OFFICIAL.

Decisions under the new Postage Act made by the Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1851.

The postage on all bound books and on all other printed matter, *except newspapers and periodicals published at intervals not exceeding three months, and "sent from the office* of publication to actual and *bona fide subscribers,*" is required by law to be pre-paid.

If the amount paid or marked on such printed matter is not sufficient to pay the whole postage due, the excess of weight beyond that paid for is to be charged with double the rate which would have been charged if prepaid, and the postage on such excess collected at the office of delivery.

If by the neglect of a postmaster such matter is sent without any prepayment, the double prepaid rate must be collected on delivery.

Postage must be charged on all letters and other matter according to the distance or the route by which they are conveyed; and this (unless otherwise directed by the sender) must be the route by which they will soonest reach their destination, although that may not be the *shortest* route. Postage should be charged by postmasters according to the tabular statements of the rates of postage, both foreign and inland, which have been lately forwarded to every postmaster in the United States.

Subscribers to periodicals, to obtain the benefit of the provision in regard to prepayment, must pay the full quarter's postage before the delivery of the first number, when there are several numbers to be delivered during the quarter. If, by reason of any increase in the size of the periodicals or otherwise, it shall appear that the whole quarter's postage was not so paid in advance, the subscriber will lose the benefit of prepayment, and the numbers received during the whole quarter will be charged with the double or unpaid rate, and the subscriber will be credited with only the amount paid in advance.

Under the provisions of the 2d section of the new postage act, *no newspapers other than those* published *weekly* ONLY are entitled to circulate free of postage in the counties were published. The office of publication is the office where the newspaper is printed, and there can be no other office of publication in another county for the purpose of securing an additional free circulation.

In determining newspaper postages, the distances are to be computed from the office of publication and not from the county line of the county in which the paper is published; and the distance is also to be computed over the route on which it is carried.

Newspapers published weekly only in a county adjoining the Canada line may be sent free to *Canada*, provided they do not leave the county of publication until they cross the line into Canada.

When such papers are sent out of the county where published, to be delivered from a post office in an adjoining county in the United States, no matter how short the distance, full postage must be charged.

Newspaper publishers may send and receive their exchange newspapers to and from *Canada* free of charge.

Publishers of newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, and magazines, under the provisions of the second section of the new law, may interchange their publications reciprocally free of postage, provided such publications do not exceed sixteen ounces in weight. Such interchange must be confined to a single copy of each publication; but is not limited to an exchange of newspaper and periodical for periodical; but publishers of newspapers have the right to exchange with publishers of periodicals under the late act of Congress. Such publishers may also enclose in their publications the bills for subscriptions thereto without any additional charge for post age; and this privilege extends also to the transmission of a receipted bill after the same has been paid.

A newspaper is not a periodical within the meaning and intent of the provision which requires the postage on periodicals to be paid in advance, and declares that the postage thereon shall be one-half of the rates previously specified in the second section of the act; but all subscribers to newspapers were and still are required by the provisions of the thirtieth section of the act of March, 1825, to pay one quarter's postage in advance; by so doing, however, they are not entitled to have the postage reduced below the established rates.

The postage on newspapers weighing less than three ounces, "sent from the office of publication to actual and *bona fide* subscribers," is fixed by *law* by the quarter only, and is required to be paid in advance. Hence, no person can be considered an actual and *bona fide* subscriber to a newspaper, and entirely to pay postage thereon at the quarterly rates, who shall only take a newspaper for a less time than three months. Actual and *bona fide* subscribers to papers for three months or more, who change their residences temporarily, may have their papers sent without prepayment, but must pay a quarter's postage in advance at the office of delivery, or else pay the unpaid transient rate.

Publishers cannot send specimen numbers of their papers to postmasters and others (as has been much practiced heretofore under the old law) without prepaying the postage thereon.

Publications borrowing the name, having the form and some of the characteristics of a newspaper, printed for gratuitous circulation and depending on their advertisements for support, cannot be sent by mail gratuitously to persons not actual and *bona fide* subscribers upon the footing of newspapers "sent from the office of publication to actual and *bona fide subscribers*;" but must be charged with the transient rates, which must be collected at the mailing office. To entitle actual and *bona fide subscribers* to a reduction in the rate of postage on periodicals sent them from the office of publication, payments must be made by them *in advance* at the post office where such publications are to be delivered.

The United States postage on newspapers, periodicals, and other matter not chargeable with letter postage, when sent out of the United States, must be prepaid at the full rate.

Publishers of periodicals may prepay the postage on their issues, but can have no deduction of postage on account of such prepayment. When a periodical is published only quarterly, the actual and *bona fide subscriber* for such periodical may pay in advance and have the benefit of the advance payment, provided he pays to the postmaster at the office where he is to receive the periodical before its delivery. If a periodical is published less frequently, the postage must be prepaid, and at the full rate.

Postmasters are not bound to receive from the publishers weekly newspapers published in the city, town, or village where the post office is kept, and deliver them to subscribers calling at their office for them. The right to "circulate in the mail within the county where published," does not impose on postmasters the duty of receiving and delivering papers which do not go into the mail; and where a publisher seeks to throw upon the postmaster the labor of delivering his papers, for the purpose of relieving him from the expense of their delivery, the postmaster will be justified in refusing to deliver them. He should, in such cases, inform the publisher of his determination not to receive such papers.

If a postmaster receives and delivers such papers for the convenience of the publisher or subscriber, he cannot charge any postage thereon; and the department desires that postmasters should act with courtesy in this respect, and deliver such few papers as may be sent to their offices for the convenience of the subscriber; but they are not expected to receive them when the number is such as to indicate that it is the intention to throw upon the postmaster a labor which the publisher should perform.

Foreign newspapers re-mailed, or first mailed in this country, must be charged with the rate for transient papers, which must be prepaid.

N. K. HALL, *Postmaster General.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK, July 29.

After a procession last night, the Cuban sympathizers had a grand dinner to celebrate the success of the patriots. Large numbers signed the roll to get up another expedition. A meeting to advance that object will be held in a few days.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.

Private advices from Barbadoes, mention the failure of Mr. Duff, of Demerara, for $240,000, and Alexander Martin, harbor master at Grenada, for $37,000. There were in port the brigs Indus, of Alexandria, and Extra, of Baltimore, discharging.

BALTIMORE, July 29.

There is no news of any interest stirring.

The Democratic convention last night nominated John Hays, a painter in the western section of the city, as their candidate for sheriff.

A burglarious demonstration was made on Sunday night upon the clothing store of Adlen & Hartman, and the dry goods establishment of R. Sewell & Co., on Market street. They obtained nothing but a small amount of money and some articles of trifling value.

The weather to-day is cool and pleasant.

Fight between Gen. Quitman and Senator Foote.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.

A fight occurred between Gen. Quitman and Senator Foote at Sledgeville, Miss., a few days since, but neither was seriously injured.

HON. W. C. PRESTON.—We are gratified to state that this gentleman is recovering from his recent slight attack of paralysis. We noticed him riding out in a carriage yesterday. We learn that it is his intention not to resume his duties as President of the South Carolina College.—*Columbia Tel.*

A CALIFORNIA PICTURE.—A writer in the San Francisco Picayune states, as a fact illustrative of the resources of California that in the building now being erected on Commercial street, by Moffatt & Co. for the U. S. Assay Office, the bricks used have been furnished from the sources following:—China, Liverpool, Australia, Sacramento, New York, New Orleans, Stockton, Mission Dolores, Boston and Baltimore. We presume that no other city in the world can produce a structure which has put under contribution so many and so distant countries for one article.

DISCOVERY OF A GOLD MINE IN AFRICA.—A very valuable gold mine, writes our Malta correspondent on the 2d instant, has, according to news just received at this island, been discovered at a point equi-distant, or between Tunis and Algiers. The French and the Bey of Tunis equally claim it, and some very sharp letters on the subject have passed. Unless matters can be adjusted, a serious disturbance may probably result.

SPLENDID SCHEME

OF THE

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES,

FOR AUGUST, 1851.

F. MORRIS & Co. Managers.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Class 20,
To be drawn in Baltimore, August 9, 1851.

RICH SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$44,000	1 Prize of	3,500
1 Prize of	22,000	25 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	11,000	25 Prizes of	500
1 Prize of	7,000	&c. &c.	&c.

78 Nos.—16 drawn Ballots.
Tickets $15—halves $7 50—quarters $3 75
Certificate of Package of 26 Wholes $180 00
do do 26 Halves 90 00
do do 26 Quarters 45 00

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Class R,
To be drawn in Baltimore, August 16, 1851.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$52,418	114 Prizes of	300
50 Prizes of	5,000	&c. &c.	&c.

75 Nos. and 11 drawn Ballots.
Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75.
Certificate of package 25 whole tickets, $20 00
do do 25 Halves, 110 00
do do 25 Quartere, 55 00

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Class 21,
To be drawn in Baltimore, August 23, 1851.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$40,000	1 prize of	4,000
1 do	15,000	1 do	4,000
1 do	7,000	1 do	2,500
1 do	5,756	1 do	2,500
1 do	4,000	1 do	2,500
1 do	4,000	1 do	2,500

4 of $1,500, 800 of $200.
78 Nos. and 18 drawn Ballots,
Tickets $10—Halves 5—Quarters 2 50.
Certificates of packages 26 Wholes $160 00
do 26 Halves 80 00
do 26 Quarters 40 00

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME FOR AUGUST 30!!
$70.000!! GRAND CAPITAL
☞100 of $2,000.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY Class S,
To be drawn in Baltimore, August 30, 1851,

ARILLIAN SCHEME.

1 Prize of	70,000	100 prizes of	2,000
1 do	40,000	20 do	800
1 do	23,178	20 do	600
1 do	10,000	20 do	400
1 do	10,000	20 do	300
1 do	10,000	100 do	200

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—
Eighths $2 50.
Certificate of Package of 25 Wholes $280 00
Do do 26 Halves 140 00
Do do 26 Quarters 70 00

☞ORDERS for Tickets, Shares or Package in any of the above Magnificent Schemes will meet with prompt attention.

ADDRESS
F. MORRIS & Co., *Managers,*
BALTIMORE, MD.

Mrs. JANE TAYLOR

HAS several vacant rooms for families, single ladies, and gentlemen. The house is large, pleasant, and airy, and situated in the best part of Washington, between 4½ and 6th streets, on Pennsylvania avenue. A first rate table is kept.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CUBAN LIBERATOR, a neat Book of 300 octavo pages, illustrated with engravings. Price $1, payable invariably when subscribing, to enable the author to have it done in the finest style of the Arts.

Editors who copy this, and postmasters who will frank remittances, are authorized to act as agents for the work, and retain 25 per cent commission. Confident of the most liberal support in this enterprise, I shall endeavor to merit it, and I close a hasty penned Prospectus upon the mountain waves of the Ocean, as well as the draughts for steel plates representing the author before the "Inquisitors," and American Ladies and Gentlemen in Havana, throwing bags of gold as an offering for his liberation, upon the desk of the American Consul. EDWARD STIFF,
Author of "The Texan Emigrant," and late editor of the "Cherokee Sentinel," at Cedar Bluff Alabama. March 3.

GREAT ELECTORAL HESSIAN STATE LOAN

Of 6,725,000 Dollars.

THIS Loan is guaranteed by the Government, and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD AND SONS, in Frankfort-on the Maine. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz:

14 of 40,000 Dollars	60 of 4,000 Dollars
22 " 36,000 "	60 " 2,000 "
24 " 32,000 "	120 " 1,500 "
60 " 8,000 "	180 " 1,000 "

&c., &c. The smallest Prize is 55 Dollars.

The next drawing takes place irrevocably on the 1st of June, 1851.

The price of the Tickets is as follows:

1 ticket for 5 Dollars	6 tickets for 25 Dollars
30 " 100 "	65 " 200 "

Remittances can be made in Bank Notes, Bills or Drafts on Europe, &c. Each shareholder will receive, free of expense, the Prospectus, with full particulars; and after the drawing, the list of the successful numbers, which will also be published in the leading journals. The Prizes will be paid in cash at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Paris, London, New York, or New Orleans.

LIFE OF JOHN RANDOLPH

D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway New York

Have now ready the fourth edition.

LIFE OF JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE By Hugh A. Garland. Two volumes 12mo. Portraits; $2 50.

"Mr. Garland has given us a daguerreotype of a character more eccentric and variable than Uranus itself, and withal, two volumes of exceedingly choice historical reading."—[*Republic.*

The biography of Randolph has greater charms than the most exciting fiction."—*Charleston Mercury*

"A good life of this remarkable man has long been desired. Mr. Garland has furnished an extremely readable book; the two volumes not only contain the history of his life, and analysis of his character, but an interesting account of the politics and the public men of the day."—[*Crescent.*

"Since Kennedy's life of William Wirt, we have had no biography, certainly no American biography, which will at all compare in interest with this work. It must be read by multitudes with intense interest."—[*Newark Daily Advertiser*

"Mr. Garland has made good use of his material, and has given a striking and accurate portraiture of the erratic and brilliant subject of his pen."—[*New Orleans Delta.*

"This book fills a blank in the biographical notices of distinguished Americans. The two volumes gives us a faithful account of his whole career, an analysis of his celebrated speeches, &c."—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

"As a biography, it is marked by directness and unity of purpose, and by comprehensiveness and variety of manner."—[*Boston Post.*

"It is one of the most interesting American biographies with which we are acquainted."—[*Evening Post.*

"The work is written in an easy and beautiful style, and is replete with striking passages. The author is intimately acquainted with American literature, and the great men who, at different times, have played a distinguished part in the drama of the Republic. It forms a valuable addition to our national history."—*Democratic Review*

March 17—d.tw-w

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

NATIONAL MONUMENT,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

To be published in Washington, under the sanction of the Washington National Monument Society.

JAMES C. PICKETT, Editor and Publisher.

The MONUMENT is intended to be a literary, agricultural, and miscellaneous paper. It will contain select portions of the literature of the day—the best that can be found in American and European publications; interesting scientific articles, embracing mechanics; foreign and domestic news; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress, and every thing that such a journal might be expected to contain, with the exception of party politics, which will be at all times most rigorously excluded.

The MONUMENT will be published for the express and the sole purpose of aiding in the erection of the noble column now rising on the bank of the Potomac, in honor of the Father of his Country, and which every one who venerates the name of WASHINGTON, would rejoice to see completed. After deducting out of the subscription, the expense of the journal proposed to be published, the remaining funds will be faithfully applied, and without reserve, to the purpose indicated. The aid, therefore, of all who are willing to contribute to so patriotic an object, and one so entirely national, is earnestly requested. By subscribing to the MONUMENT, a valuable journal at a low price may be obtained, while it will be doing something, at the same time, towards completing that majestic memorial of the Nation's gratitude.

The board of managers recommend Mr. Pickett, formerly Fourth Auditor of the Treasury and Charge d'Affaires to Peru, who proposes to edit and publish the Monument journal, as one well qualified to perform the duties of editor, and to conduct the paper, faithfully, and satisfactorily to the subscribers. They assure their fellow-citizens that this enterprise is not a speculation got up for individual emolument. Mr. Pickett will make the experiment with his own means and at his own risk, and, if successful, he will receive nothing more, and he asks nothing more, than a very moderate compensation for his services. Not one dollar, therefore, of the direct subscription to the erection of the Monument will be, in any event, applied to the support of the paper, nor the society in any manner held pecuniary responsible.

To give the public an idea of what may be done with the journal it is proposed to publish, it may be stated that a list of fifty thousand paying subscribers, at two dollars each, will yield an annual net profit of from fifty to sixty thousand dollars.

The post masters, and secretaries of all organized bodies throughout the Union, are respectfully requested to act as agents in obtaining subscriptions for this journal, thus aiding the great object of our exertions.

As all editors and publishers, on account of the object for which the Monument newspaper will be established, must wish it to succeed, it is hoped that they will contribute to its success by publishing this prospectus.

All moneys will be remitted, and all letters and communications addressed prepaid, to the General Agent of the Monument Society, Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, *Washington.*

OFFICERS:

MILLARD FILLMORE, ex officio President,
ARCH. HENDERSON, First Vice President,
WALTER LENOX, Mayor of Washington, Second Vice President,
THOS. CARBERY, Third Vice President,
J. B. H. SMITH, Treasurer,
GEO. WATTERSTON, Secretary.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

Winfield Scott,	Peter Force,
N. Towson,	W. W. Seaton,
Thomas Munroe,	M. F. Maury,
W. A. Bradley,	T. Hartley Crawford
P. R. Fendall,	Benj. Ogle Tayloe,
Walter Jones,	Elisha Whittlesey.
Thos. Blagden,	

TERMS:—The MONUMENT will be printed on a double royal sheet—the paper and type being of the best quality—and in quarto form, containing sixteen large pages, that it may be more easily preserved. The price will be two dollars per annum, payable on the receipt of the second number. The nature of the enterprise not admitting of any credit, none can be given.

Societies and clubs will be furnished with the MONUMENT on the following terms:—3 copies for $5; 5 copies, $8; 10 copies, $15; &c.

Those who are disposed to patronise the MONUMENT, are requested to forward their names to the general agent, without delay. The first number will be published early in May, and the second on the 22d day of August, and weekly thereafter; time being allowed for the prospectus to be circulated, and for the agents to make returns. As all subscribers will be contributors to the Monument itself, their names will be published in the paper.

April 29, 1851.

100 DOLLARS REWARD!

RAN away from the subscriber, October 27th 1837, from his residence on Willow Swamp, South Edisto River, Orangeburg District, South Carolina, a negro man named HOWARD, about six feet high, and otherwise well proportioned, and of black complexion, full faced, high forehead, a prominent nose, and no whiskers; having on one of his arms the letter S, or a mark resembling it. He had a scar on the inner ankle of, I presume, the left foot. He speaks with plausibility and ease; is rather assuming in his address, yet mild and humble in his manners. He is a keen, shrewd fellow, walks fast and quite erect, and is apt to bear uncommonly much on his toes when hurried. He said that he originally belonged to a former named Joshua Lee, near Clinton, in Virginia; either there or Norfolk or Richmond, in that State, I presume he took up quarters. Any person finding and apprehending the same, and delivering him safely into the hands of the subscriber, shall receive the above reward of one hundred dollars, besides reasonable expenses that he may be at in coming and returning.

WILLIAM RILEY.

May 10—6tpw

STEELE.—Southern Hatter.

231 *King St. Charleston, S. C.*

GENTLEMEN wishing to purchase a beautiful new style Spring Hat for 1851, made in a Southern State, are invited to call as above.

French Imported Hats.

A few cases of fine light French Hats, imported for my fashionable retail trade.

Straw Department.

This department comprehends all the newest styles of Panamas and Leghorns for gentlemen, youths, and infants, of new styles, manufactured under my own direction.

STEELE'S HAT HALL,
March 8—4tsw *Charleston, S. C*

Pension and Bounty Land Agency.

THE subscriber has opened in the city of Washington an AGENCY for the prosecution of all descriptions of claims against the General Government.

His perfect knowledge of all the Pension Laws, and the places where are deposited all evidence of service now extant, will enable him to establish many claims which have long remained suspended for want of proof and proper attention.

He, therefore, offers to the public his services, particularly in the following cases, viz:

Suspended and rejected claims under all the Pension Laws:

Applications for increase of pension, under any of the Pension Laws, where the pensioners are dissatisfied with their present allowance.

For all those widows who received, or are entitled to receive, the ten years' pension due on the 4th of March, 1848; under the acts of July 7th, 1838, March 3d, 1843, and June 17th, 1844, being those who were married before the 1st of January, 1794, he will undertake to establish, under the act of February 2d, 1848, their claims to pensions for life, commencing on the 4th of March, 1848, when their pensions under the foregoing acts terminated.

For all those widows of revolutionary officers or soldiers, who were married after 1793, but before January 2d, 1800, he will undertake to establish their claims to pensions for life, commencing on the 4th of March, 1848, under the act of July 29, 1848.

To all those widows of revolutionary pensioners whose claims have been rejected or suspended for want of proof of service; or those who are in the receipt of a pension under any of the pension laws, less than that received by their husbands under the acts of May 15th, 1828, or June 7th, 1832, he will ensure the same amount per annum that their husbands received, from the time the pension is made to commence by the law under which they claimed or have been pensioned

BOUNTY LAND,

For the surviving, or the widows, or minor children of deceased officers and privates, who served in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, the Mexican war, or in any of the Indian wars, since 1790. Terms moderate, where the claim is established, *otherwise no charge.*

The subscriber is also appointed Agent for the District of Columbia for the *British Commercial Life Insurance Company*, established in 1820, and empowered by act of Parliament, for the insurance of lives and the endowment of children, in London, New York and Washington city. Capital $3,000,000.

Communications addressed to the subscriber, Washington, D. C., will receive prompt attention.

M. THOMPSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Commissioner of Deeds for North and South Carolina.

P. S. Refer, if necessary, to the heads of departments, and to members of Congress generally.

March 25—tf

PACIFIC 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 leave 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.
TENNESSEE . 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.

Leaving New York for Chagres on the 11th and 20th of each month.

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.
$330, in lower cabin, to $290.
$200, in steerage, to $165.

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.

April 26—tf.

C. & E. L. KERRISON & CO.

Direct Importers of

FOREIGN DRY-GOODS

In Charleston, South Carolina,

WOULD respectfully inform their friends, and those who purchase Dry-Goods in their city, that they are prepared, and are offering a very large and well assorted stock of *Foreign and Domestic, Staple, and Fancy Dry-Goods*, selected for and particularly adapted to the *Southern trade.*

Importing direct, they feel assured of being able to sell goods as low in *Charleston*, as they can be bought in any other market in the United States.

They would call particular attention to *Linen Goods*, of every description; the make will be found of best finish, and perfectly free from any *mixture of cotton.* Also to their stock of *Dres Goods*, which will be found second to none in the market.

Terms Cash, or city acceptances.

C. & E. L. KERRISON, & CO.
No. 209 King, northwest corner King and Marke streets.
Feb. 10.

WM. HOWLAND,

Importer and Dealer in Dry Goods, in

CHARLESTON, S. C.

WOULD call the attention of *planters visiting Charleston* for their supplies, to his stock of Dry Goods, which is kept constantly full, and embraces a complete assortment for families and plantation wear; and, in Dress Goods, from the low-priced, to the richest, latest, and most fashionable.

All Goods of *Southern manufacture*, he will particularly keep.

No 224, head of King st., Charleston

M. THOMPSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

COMMISSIONER of Deeds of North and South Carolina; Agent for Revolutionary Pension Claims, Bounty Lands, and every other description of Claims against the various Depatments of the General Government and before Congress. Also, Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Company; Capital $3,000,000.

☞*Office one door West of Jackson Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue*, WASHINGTON, D. C.

P. S. Refer, if necessary, to the Heads of Departments and to Members of Congress generally.

MY BROTHER, CONRAD OAHME, who came from the South to Washington in company with my uncle, Stouberd, many years ago, and went with him from Washington to Baltimore, is requested to call on the undersigned.

I also request my children, Christian and Frederick Oahme, who landed in the port of Baltimore 6 years ago; the latter since then being enlisted in the U. S. Army, to let me hear from them.

My uncle, Gottlieb Eilhard, who used to live in Washington a few years ago, is also requested to let me know his whereabouts.

FREDERICK OAHME,
7th street between H & I,
Washington, D. C.

The Baltimore Sun will insert the above three times.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES
Clerk's office, April 12, 1851.

IN pursuance of the 17th section of the act of Congress of the 26th August, 1842, entitled, "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of government, and for other purposes"—which said 17th section is as follows:

"SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted* That all stationery, of every name and nature, for the use of the two houses of Congress, and all stationery and job printing, of every name and nature, for the use of the several departments of government, and for bureaus and offices in those departments at Washington, including all stationery, blanks, wrapping paper, and twine, and mail-bags furnished the post offices and collectors' offices throughout the United States, shall hereafter be furnished and performed by contract, by the lowest bidder, as follows: The Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the head of each department, and such deputy postmasters in the Post Office establishment, and such collectors in the custom house establishment as the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury shall respectively designate for that purpose, shall respectively advertise once a week, for at least four weeks, in one or more of the principal papers published in the places where such articles are to be furnished, or such printing done, for sealed proposals for furnishing such articles, or the whole of any particular class of articles, or for doing such printing, or the whole or any specified job thereof, to be done at such place, specifying in such advertisement the amount, quantity, and description of each kind of articles to be furnished, and, as near as may be, the nature, amount and kind of printing to be done, and all such proposals shall be kept sealed until the day specified in such adverisement for opening the same, when they shall be opened by or under the direction of the officer making such advertisement, in the presence of at least two persons; and the person offering to furnish any class of such articles, or to perform any specified portion or job of said work, and giving satisfactory security for the performance thereof, under a forfeiture not exceeding twice the contract price in case of failure, shall receive a contract for doing the same, and in case the lowest bidder shall fail to enter into such contract and give such security within a reasonable time, to be fixed in such advertisement, then the contract shall be given to the next lowest bidder, who shall enter into such contract and give such security. And in case of failure to supply the articles or to perfom the work by the person entering into such contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof"—

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday, the 26th day of May next, (at which time all the proposals will be opened,) for furnishing the articles of stationery hereinafter specified. for the use of the House of Representatives during the Thirty-Second Congress—each article to be approved by the Clerk, viz:

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.

Classes.

No. 1 150 reems fine blue and white wove letter paper, unruled
" 2 300 do do do ruled
" 3 250 do superfine do ruled
" 4 150 do extra-superfine do ruled
" 5 150 do extra-superfine laid letter paper, blue and white, ruled
" 6 50 do small French letter paper, white and blue, unruled
" 7 25 do small French letter paper, white and blue, ruled
" 8 175 do extra-superfine note paper, gilt, white, in boxes or packages
" 9 50 do middle cream laid note paper
" 10 30 do laid letter paper, gilt, large and small size, ruled
" 11 50 do satin finish white foolscap paper ruled
" 12 25 do do do do unruled
" 13 400 do brown envelope paper, 14 by 21 inches, *flat*
" 14 400 do do do 23 by 29 do
" 15 600 do do do 20 by 25 do
" 16 50 do do do 28 by 48 do
" 17 100 dozen 4-blade best pearl-handle knives, to be of the highest finish and best quality
" 18 50 do 4-blade best buck-handle knives, to be of the highest finish and best quality
" 19 100 do best 2-blade, pearl-handle knives to be of the highest finish and best quality; 50 dozen with large and small blade, and 50 dozen with two small blades
" 20 200 cards Perry's 3-pointed pens
" 21 200 boxes Gillott's commercial barrel
" 22 250 do " eagle pens
" 23 350 cards assorted metallic pens, Gillott, Perry, and Hayden, makers
" 24 25 gross Windle's bullion pens
" 25 200 do steel pens, in boxes, assorted
" 26 20 do double patent pens, on cards
" 27 50 do Perry's double patent large barrel pens, fine points
" 28 5 do walnut-handle pen-holders, best quality
" 29 2 do ivory do do do
" 30 4 dozen bronze letter clips
" 31 4 do gilt do
" 32 15 do alabaster weights, assorted
" 33 800 9-inch ivory folders 1¼ inch wide, weighing about 7 oz. to the doz.
" 34 100 9-inch ivory folders, with handles
" 35 12 dozen pearl folders
" 36 400 chequered ivory handle letter stamps
" 37 200 plain-face ivory handle letter stamps
" 38 200 pounds medium-sized red wafers, in ½-pound boxes
" 39 800 -inch in dia-
" 40 400 do white wafers, ⅛
" 41 400 do do No. 25
" 42 100 do half pint bottles black ink
" 43 500 glass inkstands, various patterns
" 44 12 dozen embossed Morocco port folio letter-size steel locks; none but those of the best quality will be examined
" 45 4 do pieces best quality office taste
" 46 10,000 best opaque quills, No. 80
" 47 4,000 do clarified do No. 80
None but the best quality of No. 80 quills will be examined
" 48 2 dozen standishes, various patterns
" 49 100,000 note envelopes, plain and embossed, of different sizes
" 50 75,000 letter envelopes, best quality white
" 51 75,000 do do brown
" 52 75,000 official envelopes do white
" 53 75,000 do do do brown
" 54 2 gros motto wafers
" 55 50 dozen memorandum books, small and medium size
" 56 4 do ivory-handle erasers, in cases
" 57 400 fancy glass weights, various sizes
" 58 1,500 pounds of black sand, best quality, in one-pound packages
" 59 25 dozen of cocoa sand-boxes
" 60 15 gross of best quality black-lead pencils
" 61 5 do do read-lead do
" 62 20 pounds best black sealing wax
" 63 100,000 self-sealing letter envelopes, best quality, white and blue
" 64 20,000 self-sealing note envelopes, best quality, white and blue
" 65 1,500 reams flat-cap folding paper, white

By the act approved June 17, 1844, the Clerk of the House of Representatives is "directed to confine his purchases exclusively to articles the growth and manufacture of the United States, provided the same can be procured of such growth and manufacture of suitable quality and at reasonable prices, upon as good terms as to quality and price as can be obtained of foreign growth and manufacture." A preference will therefore be given to the productions of American industry; and persons making proposals to supply any article will state whether the same is of the growth and manufacture of the United States.

The articles are to be delivered at the office of the clerk on or before the 15th day of October next, and to be paid for as soon as the Committee on Accounts shall audit the bill.

Each bidder, though he may desire to propose for the whole of the articles above enumerated, will be required to make *a separate and distinct proposal for each class;* and no proposal or paper embracing more than a single class will be considered. Each proposal to be endorsed "Proposals for Class No. [ ] of stationery for H. R. U. S." and addressed to the undersigned. They will be free of postage.

Sufficient specimens of each class to accompany the proposal marked with the name of the bidder and the number of the class, according to the above advertisement.

The whole of each article specified in the foregoing list will be deemed a class, and the person offering to furnish any class or description of articles at the lowest price, quality considered, shall receive a contract for the same, on executing a bond, with two or more sureties, satisfactory to the clerk, for the performance of the same, under a forfeiture of twice the contract price in case of failure; which bond must be filed in the office of said clerk within ten days after the proposals have been opened and the result declared.

The right is reserved, in case it should be necessary, to order a further supply of all or any of the articles contained in the above list.

The clerk also reserves the right to judge and determine whether the articles offered conform to the samples furnished or not, and may, in his discretion, refuse to receive them, if in his opinion they do not answer the purpose for which they are intended.

R. M. YOUNG,
Clerk House of Representatives U. S.
April 15—law†July1

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE,
April 24, 1851.

IN pursuance of the "act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the government, and for other purposes," approved the 26th of August, 1842, sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock, a. m., on Monday, the 26th May next, for furnishing the following articles of stationery for the use of the Senate, *each article to be of the very best quality*, and to be approved by the Secretary, viz:

150 reams cartridge paper, very tough, and with very smooth surface; the size to be 21 in. by 25 in., and to weigh not less than 26 lbs. to the ream
500 do cartridge paper, very tough, and with very smooth surface; the size to be 19 in. by 24 in., and to weigh not less than 23 lbs. to the ream
50 do white soft wrapping paper
100 do white single flat cap paper, satin finish
5 do white double cap paper, satin finish, of the very best quality, to be cut and ruled according to the sample at this office
100 do white vell. cap paper, satin finish, faint-lined, of the very best quality
50 do white vell. cap paper, satin finish, second quality, plain
90 do white vell. cap paper, satin finish, second quality, faint-lined
100 do white 4to. post paper, highly glazed, and hard calendered, gilt
200 do white 4to. post paper, highly glazed, and hard calendered, gilt, faint-lined
30 do white Bath post paper, highly glazed, and hard calendered, gilt
25 do white Bath post paper, highly glazed, and hard calendered, gilt, faint-lined
50 do blue 4to. post paper, highly glazed, and hard calendered, gilt, faint-lined
5 do white 4to. post paper, satin finish, with black border
100 do large size white note-paper, satin finish, gilt
100 do small size white note-paper, satin finish, gilt
50 do fancy note-paper, of different kinds, satin finish
5 do white note-paper, satin finish, with black border
2 do blotting paper
12 dozen quarto portfolios, with locks
1 do cap portfolios, with locks
6 do cap portfolios, without locks
18 do four-blade penknives, pearl handles, silver tipped
12 do small two-blade penknives, pearl handles, silver tipped
3 do four-blade penknives, buck handles, tipped
2 do ivory-handle erasers
10 do pairs scissors
16 do pearl folders
25 do ivory folders, 9 inches long and 1 inch wide, and to weigh not less than 9 ounces to the dozen
18 do ivory-handle wafer stamps, chequered
20 do small seals for notes
18 do paper weights
10 pounds wax tapers
5 gross black-lead pencils, Faber's No. 1 & 2, or others of like quality
12 dozen Standishes or pump inkstands
2 do large glass inkstands
6 do cutglass inkstands, 1¾ inches square, for desks, with hinge tops
6 do cut-glass sand stands, 1¾ inches square, for desks
10 do small-size cut-glass or fancy inkstands
2 do bronze or other spring-top inkstands
5,000 clear quills, No. 80
3,000 opaque quills, No. 80
5,000 clear quills, No. 70
200 dozen large-barrel steel pens, very elastic
400 do small-barrel steel pens do
360 cards Perry's three-point steel pens, or others of like make and quality
200 do Perry's fine-point steel