

### Napoleon III.

The most striking feature of the last news from Europe is the proclamation of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte as Emperor of France, under the title of Napoleon III. There is no surprise in the event itself, for the steps to it had been so plainly paved that all the world waited for the consummation. But take the whole series of events, from the commencement of 1848 to this time, and the elevation of Louis Napoleon to the throne of France, as an absolute sovereign, must be pronounced the most wonderful chapter in the history of Christendom. The mere memory of the Conqueror and Legislator who closed his career in 1815, after an interval of nearly forty years, during which the whole tendency of France seemed to be to consolidate and multiply the guarantees of constitutional liberty, has been sufficient to raise, by a rapid and unobstructed process, to the summit of his own absolute authority, a member of his family having no prestige of his own, and whose sole personal notoriety had been of a kind to crown him rather with contempt and ridicule, than with fame and power. Louis Napoleon is the same individual who, sixteen years ago, after the ridiculous failure of the conspiracy of Strasburg was put in a dilligence by Louis Philippe, under the charge of a police officer, and sent quietly out of France, as a disorderly person, who could not be suffered to remain, but was too feeble an enemy to merit the serious attention of Government. This man is now Emperor by the almost unanimous choice of the French nation.

Modern history affords no parallel to this succession. But Roman history presents one with so many and so striking points of resemblance, that it could not fail to be recalled, even before the parallel was complete by Louis Napoleon's assumption of the Imperial power. No modern indeed, save Napoleon can well be compared, both in his fortunes and his genius, Julius Caesar. Each of them in a period of the highest civilization, triumphed by personal ability, and the dazzle of an unequalled fame, over the long established institutions, and the existing factious anarchy, of his country. Each distinguished his reign by a splendor of statesmanship scarcely inferior to that of his warlike achievements. Each was cut short in his career by his violence. The reign of each was followed by the establishment of an order of things that seemed to cut off all hope of the restoration of the demolished throne. Why should the family of Caesar reign in Rome? It was a family that save in the person of the great Julius, was among the least distinguished of that cloud of noble names that have consecrated to undying fame the history of the Eternal City. Why should the family of the Bonapartes reign in France? A family that never rose to the level of historic notice, till Napoleon emblazoned it in the light of his own extraordinary career.

We must measure the grandeur of those two men by the ascendancy they exercised over the minds of two great nations after they were gone and after, apparently, all the elements of their power had been dissipated. In either case, a nephew, a man without a shred of positive power, without even conspicuousness by good luck, without a name in arms, or the reputation of a single quality of superiority, has been borne, by the imposing ascendancy of their names, into a position from whence, by sure and rapid stages, they reached that very summit of power which the conquerors only won by the course of time, and the rarest combinations of genius and fortune.

Perhaps as close a parallel might be run between the fortunes and character of Octavius Caesar Augustus and Louis Napoleon, as between their illustrious antecedents. Both started with a marvelous small stock of reputation. They were thought to be harmless persons, worth nothing in themselves, but worth cultivating on account of the great names which they recalled order, to be used against the factious leaders who were threatening the existence of the Republic. Both were very willing to be used for so benign a purpose; both accepted a share of power, with the same specious modesty; both clung to it, once acquired, with the same combination of policy and force; and both marched, with the same sure and specious gait, towards the final consummation of their ambition.

It will remain for after times to complete the parallel, or to mark the distinction. But even now we may prophesy that unless Napoleon III shall follow the peaceful policy of Augustus, he is much more likely to share the fate of the uncle, than to transmit the imperial power undisputed like the nephew.

The comments of the English press show that there is some uneasiness about the policy of the new Emperor. It is observed that his studious defence of the dynastic title of "Napoleon III" seems like an intimation of his intention to discard all that has been done by intervening governments; and especially, that his assumption of something real and legitimate in the reign of "Napoleon II," who is at least as imaginary a monarch as Louis XVII; is a declaration of hostility against all that the powers of Europe ordained and established at the conclusion of the wars of the French Revolution. Moreover, it is remarked that the expressions in favor of peace are much less emphatic in the address of the new Emperor than in previous public speeches. These things are certainly worthy of consideration. There are two difficulties. The powers of Europe would readily acknowledge Louis Napoleon as Emperor of France, but it is not so certain that they will accept him by the dynastic title of Napoleon III. Napoleon himself may, and is suspected of a determination to restore the Empire to the limits it had under his uncle, which would almost certainly involve a European war. Till these two points are settled—the acceptance by the nations of Europe of the dynastic title of the new Emperor, and the acceptance by the latter of the restricted bounds of the Empire, there is no assurance of the continuance of peace, and the shadow of the revived Bonaparte will brood like a nightmare over the repose of the world.

Charleston Mercury.

Senator Soule, of La., according to a Washington despatch, is entitled to the credit of having made the original proposition to Spain for the purchase of Cuba.

### Congressional.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—The health of the Hon. W. R. King, is no better.

In the U. S. Senate on Tuesday, the resolutions to confer the rank of Lieut. General on Major General Scott, being under consideration, were supported by the Hon. Lewis Cass of Michigan, Hon. James Shields of Illinois, and the Hon. Solon Borland of Arkansas; and opposed by the Hon. S. P. Chase of Ohio, and the Hon. Stephen Adams of Mississippi. The resolutions were ultimately passed by a vote of 34 to 12. The Hon. W. F. DeSaussure and the Hon. A. P. Butler, of South Carolina, voted in the affirmative.

The House of Representatives took up in Committee of the Whole, that portion of the President's message relative to the Tariff.

Mr. Clrman's motion to admit railroad iron free of duty, was defeated.

It is at length reported that an effort will be made in the House to take notice of the acquisition of Samana by the French, and the annexation of Sonora.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—In the U. S. Senate on Wednesday, the bill for the construction of a Railroad to the Pacific, was made the special order of the day for the 10th of January.

In the House of Representatives that portion of the President's message relative to Commerce and Rivers and Harbors was taken up, and referred to the appropriate committee. The bill for fixing the compensation of members of Congress at \$2000, was also taken up.

The health of the Hon. W. R. King has slightly improved.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—In the U. S. Senate on Thursday, the Hon. James M. Mason, of Virginia, offered a resolution calling on the President for the notes from France and England proposing a tri-partite treaty relative to Cuba. Mr. Mason said that he opposed any interference with the existing relations between Spain and Cuba, but that the time would come when annexation would be inevitable. The Hon. Lewis Cass, of Michigan, concurred in Mr. Mason's views, and reprobated a stand still policy.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Oracle of Concord has spoken, and the policy of Gen. Pierce, in regard to the Cabinet and other high appointments, is made so plain that all the different cliques in the party may understand it, and so liberal that all will commend it. The editor who put forth this article, is considered as the confidential organ of Gen. Pierce. The sentiments, too, are such as Gen. Pierce has been supposed to entertain. It is, therefore, to be believed, in the absence of other information on the subject, that Gen. Pierce will act with entire independence of all cliques, and, at the same time, proscribe none, nor refuse his confidence to any of them.

The Senate have admitted Mr. Dixon to his seat, by a vote of 27 to 16. But it is understood that the Governor of Kentucky may decide that there is a vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Clay, and may re-appoint Mr. Merriweather to fill it. In that case, Mr. Merriweather will come here to contest the right of Mr. Dixon to the seat, and the matter will take the usual course.

An attempt was made in the House to provide for the appointment of a Committee on Claims, who are to receive all the private bills reported by Committees, together with the evidence sustaining them, and prepare accordingly, at each session, a bill making appropriations for private claims—the same to be considered and acted upon, item by item, in the same manner with any other appropriation bill. This proposition did not succeed; but it would be an improvement upon the present mode of treating private claims. It has been generally conceded for thirty years, by those who have given most attention to the subject, that a special tribunal for the adjudication of claims in the Government ought to be established, and a bill establishing a Board of Commissioners has been twice passed by the Senate, and failed in the House. Meanwhile, private claims will have little chance of attention at this session, or indeed at any subsequent session.

A very important project was brought forward in the House to-day, by Mr. Ewing, of Kentucky. It was a resolution referring to the Committee on the Judiciary, an inquiry into the expediency of providing in the proper manner for a change of the Constitution in regard to the election of President, so as to submit the choice of electors to the voters of each representative district—the two electors representing the Senators, to be still chosen by the voters at large.

Plans of this sort have been heretofore brought forward by Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Benton, and, I believe, others. The object and effect of the proposed change, would be to bring the election nearer to the people, and to overcome or lessen the tendency to centralization, and to accumulation of power in a few larger States, which exists under the present system.

The Committee will, at least, it is hoped, give us their views on the subject.

THE GEORGIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE convened in this place on Wednesday of last week, and adjourned on Tuesday night following.

We have not been informed of the nature of the business transacted in Conference, but presume that it was such as usually comes up for action before this highly respectable ecclesiastical body.

We witnessed some portion of the public exercises of the occasion. The ordination sermon, preached in the new Methodist church on Sabbath, by the venerable Bishop Capers, was, we thought, a very superior production—his theme was the duties of the Christian ministry. At the conclusion of the Bishop's sermon, some 18 or 20 ministers were ordained Elders.

During the afternoon of the same day, after a most eloquent and beautiful sermon by Dr. Cross, of the Tennessee Conference, some twenty candidates for Deacon's orders were ordained by the Bishop. The ordination ceremonies we thought beautiful, solemn and impressive. Not the least interesting portion of the day's services was the funeral discourse delivered by the venerable Dr. Pierce, in commemoration of the lives and characters of three

of the Ministers of the Georgia Conference, who died the present year.

Public services were conducted by other members of the Conference at other churches in the place during the day. The exercises of the sanctuary were continued from day to day at the Methodist church, and would doubtless have been attended by larger congregations but for the inclemency of the weather.

Athens Herald.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 28, 1852.

THO. J. WARREN, Editor.

### Our Cotton Market.

Very little has been done in Cotton since our last. We quote at 7½ to 8½.

### Death of William McKain, Esq.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. William McKain, an old and esteemed citizen, who died in this town on Monday morning last, at an advanced age.

### Post Office Robber.

On Friday night last, some one, evidently a white man, secreted himself in our Post Office.—Fortunately Mr. Gamewell had taken with him all money of consequence, a package containing \$2,500, and the rogue received only a few dimes, left in the till.

### Close of the Volume.

To-day closes the third and last Volume of the Semi-Weekly Journal. Hereafter the paper will be published weekly, every Tuesday, as heretofore. This day will also complete the thirteenth volume of the Weekly Journal, and we deem it an appropriate occasion to express our thanks to those of our friends and patrons who have dealt so kindly with us, for the last three years. We hope, as we are soon to enter upon the duties of a new year, with additional editorial responsibilities, that we shall receive a continuance of that favorable consideration which has characterized our patrons during the time in which we have been engaged catering for their literary tastes.—whether very successfully or otherwise, it is not competent for us to determine. We are at least gratified to know, that in some cases, our efforts to please, have been, in a measure appreciated—the commendation of the virtuous and good, is in and of itself, no small reward.

Encouraged to pursue our avocations, we shall very soon enter upon the varied duties of another year, and now we beg in Editorial parlance to wish long life, health, happiness, and the good things without the ills, to each and all of our friends and patrons, and bidding adieu to the old, invoke upon them all possible blessings for the New Year.

### Candidates for Congress.

The Yorkville Miscellany announces Col. J. D. Ashmore as a candidate to represent our Congressional District in the next Congress.

We have now the following gentlemen engaged in the canvass: Hon. Joseph A. Black and Maj. James O'Hanlon, of Richland, Hon. Franklin I. Moses and Col. J. D. Ashmore, of Sumter, and Col. W. W. Boyce, of Fairfield.

We learn from the Lancaster Ledger, that the Rev. P. T. Hammond has been nominated to represent that Congressional District.

The election takes place on the fourth Monday in February.

### Later from Europe.

The Steamship Canada arrived at Halifax, N. S., on Friday from Liverpool, with dates to the 11th inst. All qualities of cotton had declined—Fair most. The demand has been moderate, sales of the week comprised 25,000 bales, of which speculators took 3000 and exporters 1000. The decline is quoted at from 1-4 to 3-8d.

### Southern Weekly Post,

Published at Raleigh, N. C., and edited by C. H. Wiley and W. D. Cooke, Esq's. It is gratifying to see the vast improvements in the newspapers of our day—prominent among which is paper above named. The Post was commenced one year ago, and enters its second volume under favorable auspices, as we learn from the prospectus. The paper has greatly improved in appearance, and will, no doubt, prove all that its friends desire it to be. Terms, two dollars in advance.

### Norton's Literary Register.

A copy has been sent us of Norton's Literary Register and Book Buyers Almanac for 1853.—This will no doubt be of great service to Book Merchants and others in the Literary way, as it contains a complete list of American Publishers and publications for the year 1852, and also another of all works of any importance published in Great Britain since the first of January, 1852, excepting such as have been republished here. Will be sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the country for 25 cents. Address Charles B. Norton, New York.

### Editorial Convocation.

We have yet to read of that Editor who attended our Convention in Columbia, that was not highly gratified with the meeting from first to last.—We have been pleased with the different comments made by our brethren of the quill. We were highly pleased with all the Corps Editorial, and of course do not like to discriminate, as it would be invidious to do so. We copy from our esteemed friend of the Southern Rights Advocate the following appropriate remarks upon that occasion.

EDITORIAL JUBILEE.—The first day of December, 1852, was a day long to be remembered by the Editors of the State, a majority of whom were in Columbia, in Convention assembled. The proceedings of this body are laid before our readers in full in this issue, and lengthy comment would be wholly unimportant. The press of South Carolina occupies a lofty position, and the conduct of all the papers in the State is such as reflects credit upon their respective Editors. A more gentlemanly, social, and courteous set of

men, are not to be found engaged in any one calling or profession; and we will always feel grateful for the kind reception which we, the humblest member of the fraternity, met at their hands. The assembling of so many persons connected with the press, is an interesting occasion, and the formation of an Association will do much towards strengthening the friendly relations which should exist between those engaged in such a laborious, and at the same time responsible business as that of catering for the public weal, and will, perhaps, be the means, if possible, of giving a more courteous tone to the press. It is a pleasant thing for brothers to dwell together in unity. A few months ago, sharp-shooting and bitter words, were the order of the day on the part of the press, and indeed those of opposite parties were almost at daggers point. The propriety of holding a convention was mooted, and the convention accordingly assembled. The results of its deliberations are not yet, nor can be definitely ascertained. Time alone will develop them. But this much we know. old differences have been adjusted and lasting attachments formed between different members of the craft, and last but not least the CASH SYSTEM has been generally adopted. Let our readers bear this in mind! See Sec. 5 Article IV of the Constitution.

The Association was quite fortunate in the selection of all its officers, and in none more so than in that of a President. For one, at least, since we seated ourself in the Editorial chair, have we been made to rejoice that we were an Editor! We long for the time of the annual meeting of the Association, where we hope to meet again all those acquaintances of the craft already formed, and to form many more!

### Legislative Wit, etc.

Our esteemed brother Editor, Pressly, of the Southern Standard, gives us a few spicy scraps of the "Odds and Ends of the Legislature,"—among other things we find the following:

The Senior Editor of the Patriot relates an anecdote of Major Dean, the new Clerk of the House. He is one of the finest looking men in the State, and Col. Perry says that this was the reason why Col. Hampton desired to see him elected Clerk of the House; "For," said he, "our Speaker is one of the best looking men in the House, and we should have a Clerk to match him on the Gala days." We heard another anecdote concerning Major Dean, not, indeed, so complimentary as the above, but as he has entirely conquered the fault which it imputed to him, we need not hesitate to publish it. At first, he was rather slow in calling the roll, particularly when the eyes and noses were to be taken. This was not to be wondered at, for the members dread this list most unaccountably, and the Major, having just been a member, had, probably, not quite overcome his aversion to it. However, he called it very slowly. One of the members observing this, said to Mr. McCready, "I think that our new Clerk is rather slow." "Yes," replied the latter, "he can hardly be called a Dean Swift!"

But, as we said before, he soon became accustomed to the harness, and every one now concedes that he is an excellent Clerk.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.—We give place with pleasure to the following article from the Carolinian, considering that the course of the writer is wise and manly.

Messrs. Editors: You will confer a favor by indulging me with a few remarks relative to a measure which not only involves anxiety on my part, but the interest of the community at large and which if not retraced, will tend to the utter oblivion of our Alma Mater—the pride and glory of every Carolinian.

You, Messrs. Editors, I suppose, are aware of the very rash, step, contracted under an undue excitement, myself, together with a very respectable number of my fellow-students, viz: the pledging ourselves to leave College, or to refuse to pay into the treasury, in case the Hall was not abolished—thus perpetrating a crime which in the end, will only prove suicidal to ourselves. I do not intend here to discuss the policy or prudence of our past act that would be foreign to my purpose; but merely to suggest some scheme by which we may fulfil every honorable obligation, and be reinstated in College.

I have given this measure a mature consideration and I can only reflect the greater discredit on myself for having rashly acted in a matter of such consequence, without consulting the wishes of my parents or other friends, in whom I could impose implicit reliance and confidence. The proposition I wish to make this: "That a general meeting of all the signers of the pledge be called to meet in Columbia, on the first Monday in January, 1853, in order that we may reconsider our action, and look upon it as involving a greater hazard than the simple act of leaving College."

In making this proposition, it is sufficient for me to know that I am sustained by the thinking part of a wise community; and I am urged to believe that in view of the anxiety and solicitude of our parents, and those who are nearest and dearest to us, and as a proper respect and deference to our beloved institution that we should act at this appointed time with more discretion and prudence. In conclusion, I would request as many of the papers in the State as concur in the above, to insert once, and oblige your correspondent; and would urge my fellow-students who are thus unfortunately situated, to leave no means undone in the accomplishment of this great end.

ONE OF THE NUMBER.

GREENVILLE, Dec. 16.—Our young friend, the Rev. L. M. Cohen, of the Baptist Church, who, the reader will recollect, was graduated at the Furman University at this place last summer, has had the good fortune to receive a legacy of \$30,000 from a remote female relative in England. It is known by the friends of Mr. Cohen that he is by birth a Jew, and that for reasons satisfactory to himself, he has seen fit to embrace the Christian faith, and become a preacher of the gospel, after the persuasion of the Baptists. We learn that the grand maiden aunt, from whom Mr. Cohen receives his legacy, a few days previous to her death also embraced the Christian religion.—Mountaineer.

Elizabeth Job, aged 92 years, died in Cecil county, Md., a few days ago. Her brother, Andrew Job, has, for the last 50 years, lived the life of a hermit, in an old shanty, in the

woods, on the borders of Maryland and Pennsylvania. She at one time lived with him, but it appears he drove her away, declaring that no woman should live where he was. He is about 80 years of age, with a long beard, of apparently half a century's growth. His dress consists of an old blanket, thrown over the shoulders and tied around the body, with a number of old rags tied over his feet.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Major A. C. has taken the field as a candidate to the 4th Congressional District, (embracing field, Abbeville, Newberry, Laurens and Marion.) in the Congress of the United States.

Col. F. W. Pickens and the Hon. J. F. Marshall have also been announced as candidates in the same District.

### BY THE GOVERNOR.

ORDER No. 2. HEADQUARTERS, Columbia, December 14, 1852.

The following gentlemen have been appointed and commissioned Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief with the rank of Lieut. Colonel, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order: J. W. CANTEY,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

A. BAXTON SPRINGS,

A. M. RUTH,

THELMAN INGRAM,

ROBERT MUNRO, JR.,

J. M. HOWELL,

RANSOM CALHOUN,

PAUL HAMILTON,

W. E. WILSON,

WM. PICKNEY STARKE,

AGUSTUS SMITH,

W. L. REYNOLDS,

J. H. WITHERSPOON,

ROBERT J. WILLINGHAM,

A. WARING,

E. P. BRADLEY,

WM. E. ZIMMERMAN,

R. L. HERIOT,

JACOB BEISER,

SAMUEL SPARKS, JR.,

J. E. CURETON,

B. RUSH CAMPBELL,

FRANCIS W. HERIOT,

J. B. JACKSON,

R. G. HOWARD,

ELLIOT M. KEITH,

JOHN J. CONYERS,

J. EVANS EDINGS,

JOSEPH J. POPE,

GEORGE MCLENNAN,

Dec. 24

### BY THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Clarendon, December 21, 1852.

In relation to the PARDONING POWER, whenever petitions shall be presented for pardon, the report of the Judge who tried the case will be a requisition, in all cases, not to be omitted. The facility with which appeals for mercy can be obtained, are too well understood to weight with the Executive; and to enable the Governor to dispense the high prerogative of mercy—which is a constitutional bequest—it is manifest that a dispassionate statement should be made. This determination is absolute.

By order: B. T. WAITS,

Secretary Executive Department.

Dec. 24

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

December 21, 1852.

All communications to the Governor should be addressed to him at his residence in Clarendon, Fulton Post Office.

By order: B. T. WAITS,

Secretary Executive Department.

### POISONING.

Thousands of parents who use Vernifuge composed of Castor Oil, Calomel, &c., are not aware, that while they appear to benefit the patient, they are actually laying the foundations for a series of diseases, such as edema, loss of sight, weakness of limbs, &c.

In another column will be found the advertisement of HOBENSACK'S MEDICINE, to which we ask the attention of all directly interested in their own as well as their children's health. In Liver Complaints and all disorders arising from those of a bilious type, should make use of the only genuine medicine, HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS.

"BE NOT DECEIVED," but ask for HOBENSACK'S Worm Syrup and Liver Pills, and observe that each has the signature of the Proprietor, J. N. HOBENSACK, as none else are genuine.

### ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPPEPTICS.

DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN, THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR GASTRIC JUICE, prepared from KENNETT, or the FOURTH STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION and DEBILITY, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the GASTRIC JUICE. Pamphlets, containing Scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See notice among the medical advertisements.

### TO THE SICK.

For the effectual rooting out from the system of all diseases brought on by indigestion, biliousness and impurity of the blood, it is a widely and well known fact that WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are the great PANACEA. Throughout the entire South, these Pills have long been held in the highest repute, both by private individuals and by the Medical the unfortunate victim to "earthly ills and woes" is made faculty of our country. Southern fevers and Southern diseases generally, yield to their influence at once; and to thank Heaven that a sovereign balm has been provided.

Let each try them for himself and if the medicine fails to satisfy, the experiment shall cost him nothing. THOS. J. WORKMAN, Agent for Camden, S. C., and sold by Druggists and Merchants throughout the country. June 28—1y.

### Hoodland's German Bitters.

Hundreds of our citizens complain of debility and languor of the system, derangement of the liver and stomach, want of appetite, &c.; they are frequently the result of too close application, and a thousand other causes we cannot here name; but we would say to all afflicted, do as we have done—get a bottle or two of Dr. Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. Jackson, and our word for it you will be cured. We reason, this medicine, knowing from experience that it is much superior to the generality of patent medicines. We would say to our readers, purchase none unless prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. October 22.

### CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

Kershaw Section No. 4.

THE regular Meeting of this Section will be held at their Hall on Friday next, at 7 o'clock. By order of the W. A. J. W. CALL, Sec'y.

### SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

WATERBURY DIVISION No. 2.

THE regular meeting of this Division will be held on Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock. By order of the W. P. T. V. WALSH, R. S.