should come with their offerings to the altar of the country. He who could to-day think of himself or his party, would desert the flag of his country in the hour of danger; or, Judas-like, sell his country for a consideration. The time has come when the question must be settled. We cannot delay. The Union will drop down, or be pulled down. The star of our destiny has declined—the star of life, liberty, and hope, is paling on our pathway, he feared, forever. He would appeal to his brethren of the North to forbear their aggressions. The South know their rights, and are resolved at any and every hazard to maintain them. They will not abandon them even at the expense of the Union. If he knew his own heart, there never had been one day in his existence when he did not stand ready to peril his life for the Union. But he did not love it as many gentlemen do. They love it as the cruel and despotic Austrian loves Hungary. They have threatened to give the beautiful fields and valleys of the South to all the horrors of civil war. Four or five have threatened this. If this be any gentleman's love, he would say that it had his utter condemnation and scorn. He supposed that they would imitate Austria, and call in the Russian butchers. He did not love it enough to carry fire and sword into the bosom of the North. No southern man had made any such threat. The South, if the North will not do her justice and give her the guarantees of the Constitution, will separate. The Constitution teaches us the bounds of liberty, and points where aggression shall cease and resistance begin. All that the South asks is to be let alone, that the aggressions against her institutions shall cease.

He defended the South generally, and, in speaking of the madness of Abolition, said that not only ought the Union to be dissolved, but will be, if the pretensions of the North with reference to the Territories are insisted upon. He wanted the Missouri compromise line, or some other adopted; the agitation with regard to slavery in this District must be stilled, and more efficiency be given to the laws for the reclamation of fugitive slaves. If you don't do this, said he, and we cannot agree, in God's name let us part. If two of my own children did not agree better than the States do, they should separate; it should dissolve the holy connexion of husband and wife, unless they did better than we are doing.

Mr. VAN DYKE, of New Jersey, arose to vindicate the North. They had been spoken of as a kind of pickpockets, cut-throats, robbers, oppressors, aggressors, and even haters of their southern neighbors. If these charges be true, the North must be in the wrong. If not, they should know that too. There was not one single word of truth in the charge of aggression. Since the establishment of the Government, seventeen new States have been received into the Union; eight only free, and nine slave States. More than two-thirds of that territory is slave; and the North, while they have a majority of two-thirds of population, have only one-third of the territory. He then proceeded to show that the Northwest Territory was ceded, to enable the General Government to pay its debts, and that New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts, as well as Virginia, claimed that Territory, and that it was ceded to the Government without reference to slavery. The whole country, North and South, were concerned in the passage of the ordinance, one of the articles of which precluded slavery. In 1803, the province of Louisiana was purchased by the North and the South. Of the four States formed—Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa—the last only is a free State. Of all the territory since acquired, except that from Mexico, two States have been admitted into the Union—Florida and Texas. Both are slave States. In 1820, the Missouri line was run. The South even then had things their own way. Our right to Oregon had date before that time. Texas was admitted on the ground of a division into free and slave territory, but every one knew that Texas was pocketing the whole of that country.

Mr. CABELL inquired of the gentleman whether he did not recognise the boundary of Texas to the Rio Grande?

Mr. VAN DYKE said that he was not prepared to answer the question, but he was prepared to act when the question comes up. The constitution of Texas extends over every inch, and her constitution tolerates slavery, and the country is subject to slave law. Her dividing line of 36° 30′ is the greatest humbug that was ever presented to the North. The Government never prohibited slavery at any point south of the Missouri compromise line. Gentlemen make terrible threats in the event of such and such things being done. But this they may do with impunity, as they do not intend to put the threats into execution. Why is the Southern convention called? What is the cause to justify the terrible rumbling and uproar? One gentleman (Mr. Venable) says, because the North "dishonor the South," and that he will not dodge; and yet he tried one whole day to avoid facing the music. He (Mr. V. D.) was absent from the hall a short time, on that occasion, (two weeks ago.) When he came to the door he discovered that the yeas and nays were being taken—to enable the gentleman to face the music? No; but that he might be excused from voting.

Mr. VENABLE was understood to ask, Did you not vote to refer the California message to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and then to take it out and refer it to the Committee on Territories, with instructions?

Mr. VAN DYKE replied that he voted to excuse the gentleman. The gentleman, in his speech, while opposing the admission of California, said nothing about boundaries, and he (Mr. V. D.) did not know that he found any fault with the slavery prohibition. He would vote against the bill any how. If his objections were on technical grounds and irregularity, the gentleman would not dissolve the Union for that. He must stand on those grounds. Much had been said about the aggressions of the North; but in this District, not only does slavery exist, but the slave trade, (that which is made piracy,) in its most hideous and infamous forms. Up to this hour it is carried on under the noses of us all, and beneath the flag of the Union, when the North have the power to destroy it. Yet, it is here, a living, burning disgrace to this nation, before the eyes of the North, and foreign ambassadors, and those in the Departments. Negroes are banded together and shipped for the southern market likewise many cattle. In addition to this: During a period of sixty-four years, including the term of General Taylor, the South have had the Presidents and the entire control of the Government for fifty-two years, and the North but for twelve. Gentlemen talk of legislative aggressions. He could show ten of the South for every one of the North. Kidnappers come to the North and carry away free persons without authority of law.

Mr. HALL obtained the floor, when, on motion, the committee rose.

Mr. McLANE made an ineffectual effort to have passed the bill extending the existence of the law authorizing Baltimore to exact tonnage duties.

And the House adjourned.

LATE FROM BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.—By the arrival here yesterday of the bark W. H. D. C. Wright, Captain Worthington, from Rio the 8th ultimo, we have received files of the *Jornal do Comercio*, of that port, to the 6th ultimo, inclusive. The coffee crop is, as was all along expected, extremely meagre throughout Brazil. The following information, relative to that article, is contained in a letter to a commercial house in this city, dated Rio, January 7th:

"Coffee had advanced in the Rio market from 5$ a 5$200 to 5$600 a 6$. The stock on hand was only 10,000 bags, and prices had a decided upward tendency, from the expectation that the next news from Europe and from the United States would announce still higher prices ruling in both countries. The shortness of the crop was now beginning to be felt, as the receipts were trifling in the extreme being, on an average, 800 bags daily. Dealers have no price for coffee, and it is supposed that 7$ will be the current rate after the arrival of the December packet from England, the latest news from England being to the 19th November, quoting coffee at 43s. 6d. [The December packet took out quotations of 48s. 6d., with an upward tendency, and large orders for purchase accompanied.] Exchange on London has advanced to 28½ to 28¾."

We take from the *Jornal do Comercio*, of the 6th ultimo, the following items:

We learn that the British war-steamer Cormorant captured the day before yesterday, off San Sebastian, a bark under the Brazilian flag, which bore strong marks of having recently disembarked a cargo of slaves. The Cormorant took her in tow, and it is said was returning with her to this port.

Yesterday, about noon, was stabbed in the back, on the quay of Pharoux's Hotel, Captain Madigan, of the American ship Hercules, which put in here on her way to California. We learn that the surgeons called in do not consider the wound mortal. It appears that on the passage to Rio the captain found it necessary to chastise a boy on board for bad behaviour, and on his arrival in this port he discharged him. Yesterday the boy, in company with his brother, recently arrived from Bahia, met the captain on Pharoux's quay, and commenced abusing him in the foulest language. The latter, in order to avoid a scene, turned his back on his aggressors, and directed his steps toward a neighboring store. At this moment Captain Madigan was stabbed, as above stated, by the brother of the boy whom he had brought out on the Hercules. Both the brothers were arrested.

The *Jornal* of the 6th January announces the arrival at Rio, the previous day, of the British war-steamer Harpy, from Montevideo. She brought papers up to the 15th December, but the *Jornal* states that nothing of importance had occurred in the River Plate since previous advices of the 4th.

The packet Spider was then in Montevideo, and was to sail for Rio on the 27th December.

The American frigate Brandywine, from Rio, arrived in Montevideo on the 24th December. In imports of American produce, such as flour, &c., into Brazil, there was no change from last Rio advices.—*N. O. Picayune, 24th ult.*

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE PRESS.—"French without a master" having been published by an English bookseller in Paris, the Prince-President has ordered its suppression. He says its title strikes at his prerogative.

THE REPUBLIC.

WASHINGTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1850.

Congress.

In the *Senate*, yesterday, Mr. CLAY's compromise resolutions being under consideration, the views of Mr. CALHOUN on the slavery question, in the form of a speech, were read by Mr. MASON.

In the *House of Representatives*, Mr. DOTY withdrew the resolution offered by him a fortnight ago, after which the House proceeded, in Committee of the Whole, to the consideration of the President's message in relation to California.

Mr. Calhoun's Manifesto.

We publish this morning the speech of Mr. CALHOUN, which was read yesterday in the Senate by Mr. MASON of Virginia. It is a very elaborate effort, and is marked by all the peculiarities of its author. It is extremely bold in its assumptions, its inconsistencies, and its demands. Its tone is that of a man who has a commission to speak peremptorily and finally for both parties in fifteen slaveholding States.

Mr. CALHOUN lays down his propositions as if he were the sole and absolute guardian of the honor and interests of the South, and authorized to prescribe the terms on which the Union is to be saved. One would suppose that, instead of having been for twenty years excluded from WHIG and DEMOCRATIC confidence, by the wildness of his vagaries and the recklessness of his ambition, he was regarded as the highpriest of both, and that both were ready to receive the law from his lips.

He informs us that Mr. CLAY's plan cannot save the Union. He informs us that President TAYLOR's plan cannot save the Union. The projects of Mr. FOOTE and Mr. BELL, he considers not entitled to even a passing allusion. There is only one way in which the Union can be saved, and that is Mr. CALHOUN's own way. The South, he says, has no compromise to offer but the Constitution—and not even that without an amendment!

We consider the speech of Mr. CALHOUN a manifesto of disunion, by prescribing impracticable and impossible conditions for the salvation of the Union. It takes the ground, substantially, that, if California is admitted into the Union, it will present a case for resistance. This is the only tangible and practical proposition in the whole speech.

Whatever doubt may have been hitherto entertained upon the question, no one can read this speech without coming to the conclusion that Mr. CALHOUN has wrought himself into the conviction that the dissolution of the Union is the only remedy for existing evils. That it will separate him from thousands of well-intentioned and patriotic citizens, both at the North and the South, who have hitherto looked up to him as a safe political guide and adviser, we cannot doubt. It is fortunate for the country that Mr. CALHOUN has thus unmasked his motives and objects; for, as a professed disunionist, he will be henceforth shorn of his powers and opportunities of mischief.

The Weekly Republic.

The *Republic*, for the present week, will contain the speech of Mr. CLAY on his compromise resolutions, and the speech of Mr. HILLIARD, of Alabama, on the President's message. We shall publish, in our next week's number, the speech of Mr. WINTHROP of Massachusetts, and of Mr. TOOMBS of Georgia. Gentlemen desirous of procuring extra copies of the *Republic*, containing these speeches, will please to leave their orders, immediately, at the counting-room of the *Republic*, as the extent of our edition makes it necessary for us to put our outside form to press on Saturday.

Mr. Segar's Speech on "Proscription."

Our Richmond correspondent, in a letter which we published yesterday, alluded in terms of commendation to the speech recently made in the Virginia Legislature by Mr. SEGAR, in reply to the charges of proscription which have been made by the Locofoco party against the present Administration. We have read Mr. SEGAR's speech, and we think that he establishes very conclusively that the Administration, so far from being guilty of pursuing a *proscriptive* policy towards our opponents, have not yet done full justice to the WHIGS. We have been very much struck by many of the facts stated by Mr. SEGAR, and shall take occasion to refer to them in a day or two more in detail. Meanwhile we would be obliged to our Richmond correspondent for another copy of the speech, as we design that which he has kindly furnished us for a friend who is engaged in the consideration of its topics in another quarter.

Mr. Morton's Speech.

We acknowledge the receipt of a note from the Hon. Mr. MORTON, of Virginia, requesting that, as an act of "justice," we should publish his speech in explanation of his position. In that speech Mr. MORTON accused us of an act of "gross injustice," in omitting, in the classification of the members on the Committee on the District of Columbia, to set him down as a Whig. We were not familiar with Mr. MORTON's antecedents. We were under the impression that he had been elected by Democratic votes. We found him, at the commencement of a new career, adopting a course in a WHIG caucus which could not but be wrong, if the course of our WHIG friends from North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware, Louisiana, and that of his Whig colleague from Virginia, were right. By separating himself from the great body of our southern Whig friends on that occasion, we thought that he had rendered his position somewhat equivocal and ambiguous. We knew that the majority of his constituents were among the best WHIGS in the country, and that they were friendly to the election of Mr. WINTHROP as Speaker of the House of Representatives. We knew, therefore, that he did not represent the WHIGS of the South, nor his constituents, nor the friends of the Administration, when he opposed the election of Mr. WINTHROP. We knew no one whom he represented on that occasion but Mr. MORTON of Virginia, and we thought it right to leave the development of his position to time and circumstances. If this was injustice, we have been guilty of it. If it was injustice, we regret it. That it was *gross* injustice to permit a gentleman who was only known to the Whigs of the nation by his opposition to the Whig nominee for the Speakership to define his faith by his works, we deny.

We will republish Mr. MORTON's speech, not as an act of justice to *him*, but as an act of justice to ourselves. It establishes very clearly, in our judgment, that we had no right, under the circumstances, to define Mr. MORTON's position. As this is what he contends for, we do not see that we differ at all in the premises. We did not define his position. We shall therefore reprint the speech at our earliest convenience.

Correction.

In the account of the violent gale of wind with which we were visited on Friday last, published in Saturday's *Republic*, it was stated that the large new building opposite the Navy Department had sustained considerable damage; but, on a closer examination, no other injury than unroofing a portion of the front part of the building occurred, and it will take but a few days to repair it, in a way, too, that will prevent a similar accident.

Mintage.

We have received a very neat duodecimo, with the following title-page, that fully explains its objects: "New Varieties of Gold and Silver Coins, Counterfeit Coins and Bullion; with mint values. By JACOB R. ECKFELDT and WILLIAM E. DU BOIS, Assayers of the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia: published by the Authors, and for sale by the principal booksellers; also at the agencies of Adams & Co., at Panama and San Francisco, 1850." This little volume is intended as a supplement to a treatise on coins and bullion, published by the authors in 1842; and is rendered necessary by the recent change in the tariff of mint charges on deposites, the appearance of a number of new coins and some well executed counterfeits, and the discovery and extensive working of the gold mines of California.

Meeting in Jackson, Mississippi.

A meeting was held in Jackson, Mississippi, on the 22d ultimo, to consider the letter of the Congressional representatives of that State, together with the message of Governor QUITMAN, on the California question. The meeting supported the Administration with but one dissenting voice; and that, the Vicksburg *Whig* says, belonged to a gentleman known to be more ultra than the South upon southern questions generally.

Letter from Bishop Hughes on the Land Question.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I received your communication of the 16th instant, inviting me to address a meeting at the Tabernacle on the 28th instant, on the subject of land reform; a question, as you say, identified with the interests of the laboring classes. I would say, through you, to the committee, that however flattered I may be by their invitation, yet the subject is one of such a nature as seems to exclude and forbid any act of interference on the part of a clergyman. I would remark, that I have carefully abstained from interference in such matters.

If my views on the subject are of any consequence, I may express them to you, with the candor which always accompanies any opinion which I deem it worth while to express.

The public lands, as I take it, belong to all the people of this country, rich and poor. If I understand the use to which the proceeds of their sale have been applied, it has been equally for the benefit of all the people, the poor as well as the rich. I know not by what special rules or restrictions the sale of the public lands has been or is now regulated. But the proceeds are still apparently counted on as one source of public revenue for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the General Government. I can hardly see how it is practicable to run a line of distinction through the social conditions of all the people, or to compel (supposing this were practicable) the government to distribute, by gift or otherwise, the public lands to those on one side, or forbid that government from selling them to those on the other. I think that the poor of the laboring classes have even now common interests in, and common advantages from the course which has hitherto been pursued by the government in disposing of the public lands.

I dread also the effect of any attempt to organize social sections of this great people into classes, as if the interest of one class were necessarily destructive of those of another. Having made these observations, I can see great propriety and great advantage in any prudent and effectual measure, which will prevent any thing like a monopoly of the evil, secured by great capitalists for purposes of present speculation and as the foundation of future social pre-eminence, enuring to them and their posterity. The evils that might possibly result from any thing of this kind, at least if attempted on a large scale, are now palpable in the proprietary conditions of the people of Europe, and especially of Great Britain and Ireland, as regards the right of soil. It is true, that in those countries there is little proportion between the limited territory and the dense population; and although the vast public domain of this country and the comparative paucity of those who seek land for actual cultivation, may render the danger to which I have alluded a remote one, still I do not deem the present either premature or unreasonable for any wise measures, whereby the danger may be guarded against.

I should rejoice at every encouragement afforded, both by the General and State governments, to induce all those who are not owners of land, and who desire to become such, to remove from our overcrowded cities, to the rich and beautiful domains that are only waiting for the industry of man, and which invite him, both by the salubrity of the climate and the fertility of the soil. Under this point of view, I entertain the kindest wishes of success to all who may be engaged in carrying out an arrangement by which such facilities and encouragements shall be held forth to the hundreds and even thousands who are living and laboring for a mere support, and who sometimes cannot even secure this in our large and over-crowded cities, without ever becoming the owners of the roof above their head, or the ground beneath their feet.

I am delighted, also, that the subject has engaged the attention of our most prominent and public statesmen, and I have very little doubt that whatever can be done prospectively on this subject, will be taken into their deep consideration.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, †JOHN HUGHES, Bp. of New York.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

The Hungarian Exiles to the People of the United States.

Americans! the remnants of the oldest free nation of Europe have landed on the hospitable shores of the free Union of North America.

There are but two kinds of nations on earth: the free and the enslaved. Hungary was from the outset a free land.

Despots and usurpers combined together, and placed the whole force of their respective States each at the other's disposal for mutual support. The despot ever extends, to his kind, hospitality, aid and comfort.

Free people have seen, alas! too late, their error in treating each other with indifference; the result of which has been, that, for the last sixty years, all the free States of Europe have fallen a prey to tyrants.

Hungary resisted the conquest. Through the course of nine centuries, amid trials such as no other people has experienced, it maintained its liberty and independence.

Not to mention its position as the rampart of Christendom, and its mighty struggles with the Turks, resulting from that position, it has, within the last three hundred years, five times measured its strength with that of Austria in successful defence of its rights.

With God and justice on our side, we have shown by a hundred victories in the war of 1848, 1849, that none can attempt to enslave Hungary with impunity.

We, and with us the right cause of the other people of Europe, had come out of this contest victorious, if the faithless governments of Europe had not suffered Russia to send forth her armed slaves against us, and if the northern despot had not bribed that man to become a Judas to the land whose children had entrusted him with its defence.

Overwhelmed by the barbarians of the north, betrayed by Gorgey, who might have been the Washington of his country, there was nothing left for us but to lay down our arms—though not conquered, yet unequal to the danger of the moment.

Not renouncing our country nor doubting of the future, which we gladly know is in the hands of God, we save the strength of her heroic children for that country and the happier future that must come, and for the present yield to the necessity of the moment.

Hungary's sons cannot, will not, be slaves!

Americans! sons of Washington and Franklin! you cannot have forgotten the sympathy that was extended to your fathers on the part of Europe in their heroic struggle. You will not regard with indifference martyrs of freedom, who have always looked upon your growth with joy, and attended it with prayers for your continued prosperity.

Nor will you refuse a kind reception and hospitable rights to men who have willingly sacrificed all that is dear to man on earth, for the sake of liberty. We, the rightful owners of the land of our fathers, wander homeless over the ocean, while the conspired usurpers trample on the free inheritance of our free fathers; we come to America with the deep grief of mourners in our hearts.

Our sons have poured out their blood on the battle-field; our wives and little children have been driven from their homes, persecuted and separated from each other; many of us have left behind fathers and mothers in misery, or even in the chains of tyrants; many have no knowledge of the fate of those dearest to them, and to none of us is it granted to lighten our grief by weeping among the ruins over the graves of our dear country.

Thus do we, the unfortunate, come to happy, free America. Americans! you have already shown us your generous sympathy. The encouraging voice of that sympathy reached us over the sea, and the warm grasp of American hands with which we were welcomed, tells us that the free American honors the free Hungarian.

Thank you for this. May America calmly and safely advance to that greatness which Providence has appointed for her.

As we step upon your hospitable shores, we reach to you our hands in hearty greetings. We hope for a friendly return; for a reception such as one free people gives to another. We count upon such sympathies as must exist between free men who mutually honor each other.

We come to you to seek rest here from the labors of battle; to find alleviation for our sorrow and calamity; to await the day which Providence has in reserve for the restoration of our country.

We look with confidence for a hospitable reception in this generous land, that may prove to the tyrants of the earth that free people are closely bound to each other, and firmly resolved to carry on the struggle for the liberation of the human race to a victorious issue

God save America, help the oppressed, and let freedom reign throughout the earth!

May the day soon come when emancipated Hungary may gratefully return, on the banks of the free Danube, the hospitality so fully dispensed to her exiled patriots by the noble Americans.

God help Hungary! God bless America! A heartfelt greeting to free America from the exiled patriots of Hungary.

In the name of the exiled Hungarians, the Committee,—

Col. JOHN PRAGAY, Adjutant General.
SEALAY LASZLO, Colonel.
Major CORNELIUS FORNET.
Captain EMERICH RADNICH.
Rev. GEORGE A. WINMER, late Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Prussia.
Major EDW. THEO. DANBURGHY, late Chargé d'Affaires to the United States.
Major EMER HAMRASY.

NEW YORK, 28th February, 1850.

Telegraphic.

NEW YORK, March 4—2 p. m.

The ship Godfrey has arrived here, bringing dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 15th of January.

The yellow fever had made its appearance at that place, and the prince, next heir to the throne, had died from its effects within a few days.

Coffee is scarce. The stock on hand has been reduced to 11,000 bags, and no prospect of an increase from the interior. From the 9th to the 14th of January the sales amounted to 58,600 bags, mostly on English account. Prices still run high, with a tendency further to advance.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.

The steamer Ohio sailed from here to-day for Chagres, taking the very large number of 480 passengers for California. The desire to emigrate to the land of gold is fast gaining ground.

The cotton market yesterday was steady and rather active. Sales of 5,000 bales at 11¼ cents for middling, and 11¼ cents per lb. for good middling.

SAVANNAH, (Ga.,) March 3.

It is announced that Mr. George J. Bullock, cashier of the Savannah Bank, has vamosed, taking with him a large amount of money belonging to the bank. A reward of $5,000 has been offered for his arrest.

Criminal Court.

MONDAY, March 4, 1850.

At the opening of the Court this morning the following named gentlemen were sworn as grand and petit jurors for the present term:

Grand Jury.—John P. Ingle, foreman; George Watterston, Edward M. Linthicum, Jonathan Seaver, Samuel Drury, Andrew Coyle, Jeremiah Orme, William Wilson, William Drake, Jesse E. Dow, Harvey Cruttenden, Samuel Kirby, Boshrod W. Read, James B. Phillips, Daniel Campbell, Thomas Thornly, George H. Fulmer, Ephraim Wheeler, Elias A. Eleason, Judson Mitchel, William T. Compton, William H. Tenney, Zachariah Walker.

Petit Jury.—Gabriel Barnhill, Henry D. Gunnell, Andrew Joyce, Patrick McKenna, Henry V. Hill, James Kelley, William Spalding, John P. Hilton, William F. Anderson, Jacob A. Bender, William Cooper, Leonidas Bowen, William Alexander, Patrick H. King, Richard Butt, George Marbury, Thomas L. Thruston, James Middleton, Peyton Randolph, George M. Sothoron, Charles Dean, John Clements, Charles D. Welsh, John F. Ball, Edmund Brooke, James Nokes, Thomas A. Hawke, William S. Venable, William A. Waugh, William Burroughs.

The jury having been sworn, the following cases were taken up and tried:

United States vs. *Cyrus Beach*—indicted for gambling on Sunday. Submitted. Sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs. Decker for the defence.

United States vs. *John Bennett and Obadiah Burrows*—indicted for refusing to aid an officer when called upon to do so. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced each to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs. Woodward for the defence.

The enterprising proprietors of OAK HALL, Boston, we are happy to see, meet the success that they justly merit. The crowds of customers at this popular, low-priced clothing-house show that the endeavor of the proprietors to carry out the low-priced system is appreciated by the public, and that they will trade where they can get their goods at the cheapest rate, if they know where that place is.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 28th ult., at the English Lutheran Church, by the Rev. J. G. BUTLER, Mr. FREDERICK S. KERN to Miss MARY ANN MILES, all of this city.

☞ **The Rev. D. P. Kidder**, editor of the *S. S. Advocate*, will deliver a discourse to the teachers of Sunday Schools in this city, on this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the Foundry M. E. Church. All interested in the Sunday School cause are invited to attend. March 5

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Willard's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th street.

M Lovell, Brooklyn
Geo Redfield, N Y
G W Cogswell, do
E R Carter, Va
S P Griffin, do
Chas L English, Conn
N Hotchkiss, do
Enoch Scales, N Y
J G Ivees, lady, daughter and servant, N Y
Mr Wolcott and lady, Boston
Miss Meredith, Boston
Mr Stone and lady, N Y
O B McKinstry and lady, Delaware
Miss J M Lord, do
J Harrison, jr, Phila
Benj Ranger, Boston
Fred R Steele, Pa
J Bartlett, do
James B Fosdick, Mass
Elijah Wheeler, do
A B Frazee, La
Job Ackerman, do
Mr Wm O Bonny, Mass
Mr W Gibson, jr, Eng
Mr Ashton and lady, do

Brown's Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets.

J M C Loud, Fla
S M Ames, Va
J S McCubbin, N C
A W Jameson, do
C J Faulkner, Va
J G Glass, Tenn
S Brasher, Ala
D W Prentice, do
Hiram Wood, Va
J K Holmes, Phila
J Goodier, Balt
Capt Sutton, Texas
W H Hawley, Ga
W A Banney, Tenn
W L Haupt, Ga
R Cooke, N Y
C N Otis, do
Peter Gievanth, Va
P M Guerrant, do
V Kirby and lady, N Y
J W Latson and lady, do
W E Randolph, Wash'n
Jas L Johnson, Ky

National Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 6th street.

Thos J Evans, Va
C H Carter, Md
Geo A Smith, Va
Wm King Hushell, Va
John M Botts, Richmond
Lewis E Harris, do
D Hunter Wood, N Y
H M Spencer, Va
John Wimbish
G W Taylor, N C
S T Bynum, do
James Marshall, Md
W B Clark, do
C G Springer, Ohio
M M Henderson, Tenn
Geo C Saunders, do
C J Law, Ala
W W Fayette, do
Jas Harper, Md
J C Harwood, Miss
J D Winchester, N C
D Hostetter, Pa
John Metzger, do
T A Beckwith, Vt
Dudley Penn, N Y
D T Richardson, do
Geo Davidson, Phila
Levi Paulding and lady, New York
G G Gavock, Ohio
F M Eckard, Miss
T M Douglass and daughter, Ohio
D W Spencer, Ga
B Strickland, do
Mr Hertz, N Y
Edward Austen, Balt
T S Claxton, Albany
Geo Herbert, Maine
Jno D McCord, Pittsb'h
David Price, N J
Geo Sanderson, Pa
S P Bars and daughter, Connecticut
L Cuthes and lady, Me
Mr Stone and lady
Miss Lord McGibson
C B Sedgwick, N Y
A Penniman, Balt
W Stebbins and lady, New York
W F Brink, Phila

United States Hotel,
Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets.

Wm J Price, N C
John H Doll, San Francisco
Wm P Swann, Loudoun
Wm J Miner, do
Carlo Mulemi, Phila
Geo A Diggs, Md
Simon Tucker, Miss
Wm H Vanderbelt, N Y
Alex H Britten, do
D W Simonds, Ga
J M Simonds, do
J A Danielly, do
E H Simmons, Ala
Miles M Temple, Tenn

Gadsby's Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 3d street.

Mr. Greenway, Va
Mr Cummings, do
E M Cowles, Ga
A Stevens, N Y
Wm Robinson, jr, Balt
J A Packard, Ill
Judge Wilkinson, Md
Geo McCully, Ill
A Rindsberg, Va
Hon E J M Hale, Mass
D J E Fisk, Mass
Jas H Carleton, do
A Tompkins, Lynchb'h
Mrs Wright, do
J B Lee, do
G A Baker, Va
R T Goldsborough and lady, Md
Miss Henry, Md
J J Swartwout, N Y

Irving Hotel,
Corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 12th street.

W M Carleton, La
E D Chapin, N Y
N G W Warren, do
S D Martin, Andover
S S Bayley, N Y
A Bergental, do
Wm Holloway, Ky
J F Marsh, N C
C W Marsh, Ga
R M Young, do
Daniel Coble, N C
W R Briars, Ga
W B Moffit, N C
Austin Brown, Wash'n
Wm E Hunt, Trenton, N J
Mrs Hunt, do
Master Hunt, do
Dr R Gliman, Balt
B S Bennett, do
H E Robinson, Phila

Exchange Hotel,
C street, between 4½ and 6th streets.

John W Wright, Balt
Wm Botts, Va
J Battin and lady, N J
G W Taylor, Cumberl'd
Samuel W Adams, Md
Benton Barnes, do
Thos J Marshall, do
H C Frasier, do
T W Baily, N J
J A Corbin and lady, Texas
W Thomas, Va
C Carr, Va
Burr Weeks, do
Geo Calvert, do
Mr Fitzhugh, do
Contee Flowerre, do
Jno M Harrison, daughter, niece and Miss Grayson, Va
Poel H Tatum, Miss
William Murray, Va
T F Beach, Alexandria

SMITHSONIAN LECTURES.

LIEUT. CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, U. S. N., will deliver a course of four lectures on the subject of "The Tides of the Ocean and their Geological Action," as follows:

1st lecture on Tuesday, 5th March, at 8, p. m.
2d lecture on Friday, 9th March, at 8, p. m.
3d lecture on Tuesday, 12th March, at 8, p. m.
4th lecture on Friday, 16th March, at 8, p. m.
March 5—dt16

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Managers.....Messrs. CARTLITCH and BROWNE.
Acting and Stage Manager.....Mr. J. B. ROBERTS.

Second Night of Mr. C. Burke.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5,
Will be presented the comic Drama of
THE JACOBITE; OR, THE PARDON.

John Duck.....Mr. C. Burke.
Sir Richard Moughton.....Mr. Cowell.
Patty Pottle.....Miss Anna Cruise.

Grand Pas Seul.....Miss Henry.

To conclude with Mr. C. Burke's Farce of
OLE BULL.

Ebenezer Calf.....Mr. C. Burke.

Prices of admission: private boxes, 75 cents; boxes and parquet, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents.

Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at half-past 7. Mar. 5

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Among the many blessings attendant upon improvements in the social condition and the advances of our race in intelligence, is the prolongation of human life. With the increase of intelligence has grown up a knowledge for the elements of health, and a regard for them, and commensurately with the strides of science have we acquired the means of arresting disease, and averting its ravages. Notwithstanding the progress we have made, statistics show that, even now, one-sixth of the whole population die annually of consumption.

One of the most important discoveries of the age in ameliorating the condition of this large class of suffering humanity, is

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

NUNDA, LIVINGSTON CO., N. Y., June 20, 1849.

Mr. S. W. FOWLE—DEAR SIR: Prompted by a sense of gratitude for benefits received from the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I submit the following statement: Previous to my taking the Wild Cherry, I had been obliged to give up my business in consequence of a severe affection of the lungs. In this distressed state I was ordered to try your remedy for CONSUMPTION. I did so, and in the course of a few weeks I was restored to comparative good health, so that I have since been able to attend to ordinary business. Indeed, my present state of health far exceeds my most sanguine expectations. Yours, truly,

(Signed) JOHN BURNS.

Buy none without the written signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper, if you would avoid imposition.

Applications for Agencies to be made to the General Agent, SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass.

For sale by R. S. PATTERSON, Washington, D. C., JOHN H. PIERPONT, Alexandria; and O. M. LINTHICUM, Georgetown. March 5—TThS&w

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, NO. 304—12½ cts.

CONTENTS.

1. Currer Bell's Shirley—*Edinburg Review.*
2. Natural History of Man—*Quarterly Review.*
3. White Ladies' Place—*Chambers's Journal.*
4. Condition of the Jews in Egypt—*Chambers's Journal.*
5. A Day's Excursion—*Unknown.*
6. Winter Scenery—*Christian Register.*
7. Cape of Good Hope—*Commercial Advertiser.*
8. A Scene in Court—*Louisville Courier.*
9. A Naturalist's Note-book—Beavers—*Fraser's Magazine.*

With Poetry and Notices of New Books.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1845.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains, indeed, the exposition only of the current literature of the English language, but this by its immense extent and comprehension includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

J. Q. ADAMS.

Published Weekly at six dollars a year, by E. LITTELL & CO., Boston.

And sold by J. SHILLINGTON, corner of 4½ st. and Pennsylvania avenue. Mar. 5—1t

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH.

DUMBOLTON'S CELEBRATED ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS respectfully announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Washington, that they will have the honor of giving a *series* of their *inimitable entertainments* at the above hall, commencing on THURSDAY EVENING, February 28th, consisting of *New Songs, Glees, Choruses, Burlesque Lectures, Violin Solo, Banjo Solo, Dancing, Whistling, &c.*; in all of which they stand unrivaled either in America or Europe.

For full particulars, see programmes.

Director—Mr. J. A. DUMBOLTON.

Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7; Concert at 7½ precisely.

Afternoon performance on Saturday, commencing at 3 o'clock. Feb. 27

WOOD-LAND FOR SALE NEAR WASHINGTON CITY.

THIRTY-EIGHT ACRES of excellent wood-land, lying about one mile from the Capitol, on the new road to Bladensburg, beautifully located for villas or country residences, and adjoining the lands of Messrs. Burr, Scott, Calvert and Burrows. It is abundantly supplied with good water, and fifteen acres of it are well exposed for a garden, being covered with an inexhaustible bed of the richest peat. It will be sold all together, or in parcels to suit, at low prices and upon accommodating terms, if immediate application be made to

J. F. CALLAN,
March 2— Corner E and 7th streets.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—Fashion for Spring, 1850.—STEVENS, (No. 1, Brown's Hotel,) will, on Saturday, March 2, introduce Beebe's New York fashion for gentlemen's Hats.

Sales Room No. 1, Brown's Hotel.
Feb. 28—5tif

THE UNDERSIGNED will practise Law in partnership, under the name of OGDEN & DUNCAN, in the city of New Orleans, and in the District Court of the parish of Jefferson.

ROBERT N. OGDEN,
GARNETT DUNCAN.

Office No. 3 St. Charles street.
Feb. 6—1mdtrw&w

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from William C. Harris and Mahitable Harris, his wife, the undersigned will expose at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday, the 31st day of January next, at 12 o'clock, m., that very desirable property situated in the village of Bladensburg, known as the final residence of the late Dr. Benjamin Day. The improvements are a large and convenient dwelling, in good repair, and all necessary out houses. There is also attached to the premises a lot of land containing three acres, more or less. Persons disposed to purchase are desired to examine the premises before the day of sale. Terms of sale cash. DIONYSIUS SHERIFF,
Jan. 11—6td Trustee.

The above sale postponed till the 22d of February.

The above sale further postponed till the 15th of March. Mar. 4—11t

MISS E. B. SCOTT.

Music Lessons on Piano and Guitar.

APPLICATION to be made at Mr. CARUSI'S Music Store, or at Mrs. CLARE'S, over Bank of Washington, on Louisiana avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, WASHINGTON, D. C. After the experience Miss SCOTT has had in teaching in Seminaries, both South and West, she is confident she will give satisfaction to those who favor her with their patronage. Feb. 1—tf

VIEW OF WASHINGTON CITY AND GEORGETOWN.

WE are indebted to the publisher, Mr. Casimir Bohn, of this city, for a splendid lithographic view of the city of Washington and Georgetown, and the adjacent country, including, upon the margin, particular representations of the important public buildings, and other objects of interest in the city and vicinity. The view seems to have been taken from the terrace at the Capitol, and embraces the whole range of Pennsylvania avenue, and the remaining portion of the city westward from that point. It is very correct and very faithfully executed. It is altogether superior to any view o Washington and its