of the day. But it will be difficult for him to preserve this neutrality. In the present state of parties in the Union, the cause of Hungary may very easily be made a popular cry by any of the rival candidates for the Presidency; and in that case Kossuth, in spite of his disclaimer, would inevitably become involved in electioneering intrigues. It is a danger, which he will scarcely be able to avoid.

We have said that this New York demonstration is a sign—though it is far from being the only one—of a desire of the Americans to take a share in European politics. This is certainly a new assumption on the part of our Transatlantic kinsmen; but, however, we may question the particular mode in which they have inaugurated this chapter of their history, we have no inclination to cavil at the independent judgment of a free Anglo-Saxon people. We are, on the contrary, compelled to recognise the high value and importance of displays which, despite all drawbacks, indicate a healthy vigour of opinion and political action, and a sound and generous state of feeling. It matters not whether the occasion has been a worthy one, but it has, at all events, been made clear to the world that the people of America can rise above selfish considerations, and that they are anxious to support the cause of political progress. If this be so, the separation of the Old and the New World has ceased to exist—both are knit together by a community of sympathy and an identity of interests—the United States have taken their place, and assuredly it will not be a secondary one, in the great European commonwealth of nations.

A lecturer on "ventillation" mentions that Sir Humphrey Davy invented a plan of introducing air, by numberless *gimblet holes*, to the Houses of Parliament, so as to obviate the danger from strong draughts. Nothing was given to the philosopher for his ingenuity, upon which a wit wrote—

For boring twenty thousand holes,
The Lords paid nothing, d—— their souls.

EXTREME COLD.—The very low temperature endured by the Grinnell expedition while within the polar circle is thus described by Dr. Kane in one of his Smithsonian lectures:

"At the appalling temperatures of 40 deg. and 50 deg. or 70 deg. to 80 deg. *below the freezing point*, cold became as sensible in its effects as heat—indeed, between the *positive* effects of the very high and the *negative* of the very low scale, it was impossible to distinguish by sensation. Upon going out into the open air the face became encrusted with an icy rind and the lips were glued together by the cementing aid of the beard and moustache. The trigger of a gun blistered the finger, and a jack-knife in the pantaloons pocket caused you to jump as with a sudden scald.—During the long darkness, when they attempted to beguile the winter ours with theatricals, an unfortunate Thespian dropped the pantomimic flat iron as though receiving a sudden burn. Indeed, the next day a row of blisters had given evidence of the truth that in temperature as in everything else, extremes meet."

France.

The following is an extract from the correspondent of the London Times, under date of Paris, Dec. 23:

It is probable the majority in favor of Louis Napoleon will turn out to be greater than was anticipated even by his friends and himself. When, however, the machinery by which the election has been worked is taken into consideration this can no longer create surprise. The engine of military power, impelled by the force of despotic will, has swept all before it; the false banner of universal suffrage streamed at the head but as a mockery, and freedom lay prostrate in its path. The blessing of a liberal Constitution, the privilege of unshackled opinion and its fearless expression, the advantages of a just and enlightened Government, responsible at once to the world and its own sense of right, are for a long time, it is to be feared, withheld from the French nation. The oppressed people, burning with a strange enthusiasm, have thrown themselves under the chariot wheels of the new idol. Louis Napoleon is their Juggernaut, and the emblems of his divinity are the cannon and the sword. To him they cried—"Save us—save us from the Socialist and the Red!" His answer is written in blood. Houses were stormed, citizens slaughtered, the tongue of the press cut out by the knife of the censor, every boom of thought and speech and action which should make a nation free and happy snatched away, and the Dictator said—"I have saved France—let France be grateful, and submit without a murmur to my rule."

It is surmised that Louis Napoleon will have nine out of the ten of the "suffrages" in his favor. "With such a result," his advocates demand, "can there be a doubt about the general feeling of the country?" On the other hand, the lovers of order *quand meme*, declare that Louis Napoleon was not a choice but a necessity. "Necessity has no law," might serve him for a motto, since he has respected no law in the accomplishment of his designs. For the time the new Dictator has the devotion of the army, the cowardice of the *bourgeoisie*, the rapacity of public placemen, the obsequiency of a few of the papers, and the resuscitated ambition of the Romish Church—whose zeal, fanned by the breath of newly born hopes and aspirations, glows and sparkles like burning coals—to back him. But how long can all these be depended on?—So long as he remains the paymaster of the army he can count upon the army, and no longer. When his purse is empty he must point the way to spoilage, the frontier of the stranger must be crossed, glory and victory must be his watchword and money decorations, and advancement his instruments

North-Carolina Rail Road.

The Board of Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road met at Hillsborough on the 8th instant—present, Messrs. Morehead, Saunders, Ellis, Wilson, Means, Holt, and Jones.

We learn that the President of the Road was authorized to negotiate for the purchase of iron for the Road, and lay the result of his inquiries before the Board at its next meeting; or, if he think best, to conclude a contract of purchase. It was determined that the rails should be of the T. pattern, eighteen feet long, and weighing sixty pounds to the yard. He was also authorized to purchase two twenty ton locomotives, with a set of freight cars for each—the one to be used on the Eastern and the other on the Western end of the line.

Information being furnished the Board that there were now actually employed on the Road from Charlotte to Salisbury, 629 men and 201 boys, and it being made to appear probable that the whole of that part of the Road would be graded during the present year, the President was authorized to contract for the delivery of timber for the superstructure along that part of the line, by the first of January.

A requisition was made for 30 per cent of the capital stock of the Company, to be paid in by the first Monday in July next, by instalments of 10 per cent, every two months between this time and the first Monday in July. We learn that the stockholders are paying in promptly the last call of 10 per cent.

All contracts, we learn, will be received from the contractors as soon as they are finished.

We learn that the work was found to be in a rapid state of progress, and that its condition is as flattering as the most sanguine of its friends could have anticipated.—*Raleigh Standard, 14th inst.*

GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—Capt. Erskine, R. N., has published an account of the discoveries of gold in Australia, from which it appears that the largest piece of gold in the world, weighing 106 lbs., was obtained at a spot about 53 miles from Bathurst, and the effect was such as to silence all the attempts which had still been kept up to oppose the movement. The introduction of improved machines and processes for amalgamation also tended greatly to increase the returns.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.

The Telegraph reports that the steamers Martha Washington and General Washington had both been totally consumed by fire on the Mississippi, and that several lives had been lost.—*Charleston Courier.*

"That motion is out of order," as the chairman of a political meeting said when he saw a rowdy raising his arm to throw an egg.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 15.—Cotton to-day, Thursday, was in brisk demand, and fully 10,000 bales were sold for France and the Continent of Europe at a further advance of one-eighth of a cent. Strict Middling was quoted at from 7½ to 7¾, and Middling Fair at 8¼ cents Pork has advanced, and New Mess is worth $14 per bbl.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—Flour—Sales of Howard street brands at $4. Rye flour $3 81 Corn meal $3. Small sales of red wheat at $2 to 88c.; white wheat 93 cents to $1 per bushel. Corn quiet—sales of white and yellow at 58 cents. Oats 34 a 37c. The Grocery market is quiet. Small sales of Rio Coffee at 8¼ a 9c. In Provisions the transactions are small. Mess Pork $16 50; Prime do. $14. Bacon—shoulders 9c.; sides 9 a 9½c.; hams 10 a 11c. Lard 9 a 10c. Butter 10 to 12½c. Cheese 7 a 9½c. Whiskey 21 a 22c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—The sales of Cotton during the last three days have amounted to 10,000 bales, at 8½ cents for middling Orleans, and 8¼ cents for uplands. Flour is firmer—sales of 4,000 bbls at 4 56 a $4 62½ for State and Southern, and 4 62 a $4 75 for Indiana. Corn Meal $3 25. Rye Flour $3 50. Wheat is quiet—sales of 2,000 bushels mixed Southern at 98 cents; mixed Corn 65 cents; yellow 66 cents; Oats 40 a 45 cents. Sales of 200 bbls Mess Pork at $15 12½, and 300 bbls Beef Hams at 13 25 a 13 75. Sales of 140 bbls Lard at 9¼ cents. Sales of 209 tierces Rice at $3 31; and 300 hhds New Orleans Molasses at 27½ cents per gallon. Sales of 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 35c; 1,000 bbls. Rough Turpentine at $3 06; 150 bbls. white Rosin at $2 25. Whiskey 20½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.—Flour is inactive—fair brands are selling at $4 18¾ per bbl; sales for city use at $4 25 a $4 37½. Extra Flour is held at $4½ a $5. Rye Flour is scarce, and would bring $3 50. Corn Meal is held firmly at $3.

Grain—Wheat is in demand; prime red sells at 90 cents; Pennsylvania white at $1. Corn is coming in more freely; sales of new yellow, afloat, at 65 cents.

Whiskey—Sales in bbls. at 22 and hhds at 21½ cents.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Jan. 15—Steamer Brothers, Banks, from Fayetteville, to D. Banks; with boats D. Lewis and Stevens, laden with spirits turpentine and rosin, to Miles Costin and A. Martin.

Jan. 16.—Schr. Susan Cannon, Dashields, from Baltimore, with mdze., to J. & D. McRae & Co.

16—Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth; with cotton, naval stores, &c.

17—U. S. mail steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, from Charleston; with 106 passengers.

Brig Ella, Bryant, from New York, to Miles Costin; in ballast.

IN BELOW—Schr. S. R. Potter, Potter, from New Orleans, to Adams, Brother & Co.; with mdze.

CLEARED.

Jan. 16—Steamer Brothers, Banks, for J. Daniel's Landing, by D. Banks; with boat D. Lewis in tow.

Schr. Volant, Watts, for Washington, N. C., by Miles Costin; with 10 hhds. molasses, 25 sacks salt, 121 bags T. I. salt.

Jan. 16.—Schr. Suffolk, Rowland, for Baltimore, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 89,000 feet lumber, 25 bbls pine oil, 30 do. spirits turpentine.

Brig Hampden, Pomroy, for Porto Rico, by J. Hathaway & Son.

Brig Elizabeth, Emery, for Boston, by J. Hathaway & Son

Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth; with mdze.

17.—Schr. Wake, Briggs, for N. York, by Geo. Harriss; with 211 bales cotton, 1,859 bbls. rosin, 798½ bushels pea nuts, 12 bales rags, 184 bushels flax seed, 36 casks flax seed, 9 bags wax, 10 bags fruit, 20 bbls. fruit, 2 bbls. brandy, 27 boxes lead, 16 boxes litherage.

Schr. Jane C. Patterson, Peacock, for Philadelphia, by G. Harriss; with 100 tons old iron, 150 bbls. pitch, 378 do. rosin, 9 do. tar, 205 do. spirits turpentine, 6 bales rags, 16 bales yarn, 4 boxes, 594½ bushels pea nuts, 41,000 ft. river boards.

Schr. Floreo, Ober, for Norfolk, Va., by Wm. M. Harriss; with 53,000 feet lumber.

U. S. mail steamer Gladiator, Smith, for Charleston; with 80 passengers.

Brig Lucy Atwood, Atwood, for New York, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 1750 bbls. turpentine and rosin.

LATE ARRIVALS AT THE HAT STORE!! I am now prepared to exhibit to my friends and customers, a very superior *Kossuth Hat*, with plumes, or without, to suit the taste; warranted equal, if not superior to any north or south of the Cape Fear. C. MYERS, Hatter.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me up to January 1st, 1852