

From the Wilmington Commercial.

A SWINDLER.

We have to record an instance of swindling, which happened on the steam boat wharf, in Charleston, S. C., not of common occurrence in the South.

The young man believing it a good opportunity to speculate, offered the seller \$50, being within \$10 of all he had with him.

Through some mishap, the third party, the mercantile gentleman of Wilmington, did not come on in the boat—got left, we suppose.

On arriving in Wilmington, the hero of our story called, at the store of Messrs Brown & Anderson, Watch Makers and Jewellers, on Market St., to obtain a key for his watch, and incidentally, as it were, asked the value of it.

The young gentleman who was swindled on this occasion belongs to the interior of our State, and this was his first appearance in the travelling circle.

MURDER.—We learn that Ichabod Garris, keeper of the poorhouse of Wayne, was murdered on Thursday evening last about sundown by James Lane, one of the inmates.

Who can beat it?—We learn that thirteen bales of cotton, and one hundred and twenty five barrels (625 bushels) of corn were made to the plough the last season on the Ravenswood Farm in Jones county, belonging to Miss Burgwyn.

A new regulation has been adopted by the Post Office Department in regard to dead letters.—Heretofore all dead letters were opened at the Department, and those not containing important inclosures were burnt.

The New York Express brings to light a singular historical fact, which is not generally known. It says that in 1817, a Russian of eminence, M. Pozzo de Borgo, being then in Paris, proposed, in a memoir addressed to his court on the importance of replacing South America under the dominion of Spain, that the United States should be subjugated.

Mrs Swishhelm declares that "the coil of an anacanda would make a better girdle for a young woman's waist than the arm of a drunken husband."

KOSSUTH'S THANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

The following are the letters from Kossuth, laid before the Senate of the U. States, by the presiding officer, returning thanks to the government and Congress, and which, on the motion to print, went to the Committee on Printing, after a motion by Mr Badger to lay them on the table had been rejected:

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1852.

Sir: Before I left Washington city I felt myself bound by gratitude to return my warmest thanks to the government and the Congress of the United States for the generous patronage they have so kindly granted to me as the humble representative of my country, from the time when they had sent a steam frigate to Asia, in order to restore me to liberty and activity, to the moment when the august Senate and House and the President bade me welcome in the Capitol and in the White House.

Not initiated into the diplomatic forms of the United States, I respectfully directed my farewell to his excellency the President, and requested him to communicate my assurance of everlasting gratitude to the Senate and to the House of Representatives.

The Secretary of State had since then the great kindness to inform me—though his letter has reached me but recently—that my request in respect to the communication would have been gladly complied with if it were consistent with the accepted forms, and he suggested it to me as a more appropriate way to send copies of my address to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House.

L. KOSSUTH.

To Hon. W. R. King, President of the Senate.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 12, 1852.

PRESIDENT: The most generous invitation contained in act of the Congress of the United States, approved and officially transmitted to me by your excellency, having afforded me the distinguished honor of being acceptably presented by the illustrious Secretary of State to the Chief Magistrate of the republic:

Having been, upon subsequent resolutions of Congress, received with almost unprecedented honors by the Senate and by the House of Representatives:

Having been entertained with unsurpassed kindness by the senators and representatives of the United States, obliged by courtesies, far exceeding my aspirations, by the heads of the various departments of the executive government, and favored by marks of kind attention and sympathy by the honorable members of Congress in numbers which almost equalled the aggregate of the two illustrious legislative bodies of this great republic—the time has come when the exigencies of my country's affairs require me to depart from the city of Washington, and fulfill the agreeable duty of acknowledging personally that protective sympathy which many towns, cities, and States of this glorious confederation continue to manifest in favor of the just cause of my country's down-trodden independence and the freedom of the European continent, so intimately connected with it.

FRANCE SAVED.

France is now "saved." Saved from what?—So far as known, at present—1. From liberty of speech, liberty of the press, liberty of assembling, and liberty of thought.

2. From all respect for law and all reverence for oaths.

3. From all religion but jesuitry, and all politics but chicanery.

4. From all honesty of election, or fairness of returns.

5. From all simplicity, economy, or straight-forwardness in the management of public affairs.

6. From everything bearing the name or semblance of justice.

7. From all honest literature.

And France, being saved from all this, is to be recompensed by the rule of a man who, from his youth up, has never exhibited a single virtue, and whose first bid for power was an act of deliberate perjury.

DUELLING FUN.

Two young men, residing at Cardiff, have lately been deeply enamored of a prepossessing young female, living in that town. A quarrel took place between the Lotherios last week, when one sent a challenge to the other to settle the matter in dispute by the aid of cold steel or a brace of pistols.

At the first shot, Mr P— fell, apparently wounded in the arm, which was hanging down. Not being satisfied, however, a second shot was demanded, when Mr P again fell, deluged in blood. The wounded man desired, before he breathed his last, to see once more his jealous opponent and Mr M— courageously walked up to him, when a scene ensued which baffled description, Mr M— being almost frantically concerned for the life of Mr P—.

Neither the pangs of exile nor the egotism of my patriotic feelings, nor the interests of all those nations whose common rights and wrongs I plead before the mighty tribunal of publicity, will ever induce me to desire that the United States should, for our sake, put in jeopardy the welfare and prosperity of this glorious home of liberty.

In Scotland, lately, two hot-brained youths met in a tavern; and, after much debate concerning a young lady, with whom they were both enamored, nothing would satisfy them but a duel. At parting one of them told the other to prepare for death. A wag, hearing of the awful threat, and knowing that none of the champions had any courage to spare, went an hour before the appointed time to the place selected and dug a grave; and, sticking his "round moid" spade" into the red mould, retired behind a bush to behold the scene.

California Gold.—The entire yield of California in 1851 is estimated at \$75,000,000. The amount of gold by the El Dorado, the last steamer with gold, added to the previous arrivals, makes an aggregate of \$7,025,000 since 1st January, and, including the deposits at New Orleans in January, makes an aggregate of \$7,705,000.

CURE FOR COUGHS.—Place a fresh egg in half pint of Lime or Lemon juice. Let it remain all night, rub off as much of the shell as possible in the morning, then break it in the mixture, add two gills of Jamaica Rum, the same quantity of honey and olive oil, mix them all well together, and bottle, take a wine glass full, two or three times a day, shake the bottle well before using.

A valuable Invention.—We learn that some means have at last been discovered for preventing the explosion of steam boilers. A machine is now being introduced to the public for supplying boilers with water, called "Allen's Patent Balance Boiler Feeder," by the use of which the water is always kept at the desired point in the boiler, it being impossible for it to go either above or below that point.

DEATH FROM TOOTH PULLING.—A lady in Winchester, Mrs Locke, had a tooth extracted about a fortnight ago, and the wound continued to bleed till Tuesday, when she expired from exhaustion. Several physicians, including Dr. Bigelow, tried in vain to stop the bleeding. Such cases have happened before, but are by no means common. It is said that the juice of nettles will stop bleeding from the nose when all other remedies have failed.—Boston Post.

PRICES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Newberry Sentinel says, at the sale of the property of Messrs. Ulm & Walker, which took place at their plantation in that District, on the 5th and 6th inst., the most extravagant prices were realized. There were 147 negroes sold, comprising children at the breast, one or two superannuated women, and one diseased fellow. A large portion of them consisted of children and old men and women. Notwithstanding, they were sold at the average price of \$499 per head. Thirty-seven mules were sold, at the average price, of \$148 per head.—Corn was sold at \$1 06 per bushel, cash. Fodder \$1 02 per cwt., cash.

QUEENS IN HUNGARY.—It is a prescriptive rule, and we believe a law of Hungary, that no monarch shall be called a Queen. Consequently, whenever females have succeeded to the throne of Hungary, they were called Kings. In 1383, when Mary the daughter of Charles Duras, ascended the throne, she was styled King. Maria Theresa was also styled King.

AN ADVENTURE.

"I never attended but one temperance lecture," said our friend B., with a peculiar smile, "and I don't think I shall ever attend another."

"You probably found it dry?"

"Well, yes—but that isn't it. The lecture was well enough, but I got into such an awful scrape after it was over, that I never think of temperance meetings without a shudder.—I'll tell you about it. It was in Jersey City, where I was something of a stranger, and the night was one of the worst of the season.—Boreas? how it blew? It was enough to take your breath away. Well, sir, the lecture was over, and making out with the crowd, I lingered in the doorway, contemplating the awful scene, when somebody took my arm.

"Where have you been?" said the sweetest voice in the world. "I have been looking for you everywhere."

"Very much surprised, I turned my head and saw—but I can't describe her! It makes me mad now to think how prodigiously pretty she was! With her left hand she leaned on my arm; she was arranging her veil with her right, and did not notice my surprise.

"Come, let us be going," was her reply, pressing my arm.

"A thrill went to my heart. What to make of my lady's address I did not know; but she was too charming a creature for me to refuse to accompany her. We started off in the midst of the tempest, the noise of which prevented any conversation. At length she said with a scream—

"I need not describe to you my sensation, as I pressed her to my side and hurried on! It was very dark, no body saw us—and allowing her to guide my steps, I followed her motions through two or three short streets, until she stopped before an elegant mansion.

"Have you your key?" she asked.

"My key?" I stammered, "there must be some mistake."

And as she opened the door, I stood waiting to bid her good night, or to have some explanation, when, turning quickly, she said—

"How queer you act to-night! ain't you coming in?"

"There was something very tempting in the suggestion. Was I going in? A warm house and a pretty woman were certainly objects of consideration, and it was dreary to think of facing the storm and of seeing her no more.

"Lock the door, John," she said. Now, as if I had been the only John in the world, I thought she knew me. I felt for the key, and turned it in the lock without hesitation, wondering all the time what was coming next. Then an awful suspicion of some horrid tricks flashed upon my mind, for I had often heard of infatuated men being lured to their destruction by pretty women, and I was on the point of re-opening the door when my lady struck a light.

"Then—being an excessively modest man—I discovered to my dismay that I was in a bedroom!—with a woman in a bedroom!—alone with a woman in a bedroom!—I cannot describe my sensation. I said something, I don't know what it was, but the lady lighted her lamp, looked, stared at me an instant, turned as white as a pillow-case, and screamed—

"Who are you? How came you here?—Go, quick—leave the room—J—I thought you were my husband!" and covering her face with her hands, she sobbed hysterically.

I was petrified. Of course, I was quite as anxious to leave, as she was to have me go so. But in my confusion, instead of going out at the door I came in, I unlocked another door, and walked into a closet.

"Before I could rectify my error, there came a thundering rap at the first door. The lady screamed; the noise increased; and I felt peculiar, knowing very well that now the lady's husband was coming, and that I was in a rather bad fix.

CELEBRATED PANACEA.

For the Cure of Incipient Consumption, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WHITE SWELLING, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE LIVER AND SKIN, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, AND THE EFFECTS OF MERCURY.

SWAIM'S PANACEA has been for more than thirty-two years celebrated in this country and in Europe for its extraordinary cures—for the certificates of which reference is made to the directions and books (which may be had gratis) accompanying the Panacea. Some of which give the particulars of cases too fruitful for general publication, where the patients had been almost worn up with Scrofula, and were deemed incurable by physicians.

It has been used in hospitals and private practice, and has had the singular fortune of being recommended by the most celebrated physicians and other eminent persons. Among others by W. Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surg., Pa. University. Valentine Mott, M. D., Prof. of Surg., N. Y. do. W. P. Dewees, M. D., Prof. of Mid. Pa. do. N. Chapman, M. D., Prof. of Physic, Pa. do. T. Parke, M. D., Pres't College Physicians, Phila. Dr. Del Valle, Professor of Medicine, Havana. Jose Lourenco de Luz, Prof. of Surg., Lisbon. J. Chipman, M.D., Royal Coll. Surgeons, London. G. W. Erving, late Minister to Spain. Sir Thomas Pearson, Maj. Gen'l British Army. Gilbert Robertson, British Consul, &c. &c.

And also, the wonderful cures effected by Swaim's Panacea have for many years made it an available remedy. The Panacea does not contain mercury in any form, and being an innocent preparation, it may be given to the most tender infant.

The retail price has been reduced to \$1 50 per bottle (containing three half pints), or three bottles for \$3.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fitted longitudinally, with the following letters blown on the glass: "SWAIM'S-PANACEA-PHILADA."

Swaim's Panacea is a valuable family medicine, being a highly approved remedy for all diseases arising from debility of the digestive organs, such as worms, cholera morbus, dysentery, fever & ague, bleeding piles, sick headache, &c. &c. See the pamphlet (which may be had gratis) accompanying the Vermifuge.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, THE OLD STAND, Seventh street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia, and sold by all the respectable Druggists in the United States.

Persons wishing to obtain the genuine Swaim's Panacea and Swaim's Vermifuge, should be careful to observe that the name

SWAIM is spelled correctly on the bottles and labels, or they may be imposed on by imitations made in imitation of them by persons bearing a somewhat similar name, well calculated to deceive.

General Agent for the U. S.: SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., 104 & 106 John st., New York. Feb 28, 1852. 2m.

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,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the words of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of the 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 males of the age of twenty-one years (except as 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 members 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, giving forth the purpose of the 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 by General Assembly, this 24th day of January, 1851.

there, until I had given a full explanation of the error, made him hear reason, and tamed him to be as quiet as a lamb. Then I left, rather unceremoniously, and I have never seen Othello or Desdemona since."

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