THE RALEIGH TIMES.

R. I. WYNNE, Publisher.

C. C. RABOTEAU, Editor.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTIES."—MILTON.

RALEIGH, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1852. Wm Dallas Haywood

NEW SERIES.

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TERMS.

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☞ OFFICE ON FAYETTEVILLE ST., ONE DOOR BELOW POST OFFICE.

GEORGIA ON INTERVENTION.

The subjoined excellent declaration of principles on the subject of intervention has been adopted by the House of Representatives of Georgia, and we believe will be found to express the sound opinion of a great majority of the Southern people. The finest oratory imaginable will be of little avail against the clear conception of the interests and duty of the country which is manifest in these resolutions, and others of a kindred character previously adopted by other Southern States:

"It has been the policy of the American Government from its earliest existence to maintain friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none. Our true mission is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries our form of government, by artifice or force; but to show by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions. Let every people choose for themselves and make and alter their political institutions to suit their own condition and circumstances. In proclaiming and adhering to the doctrines of neutrality and non-intervention, the United States have not followed the lead of other civilized nations; but have taken the lead and been followed by others. These great principles, proclaimed in the days of Washington and Jefferson, are the great American principles upon which our Government has ever stood. The fame and distinction to which we have attained as a people, the great blessings which we have dispensed to the world, in affording an asylum for the oppressed everywhere, forbid that we should, for a moment, cherish the idea of abandoning these principles. We sympathize with the oppressed—we tender them a home; but never will we join with the ambitious or the revengeful in a crusade against other nations, whatever may be their domestic policy. A departure from this safe and correct rule would involve out Government in endless disputes and endless wars—the result of which the wisest statesmanship cannot foresee. Our policy should be to observe good faith and justice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all; against the insidious wiles of foreign influence the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican governments.

"In extending our commercial relations, we should have as little political connexion as possible with foreign nations. Why by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the broils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice?

"*Resolved*, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to forward the foregoing declaration of principles to our Senators and Representatives in Congress of the United States, with the request that they may be laid before their respective houses as the opinions of the people of Georgia, as the policy of our Government; and that a copy be sent also to the President of the United States."

THE HATTER'S SIGN.—A journeyman hatter, a companion of Dr. Franklin, on commencing business for himself, was anxious to get a handsome sign-board, with a proper inscription. This he composed himself, as follows: "John Thompson, HATTER, MAKES AND SELLS HATS FOR READY MONEY'—with the figure of a hat subjoined. But he thought he would submit it to his friends for their amendments. The first he showed it to, thought the word HATTER tautologous, because followed by the words 'makes hats' which showed he was a hatter. It was struck out. The next observed, that the word 'makes' might as well be omitted, because his customers would not care who made the hats; if good, and to their mind, they would buy, by whomsoever made. He struck that out also. A third said, he tho't the words 'for ready money' were useless; as it was not the custom of the place to sell on credit, every one who purchased expected to pay. These, too, were parted with, and the inscription then stood 'John Thompson sells hats.' 'Sells hats!' says his next friend; 'why, who expects you to give them away? What, then, is the use of the word?' It was struck out, and HATS was all that remained attached to the name of John Thompson. Even this inscription, brief as it was, was reduced ultimately to "John Thompson," with the figure of a hat subjoined.

Gen. Edward Burleson, who fought in the Texas Revolution, died at Austin (Texas) on the 26th ult. Both houses of the Legislature adjourned in respect to his memory. He was in his fifty third year. He was a native of North Carolina, whence he emigrated to Texas in 1830.

THE PRESIDENCY.

We observe that our Democratic friends speak with habitual confidence of effecting a change in the Administration at the next election. If we remember rightly, Col. Bissell has expressed himself strongly on this point in the House, and Gen. Cass has spoken of the Democratic triumph as a matter of ascertained certainty. It is well enough, perhaps, that these givings out should be noticed; and that the people should understand that the confidence of the opposition rests upon no acquiescence or admission of the Whigs in Washington. We are well persuaded that the result of the next Presidential election will depend on the nominations made by the two parties. The Democrats have fixed the time for holding their National Convention.—The Whigs, we presume, will select a later day, and govern themselves in a measure by the action of the opposition. It seems to us that the Democrats will find a difficulty in selecting a candidate whom the Whigs will find great difficulty in defeating.

The confidence of the opposition arises from the union of the Abolition and Democratic parties in the Northern States.—The result in Massachusetts has taught them, as they think, the way to succeed on the national stage. By clubbing their strength they expect to carry Ohio, New-York, Illinois, Indiana, and some of the New England States; and they regard Virginia as too safe for the Democracy to be endangered by any alliance with abolition. The movements of the Barnburners, and the facility with which the main body of the Democratic party has fallen into the schemes of Blair, Preston, King, and the Van Burens; the extraordinary manner in which these men came, saw, and conquered at the Congressional caucus—compelling Major Polk to disavow before the House the measure which he had himself introduced into that caucus, and which his friends had pre-announced with formalities in the newspapers—all these things indicate the grounds of the confidence in which Colonel Bissell and General Cass indulge when they speak of the approaching Presidential election.

In our political experience, we have never seen or heard of an operation more successful than that of the Abolitionists at the preliminary caucus. If it had been a part of the functions of this body to elect a President, we should have had an Abolitionist in the Presidency as easily as we have Linn Boyd in the Speaker's chair.—Whether it was that the Abolitionists startled the caucus by their audacity and carried the body by surprise, or whether their strength was so overwhelming as to defy opposition, we cannot undertake to say.—Certain it is, however, that men who have been in disgrace in their own party for the last ten years—men who have been supposed politically defunct since 1840—a cabal of "galvanized corpses," as Mr. Clay once described some of them—marched into the caucus and dictated their own terms, not even permitting the Compromise men to march out with the honors of war.—This feat was accomplished by Preston King, Cleveland, Rantoul, Molony, Campbell, Blair, and the Ferry correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, who was the master-spirit of the concern, and the immediate representative of the Butlers, Dixes and Van Burens.

These worthy men imagine that they can work with the American people after the same fashion in which they control a caucus of politicians. They suppose that the masses will sympathize in their shameless combinations, and aid in the restoration of the Van Burens and Bentons in the person of General Butler. This scheme failing, and the ground of their hope and confidence crumbles beneath them. Divest the party of the support of Sumner, Giddings, Hale, and the Van Burens, and their confidence has nothing to repose upon. General Butler out of the question—the coalition breaking down—and what is left? General Cass and Mr. Buchanan—Judge Douglas and General Wool—Commodore Stockton and the two Walkers—run through the whole list; and where will you find a man who can stand against the united and harmonious movement of the Whig party?

The policy of the friends of the Administration is obvious. Stand firm—co-operate—arrange differences—harmonize conflicting sentiments—organize—understand each other—sacrifice personal interests and animosities to the *cause*—and unite on the Whig candidate most acceptable to the people. If the Administration party will act together in this spirit, the opposition will discover that the people are well content with peace, good neighborhood, observance of their own laws, and non-interference with the affairs of other nations.

Republic.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—P. M.—It seems, after all, that Chevalier Hulseman, the Charge d' Affairs of Austria; who has been so terribly frightened at the fact that Mr. Webster attended the Congressional banquet to Kossuth, will not be compelled to leave his comfortable quarters in this city. I learn from reliable authority that the difficulty with him has been amicably settled, and that he has consented to dine with the President to-morrow. It is not known whether the unfortunate Charge has apologized for his impertinent letter to the President, but the supposition is that he did.

GEN. CASS AND KOSSUTH.

In an editorial article on the reception of Kossuth at Washington, the Detroit Free Press—Gen. Cass's organ—has the following remarks:

"It will be seen that Kossuth and Genl. Cass met immediately after the former had arrived at his quarters. All are permitted to surmise the character and interest of the meeting of these distinguished men. Over a year ago Gen. Cass received a letter from Kossuth; & there people ill-natured enough to pronounce it a deception, a hoax, and to say that the great Hungarian never wrote it. The Whig press made many a paragraph over it; but Kossuth wrote the letter; and those who know his character know full well how he has prized the character and the principles of Gen'l. Cass. Those who have spoken as these two men have spoken within the last month cannot be far apart in feeling."

Gen. Cass happens to have spoken twice or thrice within the last month, and it is conceived that essential discrepancies exist in the views expressed on these different occasions. At one time, in the Senate, he declared, in substance, that none but a madman would think of committing this country to an armed intervention; at another time, addressing a miscellaneous audience, he committed himself to intervention, and reserved to himself the right of determining whether it should be armed or not. If the Free Press speak by the book, the public have no alternative but to conclude that Gen. Cass abides by the all but war-like committal of his last address, and that he has therefore materially changed his views since he spoke in the Senate Chamber.

Has the higher bid of Mr. Douglas had any connexion with the change?—*Repub.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the SENATE, Monday 19th, Mr. Clarke, pursuant to notice, introduced the following Joint Resolutions; which were ordered to a second reading:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress recognises and reaffirms these manifest truths: "That governments are instituted among men to secure the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute a new government, laying its foundation upon such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their rights and happiness."

Resolved, That, while we claim for ourselves these comprehensive rights of self-government, and also as a consequence of sovereignty the right to be exempt from the coercion, control or interference of others in the management of our internal affairs, we concede to others the same measure of right, the same unqualified independence.

Resolved, That it is upon the sacred principle of independent sovereignty that we recognise, in our intercourse with other nations, governments *de facto*, without inquiring by what means they have been established, or in what manner they exercise their powers.

Resolved, That this Government has solemnly adopted, and will perseveringly adhere to, as a principle of international action, the advice given by Washington in his Farewell Address: "Observe good faith and justice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all, give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel an example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence." Sympathy for a favorite nation betrays itself into a participation in the quarrels and wars of another, without adequate inducement or justification. "Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, for foreign influence is the most baneful foe of republican governments." The true rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations—to have with them as little political connexion as possible. Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe; entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice?

Resolved, That while we cherish the liveliest sympathy towards all who strive for freedom of opinion or for free institutions, yet we recognise our true policy in the great fundamental principles given to us by Jefferson: "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion; religious or political—peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none."

Resolved, That although we adhere to these essential principles of non-intervention as forming the true and lasting foundation of our prosperity and happiness; yet whenever a prudent foresight shall warn us that our own liberties or institutions are threatened; then a just regard to our own safety will require us to advance to the conflict rather than await the approach of the foes of constitutional freedom and of human liberty.

The Boston Post apologizes for having assigned to the infant princess of Spain only 25 names, when in fact she received 26. So no war will grow out of that.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A SERIOUS JOKE.—In the reign of Edward the Fourth the sign of the "Crown" in Cheapside was kept by one Walter Walker. This person had observed in joke that he would make his son "heir to the Crown." The words reached the jealous ears of royalty; the foolish equivoque was construed into the crime of high treason, and the man was hanged opposite to his own door.

TAKING A LIBERTY.—The most singular instance of British pride is related of a man known in his day as the 'proud Duke of Somerset.' This pillar of the 'Corinthian capital of polished society' married a second wife. One day, with an affectionate ease, she suddenly threw her arm around his neck and fondly saluted him. 'Madam,' said the unmanly peer, 'my first wife was a Percy, and she would not have taken such a liberty.'

A PICTURE OF LIFE.—When I look to my early and middle life, says Goethe, and reflect how few are left of those who were young with me, I always think of a summer's stay at a watering place. When you arrive, you make acquaintances and friends of those who have been there for some time, and who leave in a week or two. The loss is painful. Then you attach yourself to the second generation, with whom you live for a good while, and establish a close intimacy. But they go away also, and leave us alone with the third, which arrives just as we are going away, and with whom we have, besides, nothing to do.

LOOKING AFTER BUSINESS.—Two Spanish officers recently met to fight a duel outside the gate of Bilboa, after the seconds had failed to reconcile the belligerents. At this moment, a poor fellow approached the seconds, and in a lamentable voice said,—"Gentlemen, I am a poor artisan with a large family, and if you would——" 'My good man, don't trouble us now,' cried one of the officers; 'don't you see my friends are going to spit each other? We are not in a charitable humor.' 'It is not alms I ask for,' said the man; 'I am a poor carpenter with eight children, and my wife is sick; and having heard that these gentlemen were about to kill each other, I tho't of asking you to let me make the coffins.' At these words, the individuals about to commence the combat burst into a loud fit of laughter, and simultaneously throwing down their swords, shook hands with each other, and walked away.

The man that rides the night-mare, it is said, has challenged the telegraph to trot fifty miles before a wagon.

"What is the best attitude for self-defence?" said a pupil (putting on the gloves) to a well-known pugilist. "Keep a civil tongue in your head," was the significant reply.

An old lady of Threadneedle street being at a loss for a pincushion, made one of an onion. On the following morning she found that all the needles had tears in their eyes.

A cheerful face is nearly as good for an invalid as healthy weather. To make a sick man think he's dying, all that is necessary is to look half dead yourself.

Lorenzo Dow once said of a grasping, avaricious farmer, that if he had the whole world enclosed in a single field, he would not be content without a patch of ground on the outside for potatoes.

"Mr. Smith," said a little fellow the other evening to his sister's beau, "I wish you wouldn't praise our Ann Maria's eyes any more. You've made her so proud now that she won't speak to cousin Laura, nor help mother the least bit."

At Gibraltar there was a great scarcity of water. An Irish officer said, "he was very easy about the matter, for he had nothing to do with water; if he only got his tea in the morning, and punch at night, it was all that he wanted."

A man asked a celebrated balloonist what he would do if in want of refreshments in his aerial voyage, as there was no hotels. He instantly replied he would have no occasion for them; he would stop at some of the "castles in the air."

Sir Walter Scott, in lending a book one day to his friend, cautioned him to be punctual in returning it. "This is really necessary," said the poet, in apology, "for if many of my friends are bad arithmeticians, I have found almost all of them *good book keepers*."

A cornet in a "crack" regiment of the line was asked by the military examiner whether the sun moved round the earth, or the earth round the sun. The youngster was astonished at the question, and after hesitating for some time, said at last, by way of a compromise, "Sometimes the one and sometimes the other."

Latour Maubourg lost his leg at the battle of Leipsic. After he had suffered amputation with the greatest courage, he saw his servant crying, or pretending to cry, in one corner of the room, "Jack," said he, "none of your hypocritical tears, you idle dog; you know you are very glad, for you will have only *one boot to clean*."

BUFFALO, Jan. 15.—The storm ceased here last night. The mails due on Tuesday morning, arrived at 4 P. M. on Wednesday. The train was twenty-two hours from Batavia to this place, (forty-three miles,) with six engines. It is again snowing fast, but the weather is mild.

THE PRESENT CABINET.

The Whig friends as well as the Democratic opponents of the Administration may be assured that upon every other point of foreign policy, the President and his advisers will be found following the great examples of Washington, of Jefferson, and of all the revolutionary race of Chief Magistrates. They will ask nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong. They will not bluster and bully on 54.40, and then fall back quietly on 49; but they will take at the outset positions that can be maintained in the light of common sense, public law and national honor; and then they will be justified in adhering to them "at all hazards and to the last extremity.

GOVERNOR WOOL AND THE COMPROMISE.

The Governor of Ohio, in his inaugural address, declares in favor of maintaining the Compromise undisturbed, not because he approves of it, but in order that the slavery agitation may be forever closed. At the same time, he opposes any extension of the area of slavery, and regards the Colonization Society as "the most effective organized agency to eradicate and finally wipe away the institution."

The ground taken by Governor Wood in reference to the maintenance of the Fugitive slave law has incensed many of the Democratic leaders of Ohio, who aver that his election was attributable mainly to his recorded hostility to that measure. In the State Senate, on the 13th, several of his supporters contrasted his present language with that used by him a year ago, and opposed the circulation of the address in consequence of the change it exhibits. We note the fact, not with the view of exulting over this addition to the family quarrels of the Democracy, but to prove that the ground taken by Whig journals at the time of Governor Wood's election was fully warranted by his own avowals. With his consistency we have nothing to do. It is enough for us that, having gained the honors of high office, he is disposed to respect its responsibilities, irrespective of the predilections of friends and allies.—*Republic.*

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—Of the fifty six signers of the Declaration of Independence, 1 was born in New Hampshire, 1 in Maine, 8 in Massachusetts, 2 in Rhode Island, 4 in Connecticut, 3 in New York, 4 in New Jersey, 4 in Pennsylvania, 8 in Delaware, 5 in Maryland, 9 in Virginia, and 4 in South Carolina. The remaining 8 were foreigners, and were born as follows: 3 in Ireland, 2 in Scotland, 2 in England, and 1 in Wales.—The oldest person at the time of signing was Benjamin Franklin, who was 70 years of age; and the youngest was Edward Rutledge, from South Carolina, who was 26 years old. The average age of 53 of the signers on the Fourth of July, 1776, was about 46 years and six months; and the average age of 53 at the period of their decease was over 68 years.

☞ A diary, written in 1773, just brought to light by the Glasgow Gazette, contains the following: "August 22. This morning being Sunday, I went to the High Church, and heard Mr. Loudon Lecture on Paul's advice to be "friendly affectioned to one another." Mine and Mary's eyes met one another twenty times. How nicely he handled it! One could easily see L— was no stranger to the passion, he touched it off so well; nay that while his body was in the pulpit, his heart was in some of the pews."

THE REIGN OF HUMBUG.—It is announced that during this week some 200 of the most respectable citizens of Baltimore, each decorated with "a small badge, superscribed 'the friends of the exile,'" are to wait on the President with a petition signed by 15,000 to 18,000 people, "in favor of the liberation of Smith O'Brien and his associates in exile" !!! Has Mr. Fillmore the power to release these Irish prisoners? Or has he any business to interfere with the administration of justice in Great Britain? Not at all! But then there are thousands of Irish voters in Baltimore.—*Observer.*

AN ANCIENT POLICY.—A friend has shown us a policy of insurance, made in January, 1773, on a brigantine from Scarborough to any or all the West India Islands and back to Newburyport. It commences in the ancient style, viz: "In the name of God, amen," and the following are the adventures and perils which the assurers are contented to bear, viz: The seas, men of war, fire, enemies, pirates, rows, thieves, jettisons, letters of mart and counter mart, surprisals, takings at sea, arrests, restraints and detainments of all kings, princes and people, of what nation, condition or quality soever, barrity of masters and marines.—The insurers also agree that the policy shall be of as much force and effect as the surest writing of policy of assurance heretofore made in Lombard street, or in the Royal Exchange, or elsewhere in London.'

There being no incorporated offices, as at present, the sum taken, viz: £250 lawful money, was taken by the following parties in Boston: Wm. Mackay, £100; Peter Bryer, £100; and Caleb Hopkins, £50. The premium was 6 per cent.—The policy was made at "Nathaniel Barber's insurance office, kept near the draw bridge, Boston."—[Portland Advertiser.]

LORD BYRON'S OPINION OF HIMSELF.—A letter from Lord Byron to Count D'Orsay has recently been for the first time published. In it the poet says:—"As for me, I am of no country, and as to my 'works,' which you are pleased to mention, let them go to the devil, from whom, in the opinion of a great many people, they came."

The N. Y. "TRIBUNE" declares on the authority of "recent accounts from England" that,

"The Illinois Railroad loan has failed, and that the agents, Messrs. Walker & Neal, are about to return home, abandoning the attempt at its negotiation. That such should have been the result of their efforts has, we must confess, somewhat surprised us, considering the large bids made *for British aid* by the ex-Secretary, when he told his Manchester hearers that he "knew" it to be "the unanimous sentiment" of his countrymen, that were England attacked, "the entire American population, backed by their Government, would come as one man" to fight the battle with her, if necessary. These were large words, certainly, and well calculated to secure the aid of Manchester and Birmingham for the sale of his bonds; but the speaker could scarcely have failed to know that Falstaff's "men in Buckram" were not more shadowy beings than is that "entire American population" whose aid he promised, the great mass of the American people being composed of men who have little cause to think of England but as the oppressor of their ancestors or themselves."

Mr. Walker may thank his speeches in England for his want of success there.—Politicians make the poorest sort of financiers.

OREGON.—General Lane, Territorial Delegate to Congress from Oregon, thus writes in reference to the settlement, soil, and climate of that Territory. He estimates the population at twenty thousand, and says the immigration is rapidly increasing, owing not only to the natural advantages of the country, but to the liberal provisions made for actual settlers by a late law of Congress. The population is of a substantial character, much better than is generally found in new countries.—Those who contemplate emigrating to Oregon should be ready to leave St. Joseph, on the Missouri river, with a proper outfit, by the first day of May. Ox teams are much to be preferred. Provisions for the trip, and sufficient blankets for bedding, with such tools only as are necessary to repair a wagon, should be taken. Dry-goods, groceries, furniture, and farming utensils, of all kinds are abundant in Oregon, and no one should think of taking such things with them. It must not, however, be supposed that no inconveniences are to be experienced by emigrants after they arrive there.

NOVEL RAILROAD BRIDGE.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Friday morning says:

"It was stated in the *Sun* of yesterday that a road had been made over the ice in the Susquehanna, at Havre-de-Grace, for the conveyance of the baggage, mails, &c., and the passengers to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore. We learn since that the Railroad Company have successfully accomplished the novel undertaking of laying a railroad track upon the ice, and that the cars pass directly across the river without any detention. This is the first railroad construction upon such a foundation that has probably ever been made, and the enterprise it exhibits on the part of the company, for the accommodation of the public, is an additional reason which may be presented that should secure for it the favor of a grant from the Legislature of Maryland, which would supersede the necessity of overcoming difficulties of this kind which the seasons interpose. The surface of the ice over the river was very uneven, in many places, and required grading, which was accomplished by filling in with snow, which formed soon into a compact, level surface, on which the iron rails were placed. The road will require some watching to prevent the loss of the rails by any sudden breaking up of the on the river by a freshet."

WITCHCRAFT OF WOMEN.—I want to tell you a secret. The way to make yourself pleasing to others is to show that you case for them. The whole world is like the Miller at Mansfield, "who cares for nobody—no, not he—because nobody cared for him." And the whole world will serve you so if you give them the same cause. Let every one, therefore, see that you do care for them, by showing them what Sterne so happily calls "the small, sweet courtesies in which there is no parade, whose voice is so still to tease, and which manifest themselves by tender and affectionate looks, and little acts and attentions—giving others the preference in every little enjoyment at the table, in the field, walking, sitting or standing." This is the spirit that gives to your time of life and to your sex their sweetest charms. It constitutes the sum total of all the witchcraft of women. Let the world see that your first care is for yourself, and you will read the solitude of the Upas tree around you, in the same way, by the emanation of a poison which kills all the juice of affection in its neighborhood. Such a girl may be admired for her understanding and accomplishments, but she will never be beloved. The seed of love can never grow but under the warm and gentle influence of kind feelings and affectionate manners. Vivacity goes a great way in young persons. It calls attention to her who displays it; and if it then be found associated with a generous sensibility, its execution is irresistible. On the contrary, if it be found in alliance with a cold, haughty, selfish heart, it produces no further effect except an adverse one. Attend to this my daughter. It flows from a heart that feels for you all a parent can feel, and not without the hope which constitutes the parent's highest happiness. May God protect and bless you.—*Wm. Wirt to his Daughter.*

SALE OF STATE BONDS

The bids for the $40,000 State Bonds advertised by the Public Treasurer, were opened on the 12th inst. The whole amount bid was about $200,000; the successful bids ranging from 1 to 2¼ per cent premium. The Standard says:

"All the bonds thus far sold, by Mr. Courts, have been taken with one exception, by citizens of our own State; and we learn also the gratifying fact that that officer has thus far realized for the State in premiums between two thousand and twenty-five hundred dollars."

The N. Y. Christian Advocate noticing the assertion of Mr. Cummings, made in a Methodist convention lately held at Philadelphia, that the church South had declined in membership since the separation, gives the following figures, from the annual minutes of the church, showing the number of members each year since the separation:

The Church North had members in 1844,	732,123
In 1851,	703,581
Decrease in seven years	28,552
The Church South had in '44,	439,233
In 1851,	514,601
Increase in seven years	75,368

THE BANK ROBBERY.

The Portsmouth Transcript says, the money stolen from the Branch of the Bank of Virginia, in that town, by the robbers who entered it sometime between Saturday night and Monday Morning, amounted in all to $82,415, as follows:

In $100 notes,	$18,900
" 50 "	7,700
" 20 "	12,200
" 15 "	3,240
" 10 "	9,870
" 5 "	3,505
American Gold,	27,000
	$82,415

$1000 of the gold was in $1 pieces.

$4,500 were in $5 and 10 notes payable at the Bank of Virginia in Norfolk.

From this $16000 of the notes are to be deducted, which were taken to Richmond a few days since by the President of the Bank, who is now absent for the purpose of exchanging them. This reduces the actual loss to sixty-six thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars.

A Reward of $5000 has been offered for the detection of the robbers and recovery of the money, or $2,500 for the robbers alone. We trust they will soon be detected.

"THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY."

The Washington American Telegraph charges the "Union" with assailing the Southern democrats in order to obtain from Congress the Census printing, which some estimate at $500,000. It also argues to show that the ultra position taken by the "Southern Press" has weakened the South by dividing it.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.—The "Journal of Commerce" hopes to see a general public observance of the Anniversary of Washington's Birth Day, and a general publication of Washington's Farewell Address in the newspapers. The 22d February comes this year on Sunday, and Monday will be the day celebrated.

☞ We learn from the New York Express, that Chevalier Hulsemann, the Austrian Charge at Washington, has written a letter to Mr. Webster, with regard to the appearance of the latter at the Congressional banquet to Kossuth. We are glad of this. It will afford our Secretary of State a fine opportunity to rap this officious dignitary over the knuckles again, and also to deliver a formal enunciation of the opinions of the Government upon the heresies now in course of promulgation by Kossuth, in this country. We hope that Mr. Webster will take up the doctrine, and discuss it at length, with such kindred subjects as properly fall within its scope. To this identical Chevalier Hulsemann, is the world indebted for a State paper, now recognized among the nations of the earth as settling the future policy of this country. We trust that Mr. Webster's second letter to this official, will be of kindred character and fame with his first.—*Wilmington Herald.*

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.

A committee of one hundred citizens has been appointed to proceed to Washington on Thursday next, for the purpose of laying before the President and Cabinet a petition signed by fifteen thousand voters of Baltimore city, praying for the intervention of this Government with that of Great Britain for the liberation of Smith O'Brien and the other Irish exiles.

THE BRITISH PRESS AND THE U. S. NAVY.—The British United Service Journal thus speaks of our Navy:—

From its infancy to its present state, most bravely, most gallantly, have the officers and men in the naval profession of America held up the honor of their flag.—There is scarcely one action in which the slightest imputation can be cast on any individual. They have never avoided their enemies, excepting when it would have been the height of imprudence to have faced them. They have fought with the most determined valor. They have, in many cases, been successful over a nation which held undisputed, the command of the ocean; and this very circumstance of combating an enemy flushed with almost universal victory, adds a great laurel to the navy of the United States.