

Our Cotton Market has been unsettled since our last...

Charleston Market. CHALLESTON, Jan. 28, 1852.

Fancy Articles. We call attention to the sale of Splendid Articles...

Fugitive Slave Bill. In the Senate, on Monday last, Mr. Hale presented...

Congress. The Duo-West Telescope tells its readers whenever...

Mrs Catherine Hayes. After the Swan of Erin, gave one Concert in Charleston...

The Forest Case. This Divorce Case between the celebrated Tragedian...

Earthquake. We perceive from the South Carolina that the symptoms...

An American Arrested. It is stated in the Telegraphic Correspondence of the...

RAILROAD ACROSS FLORIDA. The commissioners under the charter...

It is singular, says a cotemporary, how slippery a whiskey punch will make the sidewalk.

South Carolina Rail Road. As a matter of information to our readers we publish...

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comparative view of the receipts on the Hamburg Columbia and Camden Branches for the last three years.

If any of these statements require further explanation, the Auditor will take great pleasure in affording it to any of the Stockholders at the office.

The report of Mr. Lythgoe, the Superintendent of the Road, is herewith submitted, showing its condition, management, and expenditure for the past year.

The rebuilding and relaying the Hamburg Road with a heavy new rail, has been completed some time since, with the exception of two miles (now laid with a heavy flange, and for which the new iron was 'lost' at sea, and the new road around the Inclined Plane, which is now far advanced. The Hamburg Road, we believe will compare favorably with any road in the country.

The Columbia and Camden Roads have also been greatly improved within the last year, and are now in excellent order.

The new road around the inclined plane has not yet been quite finished, but in all probability will be completed and in full operation by the first of April. The sum total of the cost of this work, including the heavy iron (70 pounds per yard) imported for it, and other work and materials expended on it, will amount, it will be seen by the statement in the report herewith, to \$151,726 65, or if the cost of iron and of building the old road as it stands, from Aiker to Graniteville Station be deducted from it, which appears to be proper, the actual cost will be in round numbers \$120,000. About two miles of the road are now in use, and an engine with full trains of timber has been passing on it.

The Report of Mr. Petch, the Superintendent of Transportation and Motive Power, is also herewith annexed. It is accompanied by full and complete statements, showing the number, cost, and value of each engine in service; the cost of repairs to each separately, and in the aggregate; the number of miles run, and the cost of running per mile of each also the condition of the car power, the number of each description of service; the new ones added; their cost, and value; the number broken up and condemned; the cost of repairs to the whole, with an estimate of wear and tear, and depreciation of the whole locomotive and car power.

The new workshops, it will be seen by his report, have been completed at a cost for building and materials - - - \$29,716 61

And for tools - - - - - 7,346 04

And for new machinery - - - - - 10,021 64

In all - - - - - \$47,084 29

These shops are well built, and in all their arrangements well adapted to the purposes for which they were intended.

A settlement has recently been made with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company for the flange iron taken off the Hamburg Road, and contracted for in 1849. By the terms of the terms of the agreement, the selection of the iron was to be entirely at the discretion of the Chief Engineer of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, and of the large quantity taken to Columbia, he took but 1,387 15100 tons amounting, at the price agreed upon, to \$62,421 75, leaving a balance of old iron on hand of some 4,000 tons.

The resolution of the Stockholders at their last meeting, directing the acts of incorporation, and all other acts of the Legislature relating to the Company, with the bye-laws of the same, be printed for the use of the Company, has been complied with, and the same are now ready for distribution at the office, and will be ready to be placed on the table at the general meeting of the Stockholders.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I. W. CONNER, President.

We would like to give, in addition to the above, the several reports of the Superintendents connected with the Road, together with the exhibits of the auditor, but as these are entirely too extensive for our limits, our friends must be satisfied with that which we lay before them.

Sunday Work.

We copy the following excellent remarks on this subject from the Richmond Republican.— They are well worth reading:

"Why is it that the laws of the State do not prevent these outrages upon christianity and morality is more than we can conceive. If a merchant were to open his store and sell a few pounds of meat, or any thing else, on the Sabbath day, the law hawks would be on him at once and on Monday morning he would be fined for the violation. And so it would be with any business, save that class of public slaves, whose very lives are torn from them by night and Sabbath toil. Every thing that breathes, but a printer, is allowed one day out of the seven for recreation and meditation. If he be a man of family, he has not an hour in which to enjoy their society. His daily labor closes when all other pursuits and vocations are about commencing a new day, and his toiling are so incessant, that premature old age fastens on him long before others arrive at the prime of life; and all to satisfy the 'horse leech' propensity of a greedy public, whose continued cry is 'news, more news, more news.' Even those of our citizens who profess christianity, will not sustain a paper that does not violate one or both. With the printer's labor they have nothing to do—they are not responsible for his sins—with God and himself these must be settled. Nor do they care what may be the result, so they but get the latest news." So publish, then, the printers need not look for aid. From their employers they need hope for nothing, for they, too, are but automata doing the public's will. Then where shall we look for help? We can answer the question. Look to themselves. If public opinion will not put down this vile outrage upon the command of God this wholesale murdering slavery of men—let them as freemen arise in their might, shake off the oppression, and resolve to die, even by starvation, rather than suffer themselves to be borne down and trampled in the dust, merely for the gratification of a public thirst for news, which they might easily do without from Saturday until Tuesday morning. We do trust, for the honor of the 'typographical craft' of this city, that each and every printer in it, will become an ardent 'rebel,' and peremptorily refuse to wear the yoke of Sabbath slavery any longer. It is useless to call on Hercules without doing something themselves; but if they will, as a body, set their

the time, but on the fourth day after his arrival there, he made a thorough-going straight-laced democratic speech to the sovereigns of that au-

rious land.

J. B. WELLES, late of Ohio, will most likely be elected U. S. Senator in place of FLEMING. It is understood that R. M. McLANE, a member of the House in the last Congress from Baltimore, is his most formidable competitor. McLANE left Baltimore in April last for California, and in nine brief months is a formidable competitor for the U. S. Senate. His practice has been worth to him since he arrived there one thousand dollars per week. If I go on you will conclude that I am drawing on my fancy for facts, so the chapter ends here.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

All elected by the people, except in South Carolina, where the Legislature chooses the Governor.

(Democrats in Roman; Whigs in Italics.)

Table with 3 columns: States, Governors, Salaries. Lists governors and their salaries for various states and territories.

The Governors of Territories are appointed by the President and Senate.

Napoleon's Views of Christ.

We recently noticed an account given by one of the pastors in this city, in a public discourse, of a conversation which passed between the Emperor Napoleon, after his banishment to St. Helena, and his faithful friend Count de Montholon.

The conversation was published not long since in a foreign journal. It is so well authenticated, and so interesting in itself, that we here present that portion of it which relates to Christ, to our readers:

"I know men," said Napoleon, "and I tell you that Jesus is not a man! The religion of Christ is a mystery which subsists by its own force, and proceeds from a mind which is not a human mind. We find in it marked individuality, which originated a train of words and actions unknown before. Jesus borrowed nothing from our knowledge. He exhibited in himself a perfect example of his precepts. Jesus is not a philosopher, for his proofs are miracles, and from the first his disciples adored him. In fact, learning and philosophy are of no use for salvation; and Jesus came into the world to reveal the mysteries of Heaven and the laws of the Spirit."

"Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne and myself founded empires; but on what foundation did we rest the creations of our genius? Upon force. Jesus Christ alone formed his empire upon love; and at this hour millions of men would die for him."

"It was not a day, or battle, that achieved the triumphs of the Christian religion in the world. No, it was a long war, a contest for three centuries begun by the apostles, then continued by the flood of Christian generations. In this war, all the kings and potentates of the earth were on one side; on the other I see no army, but a mysterious force; some men scattered here and there in all parts of the world, and who have no other rallying point than a common faith in the mystery of the cross."

"I die before my time, and my body will be given back to the earth, to become food for the worms. Such is the fate of him who has been called the great Napoleon. What an abyss between my deep mystery and the eternal kingdom of Christ, which is proclaimed, loved and adored, and which is extending over the whole earth.— Call you this dying? Is it not living, rather! The death of Christ is the death of God."

Napoleon stopped at the last words, but Gen. Bertrand making no reply, the Emperor added—"If you do not perceive that Jesus Christ is God, then I did wrong to appoint you General."

New York Evangelist.

Churches in the United States.

We present to those of our readers who take an interest in these matters, the following religious statistics, exhibiting the date of organization and prospects of the different denominations in the United States, taken from the report of the Rev. Dr. Baird, delivered before the Evangelical Alliance Society of England:

The last 50 years according to Dr. B., have constituted the most prosperous era of our religious history. In this period, the last ligament which united the Church and the State was sundered—in Connecticut in 1816, in Massachusetts in 1833.

The oldest branch of the Protestant Church in this country is the Protestant Episcopal. Its history begins in 1607, with the colonizing of Virginia; and it continued to labor under very serious embarrassments until after the Revolution. It is now in a very flourishing condition. The Congregational branch of the Church comes next in order of time, and it is also rapidly augmenting in wealth and numbers. The Baptist branch of the Church is the third in order of

time. This Church, in its origin, suffered much from the intolerance of the civil governments of Massachusetts and Virginia. In the last sixty years the Baptists have increased their Churches ten-fold, their members more than thirteen-fold, and ministers nine-fold.

The Roman Catholic Church comes next in order, with 4 archbishops, 30 bishops, 1,073 Churches, 1,081 priests, and population of 1,500,000.

The Presbyterians come next. The first ministers came from Scotland and the North of Ireland. A presbytery was formed in 1705, consisting of 7 ministers.

In the last 50 years it has been increased in its ministers nearly twelve-fold, Churches eight and a half, and nearly nine-fold in its members.

The last, in order of time, of the larger religious bodies that have arisen, is the Methodist Church. It was organized in 1784, and in 1800 had 40,000 members. Its subsequent increase has been immense. There is reason to believe, says Dr. Baird, that the membership of this communion has increased more than six times as fast as the population of the country has done since 1784.

In addition to the above large denominations, there is a group of churches, ten in number, which, with few exceptions, use the German language, and are almost all of them of German bodies in Europe. Emigration is constantly increasing their strength. To these, not before computed, must be added 500 congregations, or "meetings of the Society of Friends"—whose numbers do not exhibit a very perceptible increase.

The Unitarians with about 300 churches; 250 ministers, and 20,000 members; the Christians, with 1,500 churches, as many members; the Universalists, with 540 preachers, 550 churches and 875 societies, the Swedenborgians, with about 40 small churches, 35 ministers, and 26,000 members, and some German Lutheran Churches that are Socinian, as are portions of the Friends.

Remember the Poor.

In every community there are some, who, by a mysterious Providence, are denied the comforts of life. While some roll in luxury, and others have every thing needful for the body, have "all things richly to enjoy," there are others destitute of the good things of this life. All are not rich; all are not "good livers," all have not food and raiment sufficient to make them comfortable there are some indeed, in almost every neighborhood, with gaunt want staring them in the face, who would gladly live upon the crumbs, which fall from the rich man's table.

Now, David says, "Blessed is he that considereth the poor." And Solomon says, "He that hath mercy on the poor, happy is he." Many look upon it as a sore evil, to be surrounded by the poor. But the fact is, the poor are the favorites of heaven, and blessings are constantly pronounced, in the scriptures, on those who minister to their wants. It is then not only duty, but a precious privilege to give of our substance, to clothe the naked, and to feed the hungry.

At this season of the year every one should look around him, and see that the poor widow, and her fatherless children, and indeed all those who by any circumstance whatever, have been deprived of the bounties of a liberal Providence, do not suffer. This is a duty never to be neglected, but it is particularly imperative just now, when the chilling winds of the coldest winter of the century, are whistling through the cracks of many a poor man's cabin stiffening the limbs of the aged, and starting the tear of suffering from the bright eyes of little boys and girls; and when provisions are high and money scarce. At such a time those who live in coiled houses, and have plenty to eat and to wear, should remember the poor.

How cheering to the heart of the poor widow, would be the present of a good warm dress, for herself or her children, as she bends her shivering form over the few coals of fire, which her indomitable energy has provided, to keep herself and her little ones from freezing! What a heart-cheering smile would radiate the countenances of the little ones, on the reception of a ham, or a loaf, to satisfy for a moment the gnawings of a killing appetite. The sight would be worth double the price it would cost, friend; try it. Remember the poor.—Duo-West Telescope.

THRILLING SCENE ON THE EAST RIVER.—The New York evening papers of Tuesday record quite an exciting and fearful scene on the East river between that city and Brooklyn on the morning of that day. The following is from the Mirror:

We have to record a very rare event to day, The East river this morning was crowded with ice, from Governor's Island to Williamsburg. The ice was so firmly frozen that the steamboats could not make their way through it, and persons who were anxious to cross to New-York, to attend to business, risked their lives, by walking on the ice.

About 10,000 or 12,000 persons crossed between the South and Fulton Ferries. Of these, upwards of 200 were female. The ice commenced breaking about ten o'clock, and a frightful scene ensued. A large number of persons were on sheets of broken ice and were rescued after great difficulty. It was rumored that some were lost, but we could not ascertain this to be a fact.

It was 12 o'clock before the adventurers were all rescued from their perilous predicament. It was reported that several of the soldiers stationed at Governor's Island availed themselves of the bridge. A brig lying near Fulton Ferry was struck with the ice when it commenced moving, and she sunk almost instantly. No doubt but other similar accidents occurred.

BLOOMERS NO LONGER BLOOMING.—The days Bloomer style of dress about which we heard so much last spring, appear to be numbered. We never see them any more in Chesnut street, nor read of them in our country or other exchanges. The attempt to introduce them into England has failed signally. Mrs. Bloomer herself, it is rumored, has also abandoned the costume, and says that if she had known the ridicule she was to endure, she would never have attempted the reform. The idea that the dress was immodest seems to have been more fatal to the experiment than any thing else.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Free Democracy of Ohio have recommended Hon. John P. Hale for President, and Samuel Lewis for Vice President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1852.

The Senate has been engaged all of yesterday and to-day in discussing and passing the bill making land warrants assignable. The bill passed this evening with sundry amendments, and will be returned to the House in the morning for concurrence. The House will soon dispose of it and make it one of the laws of the land.

Yesterday was resolution day. The first business was a resolution offered to print 100,000 copies of the abstract of the census. The resolution was passed, when Mr. Orr moved its reconsideration, and proceeded to state that the passage of the resolution would justify the printer of the House in coming to that body and claiming damages, inasmuch as it authorized the Committee on Printing to contract with any other person to print this abstract, when by the terms of this contract he was entitled to do all the printing which the House ordered. The reconsideration was further advocated by Mr. Stephens, of Geo., and opposed by Messrs. Duncan, of Mass., Allison, Carter and Stanton. The motion to reconsider was finally laid upon the table.

During the debate it was stated that the present printer, Hamilton, of Penn., acknowledged his inability to comply with the terms of the contract, and I have no doubt that the contract system, which has been warring against by the printers and publishers here, because as it now stands the printing cannot be awarded as a remuneration to party presses for partisan services, will fall beneath their combined opposition in spite of law and Congress to back it.

Sundry resolutions were offered, but none of any general interest passed.

To-day the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the Mexican Instalment bill, but on reading the proceedings you would never believe that that bill had been under consideration, for you will learn perhaps with surprise, that notwithstanding the technicalities of the rules of the House, when it resolves itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the members are in order to speak upon every conceivable subject that can be imagined, and this privilege was indulged in to its fullest extent by the Ohio Delegation. Giddings started it by making some charges against some of his colleagues for voting against the Kosuth welcome. Taylor defended himself with a good deal of warmth, and there soon commenced a regular war between Taylor, Giddings, Campbell, and Hunter, concluded by a party speech of Olds, who charged that the Whigs of Ohio were the natural and cherished allies of the abolitionists and free-soilers. It was the most disgraceful squabble I have ever witnessed in the Hall, and that is saying very much. As specimens of the decorum of the speaker, Taylor concluded one of his speeches by saying "that his colleague from the Ashtabula District (Giddings) ought to have been kicked out of Congress years ago." The debate to-morrow on the Mexican bill, will be able and instructive. OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1852.

You will see in the Globe of yesterday, the "Intervention" resolution of Gen. Cass, and I desire to call your attention to it specially. It is one of the most remarkable specimens of political legerdemain which this year has produced.— It is very comprehensive in its starting point, but horribly enunciated in its conclusion. It is a second epistle of the Nicholson letter, which was so adroitly put together, that it "passed muster" North and South. This resolution in one aspect is thoroughly intervention, in another it is cautiously conservative. The old General will see trouble over it. Being in the Senate, he will be forced to explain it, and mark my prediction, that ere the 1st of August, he will give it a dozen contradictory constitutions. Poor old man! a little more firmness in his nature would have made him a great man—there, however, is his weakness, and he becomes a mere shuttlecock played by the extremes of his political friends.

Walker of Wis., who is known here as the "Redball," and who has tried to place himself at the head of what he is pleased to call the land reform, offered an amendment yesterday to the bill making bounty land warrants assignable, to give 100 acres of land to every body over 21 years of age who will settle upon the same, but found little favor in the Senate only 8 yeas for the proposition. Gen. Cass, owing to the "wise and confusion" did not vote, being accidentally out, or having dodged.

The debate in the House to-day was interesting. Mr. BAILEY of Va., defended the mode in which former payments had been made, and his own course at the last session. He was very severe in his strictures upon Duff Green, and B. E. Green, but the charges made against the latter for malfeasance, whilst he held the Secretaryship of Legation in Mexico, was not supported by the record, and the imputation was proved to be groundless and calumnious. Andrew Johnston of Tenn., replied to Bailey with the keenest sarcasm and invective, and hounded Messrs. Webster, R. J. Walker, Corcoran & Riggs, and the Burings, without mercy or compassion. He said that some men who had always had the reputation of being improvident, and others who report said were in failing circumstances, had all got rich, who had any agency in paying these various instalments to Mexico under the treaty of peace. It is pretty generally believed that several high "officials" have got a portion of the per cent, which has been shaved off Mexico. There will be an effort made to close the debate to-morrow, but the country should desire it to progress, as every hour brings forth new developments.

I have to-day heard a piece of news which will be highly gratifying to the friends of your late representative, Hon. I. E. HOLMES. He has struck a streak of luck and his fortune has been made. It is said (and the authority is reliable) that he purchased for \$10,000 and professional fees in the case, an interest in some valuable real estate in San Francisco. It was in litigation, but the Supreme Court of California decided the case in Mr. Holmes' favor, and he is now actually receiving a ground rent (lawyers will understand the term) of sixteen hundred dollars per month, in advance, or an annual income independent of his profession of \$19,200, and runs no risk of fire &c. He rents the lots and the tenants build the houses. That is decidedly better than saving the public in Congress. When he left for California he said he would never embark in politics again, and he no doubt thought so at