

With a profound conviction of their truth, I repeat the opinion and words of my predecessor on this subject in his annual communication to Congress at the last session: "All history shows that where are the workshops of the world, there must be the marts of the world, and the heart of wealth, commerce, and power."

It has been shown by the experience of several years, that the average rate of duties imposed by the present revenue laws is about two and three per cent. upon the foreign value of our imports, including free as well as dutiable goods.

During the last fiscal year we imported of foreign merchandise, including specie, \$178,136,318; and we exported, of domestic products, foreign goods, and specie, \$151,893,720, leaving a balance against us of \$26,242,598.

A large proportion of this balance has doubtless been paid by our domestic stocks, which find a ready sale at this time, in European markets. These, last, however, as they only postpone a present payment in coin, cannot be expected to liquidate similar balances for coming years, even if we were the wish of the Government to create a large foreign debt of this kind. The policy of such a measure will not be questioned, and it is doubtless the true interest of the country to avoid it.

In regulating our commerce with foreign nations, we are therefore compelled to take, as the true basis of a safe importation from all countries, the amount of our own products, which we may reasonably calculate may find a market abroad.

It is certain that the increased ability of this country to consume foreign goods, will at this time safely admit a larger importation than in former years, yet the experience of the last year has shown that our imports have been greatly beyond our exports, which last must be regarded as the true measure of our ability to consume, for any given year, and which will not be questioned, and it is doubtless the true interest of the country to avoid it.

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March, 1831, it was provided, "that in lieu of the fees, emoluments, salary and commissions now allowed by law to any collector or surveyor of any district on our northern, northeastern, and northwestern lakes and rivers, each collector of the revenue shall receive annually, in full compensation for these services, an amount equal to the entire compensation received by such officer during the past year."

Under this provision, all custom-house fees were abolished in the collection districts embraced by this act; and it is now recommended that similar provisions be extended to all the collection districts.

In view of the revenue derived from imports, the amount of these fees is comparatively small, being less than \$300,000 per annum, while the collection in small sums is a source of great annoyance to those who pay them. I would also direct the attention of Congress to the numerous custom-house calls and bonds, consular certificates, and other requirements with which our system is burdened, rendering it at once complicated and vexatious.

If the present rates of duties be applied to that amount, we should receive from customs, only \$7,500,000, and the amount of revenue required for the present year would not be met. The Topographical Engineers, and the line of the army employed in the coast survey.

The survey thus becomes an admirable school of practice for the graduates of West Point and the officers of the navy as well as a predilection for the science called into practice by the work, each being engaged in his appropriate sphere.

While the scientific character of the survey is such as to reflect lasting credit upon our country, it is also eminently practical in its results; the highest branches of scientific knowledge are made subservient to the most useful purposes.

The economy of the work deserves commendation. It will be found that as much useful work is done, and as much advantage to the country and mankind obtained for the same amount of expenditure, as in any other department of the Government. In this respect the last seven years have shown a gain in economy of one and three-quarters to one over the expenditures before that time for the same work. This may be traced to the enlargement of the scale on which the work proceeds, which also greatly tends to hasten its final completion.

The trigonometrical portion of this survey now extends unbroken from Portland, in Maine, to within fifty miles of the Cape of Good Hope, and with an interval of about one hundred miles, which is rapidly filling up to a point beyond Cape Hatteras, in the State of North Carolina.

It has been commenced in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; is complete in Alabama, and nearly so in Mississippi; and has been commenced in Louisiana and Texas. The other operations follow closely in their order, and the publication of the maps and charts keeps pace with the progress of the survey, so that the coast of the Atlantic and of the Gulf of Mexico has been surveyed. Since our recent acquisitions of territory on the Pacific, parties attached to the survey have been actively employed on that coast, and have contributed important information to this Department in regard to the proper sites for light-houses, and other aids to navigation.

The detailed report of the progress of the work will be submitted to Congress at an early period of the session.

**Miscellaneous.**

The necessary instructions in fulfillment of the provisions of the 6th section of the act of 28th September last, have been issued for numbering and coloring of the buoys placed along the coast, or in bays, harbors, sounds, or channels.

Arrangements have been made for the manufacture and delivery, at a convenient point for transportation, of the buoys intended to be placed in the channel of the Chesapeake Bay.

Measures have been taken promptly to execute the design of Congress in providing for the security of life and property on the sea coast. Maritime life boats, with the usual fixtures, designed for five points on the coast of Florida, and three for the coast of Texas, have been completed. Like facilities, with the addition of mortars, shot-rockets, and other arms, have been authorized along the shores of Long Island, including stations at Watch Hill, Rhode Island.

In pursuance of the directions of Congress, preparations are being made to test the use and efficacy of the new kind of light, a detailed report of which and also of the general condition of the lighthouse establishment, will be submitted to Congress during the present session.

Engagements have been entered into for the construction of an iron screw-propeller upon Romer Shoal, under the authority contained in the act making appropriations for light-houses, &c.

The preliminary surveys as required by the 3d and 4th sections of the lighthouse act of 28th September last, have been directed with reference to such new works as were authorized by that act.

The condition of the several marine hospitals in course of erection may be ascertained by referring to the annexed report of the chief of the topographical bureau and others. It is proper to remark that the insufficiency of the last appropriation for the hospital at Natchez, has delayed the completion of that work. That the seamen on the coast of the Pacific may derive immediate benefits from the hospital fund, means have been taken for the conveyance of building at San Francisco, known as the "President" hospital to be used until a suitable structure shall be erected for that purpose.

In addition to the several custom-houses in course of erection, Congress, at the last session, made appropriations for additional ones at Bath and Bangor, in Maine; at Norfolk, Virginia; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Missouri; and San Francisco, California. Also, for sites for marine hospitals at Evansville, Indiana, and Vicksburg, Mississippi. The necessary steps for the selection and procurement of proper sites for these edifices have been taken by the Department. The progress of those custom-houses in course of erection has been as rapid as circumstances would allow. That at New Orleans is of the greatest magnitude, and the special attention of the Department has been given to it, with a view of securing its completion at an early date.

The incumbrance upon the site selected for the custom-house at Charleston, South Carolina, has been removed, and no further delay in the erection of the building is anticipated. That at Savannah has progressed so far as to justify the expectation that it will be ready for occupation by August next; provided the additional appropriation submitted to Congress shall be made at an early day.

**Respectfully,**

**TIO CORWIN,**  
Secretary of the Treasury.

**MONEY MARKET, &c.**

Consols at the last date were at 94, and they have closed today at 93. Much anxiety still prevails regarding Germany, and all departments of trade are more or less depressed by the uncertainty which exists. A rumor has been put forward of a desire on the part of Prussia to negotiate a loan in our market, for £10,000,000 sterling but it is without foundation.

Some attention has been directed to the rise in the price of silver, which has lately taken place in Europe, as well as in America. In England the price has gone from 4s. 11 1/2, at which it stood a year ago, to 5s. 1 1/2, which is advance of nearly 3 per cent., and in Paris the premium on gold, which has usually been about 1 1/2 per cent, has declined to 1 per cent, and is expected to disappear altogether, in which case silver would be exported from France, and gold would supply its place. California, a change in the Dutch currency, and the requirements for the German armies and the hearing management upon the loan of the States, constituting four-fifths of the whole, were assigned to civilians and officers of the

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WASHINGTON CITY.  
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1850.

**The Southern Party.**

A sectional division of parties, or a sectional division of sentiment on any question, is in some respects to be deplored, and in others to be applauded. The States are all separate sections of the Union. If there were no sectional divisions of interest, or of policy, or of opinion there would be no use for State governments, and the federative character of our system would be absurd. But there are, always have been, and always will be diverse and adverse sectional interests. There never was and never now.—And the attempt to deny, or disregard this fact exposes only the purpose, of submission to the most powerful of the sections. Whoever attempts to render the love of Union, or the preservation of Union paramount to all principles, is prepared to sacrifice the Constitution, the rights of the States and the liberty of the States, and of the minority.

This Union is federative. It contemplates the existence and the development of sectional interests—and provides against their consequences, by expressly recognizing the rights and powers of the States. And when a great, a deep, a powerful sectional division occurs, it presents the case for invoking all the powers of the States to protect those which are endangered by it. Hitherto we have been divided in our political organization, chiefly between the Whig and Democratic parties—both extending into all the States. But recent and impending events have developed principles, and called opinions into action of greater force and deeper interest than the principles of either party; or such as at least have practically superseded the power and principles of those parties. On the questions thus created, men have divided and have voted sectionally, and not as Whigs or Democrats. And as many of these questions are yet unsettled—in fact all of them, men are to presume, will still continue to vote and to act.

In this exigency it has been proposed to form a Union party. This very movement assumes the fact, that the old parties can no longer act as such on the great questions of the day. And the name of the new party which is proposed, is equivalent to the declaration that Union is paramount to every thing else, which is the same thing as to proclaim unconstitutional submission to the will of a majority. The exigency results from a recent attempt of a section which has such a majority to despoil the weaker, and the movement now proposed is nothing less than to clothe the power and the purposes of that section, with the name and the sanctity of the whole.

Against this design have the old parties any power? We have seen them attempt to control it, and fail. On the recent struggle in Congress we have seen party connections utterly disregarded, and sectional interests controlling.

Can the two parties remain united? We have seen Mr. HUNT elected Governor of New York, the largest of the Northern States, in opposition to the Fugitive slave law, and the further extension of slavery. We have seen the Whigs of Michigan electing two members of Congress opposed to the Fugitive law. We have seen those of Illinois attempting the same thing. Can the Whigs of the South remain united to the Whigs of the North? On the other hand, we have seen the Democrats of Massachusetts and of Ohio, united with the Abolitionists to elect Free-soilers, and opponents of the Fugitive slave law and the extension of slavery. Can the Democrats of the North remain united with the Democrats of the North? It is impossible.

A sectional division exists in fact. The sectional parties exist, and in all cases where sectional interests are involved, sectional parties only are known.

Such is the fact. And the question now is whether a sectional party at the North is to be opposed by one at the South. And if so, whether the Southern party will employ all the power which the Constitution affords to obtain success.

In the present House of Representatives the South has a vote of 91 to 142—in the Senate of 15 at the utmost, to 16. By the next census the power of the South will be still further reduced in the House, and in two or three sessions of Congress it will, by the admission of new non-slaveholding States, be still further reduced in the Senate. And according to the usual mode of electing a President, the South already in fact powerless, will by the next census be palpably and hopelessly so. So that on all sectional questions the South will be in such a decided minority as in fact to have no power whatever—and will be dependent entirely on the justice, the magnanimity, the policy or the fears of the North—a tenure for sectional rights and interests so frail and feeble that a people who would rely on it are already fit to be slaves, even if recent events did not show that such a dependence is utterly futile.

Is there then any remedy whatever in the Union, and under the Constitution for the weakness of the South at a period when sectional interests are involved, and when Southern rights are the constant objects of assault? There is one remedy. It is the Federative character of the system. It is in the election of President by the States in Congress, where each State has one vote, and in which the South would therefore have fifteen votes to the North's sixteen. This gives to the South the power of self-defense so far as the Executive branch of Government is concerned, unless the North is unanimous in the policy of aggression. If that should prove to be the case, there is no remedy except in secession or submission.

If the South can elect a President who will be impartial between the two sections, who will have in the Executive a barrier against sectional aggression through Congress. For the President's veto will prevent the passage of laws for sectional plunder or outrage. The House may indeed under the new census, contain two-thirds of members from the North, who may therefore be beyond the Executive veto, but the Senate cannot for several years be so situated. Hence, with a President who is impartial with his veto power, his patronage and his influence, the South will realize all the security this Government now affords for her rights and interests.

Will the South then unite to such an extent as to avail herself of all the constitutional powers of this Government in the Union, to protect herself?

Perfect unanimity we do not even dream of.

We know there are many in the South who are no lovers of her institutions—many who are corrupt—many who are indifferent. Are there enough who prefer the rights of the South to the triumph of party, and to the love of ease, to unite in maintaining her constitutional rights by the unquestionable powers of the Constitution, and in the Union, and by a vote?

We have seen the manner in which those who supported the late Compromise measures defended them—or rather defended themselves. They did not rely so much on the merit of those measures, as on the horrors of disunion and civil war: consequences, by the way, that may befall every people who are determined to maintain right against power.

They professed their readiness to do everything in the Union and under the Constitution for self-defense. They have admitted, by their avowal of the horrors of civil war, and still more, in many of the States, by advocating non-intercourse, that aggression has been made, and that more is threatened—will they now unite in adopting the most effective, the most clearly constitutional remedy?

Many of them will—many will not.

But the time is now arrived to apply the final test. If there are not enough of the Southern people willing to repudiate the shackles of parties that have deserted them, and willing to put themselves to the trouble of a vote for their own rights, the South is no longer worthy of liberty, or of equality.

We know that other issues are valiantly made—as valiantly as previous ones that have been ignominiously renounced. We know it was said, that if the Fugitive slave law is weakened or resisted, that if further aggressions are committed, then so and so will be done. These threats, and hypotheses only prove one thing, that aggressions have already been made, and that more are apprehended. They don't prove that any great things of resistance will be attempted. For the Fugitive slave law is already as much a nullity, as if the right of reclamation did not exist in the Constitution, and were not asserted in the statute book. In the wide borders of Virginia, which has lost so many fugitives, not a man is to be found so ignorant or infatuated as to attempt a recovery under the new law. Nor could the right to a fugitive now be sold in Virginia for ten dollars. These facts speak louder than laws, than threats, professions or pledges.

We know that many of the States of the South will resist the practical overthrow of the Fugitive slave law. Will they exert their acknowledged powers in the Union and under the Constitution to obtain security for the past, and indemnity for the future? If not, they sink to a hopeless weakness and subjection. For some of the States of the South will defend themselves in the Union, or out of the Union. Those who will not must become the mere vassals of the North, and must become so contemptible in power and influence, as to entitle themselves only to the most subordinate offices of the Federal Government for their votes, and their shame.

**Jenny Lind.**

Some of the critics have questioned the musical genius of Jenny Lind. We think that in all the elements of the beautiful, the amiable, and the playful, her genius is pre-eminently. The exquisite modulation of her voice, its great compass, its power of transition, its sweet melodious tones, accompanied with an expression of countenance in perfect harmony with the sentiment, all combine to place her beyond rivalry. From the lowest to the highest note the melody is perfect, and indicates a natural capability, and an acquired excellence, beyond which it is impossible for us to conceive the triumph of music to go. The execution is so perfect, the charm is so complete, that attention is fixed upon her with a degree of delight and intensity that the pleasure, the extacy, taxes the faculty of musical enjoyment to the verge of pain.

In the pathetic and the sublime of music, we are under the impression that she is not so successful. Her "Home sweet home" was not, we think, so happy. That song is the song of an exile—and is melancholy. Jenny did not, it seemed to us, impart to it the pathos of which it is susceptible. And we are under the impression that, in the sublime, the tragic, the dire tempestuous passions that wring the human soul to agony, or those mighty, moral emotions that transport it to the region of other worlds and other beings, she is not so successful. Her music is like herself—a woman of warm heart, of amiable temper, of refined taste, of winning modesty, great elegance of manner, beauty of thought, and effulgence of spirit. We suppose she is cheerful rather than sad by organization, and probably by experience, not being endowed or visited by birth or fortune, with those deep and sombre elements of character, that discipline the human mind to its sublimest powers in the trying school of suffering and of strife.

But we are no believers in the theory that genius is peculiar to the gloomy, the terrible, or the towering.

The genius of Jenny Lind can give a grace, a life, a spirit, to the sentiment of the beautiful, the lovely, the pure, the playful and the joyful—and that is almost too much genius for a single woman to have.

**TREASURY REPORT.**

Mr. BOLLAND, from the committee on printing, reported in favor of printing 20,000 extra copies of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, the number was reduced to 10,000 extra; and that number was agreed to.

**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN SPANISH.**

Mr. GWINN'S resolution was taken up, providing for the printing of 3,000 copies of the President's message in the Spanish language for the use of the Spanish and Mexican-born citizens of California, who are ignorant of the English vernacular.

Mr. WALKER moved to print an extra number in the Norwegian, for the use of such citizens of Wisconsin, as may understand no other language.

After a long debate, in which Messrs. GWINN, WALKER, POOTE, BRADBURY, BADGER, DAYTON, DODGE of Iowa, CHASE and others participated, on motion of Mr. BRADBURY, the resolution and amendment were laid upon the table—27 to 16.

**DEATH OF HON. MR. HARMANSON, OF LA.**

A message was received from the House communicating the proceedings of that body in respect to the memory of the Hon. John L. HARMANSON, late a member of the House, from the State of Louisiana. The resolutions were read, when,

Mr. DOWNS rose and delivered a brief history of the public life and personal virtues which adorned the character of the deceased; and at the conclusion submitted the usual resolutions in relation to his memory.

Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, in raising to second the resolutions of respect and sympathy, took occasion to endorse the eulogium which had been pronounced, in some eloquent remarks upon the early associations and the friendship which had existed between the speaker and the deceased.

The resolutions were adopted, and

On motion by Mr. SHIELDS, the Senate adjourned.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

**TUESDAY, Dec. 17, 1850.**

The SPEAKER, by unanimous consent, laid before the House the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances.

Mr. BAYLY moved that this report be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and printed; and also that the usual number of copies (10,000) be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. VINTON said that he had been informed that the Treasury Department desired copies of the report for distribution, and he therefore moved that one thousand extra numbers be printed for the use of that Department.

Mr. JONES proposed that if the Treasury Department wanted extra copies of this document, that it was in type they would contract for the printing of it then, and pay for it out of their own contingent fund, and not burden the contingent fund of the House with printing for the Treasury Department. He hoped the House would not agree to the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VINTON did not know whether the Department had the right to order the printing of this document. It was just so long ago, that the money came out of the Treasury, whether paid for in one way or the other.

Mr. VENABLE inquired whether the printing of this document should be paid at this or the next Congress? [Laughter.]

The amendment of Mr. VINTON was then adopted, and the motion, as amended, agreed to.

Mr. MOISE then rose and addressed the House as follows:

Mr. Speaker: Since the termination of the last session (but a few weeks since) death has been hovering over the members of this body, and it becomes my duty to announce formally to this House, what is known to all—that my late friend and colleague, JOHN L. HARMANSON is now no more.

Our acquaintance, which commenced with the 29th Congress, soon ripened into friendship, and was cemented by the most intimate relations, until his death in the city of New Orleans in October last. Thither, accompanied by his wife he repaired in the vain hope that the kind attentions and medical skill of his friend and relative, Dr. Daveze, might arrest the disease which had deprived his constituents of his valuable services during most of the last protracted session of Congress.

Mr. HARMANSON was born in 1803 in the borough of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia. His father removed with his family, while John was but eleven years of age, to the parish of Rapides, in the State of Louisiana. His death, a few years after, threw upon his son at an early age the entire responsibilities of a family, and his self-education and devotion to their welfare is often spoken of by those who knew him at the time. Subsequently he removed to the parish of Ouachita, where he read law for a time with his early friend, Gen. Downs, (now one of the Senators from Louisiana) but is believed to have renounced the study of the law, and devoted himself to the love of an active life and the labor of a planter, to which he was accustomed, and which was more congenial to his industrious and energetic habits.

He located himself in the parish of Avoyelles, where he followed diligently and successfully the pursuits of a successful planter, and a sterling integrity, and great information upon all political subjects, soon attracted the attention of his fellow-citizens, and he was often selected to become their representative; but the growing demands of a large family, and his fondness for rural life, induced him to decline. It was not until seven or eight years ago, that he consented to accept of the office of Justice of the Peace, in which place he was elected by a triumphant majority. After two years' service in that body, he was elected to the twenty-ninth Congress, and continued uninterruptedly to represent his district up to the period of his death.

As an evidence of the estimation in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, being also the residence of the late Chief Magistrate, while it gave to General Taylor a majority of several hundred, re-elected Mr. HARMANSON by seven hundred majority. His pretensions had already been favorably canvassed throughout the State, as the next day after the election for Governor, Judge Adams possessed some remarkable traits of character, and among the most striking was a profound veneration for truth. He took nothing upon trust; popular orators and prejudices were discarded, and vanished before him like mist before the sun. In politics he was always a great way in advance of his party on every question of reform. While others hesitated, he was among the earliest champions of universal suffrage, free trade, and the elective judiciary.

When it was proposed to amend the constitution of our State, many were deterred from advocating a convention, because they feared that the independence of the Judiciary would be endangered by limiting their term of office. This was all the reform effected in that department by the convention, but we in Louisiana all recollect how Mr. HARMANSON was denounced as a radical, an ultra, because he contended that the judges, like all other public officers should be responsible to, and elected by the people.

To show the correctness of his views, although but five years have elapsed since the adoption of the new constitution, a bill expressive of the sense of the Senate in favor of an elective judiciary has passed that body unanimously.

Such was Mr. HARMANSON'S love of the right, that I am satisfied that he abandoned the law, because he feared it might at some time impose upon him the necessity of advocating what in his conscience he might not deem to be the cause of truth and justice.

He made up for the deficiencies of an early education by diligent reading, and I may now say of his death, what living his modesty would have forbidden, that no man with whom I have been associated in the last four Congresses but

Under the National Hotel.

**PERFUMERY.**

10 CASES of fine fresh Perfumery from the houses of Lubin, Prevost, & Fiver, now opening at

**PARKER'S**  
Fancy and Perfumery Store, under National Hotel. Dec. 10—3

**MADMOISELLE JENNY LIND**  
Will give her 43d Grand Concert in America, and positively her last in Washington, at the new National Hall, on Wednesday Evening, December 18, 1850.

**PR. GRAMME.**

**PART I.**

Overture—(Zingari)—Herold  
Cavatina—"Vivamus"—(Sonnambulo)—Belini.  
Aria—"Signor Belletti"—Rosini.  
Aria—"Perche non lo sento"—Mdlle. Lucia di Lammermoor—Biondini.  
**JENNY LIND.**  
Fantasia on the Flute—"Mdlle. Biondini."  
Ballad—"Take this lute"—Mdlle. JENNY LIND—Benedict.

**PART II.**

Overture—(Crown Diamond) Auber.  
Scena and Aria—"Casta Diva"—(Noran)—Mdlle. Jenny Lind—Belini.  
Aria—"The Merry Widow"—Belini.  
Cavatina—"Signor Belletti"—Rosini.  
Ballad—"Home Sweet Home"—words by John Howard Payne.  
(Clair)—Mdlle. JENNY LIND—Bishop.  
Grand march from the Prophet—Meybeer.  
The Bird Song—Mdlle. JENNY LIND—Taubert.  
H Postillions—Signor Belletti—Balle.  
Horn Overture—Mr. Schurtz.  
Hail Columbia—Song for the first time in America by Mdlle. JENNY LIND.

Conductor—Mr. BENEDICT.

An orchestra, composed of the most eminent solo performers, from the Jenny Lind Concert, New York, led by Mr. Joseph Burke, is employed, and the whole of the German Musical Society has been engaged for the occasion.

Doors open at 6 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

No checks will be issued.

The grand piano forte used on this occasion has been kindly furnished by Mr. Fischer at Stationer's Hall, on Pennsylvania avenue, when it will be offered for sale after the concert.

The price of seats has been fixed at \$7, \$5, \$4, and \$3. Diagrams of the hall may be seen at Willard's Hotel, where an office has been opened, and where seats may be secured. Every ticket sold will have a number which will secure the purchaser a specific seat.

Programme of the Concert containing the words of the songs in Italian, German, French, and English, may be procured in the interior of the Hall. Price 25 cents.

The hall was respectfully informed that this is positively the last Concert which Mdlle. JENNY LIND can possibly give in Washington, as she is announced to sing in Richmond, on Friday evening, the 20th inst.

**Smithsonian Lectures.**

DR. COX, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will continue his Lectures on the evenings of Thursday and Saturday of this week, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Subject—"History as a Science, and the best methods for its prosecution."

A plank walk has been constructed directly west from the building to the brick pavement on 12th street, where a lamp will be placed at the gate—Persons coming in this direction, will enter the lecture room through the north-east tower. Dec. 18 4-d

**COMBS AND BRUSHES.**—The most extensive assortment of superior Dressing and Fine Teeth Combs; English and American Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes—will be found at

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Dec. 10—3

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