American Telegraph.

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AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(EXCEPT SUNDAY,)
On 7th st., opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall,
BY CONNOLLY, WIMER & McGILL,
At Ten Cents a Week, or
TWO CENTS A SINGLE COPY.

To subscribers served by the carriers, the paper will be furnished regularly for *ten cents per week*, payable weekly. ☞ To mail subscribers, $5 a year; $2 50 for six months; $1 25 for three months; 50 cents a month. No paper mailed unless paid for in advance, and discontinued when the term paid for expires.

CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Half square, (6 lines or less,) 25 cents for each insertion.

1 square,	1 insertion	$0 50	1 square,	1 month	$4 00
1 do	2 insertions	0 75	1 do	2 months	7 00
1 do	3 insertions	1 00	1 do	3 months	10 00
1 do	1 week	1 75	1 do	6 months	16 00
1 do	2 weeks	2 75	1 do	1 year	30 00

Twelve lines (or over six) make a square—longer advertisements in exact proportion.

ADVERTISERS will please endeavor to send in their favors before 11 o'clock, if possible.

To Hotel Proprietors and others.
THE DAILY REGISTER,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
MORAN & SICKELS, PHILADELPHIA,

IS circulated extensively among the Merchants of that city, and travellers find it in all the Hotels, Steamboats, and Railroad conveyances diverging from Philadelphia. It contains a correct list of the names of those persons arriving at the principal hotels daily, and consequently is the best means the Proprietors of Hotels *in other cities* can have for extending their business among the travelling public.

☞ Messrs. CONNOLLY, WIMER & McGILL, Publishers of the *American Telegraph*, are the authorized agents for Washington city. mar 24—tf

The New York and Liverpool United States Mail Steamers.

The ships comprising this line are the—
ATLANTIC, Capt. West.
PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ARCTIC, Capt. Luce.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Grafton.

These ships, having been built by contract, expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance or comfort.

Price of passage from New York to Liverpool, $130; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New York, £35.

An experienced Surgeon will be attached to each ship.

No berth can be secured until paid for.

☞ The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight and passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, 56 Wall st., N. Y., or to
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
E. G. ROBERTS & CO., 14, King's Arm Yard, London.
L. DRAPER, Jr., 8 Boulevard, Montmartre, Paris.
mar 24—d

PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACKETS—Sailing from Philadelphia on the 5th, and from Liverpool on the 1st of every month.

Ship SHENANDOAH, Capt. Wm. H. West; Ship EUROPE, Captain William McDowell; Ship MARY PLEASANTS, Capt. Anthony Michaels.

The above first-class ships are built of the best materials, and commanded by experienced navigators.

Due regard has been paid to select models for speed, with comfort for passengers.

Persons wishing to engage passage for their friends can obtain certificates which will be good for eight months.

Those who wish to remit money can be accommodated with drafts for £1 sterling and upwards, at sight, without discount.

Goods for the continent will be forwarded free of expense of commission, if addressed to James McHenry, No. 5, Temple Place, Liverpool.

GEORGE McHENRY & CO.,
mar 24—d No. 37, Walnut street, Philadelphia.

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE.

AT a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute, held fifth month 15th, 1850, Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected *Resident Physician* in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.

Having made various improvements, this institute is now prepared to receive an additional number of patients; and from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and *practical experience* in Europe, (acquired under Vincenz Preissnitz, the founder of the Hydropathic system,) and for several years past *in this country*, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, (where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to
SAMUEL WEBB, *Secretary.*

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logan square, Philadelphia.

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by drains under ground.

THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic ram," a self-acting machine of cast iron, that is kept constantly going, night and day, by the descent of the water from the spring. The surplus water is carried from the reservoir to a fountain in the water-works yard, surrounded by weeping willows. In the first story of the water-works is a circular room, containing the douche bath, which is a stream falling from a height of about thirty feet, and can be varied in size from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter. Adjoining the douche room is a dressing room, with marble tables, &c.; the *rising douche* (for the cure of piles, &c.) is one of the most complete contrivances of the kind, being entirely under the control of the patient using the same.

There are many other appliances, which can be better understood by a personal examination. mar 24—

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS.

MOULTON & CO., Successors to JNO. FALCONER & Co., 64 Cedar and 22 Pine streets, New York, invite merchants visiting New York city to their immense stock of Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

Their stock is entirely new, and, in addition, still receive by every steamer new and elegant styles, confined exclusively to this house, consisting of every variety of Dress Goods to be found in the French, German, English, and American markets, and at prices that will defy competitors.

Cash buyers and merchants generally will do well to call and examine our stock, as our goods are adapted to every section of the country, and we are resolved to spare no efforts to make it the interest of every merchant to favor us with their patronage.

JAMES S. MOULTON,
JAMES W. BARBER,
ZENAS NEWELL.
New York, March, 1851. mar 24—

VARNISHES, GUM COPALS, SPIRITS, TURPENTINE, AND AMERICAN LINSEED OIL.

50 cases Gum Copal, med. and fine Zanzibar, &c.
400 bbls superior Coach Body, Carriage Oil Cloth Polishing, Flowing, Scraping, Cabinet and Venitian Blind Varnishes, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
10 bbls. Sign and Graining Varnish.
5 do white flowing do
5 do outside do do warranted.
5 do White do do for maps or whips.
10 do Iron Varnish.
20 do Painters' Japan.
100 do Spirits Turpentine, in glued bbls or half bbls.
1000 gallons American Linseed Oil.
10,000 lbs. pure White Lead, in oil, at manufacturers' prices.

Also, Gum Shellac, Sandrac, Litharge, Red Lead, Dry White Lead, in 100 lb. kegs, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market rates.

Persons purchasing the above will do well to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. Persons wanting Varnishes manufactured will please call, as the subscriber is prepared to manufacture all kinds. BENJ. C. HORNOR,
No. 8 La Grange street, running from Second to Third, between Market and Arch streets, Phila. mar 24—tf

To Persons out of Employment.
NEW PICTORIAL WORKS,
Just published by R. SEARS, and for sale at No. 128 Nassau street, New York.

AMERICAN GIFT BOOKS FOR 1851.—Agents are wanted to circulate the following new and beautiful works, (retail price, $2 50 per vol.) A new and complete

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF CHINA AND INDIA;

with a descriptive account of those countries and their inhabitants, from the earliest period of authentic history to the present time. In which the editor has treated not only of the historical events, but also of the manners, customs, religion, literature, and domestic habits of the people of those immense empires.

The embellishments are about two hundred, and of the first order, illustrating whatever is peculiar to the inhabitants, regarding their dress, domestic occupations, their mode of agriculture, commercial pursuits, arts, &c. They are accurate, and each one has been made expressly for the work.

The volume forms a large octavo, containing between five and six hundred pages, printed in the best style, and on good substantial white paper. It is furnished to agents, handsomely bound in muslin, gilt, or leather, as the purchaser may prefer, at a very liberal discount, when quantities of not less than twenty copies are ordered at one time.

THRILLING INCIDENTS OF THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES;

comprising the most striking and remarkable events of the Revolution, the French war, the Tripolitan war, the Indian war, the second war with Great Britain, and the Mexican war; with three hundred engravings! Retail price, $2 50 per volume. Orders respectfully solicited.

SEARS' PICTORIAL FAMILY PUBLICATIONS

are decidedly the best books that agents can possibly employ their time in supplying to the people of the United States. They are valuable for reference, and should be possessed by every family in this great republic. There is not a city or town in these United States, not even those of small importance, but contains many citizens to whom these works are indispensable. They are adapted to the literary wants of the Christian, the patriot, the statesman, and the domestic circle, got up in a superior style of art and workmanship; and are not only such books as will sell, but are such as an agent of good principle will feel free to recommend, and willing to see the purchaser again after they have been bought.

OUR PLAN.—The plan the publisher has so successfully carried out for several years, is the obtaining responsible men as agents, who are well known in their own counties, towns, and villages, and have time and disposition to circulate good and instructive books among their neighbors and friends. Any person wishing to embark in the enterprise will risk little in sending $25 or $50, for which he will receive an assortment as he may direct, at the wholesale cash prices.

Enterprising and active men of respectability and good address, would do well to engage in the sale of the above volumes; and all postmasters, clergymen, book pedlars, and newspaper agents, are respectfully requested to act as our agents. A handsome remuneration allowed to all who engage in their sale. For particulars address, post paid, ROBERT SEARS, 128 Nassau street, N. Y.

To publishers of newspapers throughout the United States:

Newspapers copying this advertisement entire, without any alteration or abridgment, (including this notice,) and giving it a few inside insertions, shall receive a copy of any of our $2 50 or $3 works, subject to their order, by sending direct to the publisher. mar 24—

The Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamboat Company
(ERICSSON LINE)

Have resumed their operations for the year with increased means of accommodating the trade between Philadelphia and Baltimore, in the most regular and expeditious manner, and at their former materially *reduced prices*, being, on dry goods, hardware, &c., only 10 cents per 100 pounds, and but half the price charged by other lines.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of the facilities and moderate prices of the Line, are advised to give explicit and positive directions for sending their goods to the Ericsson Line, and they should be particular to possess themselves of the receipts which are invariably given for their goods. In those are stated the price charged for transportation; and it will prove a protection against the double rates exacted by other lines, who have no published rates.

Goods destined for the West, South, or other places beyond Baltimore, forwarded promptly on the day of their arrival, with every care and attention, free of all charge whatever for this service, in the shape of commissions or otherwise.

NEW YORK.—Goods shipped from New York, or other places eastward of that city, should be distinctly consigned to A. GROVES, jr., Philadelphia, to insure their conveyance by this Line.

Freight to or from Baltimore, as above, 10 cents per 100 pounds. Coarse freights taken at still less rates.

The established character and known reputation of this company is an ample guarantee to those disposed to confide their property to the care of the company.

One or more of the company's boats leaves Philadelphia from the upper side of Chestnut street wharf every day, (Sunday excepted,) at 3 o'clock, arriving in Baltimore early next morning. Apply in Philadelphia to
A. GROVES, jr., Agent,
No. 19 South Wharves, above Chestnut st.

In like manner a boat leaves Baltimore, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at half-past 2 o'clock.

Apply in Baltimore to
J. A. SHRIVER, Agent, No. 3 Light st.,
mar 24— near the Depot of the B. & O. R. R.

New York India Rubber Warehouse.

D. HODGMAN, 27 Maiden Lane and 59 Nassau street, (first corner from Broadway,) New York. Factory foot of Twenty-fourth street, East River.

Merchants throughout the United States are respectfully informed that my spring stock of India Rubber Goods will be found far superior to any before offered, having bestowed upon each individual article the benefit of my long experience in manufacturing, which enables me to warrant entire satisfaction.

Among the most important, I would call attention to my extensive stock of Carriage Cloth, of all widths, from 3-4 to 6-4 inclusive, and made on the choicest drills and of the best of gum. Purchasers will find that it will neither crack, peel, nor become sticky, as is the case with much that has been and continues to be sold in this city.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING,

Consisting of Coats, Cloaks, Capes, Pouches, Pants, Overalls, Leggings, Boots, Caps, &c., now so extensively worn by farmers, physicians, drivers, sea captains, sailors, &c.

Baptismal Pants, manufactured expressly for the clergy.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves—a perfect cure for chapped hands by wearing them for a short time, at the same time bleaching and rendering them soft and delicate. These Gloves are also much worn by Hatters, Tanners, Masons, &c., being a perfect protection against acid and lime.

Machine Belting and Steam Packing,

in every variety, and cheaper and better than any thing which can be substituted for either.

Also, a large stock of Overshoes, Garden and Engine Hose, Whips, Horse Covers, Horse Fenders, Roof Boots, Beds, Life Preservers, Breast Pumps, Syringes, Tobacco Wallets, Finger Stalls, Paper Holders, Door Springs, &c., &c., besides an immense stock of

India Rubber Balls,

and other fancy articles, such as Elastics, Dolls, Dogs, and other animals of various kinds. Pure Rubber Cement for hatters' use. All orders executed with despatch.

mar 24— D. HODGMAN.

STIMSON & CO.'S
New York, New Orleans, and Mobile Express,

CONNECTING with the swiftest and most responsible expresses between the principal towns in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Lower Canada, New York State, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, the Western States generally, the Mississippi and Alabama river towns, and the prominent places in Georgia and the Carolinas.

Our facilities are so extensive and perfect that we can secure the safe and speedy transportation of freight, trunks, packages, and valuable parcels, from one end of the country to the other, and between the most remote points.

From our many years' experience in the express business, while connected with Messrs. Adams & Co., and our numerous advantages in other respects, (not the least of which is the confidence and patronage of the New York community,) we feel assured that we shall never cease to give the most entire satisfaction to our friends, the jewellers, bankers, and merchants generally.

We beg leave to call attention to our California Express from New Orleans, and our Express between New Orleans and Mobile.

Offices: St. Charles Hotel Building, New Orleans, and 19 Wall street, New York. mar 24—tf

NEW YORK JOURNAL OF MEDICINE and the Collateral Sciences for March, 1851.—The March number of this well established journal is now before the public, containing original communications from the following talented writers of the Medical Profession: W. H. Van Buren, M. D., case of ovarian tumor, in which death resulted from entero-peritonitis arising from a novel cause, illustrated by a plate; remarks on tetanus, by Ezra P. Bennet, M. D., of Connecticut; rupture of bladder, by J. Kneeland, M. D.; reports of hospital cases, by F. D. Lente, M. D., and others of much interest by Drs. Sweat, Church, and Star.

The Foreign and American Medical Retrospect is full and complete; Bibliographical notices of all the late English and American Medical works, &c.

Published every other month, at $3 per annum; each number containing 144 pages.

Specimen number sent to any part of the country gratis, on application, post paid, to R. F. HUDSON, Agent,
mar 24— 89 Wall street, New York.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

CHARLES S. LITTLE, IMPORTER and general dealer in English, German, and American Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c., 33 and 34 Fulton street, opposite the United States Hotel, New York, respectfully invites the attention of Merchants, making their purchases, to his very extensive assortment, comprising every thing in the line, and to which new and constant supplies are being added. His variety of Tools is adapted to all the various branches of mechanics, especially Coopers and Carpenters. Particular attention given to all orders, all of which are offered at the lowest market prices for cash or on approved credit:

Cut and Wrought Nails, Locks and Latchets
Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives
Razors, Scissors and Shears, in great variety
Skates, Slates, Sleigh Bells, loose and strapped
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Forks, Scythes and Snathes
Rifles, Black Lead Pots, and Sand Crucibles
Pumps, for wells or cisterns; Force Pumps and Hydraulic Rams
Ames' Pump, Augers and Runivers
Turkey Oil Stone, dressed and undressed
Scotch Water of Ayr Stone, for marble polishers
Coopers' Tools, in great variety, of the most celebrated manufacturers, Albertson, Conger, Horton, Barton, and others
Coachmakers' Tools
House and Ship Carpenters' Tools
Blacksmiths' Tools, Cabinet makers' Trimmings
House and Ship builders' Hardware
House furnishing Hardware, in great variety
Iron, Brass, Copper, and Steel wire
Genuine Haarlem Oil, and Nuremberg Salve.
mar 24—

IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY.
Office, No. 1 Reade Street, New York.

IN consequence of the great number of complaints which have for a long time been made by Emigrants, of frauds committed upon them in the sending of money to their friends in Ireland, and to aid and protect the Emigrant, the Irish Emigrant Society established a fund, deposited in the Bank of Ireland, upon which they draw drafts, payable at sight, at any of the branches of the Bank.

Persons residing out of the city, by enclosing in a letter the sum they wish forwarded, with the plainly written direction to whom and where it is to be paid, will have the same remitted.

There is a great advantage in purchasing the Society's drafts—that the Bank has a branch in each of the principal towns in Ireland, and thus the losses by discount, and otherwise, are avoided.

The Society keeps an office at No. 22 Spruce street, to which Emigrants can apply to obtain situations for which they are fitted.

Orders from employers in the country, stating the services required, the wages, and the cheapest modes of conveyance, and giving a respectable reference, will meet with prompt attention.

The Society will be thankful for all circumstantial and early information of any fraud, imposition, or outrage committed on Emigrants, and will endeavor speedily to apply a remedy. GREGORY DILLON, President.

HUGH KELLY,
JAMES MATHEWS, } Vice Presidents.
JAMES REYBURN,
EDWARD C. DONNELLY, Corresponding Secretary.
KIERNAN B. DALY, Recording Secretary.
JOSEPH STUART, Treasurer.

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Charles M. Nanry,	John Nicholson. mar 24—

J. H. HAVENS, W. MYER, & CO.,
Inventors and Manufacturers of the Ethiopian and Fire-proof Paint, Wilmington, Clinton co., Ohio.

W. MYERS, No. 319 Main street, near 8th, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all orders must be addressed. The superiority of this paint over all other, for carriage, house, and ship painting, will be seen in its rapid sale. It is not over four months since this paint has been introduced into market, and our agent has been able to order one hundred tons. The paint is ground in oil, and put up ready for use, from the finest black down to any shade to suit the fancy.

Also, inventors and manufacturers of *Tanners' Blacking.* This article is so universally approbated by all who have used it, that it scarcely needs commendation. But to give confidence to those who may not have tried it, we would say that Z. C. Ryon, foreman to A. M. Taylor & Co., Columbia street, Cincinnati, has authorized us to use his name as a recommendation to tanners in general. To all who know Mr. Z. C. Ryon this would be sufficient; but all tanners in the city and country, who have used it, have granted us this privilege. If it were necessary we could fill a newspaper with testimonials; but where all who use are pleased we deem it uncalled for.

The Tanners' Blacking is put up in kegs containing six gallons, ready for use, and will be sent to any point on the canal, railroad, or river, at fifty cents per gallon.

All orders should be addressed, post paid, to
HAVENS & CARROL,
Wilmington, Clinton co., Ohio; or
J. H. HAVENS, Cincinnati.

Also, inventors and manufacturers of a *Water-proof Blacking for Oil-cloth*, that will reduce the cost fifty per cent., and will soon be in market. mar 24

FREEMAN HODGES & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, 58 LIBERTY STREET, New York, (between Broadway and Nassau,) are now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment, for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.

Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.

Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety
Silks and Satins for Bonnets
Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemisetts
Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin
Thread, Brussels Valencienne, Silk, and Lisle Thread Laces
Embroidered Reverie and Plain Linen Cambric Hkfs.
Gloves and Mits, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread, and Sewing Silk
Scarfs, Cravats, and Dress Hkfs.
Swiss, Jaconet, Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns
Embroidered, Damask, and Plain Canton Crape Shawls
A full assortment of Straw Goods
French and American Artificial Flowers
With a large variety not mentioned above.

All wishing to avoid paying long prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves. [mar 24—tf

SEED AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, TOOLS, &c., &c.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—No. 194½ *Market Street, Philadelphia.*—We offer to our friends and customers the largest assortment of Agricultural Implements, Garden Tools, and Seeds ever offered in this market, consisting in part of the following, viz:

PROUTY & MEARS' Patent Highest Premium Self-sharpening PLOUGHS, right and left handed Side Hill Subsoil, of various sizes, of superior materials and workmanship, warranted to give satisfaction, or the money returned. *Four Highest Premiums awarded* to these PLOUGHS at the New York State Fair for 1850. Also, Beaches and Bar Share Ploughs.

Spain's Improved Barrel Churn, constructed in such a manner that the dasher may be removed from the inside of the Churn by simply unscrewing the handle from the dasher.

Hay, Straw, and Corn Stalk Cutters in great variety, among which may be found Harvey's superior Premium Straw Cutter, of every size.

Also, Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Cheese Presses, Seed Planters, Dirt Scrapers, Sugar Mills, Ox Yokes and Bows, Turnip Drills, Horse Rakes, Grain Cradles, Expanding and Extra Cultivators, Harrows, Snathe, Scythes, Concaved Hoes, Spring tempered Cast Steel Oval and Square tined Manure and Hay Forks, Pruning Shears and Chisels, Beach and Bar Shear Repairing Pecies and Castings, Peruvian, Patagonia and Prepared Guano, together with a complete assortment of Grass, Garden, and Field Seed, all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices, at 194½ Market street, Phila.

mar 24—tf PROUTY & BARRETT.

French and German Looking-Glass Depot,
No. 75 Baltimore Street.

BARRATT & DEBEET, Carvers and Gilders, manufacturers of every variety of Plain and Ornamental Looking-Glass and Picture Frames, Window Cornices, Brackets, Bracket Tables, Ceiling Mouldings, &c., &c. Also constantly on hand, a full assortment of Gilt and Mahogany Framed Looking Glasses. Old work re-gilt, glasses inserted in old Frames, &c. Prices low and work unsurpassed in beauty of finish and durability by any other establishment. The public is respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SCHNIEWIND & CO.,

IMPORTERS, No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia; No. 102 Broadway, New York, are now receiving and offer for sale, at Market prices, an excellent assortment of the following goods:

Cloths and Doeskins, of Gevers & Schmidt, Schnabel's, Bockschurmann & Schroeder, and others, consigned to them direct from the manufacturers.

French, Swiss, and German Silks, Fancy and Staple Goods, of the best makes and styles, suitable for the spring season.

Also, sole agency for the United States of J. M. Caron & Co.'s Fancy Gilt and Silk Buttons, and other fabrics.
mar 24—

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

PUBLIC MEETING IN WASHINGTON CITY.—The call for a public meeting, to take into consideration the subject of a periodical National Fair, in the city of Washington, was but faintly responded to last night as respects the number who attended; but they were citizens whose influence and devotion to the enterprise cannot fail to secure its success.

We avail ourselves of the labors of the *Republic*, in giving the transactions of this meeting:

WALTER LENOX, the Mayor of Washington, was called to the chair, and Mr. GEORGE S. GIDEON appointed secretary.

Mr. J. L. SMITH stated that upwards of one thousand two hundred dollars had already been subscribed towards the object, and a larger amount had been promised. The design was to concentrate the best specimens of mechanical and agricultural products, and to award premiums by way of encouragement.

The MAYOR stated that he was in favor of the object. There were, comparatively, but few of our citizens present—and this was not encouraging at this stage of the proceedings; but a beginning might now be made, a nucleus formed, which would lead to beneficial results.

Mr. J. F. CALLAN then submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this city, the seat of the General Government, is considered the appropriate place for the exhibition, annually, of the products of agriculture and the mechanic arts, upon the plan of the American Institute of New York.

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby empowered to appoint a committee, to report, at a subsequent meeting, a plan of organization to carry into effect the object of this meeting; and that the Mayor be one of the committee.

Mr. SILAS H. HILL, in seconding the resolutions, said that he was convinced that the scheme was feasible, and that ultimately the result would be the establishment of such an institution as could not fail to be of advantage to this city and the surrounding country. It was a matter in which our citizens and the public generally are interested. It might be made to elevate and ennoble the minds of the people, and call attention to pursuits of which we know but little.

The resolutions were agreed to.

Messrs. J. M. Cutts, Wm. D. Wilson, D. Campbell, and Saunders, severally made suggestions in relation to the subject; when

The MAYOR said, in response, that he should give such a construction to the resolutions as would place the whole subject-matter before the committee, of which there should be an early meeting, that a plan may be matured in all its details.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE ALLEGED GRIEVANCES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

BY CHIEF JUSTICE CRANCH.

Since the elaborate discussions which have been had, both in and out of Congress, in relation to the complaints of South Carolina, it has become manifest that she has only one pretended grievance to complain of against the United States; and that is, that the balance of political power has changed, and South Carolina finds herself in a minority, so that she can no longer wield the power of the United States to the accomplishment of her particular views. She finds that, as a part of the United States, she has duties to perform under the Constitution and laws, which she may be compelled to perform while she continues in the Union; she therefore threatens to withdraw, and claims a right to reassume the position she occupied before she adopted the Constitution of the United States, and even before the old articles of Confederation; that is, to be an independent sovereign State, without control. This she claims to be, and, as such, to be capable of forming new associations, domestic and foreign, for the maintenance of her independence.

The question then arises, Can she do so?

The grievance is that she can no longer wield the power of the United States, because she is in the minority. She demands present protection from the acts of the majority, and security for the future. There never was a time when she was a perfectly independent, sovereign State. She never had the power to form foreign alliances, or to raise and maintain armies and navies. She had no such power under the royal government; and if she had, she transferred it, with all her rights of war and peace, and her right to form foreign associations, to the Congress of the Confederation; but, however that may be, her grievance is, that, according to the great republican rule and maxim, without which there can be no republican government, she is bound to submit to the will of the majority, constitutionally and lawfully expressed. If she repudiates that maxim, as in practice she proposes to do, what sort of government will it be? It must be a minority government; and what is a monarchy, or an aristocracy, but a government by a minority?

There is no provision in the Constitution by which South Carolina can repudiate or abandon the Union. The doctrine of Republicanism is, that the majority can do no wrong, in the same sense in which it is said in England that the king can do no wrong, and for the same reason; because there can be no legal remedy. The ultimate sovereignty resides in the majority. Republicanism also supposes that the majority will exercise its power discreetly, and for the public good; and if the minority should be of opinion that it is not so exercised, the remedy is only at the ballot-box or by revolution; but revolution can only be justified by insufferable injuries. Such injuries have not yet been inflicted, nor, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, as construed by the judiciary, can they be inflicted by the United States. The complaint is what the lawyers call *quia timet*. South Carolina pretends that she *fears* that Congress will do what it has not the power to do, and she claims to have security for the future. She is not content to wait until Congress shall threaten to do her some great and insufferable injury, but upon a suggestion only that as the balance of political power in the United States is changed, or is about to be changed, the new majority may disregard the Constitution and laws, and trample upon the rights of the minority. Alarmed at the possibility of such a course of proceedings, she now rushes madly from the Union, and plunges into the abyss of political anarchy, without a reasonable hope of thereby obtaining relief from the evils which she anticipates. In a paroxysm of fear she throws away her only shield against the fanaticism of the North, which is the most powerful foe with whom she is contending.

For this she has no color of right under the Constitution, nor under the Virginia resolutions of 1798, drawn up by Mr. Madison, the father and advocate of the Constitution. The question which drew forth those resolutions was, whether a portion of the people of the United States, less than a majority, could decide and declare for itself an act of Congress to be unconstitutional, and therefore refuse to obey it; and to that extent the resolutions go, and no further. They do not say that by such refusal the Union is dissolved, or that the recusant portion of the United States may therefore withdraw from the Union, and abandon the Constitution, which its friends, and Mr. Madison at the head of them, labored so hard and struggled so long to obtain. At that time no one for a moment entertained the thought that every State, as soon as she found herself in a minority at the ballot-box, had a right to withdraw from the Union. The remedy for the passing of an unconstitutional act of Congress is, by those resolutions, supposed to be the right to refuse to execute it: the right of nullification only, not the dissolution of the Union; and even this right of nullification does not arise, according to the terms of the resolution, but in the case of "a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous breach of the Constitution, by the exercise of powers not granted to it. It must be a case not of a light and transient nature, but of a nature dangerous to the great purposes for which the Constitution was established." "It must be a case, moreover, not obscure or doubtful in its construction, but plain and *palpable*. Lastly, it must be a case not resulting from a *partial* consideration or hasty determination, but a case stamped with a final consideration and *deliberate* adherence." These are stated in the resolutions themselves, (of 1798,) not as justifiable grounds of a dissolution of the Union, but as grounds of resistance of some unconstitutional act; a resistance not incompatible with the existence and integrity of the Constitution. No such case, however, has yet occurred, and it is by no means certain that it ever will occur. If the fanatics of the North should ever obtain the majority in Congress, and should pass a law abolishing slavery in the United States, there can be no doubt that it would be *vetoed* by the President, who is bound by the Constitution (art. 2. sec. 3,) and his oath to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and there is no probability that such an unconstitutional law can be supported by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, or by the Supreme Court of the United States. South Carolina, therefore, has no reasonable ground to apprehend the evils and injuries which she seems to fear, much less to make her fears a ground of complaint against the United States; whereas the Constitution and laws of the United States are the only barrier against the horde of fanatics who are seeking to overrun the country.

What madness, therefore, is it to surrender that barrier, in the hope of forming a new government strong enough to put down these fanatics, control the slaves, compete with the Government which will remain as the Government of the United States, and maintain its own respectability as one of the nations of the earth.

A dissolution of the Union can give South Carolina no indemnity for the past nor security for the future. Every thing which Congress can constitutionally do for the protection of the peculiar institutions of the South has been done, and there is no reason to doubt that all laws which may be constitutionally passed for the accomplishment of that object will be executed in good faith, even if it should be necessary to call out the entire military force of the United States for that purpose. Nothing that South Carolina can do will dissolve the Union. If she should refuse to perform the duties required of her by the Constitution, as a portion of the United States, and her Senators and Representatives should withdraw themselves from their respective chambers; and if the State should refuse to appoint the time, place and manner of choosing Senators or Representatives, or should fail to attend the session of Congress, so that no quorum should be formed, and should refuse to appropriate money for the support of the Government, so that "the wheels of Government should be stopped," yet the Union would not thereby be dissolved. The Constitution and laws would remain, and the President must "take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and for this purpose, and to enable the marshal to discharge this duty, the judiciary also will remain in the full exercise of all its powers; and, although Congress may not be able, for want of a quorum, to make new laws, the old ones would not thereby be abrogated or repealed.

I conclude, therefore, that it is not in the power of South Carolina to dissolve the Union; and if she could, it would be unjust to do so, after having enjoyed the full benefit of it for more than half a century.

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1851.

INTOLERABLE OPPRESSION. — A number of girls working in the factories of Lowell were induced, under promises of high wages and excellent treatment, to go to Columbia, Georgia, to work in a cotton mill. They have written home, complaining with more than female volubility of the numberless disappointments and oppressions to which they have been subject. Their wages are not so high, their fare is not so good as they have been led to expect, and the price of board is much higher. The boarding-house is like a barn, the mill is dirty, the southern girls chew snuff, and, last and worst, *there is not a looking-glass in the whole factory!* What Yankee girl would stand all these wrongs, and not have even the consolation of looking at her own pretty face in the mirror! A rebellion was the consequence, and it soon led to an improvement in the condition of things, and the girls agreed to stay till October.

[*Providence Journal.*

INDIAN CORN AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—Mr. Stansbury, one of the American agents to the Great Fair, in Hyde Park, London, sent Queen Victoria some specimens of his country's home-made corn bread, and of the flour of which it was made. In return he received a note from Windsor Castle, in which her Majesty's Chamberlain, Maj. Gen. Bowles, said he had "received commands to thank Mr. Stansbury for the very fine specimens alluded to, and which were much admired by the Queen and Prince Albert." Dickens's Household Words contains an able article advocating the general use of this flour in England.

What are the most unsociable things in the world? Milestones: you never saw two of them together.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—We quote from the New York *Express* the following information relative to the recent proceedings of a religious body in this city. The letter is dated the 9th inst.:

A convention of three days' duration was held in our city last week, composed of clergymen and laymen from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c., belonging to that branch of the great Methodist family called the Methodist Protestants.

Some years ago this sect laid aside that peculiar feature of Methodist economy which the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, recently, in your city, designated as the "Aristocracy of Ministers," and admitted lay representation into the law-making department of the church, but continued that rule of their parent church which requires the churches to make an annual or bi-annual change of pastors, known as the Methodist Itinerancy. Several churches in this and the neighboring cities appear to repudiate all foreign and conference legislation, and at this convention they adopted the self-growing principle of *independence* of the churches, thus claiming, among other things, the right to choose and retain their own pastors, with no other restrictions or limitations than mutual and voluntary agreement.

I understand that this is the first of a series of voluntary associations for mutual improvement by this class of believers; that no new sect or name is contemplated; that their sympathy and co-operation with the Methodist Protestant denomination, especially in their educational and missionary measures, will be continued, they only assuming the right to govern themselves. Rev. Augustus Webster, D. D., of Baltimore, and the eloquent Rev. Thos. H. Stockton, are prominent in this movement.

[Communicated.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: I perceive, in the appeal of the Cabinet-makers of this city, they speak of the agents of Government procuring furniture for the public buildings from other cities, when they can be served as well here. This is certainly wrong. But it is not the Cabinet-makers alone who have just reason to complain of this mode of proceeding. The storekeepers, the painters, and those of other callings, are cheated out of their rights in the same way. I say their rights, for when men come to this city, sacrificing as they do their privileges as American citizens, to do business here, aiding in building up the city and protecting the Government property and offices here, paying higher rents and higher prices for living than they would have to pay in many other places, they have a right to expect that, if Government wants work done, or goods—that if they can do it as well, or furnish as good and at as low price as it can be done elsewhere—they ought to have the preference. But what do we see? Many of our mechanics, after being idle all winter, when spring arrives and the public buildings want furnishing, repairing or painting, instead of being employed are overlooked, and men are brought here from other cities, bringing with them materials and tools, even to their ladders, as is the case with the painters on the Patent Office, as I am informed; and I am sorry to say that some of our private citizens follow this bad example set by some of our Government officers—men who are elected to office by the people of this city, whose wives can boast that their furniture was made in Philadelphia, New York or Boston. Indeed, to such an extent has this mania got for the manufacture and purchase of articles from distant cities, that I believe if they could have their houses built at a distance, and could transport them here, they would do it. I hope all those who wish to see the city prosper will discountenance such folly, and that Government agents will be made, by those having control over them, to study the interest of the mechanics and traders of this city. MECHANIC.

SIMPLICITY.—The more I see