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From the Baltimore Sun

IMPORTANT NATIONAL STATISTICS—AGRICULTURE, POPULATION AND MANUFACTURES.

The "Report" of J. C. G. Kennedy, Esq., the Superintendent of the Census, is one of the most valuable documents of the day. It abounds with facts and figures on important subjects, derived from the most authentic sources. We proceed to notice some of the most interesting:

The Population of the Union.—Assuming the population of California to be 165,000, (which we do partly by estimate,) and omitting that of Utah, estimated at 12,000, the total number of inhabitants in the United States was, on the 1st of June, 1850, 23,246,301. The absolute increase from the 1st of June, 1840, has been 6,176,885, and the actual increase per cent, is 36 18. But it has been shown that the probable amount of population acquired by additions of territory should be deducted in making a comparison between the results of the present and the last census. These reductions diminish the total population of the country, as a basis of comparison, to 23,074,301, and the increase to 6,004,848. The relative increase, after this allowance, is found to be 35 17 per cent. The aggregate number of whites in 1850 was 19,619,366, exhibiting a gain upon the number of the same class in 1840 of 5,423,371, and a relative increase of 38 20 per cent. But excluding the 153,000 free population supposed to have been acquired by the addition of territory since 1840, the gain is 5,270,371, and the increase per cent. is 37 14.

The Slaves.—The number of slaves, by the present census, is 3,198,298, which shows an increase of 711,085, equal to 28 58 per cent. If we deduct 19,000 for the probable slave population of Texas in 1840, the result of the comparison will be slightly different. The absolute increase will be 692,085, and the rate per cent, 27 83.

The Free Colored.—The number of free colored, in 1850, was 428,637; in 1840, 386,245. The increase in this class has been 42,392, or 10 95 per cent.

The Increase.—From 1830 to 1840, the increase of the whole population was at the rate of 32 67 per cent. At the same rate of advancement, the absolute gain for the ten years last past, would have been 5,578,333 or 426,515 less than it has been, without including the increase consequent upon additions of territory.

Area of the States.—Taking the thirty-one States together, their area is 1,485,870 square miles, and the average number of their inhabitants is 1,548 to the square mile. The total area of the United States is 3,220,000 square miles, and the average density of population is 7,219 to the square mile.

The Mortality of the Union.—The statistics of mortality for the census year, represent the number of deaths occurring within the year as 329,194, the ratio being as one to 7 26 of the living population, or as 1 to 1 to each 726 of the population. The rate of mortality in this statement, taken as a whole, seems so much less than that of any portion of Europe, that it must, at present, be received with some degree of allowance.

The Manufactures.—The entire capital invested in the various manufactures in the United States, on the 1st of June, 1850—not to include any establishments producing less than the annual value of $500—amounted in round numbers to $530,000,000; value of the raw material, 550,000,000; amount paid for labor 244,000,000; value of manufactured articles 1,020,300,000; number of persons employed, 1,050,000.

The Agriculture.—Value of farming implements, $151,820,273; live stock, 552,705,239; bushels wheat, 104,799,230; Indian corn 591,586,053; pounds of tobacco, 199,532,494; ginned cotton bales, 2,474,214; pounds of wool, 52,422,797; gallons of wine, 141,295; pounds of butter, 312,202,286; pounds of cheese, 103,184,585; tons of hay, 13,665,384; tons of hemp, 62,182; bushels of flaxseed, 567,749; pounds of maple sugar, 32,759,263; hhds of cane sugar, 318,644; home-made manufactures, $27,505,545.

Cotton Goods of the Union.—Capital invested, $74,501,031; value of raw materials $34,835,066; male hands employed 33,150; females do., 59,136; value of entire products 61,869,184.

Woolen Goods of the Union.—Capital invested, $28,118,650; pounds of wool used, 79,362,829; tons of coal, 46,870; value of raw material, $23,755,988; male hands employed, 22,673; female do., 16,574; value of entire products, $43,207,555.

The Iron Trade of the Union.—Capital invested in pig iron, $17,349,525; value of entire products, 12,748,777; capital invested in castings, 17,416,361; value of entire products, 25,108,155; capital invested in wrought iron, 14,495,220; value of entire products, 16,747,074.

JACKSON AND INTERVENTION.

The following is an extract from the speech of Col. Small, at the late Kossuth meeting in Philadelphia:

"What do you think the immortal Jackson would have said upon the subject of non-intervention at this time? [Immense cheering.] I can imagine, gentlemen, the old hero, watching with deep interest the struggle between Hungary and Austria, and the approach of the Russian Bear to take a part against the gallant Magyar, would have said at once to the latter, 'Halt there, Mr. Bear; this is none of your business; we'll just draw a ring and show the parties fair play; but, if you do mix in, look out for yourself; I'll be in, too, by the Eternal.' [The applause and cheering at this remark were of the most enthusiastic character."]

What Jackson "would have said" is a matter of speculation, (says the Providence Journal,) in which other men can calculate as well as Mr. Small. What he *did say* is on record, and we have already published this emphatic disavowal of the policy of intervention. In his fourth annual message this passage occurs:

"In the view I have given of our connections with foreign Powers, alliances have been made to their domestic disturbances or foreign wars, to their revolutions or dissensions. It may be proper to observe that this is done solely in cases where those events affect our political relations with them, or to show their operations on our commerce. Further than this it is neither our policy nor our right to interfere. Our best wishes on all occasions, our good offices when required, will be afforded to promote the domestic tranquility and foreign peace of all nations with whom we have any intercourse. *Any intervention to their affairs further than this*, EVEN BY THE EXPRESSION OF AN OFFICIAL OPINION, *is contrary to our principles of national policy, and will always be avoided.*"

THE HON. ROBERT J. WALKER.

One of the most striking facts, in our view, which the late arrivals from Europe have brought to our knowledge, is the course which the ex-Secretary has been pursuing in England. The papers of that country have given us his speeches and letters, and they have been generally published here.

Mr. Walker seems, either to be tired of the home field for electioneering, or to have thought it too small for the full exercise of his powers. He has accordingly enlarged his range, and has been shedding political light upon the English people. Although his business was of a private character, he seems to have sought notoriety there—and he has succeeded in attaining it in no small degree.

It is not a little singular, that we, here at home, should first hear Mr. Walker announced as a candidate for the Presidency from England. And at the same time, we hear him making political speeches at public dinners, and see political letters which he has written, advocating the ultra free-trade doctrine, which we used to hear from him when he held high office at home. Well might he have expected to have been kindly heard by his English friends. Nothing could be more natural, than that the cotton spinners and iron manufacturers—the operators in that great work shop, who find here their chief market—should feast him, and rejoice to hear from a candidate for the Presidency—and as they might suppose a President *in posse*—their own peculiar interests and doctrines maintained. To us on this side of the water, it did seem somewhat out of place, that one with his aspirations should so strongly court the favor of a nation, whose interests are so different from ours; that he should, for what purpose we cannot conceive, advocate in the bosom of a people, who are no friends of ours in any sense, those principles and that policy which enrich them at our expense; that he should seem to seek to recommend himself to English manufacturers, by claiming for our Government that policy, which bears with so crushing a weight upon almost every interest here.

It appears, too, that we are indebted to Mr. Walker for broaching in England the Statesmanlike project, of a combination between the United States and England, for the purpose of intervening, in order to prevent European intervention. Nay, he has gone even farther; it is to him, if we recollect correctly, that England owes the hope, almost the promise, of "aid and comfort" in that fearful and perilous storm which she thinks to be most probably near at hand, and the prospect of which already makes her tremble.

These may be regarded, we suppose, as some of the principles of Mr. Walker's administration, when he shall be President of the United States—some of the planks of his platform. When he becomes a candidate on *this side of the Atlantic*, these things will not be forgotten—especially by those, whom he and his friends have sought to render odious, by denouncing them as "*British Federalists.*"

Richmond Whig.

KOSSUTH'S RECEPTION AT HARRISBURG.

Some serio-comic scenes took place at Harrisburg, Pa., on the 14th instant, on the occasion of Kossuth's reception. The women rushed into the Hall of Representatives, and usurped the members' chairs, and laughed at all efforts to expel them. The greatest confusion prevailed inside and outside the hall, and the mob were loud in their imprecations to the officers on duty. Eventually the military were called in to regulate matters, but did not succeed. Kossuth looked calmly on, until it became his turn to reply to the Governor, when, the doors being closed and order somewhat restored inside, he spoke for about fifteen minutes amid the partially deadened shouts of the crowd outside. Altogether his reception was quite a stirring affair.

A BEAUTIFUL AND TOUCHING INCIDENT

Yesterday, (Sabbath morning,) at the ringing of the first bell in this city, the congregation of the Rev. Mr. Davis, of Fremont Baptist, was around the water where the different denominations usually baptize. The weather was quite cold. It was soon icy quite fast—the ice had been cut out and lay in large cakes; everything looked cold and forbidding. After singing, and a short but fervent prayer by the pastor, "for the Spirit of God to rest on all present," he rose from his knees and led a young man into the water and immersed him.—Next followed a young lady. As they came towards the centre of the pond, amid the snow falling thick and fast, there came a beautiful dove hovering over the congregation, actually it drove on the ice, and walked around but a little distance from the administrator and the candidate. At the same moment the minister remarked, "And the spirit rested on him in the shape of a dove." It was one of the most beautiful and touching incidents we ever witnessed in the administration of a religious rite. Indeed it seemed to call up to the minds of Christians to the time when the adorable Redeemer came up out of Jordan, and God set a seal to this sacred rite.—*Man. Mirror*

Strange—Truly Strange.—Not long since in France a young man, who had been frozen on the Alps for eleven months, was revived by having infused to his system blood from the body of a living man. Upon this being done, he both moved and spoke. The experiment was afterwards tried upon a hare, and with complete success. This we give upon the authority of the Home Journal, where it is gravely affirmed; which, however, we must confess, does not entirely satisfy our minds as to the correctness. It is utterly opposed to all notions of human existence that nothing short of a demonstration could induce our credence of a proposition so startling. We give it as an item for conversation.

THE AMERICAN PRISONERS IN SPAIN.

A letter from the U. S. Secretary of Legation at Madrid states that the Gautamozin, prison transport was still at Vigo, performing quarantine, on the 13th of December, and that on the expiration of quarantine measures would be taken by the Spanish Government to convey the prisoners to the United States without delay. They have not been subjected to any harsh treatment during their imprisonment, and will be adequately supplied with clothing and other necessaries in Spain.

From the Charleston Courier,

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Still more Wonderful!—Col Gadsden, as well as your conductor of the Detroit Tribune, has given to the public, facts in regard to Telegraphic communication by battery, on any portion of the line of wire but a still more simple and equally effective method without a battery is ascertained. Simply the cutting of the wire, and making the characters in the smallest quantity of water. The writer of this was a witness to the efficiency of this simple method of conveying a Telegraphic despatch, two weeks since, on the Wilmington N. C. Rail Road. Our locomotive gave out 52 miles from Wilmington on its way South, and it became necessary to telegraph to Wilmington for another. An operator being in the cars, pulled the wire down to him, and with a knife, cutting it, took the end connecting with Wilmington, and to our surprise announced that there was no operator in the office at Wilmington, no battery in connexion. Taking his watch from his pocket he said, it is the operator's breakfast hour—in a quarter of an hour he again took hold of the wire and said it was in connexion with the battery; he then in a small *pool of water* (not more than a tea cup would contain) made the characters for "*We are broken down 53 miles from Wilton; send on an engine.*" In a few seconds he announced that the communication had reached Wilmington, and as the battery was not then in connexion, the operator was probably transcribing the message. It was even so, and I have now the impression in my possession made on the strip of paper by the register at Wilmington, having called at the office, and obtained it as I came through. I having looked over the operator, and seen the characters as they were made by the impression of the end of the wire in the water. I can vouch for the register's impression at Wilmington being the same. Another gentleman, a fellow passenger, overlooked with me the operator in making the characters in the water, and will bear also his testimony to its correctness; and now for the principle on which this communication was made.

The electric fluid forms a circle, the wire being the circle is broken, but water being a good conductor, on applying the end of the wire to the water the circle is again formed, and the impress of the wire in the water, being careful to raise the end of the wire entirely out of the water between each character formed, will give upon the register, if that battery is in connection at the other end of the wire, a distinct impression the same as made in the water. No more water is necessary than to give the length of the characters to be formed, nor no more depth than to give a distinct indentation. Say three thimbles full, is amply sufficient for any communication, if spread as long as the word communication. When will women's sense rise to the simplest things.

J. S. P.

From the People's Press.

On Wednesday morning the 14th instant, our village was thrown into a state of gloomy excitement by the sudden and untimely death of one Thomas C. Ellegood, who, in company with two others, (Charles Tice and Wm Stoltz,) was diverting himself by skating on a mill pond belonging to E. Belo of this place; and who unfortunately ventured to a point where the ice was not sufficiently strong to bear him, and before it was possible for his companions to come to his assistance, broke through and disappeared beneath the surface of the water. It appears that they commenced skating on the South side of the pond where the ice was sufficiently thick to render it prudent, but in a short time Mr. Ellegood proposed to pass over to the opposite side, and notwithstanding the strong objections urged by Messrs. Tice and Stoltz, struck off in the direction intended. After having gone about three fourths of the way, he wheeled about and returned again, endeavoring to prevail upon the others to accompany him, but they positively averred that the ice in that region was too slender. Disregarding their objections, however, he again made for the opposite side of the pond, but before he had arrived within 60 feet of the bank, he met with his dismal fate. The ice gave way, and he was plunged into the water where it was upwards of five feet deep. Mr. Tice and his companion immediately flew towards him, but found the distance so great between the strong ice and where Mr. E. was struggling, that they could not attempt to reach him without putting their own lives in imminent peril. After the most desperate exertions Mr. E. sank never again to behold the light of day. In a short time a vast number of citizens were on the spot, and after very great exertions, which occupied some time from the difficulties which surrounded them, they succeeded in finding and getting the body on shore. Several physicians being present, no pains or labor were spared in order to restore him; but the length of time which had elapsed rendered all hope beyond the question, and the corpse was taken to Liberty and placed in Mr. Wilson's tailor shop. Jno. H White, the coroner, summoned a jury, who after having been duly qualified, found the verdict as follows: "That the deceased came to his death by accidental drowning, by breaking through the ice while skating, near Liberty, on a mill pond belonging to E. Belo, Esq."

In expectation that the eyes of distant friends and relatives may chance to fall upon this article, the following facts relative to the subject of this account are submitted:

Mr. Ellegood arrived at this place on the 2d day of January, and put up at H. Miller's Hotel, as a daguerreotypist, but on account of a lack of necessary materials, for which he was waiting, he in the meantime employed himself at the tailoring business, with Mr. P. A. Wilson.

Mr. E. was a small man, of 25 or 30 years of age, and his conduct was such as to secure the respect of all who became acquainted with him.

GEORGIA.

The Legislature of Georgia has passed a preamble and resolutions somewhat out of the course of legislation. It appears that the States Rights Governor of Georgia, under a resolution of the late Legislature, had a block of marble prepared as a contribution of that State to the National Washington Monument, and he caused to be inscribed upon it the words, "The Constitution as it is; the Union as it was." On hearing of this act of his Excellency, the Legislature resolved that "the said inscription does not truly express the sentiments of the people of Georgia, and is deemed an unbecoming tribute to the memory of the Father of his country."—Therefore, the Legislature directs that block to be withdrawn, and another to be prepared of Georgia marble, with the simple inscription upon it of the arms of the State of Georgia.

This proceeding does credit to the patriotism of the Legislature.

CHEAP TEAM.

A legal friend of ours, the other day (says Knick) was about entering a haberdasher's shop in Broadway, when a young buck with a large moustache and small income, born like Jaffier with "elegant desires," drave up a pair of spanking bays, glittering with their splendid caparison. "Ah G——," said he, "how do do?—how do do? How d'you like me bo'ses? Fine animals but very costly.—What do you think I gave for the pair?" "I guess you gave your note" said G—— "Good morning," responded the blood; "*good morning.*"

A LETTER FROM MAJOR DOWNING.

Major Jack Downing to Governor Louis Kossuth.

DOWNINGSVILLE, AWAY DOWN EAST,

In the State of Maine, December 22, 1851.

DEAR GOVERNOR: I hope you wont feel slighted because I haint writ to you afore. The truth is, I have n't had no time. I've been so busy for about a month past, I could n't get time to write no how. Uncle Joshua and I have been hard to work all the time, day and night, reading your speeches and the dums of the meetins in New York and England. We began a week or two before you got to York, and have been at it ever since. We commonly get up and go at it before breakfast, and take turns reading, and keep it up till bed time; that is, till 9 o'clock or the evenin; for that's the time we Downingville folks go to bed. So I hope you wont feel slighted because I have n't found time to write to you afore now, and I hope you have n't felt lonesome since you've been in York. I see you are on the way to Philadelphy, and Baltimore, and Washington, and if you should feel lonesome in them places jest turn about and come down here to Downingville, and we'll try to cheer you up and make you feel at home. I say this because I have took a great liking to you, and I always mean what I say. I've took a greater liking to you than any body else since I lost my dear old friend General Jackson. May be it is because you are so much like him. Fact, in some things it seems to me you are jest like him. Old Hickory was the man that "took the responsibility" when he wanted to do any thing; and I see you are jest so; you aint afraid to take the responsibility; and what's better still, you are trying to encourage other folks to take the responsibility tu. Old Hickory was a great hand to make principles, and then fight 'em through. And there again I think you are a good deel like him. And, by the way, I begin to feel quite a liking for President Bonaparte of France, for I see he's took the responsibility at last, and been makin principles and fightin of 'em through.—There's some smart folks in the world yet; and it's well there is, for it's pretty likely there'll be a use for 'em before another year is out. And then another thing which makes me think you are so much like old Hickory is the *hoorahs*. Why, it seems to me I can hear 'em all the way from York to Downingville; and it carries me right back to old times, when the whole country was ringing with "hoorah for Jackson."

I think, dear Governor, you better stop here till next summer, and not go back to Hungary. We shall have to make a new President next summer, and you might get in to be President just as easy as a cat could lick her ear—and a President you know is higher than Governor. Hadn't you better ase it? I know you can get it if you'll only say the word. Our parties in this country have been so broke to pieces and mixed up lately that nobody could tell who to pitch upon for President; and we've been a good deal worried for fear we shouldn't make out to choose any President at all next summer. And I aint sure but what you've got here just in the nick of time to get us out of this scrape. For if you'll only stand as candidate you'll go in all holler. I never knew it fail, when the hoorahs got up so strong as they have been since you got to York. We've got about twenty parties in this country now; there's the old Whig party, and the old Democ at party, and the Wooly-head Whigs, and the Silver-grey Whigs, and the Hunker Democrats, and the Barnburner Democrats, and the Seward party, and the Union-Safety-Committee-men, and the Liberty party, and the regular Free Soil party, and the regular Native American form party, and the old Abolition party, and the old Secession party, (which sprouted up out of the old Nullification party that I and old Hickory killed off) and the Co-operation Secessionists, and the out and out go-alone Secessionists; and now there's two new parties added that aint hardly three weeks old yet—the Intervent on party and the Non-intervention party; and I believe these are divided again into the party for *Intervention without war*, and the party for Intervention, *war or no war.*

It was lucky you took a stand and put your foot down when you first got to New York that you wouldn't be mixed up with any of our parties in this country, for if you had once got fairly mixed in with 'em you would a been pursuin in such a snarl that I am afraid you would wish yourself back to Turkey again before you would ever get out of it. And it's lucky on another account that you haven't mixed up with any of our twenty parties. For now you are the only man in the country that can get their votes. As you haven't said nothin again none of 'em they can all turn round and vote for you, and if you'll only say the word they'll do it, and g ad of the chance; for that seems to be the only way they can get handsomely out of the everlasting snarl they've got into all over the country. You needn't be afraid there's any thing in the way agin your being President. To be sure, there is some little rules laid down about it in our constitution, but that can all be managed well enough; it only wants somebody to take the responsibility. Folks cant always go accordin to the constitution when they get into a bad snarl; they have to make new principles to go by. See how President Bonaparte has jest got out of his snarl; the constitution did'nt stand in his way a bit; he jest set up a *new* principle and fit it out. And you see he's come out all straight, and now can wind his yarn any where to suit himself.

I don't see nothin in the way to prevent you getting in to be President if you've a mind to. You have n't mixed up with no party, so you would'nt have to fight agin no party, and it's pretty likely no party wouldn't fight agin you. But there's another thing makes it more sure than all that. You know this is a free country, and all the offices belongs to every body; and them that can make the best, and the most stump speeches commonly gets in. Now I know we haven't got any body in this country from Maine to Texas, nor from Dan to Beer Sheba, that can hold a candle to you in that kind of business. Of course when I say this I mean the old bible Dan and Beer Sheba; there is *another Dan* in this country, that if you should happen to run a foul of I don't know but the case might be different.

Now it seems to me you better go on for the Presidency instead of going back to Hungary; a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush any how; and this country is fairly under your thumb now, but Hungary is still under the paw of the Russian Bear. So that although you are the Governor of Hungary, it's likely enough there would be a pesky hard scratch before you could govern it, if you went back. But I see some of the papers say that you *must* Governor of Hungary now, although they don't deny but what you was once. I wish them papers had better manners; they might jest as well say that I aint a Major now, because I aint all the time riding a horseback at the head of a regiment of sogers. No, no, that wont do; it's nonsense, and impudence tu. The rule in this country is, once a Major always a Major, and once a Governor always a Governor. A man's title belongs to him as much as his name does. My Major belongs to me and your Governor belongs to you, and nobody hasn't any right to take it away from us any more than he has to upset a nation. Because it's a principle, and founded in everlasting justice; therefore, it is not only the law of this country, but it is the true and just law of nations; and our Government and our country not only ought to respect it themselves but to *make others respect it.*

Well, now, dear Governor, if you shouldn't think it best to accept my offer about the Presidency, and should rather go back and run your chance in Hungary, the next question is to see what can be done for you on that score. You say, you want that we, that is, all America and the universal Yankee nation, should say you have a fair right to be called Governor of Hungary. Agreed; I've already proved that you have that right, and shall have it as long as you live. There won't be no more trouble on that score.—That question is disposed of forever, I hope.

In the next place, you want us to say that Hungary got her independence of Austria fairly, and ought to have it. Agreed to that, too. We say it, and will stand to it, all weathers. Hungary fit it out like a man, and ought to be free forever and a thousand years afterwards. And the traitor Gorgey ought to have his neck stretched, and the Russian Bear ought to have his toe-nails cut off and his nose muzzled, so that he couldn't bite and scratch any body again, nor interfere in other folk's domestic affairs.

In the next place, you say you want "something else," which, as near as I can find out by the papers, means money matters, and food and raiment and clothes, and a few guns, and the like of that, because you are going back to have another tussle with Austria and Russia. Agreed to that, too. You shall have all you want. Just hold your basket and we'll fill it, if it is a dozen times a day. I see money is beginning to pour in upon you in a thousand little streams and some pretty large rivers, and it wont be long before you'll have a whole mint of it, besides guns and knapsacks and cartridge boxes. When I read some of your speeches to our folks about your poor down trodden country, it made the tears come, I tell ye. Cousin Nabby said she would knit stockins all the winter and send them over for your sogers, so they shouldn't have to go barefoot as ours did in the Revolution. Aunt Keziah said, them two great cheeses, that she was going to buy a silk gown with, she would sell for money and send it to the Kossuth fund in New York. Uncle Joshua said he would sell his three year old steer, for he could do his ploughing next summer with the old oxen, and send the money to you. Cousin Sergent Joel sot in a deep study; at last says he, "I don't know as I've got any thing to send but that little piece of remonstrance," and he pointed to his old rifle that hung up against the wall; says he, "I'll send that over to Hungary to shoot the old Russian Bear if he comes growling round agin." And then he sot thinking a minute longer, and then he jumped up and smit his fist together, and says he, "no, I wont send it, *I'll go and carry it myself.*" So you see, dear Governor, there isn't much danger but what you'll get "something else."

In the next place, when you come to the scratch, you want our Government and this whole nation to hold the Russian Bear back and not let him meddle, while Hungary and Austria has a fair tussle. And you want we should give him fair warning before hand, and tell him he shan't meddle, no how; and, if we do, you think he'll mind us. Maybe he would, and maybe he wouldn't; and if he wouldn't, what then? Then you want us to go right at him, and fight him down, and *make* him mind, because it's right and just; and now we've got to be a great and powerful nation, it is our duty to look round and take care of the world, and make folks do right every where.

Well, now, dear Governor, as to that, I don't know but we ought to stop and think about it a little. In the first place, we have a rule here that "all just government derives its powers from the consent of the governed." So, if we've got to look round and govern the world, hadn't we ought to get the world's consent first? And, as you want us to take hold of Russia first, I spose she is the first one we sought to ask consent of. And if the Russian will consent that we hold him back we'll hold him back and run the risk of it.

And in the next place, dear Governor, it might be very well for us to take care of the world, and carry out the laws of nations, and make every body do right every where, if there wasn't no danger of our getting more than our hands full. But only look at it.—Suppose when Hungary begins her tussle, the Russian Bear should show his teeth and grab hold of her. Then we should have to send over an army and ships to help drive him back. Then suppose Poland should start up and want to be free—and she has as bloody a right to be free as any nation in the world—then we must send an army to take care of Poland for the Russians would fight most awfully there. And there's France too.—You say "the Government of France is on the side of the oppressors, and the nation of France is one of the oppressed nations."—True, of course, it will be our next duty to send an army and put down the Government of France, and let the nation go free. And then, besides the East Indies, and China, and Circassia, and lots of other places that the geography tells about, there's a good many things that we should have to look after nearer home. When Fillibusters go to upset Cuba, we must send our ships and armies to take care of that. And, then, in Mexico and South America there's troubles all the time going on, that would take about half a dozen of our armies to keep matters straight here.

Now, don't you think, dear Governor, there might be a leetle danger of our hands full? But, come what may, dear Governor, I shall remain your friend forever,

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

REPORTED EXECUTION OF A SEAMAN

A despatch from Washington says it is reported, on good authority, that a sailor was recently executed on board the sloop of war Albany, of the West India squadron, for drawing a knife on the captain. Whether the execution was summary, or by sentence of court martial, is uncertain.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER! IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's PEPSIN, The true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from RENNET, of the FOURTH STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of Baron LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT CONSTIPATION and DEBILITY, curing after Nature's own Method, by Nature's own Agent, the GASTRIC JUICE. Pamphlets, containing Scientific Evidence of its value, furnished by the Agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

HYMENEAL.

Married, in Charlotte, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. Mr. Watt, Mr. WILLIAM BOYCE to Miss EMALINE WALKUP.

This happy pair we wish much joy.
And ev'ry year a—lot of money.

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a New Supply of Goods of all varieties. Call and see them.

BREM & ALEXANDER.
No. 1 Granite Range.

Jan. 17, 1852.

Military Claims

OF all kinds settled with fidelity and dispatch, for Officers, Soldiers, widows and their heirs. Apply to WM F. DAVIDSON,
Charlotte, N. C.

January 21, 1852. 14

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTING PAPERING And Paper Hanging.

ALL orders from a distance will be attended to. J. W. RAINEY.
Charlotte, N. C. no 1—tf.

To our Patrons.

WE do sincerely return our thanks to our friends and patrons for their generous and continuous support they have this far extended to us. We have labored and studied hard to please, and hope they will not think us troublesome, if we take occasion to remind many of them that they are in arrears and they upon reflection must know that they, upon reflection, must know that we cannot pay workmen or purchase goods without money.

A. Bethune, & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
(one door east of Sadler's Hotel.)
Charlotte, January 21, 1852. 13

J. A. FOX,
Attorney at Law,

WILL practice in the surrounding Counties. He will attend to the collection of all debts give him in charge. Also to the settling of pension and land bounty claims.

Office—No. 24, Byrd's Row.
Charlotte, January, 1852.

Charlotte and S. C. Rail Road.

THE DIRECTORS of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road Company will meet at Columbia, on Thursday, the 5th of February next.—A punctual attendance is desired.

EDWARD G. PALMER, President.
January 21, 1852. 1—tm

HARDWARE.

W. T. HOWELL & Co.,
Importers & Wholesale Dealers IN
Foreign & Domestic
Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,

No. 181 Market St., Philadelphia.

HAVE constantly on hand a large and General assortment of Goods in their line, which they offer for sale at as low prices and on as liberal terms as any other house. Merchants visiting the North are respectfully solicited to call and examine their stock. Their long experience in the Carolina trade enables them to fill orders by mail about as though given in person.

January 7th, 1852 1-3m.

Merchant Tailors,
One door east of Sadler's Hotel,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

HAVE just received the largest, and best selected Stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
AND
Tailors' Trimmings

ever offered in this market, which will be made up to order, as neat, and with as good taste, as any in the United States, and, at short notice!

We will keep constantly on hand, an assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

of our own manufacture, which we will insure to be of good material and well made.

Our furnishing Department contains a full and complete assortment. We deem it useless to enumerate all; however, you will find a large assortment of

Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Cravats,
STOCKS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

☞ Call and examine our Stock. We will take pleasure in showing them.

Our Goods will be sold as low as they can be purchased elsewhere, for cash, or on a short time, to punctual customers.

January 1852.

FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

ON Tuesday, the 27th instant, (if not sold privately before,) I will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, a tract of land known as the

CLAREMONT PLACE,

situated about 4 miles from the town of Charlotte and 1½ from Sugar Creek Church. This tract is elegantly improved for a family residence, and well suited and arranged for an Academy, either male or female. A female Academy has been kept up and well sustained for the last 3 years. The tract contains 220 acres, about 80 of which is cleared and mostly enclosed. The sale will take place in the town of Charlotte. Terms, part Cash, the balance on time, if well secured. Any person wishing to purchase can examine the premises, by calling on D. T. D. Caldwell, J. J. Alexander or Edwin Alexander. A. J. ALEXANDER.

Jan. 9, 1-52.

Final Notice.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of the 12th section of the amended Charter, passed in the year 1848, the President and Directors of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company will offer for sale, at the ensuing times and places, the amounts of STOCKS, to pay the arrears due by the said Company owing the said Shares, viz:

40 Shares at the Court House in the town of Columbia, on the first Monday of February next.

100 Shares at the Court House in Fairfield district, on the first Monday in February.

100 Shares at the Court House in Chester district, on the first Tuesday of February.

Those Stockholders who are in arrears are most especially notified to observe the advertisement of the above sales of stock.

EDWARD G. PALMER, President.

Jan. 13.

JUST received Raisins, Currants, Figs, Apples, Malaga Grapes, &c., and for sale by the subscriber. T. J. HOLTON.

TOOLS, &c.

A New Supply of Tools, Hardware and Iron at BREM & ALEXANDER.
No 1, Granite Range.

January 17, 1852.

NEW WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

At No. 5, Granite Range.

Just opened a Splendid Assortment
OF
Gentlemen's Hunting Cased Gold Lever Watches,
Ladies, do do do
Silver Levers of the best quality,
do do Low priced ones,
Good Lepines, very low,
Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains,
Chatelaines, beautiful patterns,
Bracelets, Breast pins, Ear rings,
Finger Rings Bosom and Glass pins,
Lockets and Keys expressly for Daguerreotypes
Gold and Silver Thimbles, Spectacles,
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Forks, Butter knives, Plain and Threaded,
with many other articles of use and fancy to Cash Customers. Great inducements will be offered. A large assortment of fashionable Cuff pins.
Persons having open accounts are earnestly requested to come and settle by cash or note.

THOS. TROTTER.

Charlotte, Jan. 17.

☞* Concord Mercury copy 3 times.

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 qualifications now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be 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 desired) 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 the 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 the 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 file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y 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.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 77th year of our Independence.

By the Governor. DAVID S. REID.
THOMAS SETTLE, *Private Sec'y.*

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.

St. Mary's Collegiate Institute,
COLUMBIA, S. C.

THIS establishment, situated in one of the healthiest towns in the State, will be in operation by the 10th of January next, and will afford young people all the advantages of a Christian Education, and at the same time of solid instruction, preparatory to Commerce and the Arts. The house destined for the students is large and commodious, and fitted up in a style that renders it, in point of salubrity, all that can be desired. The greatest care will be taken for the moral and physical well-being of the children, and a paternal oversight extended over them at all times. Respectable children of every denomination will be received, and on terms the most liberal. The ablest Professors are already engaged to fill the various departments in the Arts and Languages. Each Student on entering will be examined, and placed in the classes for which his previous attainments qualify him.

The whole Course will occupy seven years and embrace the Greek, Latin, English, French, German, Spanish and Italian Languages; History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mathematics, Logic, Metaphysics, Book-keeping, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Elements of Mythology, &c.

The most approved Treatises will be selected for the use of the School, and all books of sectarian character, or inculcating principles hostile to our Southern rights, will be rigidly excluded.

The object of this Institution being impart a liberal education, unfettered by prejudice, and to fit young men for the various departments of social life, the terms will be extremely moderate.

The Course of Instruction being only literary and scientific, pupils will be received and will enjoy all the advantages of the Institution, without interference with or distinction of religious creed.

For Board and Tuition, per annum, $120 payable half yearly in advance.

Books and Stationary, doctors' fees in cases of sickness, the postage on letters, and washing, form extra charges.

The scholastic year will always end by a public examination.

Terms for Day Scholars.

1. English, including Grammar, Geography, History, the Elements of Philosophy, Arithmetic, and writing per qr	$7 00
2. Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry and Logic, with all or any of the foregoing branches	10 00
3. Latin and Greek, with all or any of the branches mentioned above	12 00

French, Italian, German, and Spanish will form extra charges of $5 each per quarter.

Rev. J. J. O'CONNELL, Principal
Rev. L. P. O'CONNELL, Vice " "
Prof. A. Z REDEBACK,
Director of Studies.

For particulars apply to Rev Messrs. O'Connell. Jan 3. 3—