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ELLWOOD FISHER & EDWIN DE LEON.

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ELLWOOD FISHER,
Washington City.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 29, 1852.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of War, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, information in relation to certain charges or allegations against the Mexican boundary commissioner, deposited in the War Department by an officer of the army.

A message was also received from the President of the United States, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the 24th inst., a report of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the extension of the capital.

LANDS FOR RAILROADS.

Mr. WALKER presented ten petitions of citizens of Wisconsin, praying for a grant of land in aid of a railroad from Chicago, through Janesville and Fond du Lac, to Lake Superior.

Mr. DODGE, of Wisconsin, presented three memorials for the same object.

Mr. WALKER also presented a petition of citizens of Wisconsin, praying for a grant of land for the construction of the Oakland and Ottawa railroad.

All of which were appropriately referred.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW—"EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY."

Mr. WALKER presented a petition of citizens of Milton, Wisconsin, praying for the repeal of the fugitive slave law; which, on his motion, was laid on the table.

After the transaction of some further business,

Mr SEWARD presented four petitions of citizens of New York, praying for the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and another of citizens of the same State, praying the adoption of certain measures for "the extinction of slavery."

Mr. S. moved that the petitions be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MASON said he should not interfere with the reference the Senator proposed.

Mr. NORRIS asked for a division of the question on referring them; and subsequently moved that they lie on the table.

The question on laying on the table the petitions for the repeal of the fugitive law was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Brooke, Brodhead, Cass, Clarke, Clemens, Cooper, Dawson, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Jones, of Iowa, Jones, of Tennessee, King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Norris, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Underwood, Walker.—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Chase, Davis, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Fish, Foot, Hale, Hamlin, Seward, Sumner, Upham, Wade.—11.

The question on laying on the table the other petition was next taken and agreed to—36 to 6.

These petitions having been disposed of,

Mr. HALE said he held in his hand a petition of William Sloane, and others, praying the repeal of the fugitive slave law. The memorialists stated, among other reasons, that the law as it now stands, bribes judges for the conviction of fugitives. He wanted to call the attention of the Senate to that fact.

Mr. MANGUM. What is the amount of the bribe?

Mr. HALE. Five or ten dollars.

Mr. MANGUM. I feel an interest in the character of all my countrymen, and I think the petition ought not to be received, because I consider it a slander, a foul calumny, to suppose that eminent jurists can be bribed for five dollars. I move that the question of reception lie on the table.

Mr. MASON explained that he should not interfere with any disposition which senators might ask with respect to petitions of this nature, for the reason, among others, that he did not choose to renew the agitation of the subject. When a question was put, however, he should give his vote.

Mr. MANGUM modified his motion to receive the petition and lay it upon the table, which was agreed to.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY CONTRACTORS FOR SUPPLIES.

Mr. HUNTER submitted the following resolutions, which were considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the Senate—First, whether any of the officers of the United States army have been contractors to furnish supplies to the government of the United States; secondly, if such cases exist, what were the rates of such contracts as compared with those of other persons contracting for the same things, to be delivered at the same times and places; thirdly, the names of the officers making and sanctioning such contracts; and lastly, as to the measures, if any, which have been taken by the department in such cases.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to make it penal in an officer of the United States to become a contractor, or take an interest, either direct or indirect, in any contract to furnish supplies to the government of the United States.

INDEMNITY FOR SPANISH LOSSES IN FLORIDA.

Mr. MALLORY submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to enquire into the propriety of authorizing the President of the United States to have investigations made whether any Spanish subjects, not citizens of the United States, have sustained damage, by loss of property or otherwise, in consequence of public outbreak or violence in the State of Florida, growing out of the late Cuba expedition: and into the propriety of authorizing the President to make prompt indemnity to the Spanish government for such Spanish subjects, for said damage.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the bill from the House, making appropriations to supply deficiencies for the present fiscal year, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE "ARMISTAD."

Mr. MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to indemnify the master and owners of the Spanish schooner Armistad, and her cargo, and subsequently moved that it be made the special order of the day for Tuesday, March 6th.

He said this was a matter of great interest to the Spanish government, and he submitted to the Senate that there were circumstances connected with the recent affairs with Spain, which rendered it peculiarly proper to consider the subject at an early day.

Some further debate ensued, when the motion to fix a day for the consideration of the bill was disagreed to.

NAVY YARD, SAN FRANCISCO.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a navy yard and naval depot at San Francisco.

Mr. BRODHEAD submitted amendments of which he had given previous notice.

Messrs. HUNTER, GWIN and HALE spoke upon the bill, after which it was postponed until tomorrow.

COINAGE BILL.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the blank in the 8th section of the bill, amendatory of existing laws relative to the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime and half dime, was filled by inserting "the first day of May next," and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

After the transaction of some other business of no special interest, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MONDAY, March 29, 1852.

BUSINESS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

Mr BROWN, of Mississippi, asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the House proceed to dispose of such bills from the Senate, on the Speaker's table, as shall not give rise to debate."

Objection was made to the resolution.

Mr. BROWN moved that the rules be suspended so as to receive the resolution.

The motion was not agreed to.

PUNISHMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, moved a suspension of the rules so as to enable him to report, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, the Senate bill to enforce discipline and promote good conduct in the naval sevice of the United States.

Mr. FOWLER, of Massachusetts, said that it had been stated that the expedition to the Chinese sea was for the purpose of entering upon negotiations, at all hazards, with the Japanese government. He desired to know if this was a fact?

Mr. STANLY, of North Carolina, called the gentleman to order. His question had nothing to do with the subject before the House.

Mr. STANTON said that the bill was designed to substitute some mode of punishment, other than that of the lash, which had been abolished by Congress, as every one knew. At present, there was no way to enforce decipline on ship board, except through a court-martial. This, in cases of small offences, was too impracticable This bill had passed the Senate nearly unanimously. Mr. S. hoped that the bill might be passed before the East India squadron sailed. Unless it was, it would be impossible to communicate the fact of its passage to the squadron after it has sailed, until some twelve months have elapsed.

The motion to suspend the rules was agreed to, and the bill considered.

Mr. STANTON then reported the bill with an amendment to strike out that part which reads—"and oblige the offender to wear, for any time not exceeding ten days, a badge with the word 'thief' thereon."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, opposed the bill, and it was advocated by Messrs. STANLY, of North Carolina, and BAYLY, of Virginia.

Mr. ORR, of South Carolina, moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived, 71 to 94.

The bill was read a third time, and

The question coming up on its passage it was rejected—the yeas and nays being ordered—yeas 76, nays 97.

Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, moved a reconsideration. He believed that some law of the kind was necessary, but the present bill gave too much arbitrary power to officers, and he could not consent to it.

Mr. EVANS, of Maryland, spoke of the modern philanthropy in the community which had defeated the bill. Such was the present lack of discipline in the navy, arising from the want of sufficient laws, that he regretted having voted to abolish corporeal punishment at a former session of Congress.

Mr. ORR opposed the bill, because it proposed to put sailors, who have served faithfully for twenty years, on the pension list. The same rule, if adopted in this case, should also apply to mechanics and others who had served the government faithfully. He believed that flogging in the navy had been too hastily abolished, and that there was a disposition to force these subjects through the House without sufficient consideration. He was in favor of a well-considered law.

Mr. VENABLE, of North Carolina, advocated the bill and supported the pension clause. He would vote for 160 acres of land for the poor old sailor, who has served his country faithfully for twenty years, as soon as he would for the soldier. The man who had braved storms in defence of his country, should receive his sympathy. Why should not the public lands be given to the sailor as well as for railroads? In the course of his remarks Mr. V. spoke of "old fogyism," and said that he was one himself. As for "progress," there was a progress downward as well as upward.

After further discussion,

Without taking the question, the House adjourned at a quarter to 4 o'clock.

PETITIONS PRESENTED UNDER THE RULE.

By Mr. FLORENCE, the memorial of Mary F. B. Lovely, of Philadelphia, widow of Capt. Henry Lovely, praying for a pension. Also, the memorial of John Prentiss, asking an appropriation to test the improvement for giving shells and shot the rifle motion from the common smooth bored cannon of the United States army.

Another Destructive Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.

The extensive board yard of Messrs. Williams & Brown, on the corner of 10th and Green streets, was discovered to be on fire at 4 o'clock this morning, and a large amount of lumber was destroyed before the flames could be subsided.

Another Destructive Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, March 28.

A fire broke out this evening in the store No. 17 William street, occupied by Chatterfield & Topping, auctioneers, and Strahleim & Co. importers of lace goods, embroideries, &c.—Messrs. Chatterfield & Topping's premises and stock was entirely destroyed. Messrs. Strahleim & Co.'s stock, which was costly and heavy, was also nearly destroyed by smoke and water. The losses are heavy, but the amount not ascertained.

England and the United States.

A London paper says. "It is a gratifying symptom that in all our calculations for assistance for the future, no one party in the empire looks for supports to our old allies of 1815, Russia and the German sovereigns. The press, legislators and local orators, all look westward for assistance, should the exigencies of our circumstances need it. This feeling is kept alive by prose and verse. Witness the following from the Examiner:"

Gigantic daughter of the west,
We drink to thee across the flood:
We know thee most, we love thee best—
For art thou not of British blood?
Should War's mad blast again be blown,
Permit not then the tyrant powers
To fight thy mother here alone,
But let thy broadside roar with ours.
Hands all round!
God the tyrant's cause confound!
To our great kinsmen of the west, my friends,
And the great name of England, round and round!

Arise, our great Atlantic sons,
When War against our freedom springs!
O, speak to Europe through your guns—
They can be understood by kings!
You must not mix our queen with those
That wish to keep the people fools!
Our freedom's foemen are her foes—
She comprehends the race she rules.
Hands all round!
God the tyrant's cause confound!
To our dear kinsmen of the west, my friends,
And this great cause of freedom, round and round!

Low Latitude for Whales.—We learn through a gentleman, who came on the steamer Gordon from Savannah, that they saw yesterday several Whales between Stono Breakers and the Bar. It is thought that they might be captured without much difficulty, as they appeared to be quite tame.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE ST. LOUIS INTELLIGENCER states that the "material aid" realized from *all* sources in St. Louis for Kossuth, was four thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars.

FOR LIBERIA.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1852.

THE next Expedition for LIBERIA will sail from Baltimore on the 1st *day of May*. Persons who may desire to emigrate at that time will please give us immediate notice, and will make their arrangements to reach Baltimore on the 29th or 30th April.

Letters for the United States squadron on the coast of Africa, of for citizens of Liberia, sent to this office, postage paid, will be forwarded.

W. McLAIN,
March 19. *Sec. Am. Col. Soc'ty.*

LAW AND AGENCY OFFICE.—The undersigned, Attorneys and Agents, practice Law in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Courts of the District of Columbia, and attend promptly to claims against the United States, including the settlement of all accounts of officers and agents of the Government, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Return of Duties, Patents for new inventions, &c., &c.

They tender their services to members of the profession at a distance, and, when the case in prepared by a local agent, will abate one-half their usual fee. All information relative to the forms and usages of business in any of the Departments will be furnished to our regular correspondents without charge. They have made arrangements for the payment of taxes, and for the sale or location of bounty land warrants on the best Western lands.

☞ Office on Pennsylvania avenue, Lane & Tucker's Building

DUFF GREEN,
BEN. E. GREEN,
RICH'D. H. CLARKE.

Oct. 14—3taw3m.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co., *No. 54 Gold street New York*, continue to publish the four leading British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood' Magazine; in addition to which they have recently commenced the publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called the

"FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE,"

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, author of the "*Book of the Farm*," &c., &c.; assisted by JOHN P. NORTON, M.A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, &c., &c.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octavo volumes, containing over 1,400 pages, with 18 or 20 splendid steel engravings, and more than 600 engravings on wood, in the highest style of the art, illustrating almost every implement of husbandry now in use by the best farmers, the best methods of ploughing, planting, laying, harvesting, &c., &c., the various domestic animals in their highest perfection; in short, the *pictorial* feature of the book is unique, and will render it of incalculable value to the student of agriculture.

The work is being published in semi-monthly numbers of 64 pages each, exclusive of the Steel engravings, and is sold at 25 cents each, or $5 for the entire work in numbers, of which there will be at least twenty-two.

The British Periodicals re-published are as follows, viz:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative),
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig),
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church),
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their *literary* character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. *Blackwood*, still under the masterly guidance of *Christopher North*, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel" (both by Bulwer,) "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, *after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co.*, so that subscribers to the reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the *earliest* reading of these fascinating tales.

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TO EDITORS OF NEWSPAPERS.

WE beg leave to call your attention to an advertisement, and to the memorial annexed, and tender our services in the prosecution of any claims for Bounty Lands or Pensions, which you may send to us. We will allow you one half our usual fee, which is *five dollars* for obtaining a warrant for 160 acres, and *three dollars* for a warrant of eighty acres or less, for publishing our advertisement, and preparing and forwarding the papers to us.

If you accept this proposal, please insert this circular and our advertisement in your paper, with the following editorial notice:

"We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Duff Green, Ben. E. Green, and Richard H. Clarke, Attorneys and Agents at Washington, D. C., and would say persons having claims for Bounty Lands or Pensions, that we have made arrangements for the requisite forms, and that claimants calling at our office can have their papers properly prepared and forwarded to these gentlemen at Washington, who will properly attend to them in their proper offices."

Please get each claimant to sign the memorial, and forward it to your member of Congress.

Please send us a copy of your paper containing our card, which will notify us that you accept our proposition.

DUFF GREEN,
BEN. E. GREEN,
RICH'D H. CLARKE

MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The memorial of the undersigned, respectfully represents that they are entitled to Bounty Land, under the act of 28th of September, 1850, that they are informed and believe that the unlocated warrants are worth more to them than the patented lands would be, that they do not expect or desire to reside on the land thus granted; that if patented to them, the expense of agencies and taxes will be an annual charge, reducing the value of the grant, which they could avoid if permitted to sell the warrant Your memorialists further represent that the law by preventing the sale of the warrants, assume that the officers and volunteers entitled to bounty lands, are not competent to act for themselves, whereas many of them are among the most intelligent and respectable citizens of the States. They therefore respectfully ask that the act aforesaid may be so modified as to make the warrants for bounty lands assignable, and they will ever pray, &c.

NOTICE.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS having books that belong to the Library of the House of Representatives, are requested to return them this week with their names upon them, so that their accounts may be properly credited.

P. WILLIAMS, Lib., H R]

PACIFC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY (ONLY through line for California and Oregon.)—The public are informed that under the new arrangement of this Company, steamers inspected and approved by the Navy Department, and carrying the United States mails, will continue to have Panama and San Francisco the 1st and 5th days of each month, unless detained by unavoidable accident, and will touch a Acapulco, San Diego, and Monterey.

The following steam packets belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, are now in the Pacific, one of which will be always in port at each end of the route:

OREGON	1,099 tons.	REPUBLIC	1,200 tons
PANAMA	1,087 tons.	CAROLINA	600 tons.
CALIFORNIA	1,050 tons.	COLUMBUS	600 tons.
TENNESSIE	1,300 tons.	ISTHMUS	— tons.
NORTHERNER	1,200 tons.	UNICORN	600 tons.
COLUMBIA	800 tons.	FREMONT	600 tons.
ANTELOPE	— tons.		

The new steamship COLUMBIA will ply between San Francisco and ports in Oregon, awaiting at the former port the arrival of the mails and passengers from Panama, and returning without delay with the mails and passengers for the steamer from San Francisco.

A regular line of propellers will be kept up for the transportation of freight and transient passengers between Panama and San Francisco.

The well known steamship SARAH SANDS, of 1,500 tons burthen, now under charter to the company, and peculiarly commodious in her cabin arrangements, will be kept running as an extra family boat.

One of the above steamers will keep up the connection between Acapulco and the other Mexican ports.

The connection in the Atlantic will be maintained by the United States mail steamships

GEORGIA	3,000 tons.	CRESCENT CITY	1,500 tons.
OHIO	3,000 tons.	CHEROKEE	1,300 tons
EMPIRE CITY	2,000 tons.	PHILADELPHIA	1,100 tons

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The new steamships EL DORADO and FALCON will form a direct line between New Orleans and Chagres, leaving at such periods as will insure as little detention as possible on the Isthmus, and forming with the Pacific steamships a through line to and from New Orleans, and ports in Mexico, California and Oregon. Passages from New Orleans can be secured from Armstrong, Lawrason & Co., agents, at that place.

The fare for through tickets from New York to San Francisco has been reduced from

$400, in state rooms, to $330.
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The rates from New York to Chagres will be at the lowest adopted by any safe sea steamer between those ports.

For choice of berths, apply at the office of the Company, 54 and 55 South street, and at their agency, 177 West street.

National Medical College, Washington, *District of Columbia.*

THE annual course of lectures will commence on the first Monday in November, the 4th instant:

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Thos. Miller, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
Wm. P. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children.
Joshua Riley, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Hygiene.
John Frederick May, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
Grafton Tyler, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine.
Robert King Stone, M. D., Adjunct Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
Edward Foreman, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
James E. Morgan, M. D., Prosecutor and Demonstrator.

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JOSHUA RILEY, M. D.
Sep 3—2awtNov1f Dean of the Faculty.

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209 King street, Charleston, S. C.

Sep. 3, 1850—3m

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence on the first *Monday* in November next, on the following branches:

Anatomy, by J. Holbrook, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by S Henry Dickson, M. D.
Surgery, by E. Geddings, M. D.
Physiology, by James Moultrie, M. D.
Materia Medica, by Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Obstetrics, by Thos. G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry, by C. U. Shepard, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, St. Julian Ravenel, M. D.
Dr. D. J. Cain, Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clinical Instructor. Lectures twice a week on the Diseases of that Institution.
Dr. E. B. Flagg, Physician to the Alms House Lectures twice a week on Diseases.
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THE SUBSCRIBERS, *Direct Importers* of all WOOLEN GOODS, have just received per Ships, "Gulnare," "Orion," and "Somerset," from Liverpool, their fall supply of PLAINS, KERSEYS, WHITE and COLORED BLANKETS, WHITE, RED, BLUE and GREEN FLANNEL BLANKETING, Guernsey Shirts, Kilmarnock Caps, Scotch Bonnets, &c., &c., expressly suited to our Southern Planters trade, and to an inspection of which, they confidently invite all who visit the Charleston Market.

C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO.,
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Charleston, Sept 3—

PAPERS MISLAID.

PAPERS in the case of Thomas Crown, government contractor for brick, &c The finder will be liberally rewarded by restoring them to the office of the National Hotel, or to me

BEVERLEY TUCKER.

UNITED STATES POSTAL GUIDE
AND OFFICIAL ADVERTISER.

☞ *To show what is done, and what should be done in office.* ☜

PETER G. WASHINGTON, } *Editors and Proprietors*
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PREFARATORY NOTICE.

The enterprise in which we now embark, and of which this paper is at once the commencement, and a sample of the papers that are to follow, has for its aim no less a purpose, than to impart instruction, in the general and detail, to the Officer and Agents of the American public, in respect both to their duties and their rights, and to make them, and the people at large, acquainted with the organization, decisions and action of the Executive departments of their Government. There has hitherto been no vehicle for the regular and proper communication of information of this kind. The publication of the Laws and the issue of instructions, more or less comprehensive, and at intervals more or less extended, have proved wholly inadequate, in the absence of the construction of those Laws, as applied to particular cases, and of details and illustrations to make the regulations and instructions intelligible. The valuable documents annually reported to Congress, are too voluminous, and are printed in quantities too small for general circulation; whilst the debates in Congress and the commentaries of the press upon their proceedings, and the proceedings of the Executive branch of the Government, besides turning mostly upon general principles, address themselves only to party ends, and to matters of national policy. These publications in their various forms are highly useful in themselves as far as they go, and some of them indispensable; but there is much that do not reach the hands of all, nor if they did, do they furnish those rules, methods, and examples, for the despatch of the public business which can render the discharge of public duty either safe or easy, whether in respect to the incumbent himself, or the department or bureau under which he acts. We shall make an honest effort to supply this vacuum, and to provide for these necessities. If we succeed in rendering the functions of the primary offices more uniform, methodical, and exact, we shall make the administrative duties of the departments more easy and effective, and thereby promote the real and substantial interests of the country And this we expect to do, to some extent at least—apart from, and indepedently to any party or personal interest or question whatever.

It is known to most of those to whom this paper will be sent, that the Senior Editor was Auditor of the Post-Office Department until the month of November last; with by far the larger portion of both postmasters and contractors, he has had direct intercourse, in person or by letter. He entered the department fourteen years since, and for many years previously, had been, first in the War Department, and subsequently in the Treasury. He has therefore had the best opportunities for understanding the arrangements of business in all the departments, and being acquainted with those who carry it on. Since his official connection with the Government ceased, he flatters himself he has preserved the respect and regard of most of the present incumbents of the departments, and is on becoming terms of intercourse and civility with them all. The Junior Editor has been assiduously engaged for several years, in studying, by personal inquiry and examination, the practical and daily routine and details of the Post-Office and other branches of the public business. It is with this stock of experience, and these advantages for reaching the various sources of administrative action, and for imparting minute and illustrative instruction, and valuable periodical and statistical information, that we challenge your confidence and solicit your support and patronage.

We have fixed upon the 15th of each month as the day for the publication of our paper, so as to afford time for obtaining from the departments all the orders, notices and changes issued, or made by them during the preceding month. Tables of Post Offices, and compilations of the Laws and Regulations, are issued by the Post Office Department only once in two or three years. It is a matter of inconvenience and complaint, for which hitherto there has been no remedy, that in one month from the time of these issues, there are offices in the tables which are no longer in operation, and offices in operation which are not in the tables At this time there are perhaps over three thousand offices of the two descriptions In like manner laws have been passed and regulations established since the issue of the last volume of regulations, of which many postmasters and others are wholly ignorant. We propose to prevent, for the present, any increase of the evil of either kind, and from the time another issue shall be made, our paper will furnish the additions, corrections, and modifications, made in each month, and by being filed and preserved, will afford to postmasters full and exact information upon both subjects, up to and for time being. How much of the present misdirection, remailing, doubt, confusion, error, and imposition, will be saved by the progressive state of full and exact knowledge, for which we have provided, and for which we engage, every intelligent postmaster can estimate for himself.

These advantages alone and independently of all others, are worth many times the price we charge for the paper, and will, it is hoped, induce every postmaster who feels a just pride in his office or a patriotic regard for the credit, prosperity, and efficiency of the whole Post Office system—at once to subscribe. The same considerations apply to the orders and notices, decisions, and instructions of the War, Navy, Treasury, State, and Interior departments, and the same course is intended in respect to them. Notices of the decisions of the Supreme Court, in cases turning upon questions of official duty or national interest, will find a place in this paper.

THE undersigned, a committee of publication, on the part of the Muscogee and Russell Agricultural Society, respectfully invite public attention to the following prospectus of a MONTHLY JOURNAL, to be published in this city under the auspices of the above named association.

The work will be devoted to the interests of *Agriculture and Horticulture, Domestic and Rural Economy.* Under these several heads will be included all that concerns the culture of crops, the improvement of the soil, the management of the farm, the garden, the orchard, the flower yard, and the house-keeper's department. In their connexion with the interests of the soil, the other industrial pursuits of the land, will receive their appropriate attention.

The "SOIL OF THE SOUTH" will be under the editorial supervision of CHARLES A. PEABODY esq. and Col. JAMES M. CHAMBERS. Mr. Peabody has been for two years past connected with the Agricultural Press, and is equally distinguished as a practical and scientific farmer and gardener Col. Chambers is one of the most intelligent and successful planters in the South. They will be assisted by an able corps of contributors, among the practical farmers and planters of the land.

Each number will contain sixteen pages of quarto size, printed with new type on superior white paper, and furnished to subscribers at the *ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.*

OFFICE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER R. R. CO
MARION COURT-HOUSE, S. C., Oct. 18, 1851

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 15th of December next for the piers of a bridge across the Great Pee Dee river The job comprises four piers—one a very heavy pier for a draw, and the sinking of cast-iron hollow piles by Dr. Pott's pneumatic process for forming foundations. The plan and specifications of the piers will be exhibited by the Secretary of the Company at Marion Court-house, and by the resident Engineer, L. I Fleming, esq., at Wilmington, North Carolina.

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Chief Eng. Wil. and Man. R R., Richmond, Va.

P. S. Mr. Charles Pontez, 34 Liberty street, New York, is the proprietor of Dr. Pott's patent in the United States. nov 5—1m

FALL MILLINERY.

MRS. PARKER will open on Wednesday 10th inst., a few cases of French Hats. Also a beautiful assortment of Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers &c., &c. Penn. av under, N. Hotel

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A RESPECTABLE man, who has his forenoons unemployed, would like to occupy himself in a suitable way during that time. He writes a good hand, and would undertake copying translating from the French or German, keeping a set or two of books, where a regular book-keeper is not employed, &c. Please inquire at the office of this paper. 6—tf

BEEBE'S NEW YORK HATS!!!

STEVENS, No. 1, *Brown's Hotel*, has just received a further and full supply of Beebe's Hats. Also, a complete assortment of his own make, of every quality and style. Gentlemen wishing Hats of fancy shapes can have their orders filled at

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Nov. 30—6tif. (Intel. Repub. Union.)

FOR CALIFORNIA, via CHAGRES.
WITHOUT DETENTION AT PANAMA.

THE United States Mail Steamship Company will despatch the splendid double-engine steamship GEORGIA, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, at 3 o'clock, p. m., from the pier, foot of Warren street, North river, New York, with the Government mails and passengers for San Francisco and intermediate ports.

The connexion at Panama will be carefully kept up, and passengers for San Francisco are guaranteed that they will not be delayed at Panama beyond the usual stay in port.

The books are now open, and passage can be secured at the following rates:

FROM NEW YORK TO CHAGRES.

State-room berth - - - - - - - $100
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SPECIAL NOTICE is given to shippers by this line, that the company have prepared a form of bill of lading adapted to their business, which will be furnished to shippers on application at the company's office, and with which they are requested to provide themselves, as no other form will be signed by the agents of the company. All bills of lading must be signed before the sailing of vessel. Dec. 7, 1850.

NEW PROSPECTUS
OF THE
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To Mechanics, Inventors, and Manufacturers:

THE Publishers of the *Scientific American* respectfully give notice that the SIXTH VOLUME of this valuable journal, commenced on the 21st of September, offering a valuable opportunity for all to subscribe who take an interest in the progress and developement of the Mechanics Arts and Manufactures of our country. The character of the *Scientific American* is too well known throughout the country to require a detailed account of the various subjects discussed through its columns.

It enjoys a more extensive and influential circulation than any other journal of its class in America.

It will be published weekly, as heretofore, in *Quarto Form*, on fine paper, affording, at the end of the year, an *ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA*, of over *FOUR HUNDRED PAGES*, with an Index, and from Five to Six Hundred *ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS*, described by letters of reference; besides a vast amount of practical information concerning the progress of *SCIENTIFIC* and *MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENTS, CHEMISTRY, CIVIL ENGINEERING, MANUFACTURING* in its various branches, *ARCHITECTURE, MASONRY, BOTANY*,—in short, it embraces the entire range of the Arts and Sciences.

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