

From the Wilmington Commercial.

A SWINDLE.

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.

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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 Kosuth, 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.

Mr President of the Senate, your most humble and obedient servant,

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 excelling 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.

This my departure becoming more urgent, as according to the present condition of Europe every moment's accident may call on me to answer those duties which, in obedient compliance with my nation's sovereign will, I assumed, when, as unanimously elected governor of the State of Hungary, I took oath to God and the people to maintain that national independence with my nation had asserted so heroically, and had declared so legitimately, it is a matter of deep regret to me not to be able individually to express my everlasting gratitude.

But though my mind be mournfully impressed with inconsolable grief at the melancholy intelligence connected with the last moments of my staying here, that the heart of my beloved and venerable mother has broken under the renewed cruel persecution inflicted upon my family by the House of Austria, still I cannot take my departure from the capital without leaving a formal but sincere acknowledgment of all those memorable favors so generously bestowed upon me. Conscious as I am that these favors were neither deserved by nor intended to me personally—who, an humble exile, never could consent to see myself aggrandized while my country lies in ruin and in chains—I have, then, all the more thankfully received as manifestations of respect for everlasting principles of national law, and of the lively sympathy which this great and generous country entertains for my beloved and never for a moment to be forgotten father land, now a temporary victim of the violation of those principles.

The oppressed nations of the European continent, so highly interested in those principles, will look with consolation at these memorable favors I was honored with as to a practical proof that the Chief Magistrate of this great republic was, indeed, a true interpreter of its people's sentiments, and met with the cordial concurrence of the enlightened legislature of his glorious country, when he officially declared that "the United States cannot remain indifferent in a case in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to strifle public sentiment, and to oppress the spirit of freedom in any country."

This magnanimous declaration, followed by such generous manifestations, will be recorded in history as a protestation on behalf of the everlasting principles of the law of nations against their infraction by violence. And the millions of my people will revive with hope and confidence when they shall come to know what favors were

bestowed upon their exiled chief by the great republic of the West, in acknowledgment of the justice of Hungary's cause.

In her name, and as her representative, I have received them, and they have sunk into the very heart of my heart. In her name, and as her representative, I feel the duty of expressing my thanks for them, and desire your excellency, as well as the executive officers, the Senate, and the House of Representatives, collectively and individually, to receive the assurances of my and my country's external gratitude.

Sad and solemn is the hour of parting from a presence so consoling and so august. But I carry with me in my further wanderings the hope that the United States will continue kindly to remember always my unhappy but most well-deserving fatherland.

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. But as the present condition of Europe, and the coming events in that continent, which cast already their shadows before them, cannot fail to attract the attention and invite the consideration of such a power on earth as the United States are, I cannot forbear the hope that the very consciousness of that security which the United States enjoy, while the greatest part of Europe quakes, will but more impress upon their true republican generosity the sentiments of supreme urgency to pronounce in respect to the law of nations and international duties and rights, as also in respect to the undisturbed safety of commercial intercourse in favor of such principles, which, founded upon the law of Nature and of Nature's God, are equally consistent with the fundamental principles of this great republic, and indispensable to peace and contentment on earth.

Humanity would hail such a pronouncement from such a place with inexpressible joy; and as it was the violation of those principles by armed foreign interference in Hungary which opened the door to a system of overwhelming despotism on the European continent, the very fact that Hungary, forced by the most treacherous oppression ever seen in the history of mankind, has, in declaring its independence, but exercised that right, and followed that principle, upon which stands so gloriously the very political existence of the United States; and the fact that this legitimate independence was overthrown by the most cruel violation of international laws, make me confidently hope that "the deep interest which the people of the United States feel in the spread of liberal principles and the establishment of free governments, the warm sympathy with which it witnesses every struggle against oppression," as well as its profound sentiment of justice, and its congenial generosity, will become a source of such consolation to my native land as the supreme constitutional authorities of this glorious republic will, in their wisdom, deem consistent with the paramount duties towards their own country's welfare and prosperity.

It is with these sentiments of hope and thanks that I beg leave to reiterate the assurance of my everlasting respect and gratitude; and humbly entreat your excellency to be pleased to communicate this, my respectful farewell, to the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Mr President, your excellency's most humble and obedient servant,

L. KOSSUTH.

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. Verily a people who will accept such a ruler, even with his bayonets at their breast, can hope for little sympathy in their decline, or solace in their fall.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAIL ROAD.—New-York, Feb. 17.—This morning, at six o'clock, as the express night train on the Erie rail road was passing Binghamton, one of the axles of the hindmost car broke, when the car and passengers were precipitated down an embankment thirty-five feet into the river Delaware. Of the passengers, twenty six were drawn out alive, but all were more or less injured. The water was intensely cold, and the river filled with floating ice; consequently passengers were nearly frozen.

Last week being Court week, we had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with many of our Democratic friends from different parts of the County. They are all for Reid, and Free Suffrage, and are determined to send Republicans to the next Legislature, from this County.—Halifax Republican.

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.

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 Lotharios 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. Accordingly the latter formidable weapon was procured, seconds were chosen, and a medical man was selected. The whole of the party met in a field behind the castle; distances were measured, and the signal was given to fire! 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—. The latter was conveyed to a friend's house and laid on a sofa, and it was not until Mr M— was again called to confront his opponent that he was made aware of the whole matter was a hoax on his credulity, so well had the matter previously arranged. Mr P—, at the second discharge, had placed a sponge dipped in pig's blood on his forehead, and then had fallen as if mortally wounded. The affair has given rise to much merriment among the public at Cardiff.

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. The awful moment arrived, and one of the bullies made a fierce appearance; but, on beholding the open grave and the spade ready to cover his corpse, he scratched his head, and muttering something about being killed, turned, and in a twinkling was out of sight. Shortly thereafter, the other duelist (?) hove in sight; but, on seeing the yawning gulf, his crest fell, and soliloquizing to himself, he heard to say "Did he not tell me to prepare for death? and lo! this grave is ready for me. I'll aw!" The wag then "shouldered his shovel" and left the scene, which has been visited by many of the curious, determined on seeing the grave of "Johnny Cope."

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. The exports in the mean time have been \$5,042,000, leaving a balance in favor of the country of \$2,663,000.

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.

This is said to be an admirable mixture for colds and coughs. The preparation is cheap and simple, and may do incalculable good.

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. A great number of the explosions that are of such frequent and startling occurrence arise from a deficiency of water in the boiler; and if they can be prevented by the use of the machine mentioned above, the public should give it their attention. Tallcot & Canfield, of Oswego, New York, have the agency for the whole United States and their Territories for the manufacture and sale of these machines, which are simple in their construction and are easily attached to any kind of a boiler.—Cleveland Herald.

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.

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.

"You have been looking for me?" I faltered.

"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—

"Put your arm around me, I shall blow away."

"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."

"O, I have one."

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.

It took me three quarters of a second to make up my mind, and in I went. There was a dim light in the hall and as my guide ran rapidly up stairs, why, I thought I could do nothing better than to run up too. I followed her into a very dark room.

"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.

Well aware that it would not do to remain in the closet, and convinced of the danger of meeting a man who might fall into the vulgar weakness of being jealous, I was trying to collect my scattered senses in the dark recess, when the lady rushed to me and whispered in a mild manner—

"What shall I do? If you do not go, he will kill me!"

"O—but consider—"

The thundering at the door drowned her voice. She flew to open it. As the wrathful husband burst into the room, I thought I felt a little cold, and crept under some garments hanging in the closet.

A gruff voice roared and stormed. A tender, silver voice remonstrated. Othello was jealous and revengeful; Desdemona innocent and distressed—then I heard innocent sounds, as of some one looking under the bed.

"I know he is here! I saw him come into the house with you! You locked the door! I'll have his heart out!"

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."

SWAIM'S 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 \$5.

Beware of Impostion. Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fitted longitudinally, with the following letters blown on the glass:

"SWAIM'S-PANACEA-PHILADA." and having the name of James Swaim stamped on the sealing wax, and a label covering the cork, and a splendid engraving for the side of the bottle, composed of geometric lathe work, comprising nine different dies, which have been turned for the exclusive use of the proprietor, by Draper & Co, bank note engravers, of Philadelphia. In the center being a portrait of the late Wm. Swaim, copyright secured.

ALSO, SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE, 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.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. 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,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, 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.

W. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C. W. N. EDWARDS, S. C. 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 Dec 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 76th year of our Independence. DAVID S. REID, By the Governor, THOMAS SETTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y.