CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, January 20, 1852.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the State Department on the subject of Mexican indemnity.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. BADGER, HUNTER, MILLER, GWIN, BRODHEAD, BRADBURY, SEWARD, SHIELDS, DAVIS, and other Senators.

Among the reports from committees, was the bill providing for the right of way and a grant of land for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Red river, through the State of Arkansas, which was reported back by Mr. BORLAND, with an amendment.

Mr. UNDERWOOD introduced a bill granting the right of way, and a portion of the public land, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Louisville to St. Louis.

Mr. SHIELDS reported a bill to amend the act incorporating the Washington Gas Light Company.

ANOTHER CLERK.

Mr. SEBASTIAN moved that the Committee on Indian Affairs be allowed a clerk.

Mr. DAWSON moved to amend by providing also for a clerk for the Committee on Patents

Mr. HALE moved further to amend by allowing a clerk to the Committee on Engrossed Bills.

Mr. HALE'S motion was adopted, and after some conversation, Mr. DAWSON withdrew his amendment.

Mr. BRIGHT earnestly opposed this thing of allowing clerks to the committees, as an abuse He contended that the only committee in the Senate which needed a clerk, was the Committee on Finance, and that to allow clerks to other committees would be appointing men at the public expense to do the private business of Senators, which they ought to do themselves.

The subject was debated by Messrs. BADGER, BRIGHT and HALE, the latter gentleman insisting that we ought to take a national view of this question. It might possibly occur in the future that the administration might be of one party and the Senate of another, and that upon a broad national view of the case, it would become necessary to provide a little patronage for such of our friends as could not be attended to by the administration.

The Clerk was allowed to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

INTERVENTION.

Mr. CASS introduced a resolution, which was read for the information of the Senate, declaratory of the sympathy of the people of the United States with all nations struggling for liberal principles, and that while they have the full right to manage their own national concerns, and that while it is our policy not to avoid interference in their domestic affairs, yet the people of the United States cannot see without deep concern, as they have seen heretofore, the violation of these psinciples by other nations.

Mr. GWIN introduced a bill providing for a superintendent for Indian affairs for the State of California.

Also a bill to release certain merchants of California, from the payment of duties on goods consumed by fire.

THE CENSUS PRINTING.

Mr. HAMLIN offered a resolution of inquiry upon the Department of the Interior, asking for the number of pages which the census statistics, and historical matter, will make according to the plan of the census bureau.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to make bounty land warrants assignable, with Mr. WALKER's amendment pending, which is as follows:

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That where any person, being a citizen of the United States, or having declared his or her intention to become such according to existing laws, and being of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, or the head of a family, shall settle upon any of the public lands of the United States not reserved for forts, arsenals, dock-yards, navy-yards, or other needful buildings or special purposes, or appropriated for the special uses, except such as are known to contain mines of the precious or gross metals or precious stones, and shall reside upon and cultivate the same, or a part thereof, for the term of five years, such person shall be allowed to enter without charge, in legal subdivisions, at the proper land office, the land so settled upon and occupied, not exceeding in quantity a quarter section or 160 acres; the said settlement and occupancy to be manifested and proved according to such regulations as shall be adopted and promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior; PROVIDED, That when the settler shall not be a citizen of the United States, but shall have declared his intention only as aforesaid, he or she shall not be allowed to make the entry aforesaid, unless he or she shall have perfected his or her naturalization according to the laws of the United States."

This amendment was debated at some length by Mr. WALKER in its support, and Messrs. UNDERWOOD and DAWSON in opposition, when the question was taken and the proposition rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs, Dodge, of Wis., Douglas, Gwin, Seward, Sumner, Wade, Walker and Whitcomb.—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Bradbury, Bright, Broadhead, Clarke, Clemens, Davis, Dawson, Dodge, of Iowa, Felch, Foot, of Vt., Geyer, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Jones, of Iowa, Jones, of Tenn., King, Mallory, Mangum, Miller, Norris, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, Sprunance, Stockton, Underwood and Upham.—35.

Messrs. WALKER and GEYER, proposed other amendments, which were rejected.

Mr. GWIN proposed an amendment providing that the land warrants, shall not be located in land exceeding in value $1 25 per acre, without the payment of the difference in cash, and that the mineral lands of the United States shall be excluded from location by these warrants. The amendment further provided to secure to occupants of land in California, entitled to holding these land warrants, the right to locate them, as by right of pre-emption.

After a brief discussion between Mr. GWIN, on the one side, and Messrs. UNDERWOOD, FELCH and SHIELDSON the other, the amendment was rejected.

The bill, then, with several amendments adopted by the Senate, was ordered to a third reading, And the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 20, 1852.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Morgan, and the journal read.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting communications requesting immediate attention to the subject of the next payment of the Mexican instalment, and relative to the territory of Utah, which,

On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, were ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

THE MEXICAN INDEMNITY BILL.

On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, in the chair,) and took up the bill, reported by Mr. HOUSTON, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, "to provide for carrying into execution, in further part, the twelfth article of the treaty with Mexico, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo."

[This bill appropriates the sum of $6,180,000 for the payment of the next instalment of the Mexican indemnity, falling due on the 30th of May, 1852, and provides "that said sum shall be paid over to the authorities of Mexico by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States."]

Mr. McMULLEN, of Virginia, who was entitled to the floor, spoke at length upon the bill. At the last session he had the misfortune to differ with the honorable chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, (Mr. BAYLY,) on this subject. He (Mr. McMULLEN) then thought, as he did now, that there was something wrong in relation to the payment of these instalments—that by the manner of making the last payment the government had incurred a loss of from sixty to eighty thousand dollars He believed it to be the duty of the Committee on Ways and Means to examine into the matter and see whether this saving cannot be made. The Mexican government had protested against the manner of the last payment. He believed that it was entitled to a hearing in the matter. Mr. McM. alluded to certain charges which had appeared in the newspapers against the administration, relative to the course pursued in paying these instalments. Mr. McMULLEN yielded the floor to

Mr. DISNEY, of Ohio, who also spoke of these charges, and believed it to be the duty of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, to go to the President, inquire into the facts, and bring them before Congress.

Mr. HOUSTON said that the gentleman's point was singular. If he was anxious for information, it was a very easy matter to obtain it. Why has he not offered a resolution for the purpose. If it was true, as has been asserted, that the President, or Secretary of State, have acted improperly, and members desired information, how easy it was to obtain it. But it could not be expected that he (Mr. H.) as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means should institute the inquiry. There might be some misunderstanding. The proper way was to offer a resolution.

Mr. DISNEY said that the gentleman was chairman of a committee whose duty it was to report no bill to the House, unless previously well satisfied of its propriety, &c. Of course, then, he had a right to make investigation. But if these charges cannot be investigated without a resolution, he (Mr. D.) was ready to offer one. He thought that it was proper for the committee to make an investigation, however.

Mr HOUSTON desired to know in what manner his friend (Mr. DISNEY) would wish the committee to make investigation? The gentleman has more than intimated that the President and Secretary of State have failed to perform their duty properly. If so, it was a pertinent matter for the House to act upon, and not for the committee.

Mr. DISNEY said that he had only alluded to the charges which have appeared in print.

Mr. HOUSTON thought that the allusion appeared like such an intimation.

Mr. McMULLEN said he was very glad that he had yielded the floor, as it had served to elicit some useful information. He concurred with the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DISNEY) in the opinion that this subject should be investigated by the Committee of Ways and Means, whose duty it was to investigate and report thereon. If they do not do so, they will be held responsible by their constituents and the country. In his (Mr. McM's) opinion, Mexico has been most shamefully imposed upon—palpable injustice has been done to that oppressed people—if these charges are true. He wished for an investigation for another reason—because, at the last session, when a Democratic Committee of Ways and Means had recommended large appropriations, the responsibility was charged upon the Democratic party, although it scarcely had a majority here. He hoped members would recollect this, as it was very likely that it would be done again. He believed, also, that an investigation was due to the government, Mr. Webster, Mexico and all concerned.

[A communication from T. W. Howland, agent of Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall and Corcoran & Riggs, urging upon Congress the economy of making an appropriation for the payment of the next instalment of the Mexican indemnity, at the earliest possible period, was here read. The bill was also read.]

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, replied to the charges which had been made against members of the Administration. These charges are, substantially, that the Secretary of State had taken the responsibility to make a contract with certain banking houses to pay the amount of the last indemnity at the city of Mexico. The question was, should Congress now violate that contract, admitting, even, that it was improperly made. Mr. M. said he did not believe this was the proper time to discuss the matter. It would be better for the House to act, when the Judiciary Committee shall have reported on a memorial touching the matter that is now before them.

Mr DUNHAM, of Indiana, was for holding the Executive responsible. It was the duty of Congress to give him the means to pay the indemnity, but not to take the responsibility of its disbursement.

The subject was further debated by Messrs DISNEY and MARSHALL.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, said that, when the matter came up at the last session, he was opposed to the present mode of payment and in favor of putting it up to the lowest bidder. Mr. B. defended the President and Secretary of State from imputations of corruption.

OHIO POLITICS.

Mr. BAYLY took the floor to speak on the indemnity bill; but, after remarking that he should like to give his views after other members had generally given theirs, he yielded the floor to

Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, who said that he wished to reply to an article personal to himself, which had been published by his colleague, Mr. TAYLOR. Although they were not exactly pertinent to the subject which had been under consideration, he (M. G.) believed that his remarks would be about as much in order as anything which had been said to-day. Mr. G. then went on to review the votes of Messrs. TAYLOR, CAMPBELL, and other Whig members from Ohio, against the reception of Kossuth, accusing them of inconsistency.

Messrs. TAYLOR, CAMPBELL, and BARRERE replied, and some pretty sharp personal allusions were made—most of the members crowding to the western corner of the hall. To a remark made by Mr. CAMPBELL, (not heard by the reporter.)

Mr. GIDDINGS said that he loved to contend with slaveholders, because there was something brave, noble, generous, about them, but he despised a doughface.

The debate subsequently took a little wider range, and the subject of politics and politicians generally in Ohio, was reviewed at length by honorable members from that State; Messrs. CARTTER, OLDS, and one or two other Democratic members taking a part in it. Mr. CAMPBELL having accused the Democrats there of having conspired with Freesoilism, Mr. OLDS retorted the same charge upon the Whigs.

At four o'clock the committee rose and reported progress.

INDEMNITY BILL.

Mr. MARSHALL, of California, moved an amendment to the indemnity bill, authorising the President to pay over the next instalment at such time and in such manner as may be acceptable to the Mexican government. Mr. M. took the floor to speak, but gave way to a successful motion to adjourn, and

The House adjourned.

PETITIONS PRESENTED UNDER THE RULES, &c.

By Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, memorial of Samuel W. Jones, William R. White, Charles Macalaster, and others, interested in all claims upon the United States for spoliations on the property of American citizens by France prior to the year 1801, petitioning Congress to pass a law for their speedy liquidation. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Also a memorial of Edward A. Souder & Co., Michael Errickson, John Snewlin, and others, citizens of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, petitioning Congress to make appropriations, at the present session, for the erection of suitable piers and harbors in the Delaware river and bay, as will afford shelter for vessels navigating them. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Also a memorial of John H. Parker, Henry M. Zollickoffer, Nicola Monachesi, and others, citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, petitioning Congress to pass a law to prohibit the banishment, deportation or immigration from foreign countries to the United States, of all convicts, felons and paupers, publicly recognised as such, in their own country. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE—DR. RODGER'S CONCLUDING LECTURE.—Notwithstanding the excessive coldness of the weather on Monday evening, and the driving snow, combined with the attractions of CATHERINE HAYES and the theatre, the Institute was, comparatively speaking, well filled, although there was a remarkable absence of the fairer portion of creation—many of whom doubtless, on such a night, preferred the comforts and enjoyments of the social fireside, to listening to the abstruse, but delightful investigations and deductions of science.

Dr. RODGERS commenced by stating, that as the attention of his auditory had been directed principally to the consideration of the mechanical and chemical properties of the atmosphere, it was important that they should understand how its component parts are separated from each other, and their relative weight ascertained. To effect this, various substances, he said, are selected—each one having an affinity to a particular ingredient of atmospheric air; and he proceeded to describe the simple process by which the analysis is accomplished.

He then called attention to the fact, that all vegetable and animal structures consist mainly of three or four of these ingredients of the atmosphere—oxigen, nitrogen, hydrogen, and carbon—to which not only is attributed the origin, but the sustentation of animal and vegetable life; which he fully elucidated and established in the subsequent part of the lecture, during which he described the process by which the atmosphere is transformed into the living plant, and the germination of the seed after it has been committed to the ground, with its minute store of starch on which to feed; until nourished by heat and moisture, it sends out its fibrous rootlets in search of nourishment, elevates its stem, which is then covered with leaves, and ultimately fulfils the task assigned by nature of supplying food and fruit for man.

The manner in which vegetable productions absorb during the day, and particularly when exposed to the direct rays of the sun, that carbon which is injurious to animal life, and in return separate and expel the oxigen of the atmosphere which has been thus imbibed, was beautifully explained. Some of these, however—such as those of the mushroom tribe—he said, respired carbonic acid gas in the same manner as animals do; and which derive their substance not from air, but from the body in which they grow or to which they are attached.

From the vegetable, he passed to the animal kingdom; and noticed the red substance described by travellers as sometimes covering the snow for miles around, and which the microscope has revealed to be a minute fungus, each particle of which is composed of a single cell, thus exhibiting the simplest form of organization. Yeast he described as another species of fungus, consisting of a plant that is constantly developing itself in buds, which presently form other cells attached to the preceding ones, and thus increases progressively.

Neither our time or limits will permit even the most distant allusion to the various topics embraced in the lecture, or even to glance at those which were most interesting. The wonderful contrivances by which the animal structure is sustained, he showed conclusively, resemble those by which the vegetable product is nurtured and expands; and doubtless not a few of his auditory learnt on Monday evening, for the first time, that each of them compose a sort of living furnace, and that the fuel with which it is supplied, is that which is consuming them.

The destruction of the animal tissues that is thus taking place, is met by the supply of new tissues derived in this way, also from the food that is taken into the stomach, and conveyed to every part of the system by the blood—so that, as has been observed, a man's eye today may consist of the plum pudding he was looking at yesterday, and of which he partook.

And as the finest specimen of human inventions, exhibited in the steam engine, is rude and imperfect, when compared with the animal functions; so do the latter, in the accomplishment of a given object, exceed the former in economy and efficiency; a man for instance, he said, would consume ten ounces of carbon in twenty-four hours, during which time he might ascend Mount Blanc, while the most perfect and efficient steam engine would not elevate him to the same height, without the expenditure of five times that quantity.

Dr. ROGERS concluded his course of lectures, by re-affirming the proposition with which he commenced—that notwithstanding all the investigations and discoveries of science, and the knowledge that man has obtained of the workings of nature, he is still ignorant of what constitutes the starting point of life, as exhibited in the simple cell. The microscope, he said, might make other developments, but these would lead probably to discoveries that would open up another field for further exploration. With his auditory he had, he said, been considering the simple relations of animate and inanimate creation; a higher and nobler subject of enquiry remained—the moral and intellectual powers of man. In persecuting investigations in that direction, other sources of information must be sought, in the volume of inspiration which had been transmitted by the great Author of all, and in those emotions and that consciousness, which predominate in the bosom of man.

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AMSTERDAM, *Holland*,

WILL receive on consignment, **Cotton, Lumber, Rice, Wool, Cotton-Yarn, Timber, Tobacco, etc., etc.**

☞ We tender our services to the Planting, Manufacturing and Shipping interest of the South, and will be happy to give any statistics which may be desired for the information of our friends and the societies formed at the South, for the promotion of the Commercial, Manufacturing and Shipping interests of the Southern States.

☞ The Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and Memphis papers, the New Orleans *Picayune*, *True Delta* and *Bulletin*, will please insert and forward their accounts to this office.

A NEW YEAR—NEW LUCK.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU ALL.

MARION & CO.,

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EXCHANGE BROKERS,

And Regularly Authorized Lottery Venders for the State of Maryland.

BEAT THIS WHO CAN! ALL SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER.

Nos. 12 45 74, the grand Prize of $40,000, sent to Philadelphia.

Nos. 8 24 50, Capital Prize of $10,000, sent to Nashville.

Nos. 37 38 43, Capital Prize of $4,000, sent to Boston.

Nos. 4 20 22, Capital Prize of $3,899, sent to Cincinnati.

Besides many others of smaller denominations, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of

150,000 Dollars.

Recollect all sold and paid within one month. We defy any office in the United States to beat us in selling prizes.

We now call the attention of the public to the schemes of Lotteries advertised below. For magnificence of prizes they cannot be easily excelled. The prizes range from the stupendous sum of $70,000 to the snug sum of $5,000. The price of the tickets will suit all classes, and we hope the prizes also. New Year is a propitious time for every one to try his fortune, and we hope no one will omit the opportunity of sending us immediately the cash or his draft. We will receive Bank Notes at par in payment of tickets on any solvent Bank in the United States.

HERE THEY ARE:

30,000 Dollars.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY.

Class 4,

To be drawn January 14th.

78 Nos. and 13 Ballots.

Tickets only $10.—Shares in proportion.

30,000 Dollars.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY.

Class D,

To be drawn January 21st.

75 Nos. and 15 Ballots.

Tickets $10.—Shares in proportion.

24,000 Dollars.

CARROLL COUNTY LOTTERY,

Class 8.

To be drawn January 22d.

78 Nos. and 13 Ballots.

Tickets $5.—Shares in proportion.

9,154 Dollars.

PASAPSCO INSTITUTE LOTTERY,

Class 48,

To be drawn January 26th.

78 Nos. and 16 Ballots.

Tickets only $3.—Shares in proportion.

Here is a Grand one for the New Year,

61,576 Dollars.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

Class D,

To be drawn January 31st.

16 Drawn Ballots, in each package of 26 tickets

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of	$61,576	7 Prizes of	$2,500
6 Prizes of	10,000	10 Prizes of	1,000
6 Prizes of	5,000	20 Prizes of	750 &c.

Tickets only $20.—Shares in proportion.

Certificates of Packages containing every No. in the Lottery, will cost for

26 Whole Tickets	$220	26 Quarter Tickets	$55
26 Half "	110	26 Eighths "	27,50

It will be seen above that we publish only the Capital Prize in each Lottery—there are other Prizes in each lottery, amounting to from *two Hundred to over Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.*

SMALL FRY LOTTERIES.

☞ The glorious little Lottery is now drawn three times in each week, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of	$5,000	10 Prizes of	$1,000
1 do.	2,000	10 do.	500
1 do.	1,600	10 do.	250

Whole Tickets $1—Halves 50 cts.—Quarters 25 c.

A Package of Whole Tickets, containing every number in the wheel, will cost $15, Halves $7,50, Quarters $3,75.

Prompt and confidential attention paid to all orders addressed to us.

Be sure to address your order to the far famed prize sellers, MARION & CO.,

Jan. 6. No. 2 Calvert st., Baltimore, Md.

Building Association on a New Plan.

CAPITAL, Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars. Shares, Twenty-five dollars each, payable in monthly instalments of one dollar. Loans made to members for five years, on security of real estate.

Books of subscription are now open at the office of D. N. CALLAN, esq., F street, near 15th street, D. A. HALL, esq., C and 3d streets, H. M. MORFIT, esq., 4½ street, GEORGE PARKER & CO., Pennsylvania avenue, near 6th st., and at the office of the *Southern Press*.

jan 20

The Great Invention of the Age!—Steam Supplanted! Gas Triumphant!

THE first half of the nineteenth century will be recorded as the age of Steam. It has passed, and with it will pass the steam engine with the things that were.

The second half of the century will be known as commencing the age of Gas—an agent destined not only to *light* but to ENLIGHTEN the world. This age has now commenced, and with it is now introduced the Gas Engine.

Professor John C. F. Salomon, after twenty-six years of close observation upon the experiments of his own and of others in attempts to make the principle of the condensation of carbonic acid gas available as a mechanic motor, has perfected the same; and, having just received letters patent for his "Improved Carbonic Acid Engine," now offers to dispose of rights for the use thereof to the U. States government, and to individuals or to companies, the rights of States, counties, or cities.

The immense saving of money and labor, and of human lives and suffering, secured by the use of this new motor, will inevitably insure its speedy adoption in all places where steam power is now used, and in thousands of other places where the great expense, bulk, and weight of the steam engine has precluded its use.

This new motor may be applied to all purposes as a propelling agent, from the single-horse power for the cotton-gin to the two thousand horse power for ocean steamers, with the expense less than that required by the steam engine, of boilers and furnaces, fuel and firemen, and of bulk and weight—100 tons weight sufficing for the same power of 1,900 tons of the steam engine.

These facts are established by the experimental engine of twenty-five (25) horse power, now "working well" at Cincinnati, as noticed in the following from the Cincinnati Nonpareil of the 18th instant:

"We are pleased to state that J. C. F. Salomon, late of this city, has received a patent for his motor of carbonic acid gas, in its application to an engine. The successful experiments of this invention were not long since given in the Nonpareil. The same gentleman has received another patent for the steering and propelling power."

Also, rights for the use of his "Improved Propelling and Steering Apparatus," one peculiar advantage of which gives the pilot such complete control of the vessel, independent of the engineer, that he can "right-about-face" a man-of-war in less time than is required to load her guns.

Also, rights for his "Improved Spring Saddle," for military and common purposes, designed for the greatest possible comfort of both horse and rider

Any information in regard to the above invaluable inventions, and of obtaining rights, &c., may be promptly obtained by addressing

D. L. ELDER,

Attorney and agent for the patentee, 7th street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall Washington, D. C.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTIUTE OF CINCINNATI.

Chartered in 1845. *Total No. of Matriculants from* 1845 *to* 1851 1054.

FACULTY.

The seventh winter session of this College will commence on the first Monday of November, 1851, and continue four months. The chairs of the Faculty will be arranged as follows:

I. G. JONES, M.D.—Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

R. S. NEWTON, M.D.—Professor of Surgery.

B. L. HILL, M.D.—Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children.

Z. FREEMAN, M.D.—Professor of Special, Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

J. R. BUCHANAN, M.D.—Professor of Physiology, and Institutes of Medicine.

L. E. JONES, M.D.—Professor of Materia Medica, and Therapeutics, and Medical Botany.

J. MILTON SANDERS, M.D., L.L.D.—Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy and Toxicology.

O. E. NEWTON, M.D.—Demonstrator of Anatomy and Surgical Prosector.

A gratuitous preliminary course of Lectures will commence on the second Monday of October. At the same time the Demonstrator's rooms will be opened, with every facility for the study of Anatomy. Anatomical material is abundant and cheap. Prompt attendance at the opening of the session is expected.

TERMS.—Tickets to a full course of lectures (until graduation) $100 in advance, or a well endorsed note for $125. To a single course of Lectures $60 in advance, or a well endorsed note for $70. Matriculation ticket $5—Graduation $15—Demonstrator's ticket $5. Board costs from $2 to $2 50 per week. Students sometimes board themselves for much less. Students upon their arrival in the city, will call at the office of PROF. R. S. NEWTON, on Seventh street, between Vine and Race. For further particulars, address Dr. R. S. NEWTON, or

JOS. S. BUCHANAN, M.D., Dean.

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.

WASHINTON CITY, *October* 21, 1851.—6tsw*

A NEW SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE!

ENCOURAGE HOME TALENT & INDUSTRY!

THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY FRIEND,

A new and elegant paper, published at Columbia, South Carolina, and Edited by S. A Godman, solicits examination and challenges comparison with any Northern paper.

It is a large sheet, magnificently printed upon splendid paper, contains Original Tales, Sketches, News, Poetry, Agricultural Articles, and whatever else that will interest an intelligent community; besides, four elegant Engravings each week. Terms, $2 per annum; address,

S. A. GODMAN & J. J. LYONS,

Columbia South Carolina. Nov. 21

New Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.

H. F. LOUDON & CO.,

Mens' Mercers and Tailors, Browns' hotel, Pa. ave.,

HAVE just opened their new store, with a large and well selected stock of goods for gentlemens' wear, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods generally.

Army, navy, marine, and revenue officers, will find an assortment of Swords, Epaulettes, Sashes, Passants, Laces, and such other articles as the latest regulations of their respective corps prescribe.

An experience of many years in legitimate Tailoring—a new and select stock of goods—a desire to please—with the cash system to protect customers against high prices, are inducements that we offer; and most respectfully solicit patronage. Nov. 18—tf.

S. GRISWOLD & CO.,

(*Successors to Daniel Pratt & Co.,*)

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they are now manufacturing

COTTON GINS

at Prattsville, Autauga county, Alabama.

Their arrangements for manufacturing are extensive and complete, which will enable them to furnish Gins to planters on the most favorable terms. As to the superiority of their Gins, they have only to refer to the reputation which the manufacture and sale of over 10,000 has acquired for them throughout the entire cotton growing region. From 25 years experience, with every facility and good workmen, they are confident that they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may patronize them.

☞ Their Gins are warranted to perform well.

Engagements for Gins can be made with their travelling agents, who will call on planters generally, or by letter directed to Prattville, Autauga county, Alabama.

A supply of Gins always on hand with *Campbell & Co., Mobile*, and *H. Hendall, & Carter Co., New Orleans.*

S. GRISWOLD & Co

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE GLOBE—THE CONGRESSIONAL NEWSPAPER.

THE approach of Congress calls for the renewal of my proposals and preparations to spread its debates before the public. The success which has hitherto attended this undertaking it is hoped will continue, and enable me to perpetuate the full history of the proceedings and discussions of the body on which the destiny of the Republic depends.

The adoption of Congress has given the GLOBE an official character as the reporter of all that is said and done in the body. This sanction has been voted at every successive session for many years, and by members of all parties. The press, too, of all parties has borne testimony to the fidelity with which the duty thus confided has been performed. The annexed notices, taken at random from the general expression in favor of the work, are submitted in proof of its fullness, fairness, and usefulness. I am compelled to omit, for want of room, a page of notices which are in type

The great celerity with which the letter-writers for the distant press circulate through the telegraph their hurried accounts and views of the debates of Congress, renders more important than ever the full and exact official reports of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE. The hasty, and in many instances *ex parte*, relations by telegraph of what occurs in Congress supersede, for the most part, the exact reports taken down by reporters, and which formerly, in a shape more or less abbreviated, went the rounds of the press. Now the telegraph accounts, with all their imperfections and variety of colorings, take the run of the country, and no press but the official of Congress ever publishes the full debate with the proceedings of both Houses unmutilated. Indeed, no newspaper can give them, and have room for advertisements and the miscellaneous matter essential to their existence. While, therefore, the telegraph administers to the eager appetite of the public for Congress news, and meets the necessities of the political press, by furnishing a rapidly-written epitome suited to the taste of its patrons, perfect information of what passes in Congress is greatly diminished. The circulation of the official reports has been, to some extent, cut off by the crude and diversified accounts which, flying along the electric wires, satisfies curiosity, and it is almost in vain that truth puts on his boots to follow. Still there are a great many men of leisure and thought who like to see what is actually said and done in Congress, and to judge for themselves, rather than to receive impressions altogether from galvanic batteries. There are others, too, who, for the sake of the future, willingly patronize a work which preserves a full record of the doings of the great moving and controlling power of the Republic.

The undersigned has made preparations commensurate with the increased importance of the duty he has undertaken as the only reporter and publisher of the complete debates and proceedings of both Houses of Congress. The coming session will probably be extended nine months, and the reports will not be comprised in less than 3500 royal quarto pages of brevier and nonpareil type—making 4 volumes of near 900 pages each.—The reports for the last long session made 3896 royal quarto pages, and were bound in four volumes, averaging 974 royal quarto pages each.

I will publish in the APPENDIX for the next session all laws that may be passed during the session, which has not been done heretofore. Although this will increase in no small degree the expense of the publication, the subscription price will be the same that it has been for several years past.

The DAILY GLOBE will be published during the session on a superfine double royal sheet. It will contain the debates as taken down by the reporters, and as altered by the speakers, whenever they make any alterations; the current news of the day, and miscellaneous matter. The main object for publising the daily paper is, to enable Members to see their remarks in it, and alter them if they shall think proper before they are published in the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX.

The CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and printed on a double royal paper, with small type, (brevier and nonpareil,) in quarto form, each number containing sixteen royal quarto pages. The speeches of the Members, in this first form, are sometime condensed—the full report of the prepared speeches being reserved for the APPENDIX. All resolutions, motions, and other proceedings, are given in the form of the Journals, with the yeas and nays on every important question.

The APPENDIX is made up of the President's Annual Message, the Reports of the principal Officers of the Government that accompany it, and all Speeches of Members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE, and usually makes about the same number of pages during a session.

During the first month or six weeks of a session, there is rarely more business done than will make two numbers a week—one of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and one of the APPENDIX; but during the remainder of a session, there is usually sufficient matter for two or three numbers of each every week. The next session will be unusually interesting; therefore, we calculate that the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX together will make at least 3500 large quarto pages, printed in small type—brevier and nonpareil. We furnish complete Indexes to both at the end of a session.

We will endeavor to print a sufficient number of surplus copies to supply all that may be miscarried, or lost in the mails; but subscribers should be very particular to file their papers carefully, for fear that we should not be able to supply *all* the lost numbers.

If subscribers shall not be satisfied with the work, the money paid by them for it will be refunded to them whenever they return the numbers which have been received by them. I will give the subscription price for any previous volumes of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE or the APPENDIX, and will thank any person who will let me have them.

I have a few copies of the back volumes of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE and APPENDIX for sale at $5 a volume bound, which it is probable will be disposed of soon; and when they are, they will then, no doubt, command at least $10 a volume, as they cannot be reprinted for less than that sum. There are 25 back volumes.

TERMS.

For one copy of the DAILY GLOBE during the session	$5 00
For one copy of the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE during the session	3 00
For one copy of the APPENDIX during the session	3 00

The money may be remitted by mail at my risk. Bank notes current where a subscriber resides will be received at par. Subscriptions should reach here by the 15th December, at furthest, to insure all the numbers.

The prices for these papers are so low that I cannot afford to credit them out; therefore no person need order them unless the money accompanies the order. JOHN C. RIVES

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.—The only Line for California and Oregon.

THE public are informed that, under the new arrangements of this company, steamers inspected and improved by the Navy Department, and carrying the United States mails, will continue to leave Panama and San Francisco on the 1st and 15th days of each month, unless detained by unavoidable accident, and will touch at Acapulco, San Diego, and Monterey The following steam packets belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, one of which will be always in port at each end of the route, are now in the Pacific:

Oregon	1,099	tons
Panama	1,087	"
California	1,050	"
Tennessee	1,300	"
Northerner	1,200	"
Columbia	800	"
Antelope	—	"
Republic	1,200	"
Carolina	600	"
Columbus	600	"
Isthmus	—	"
Unicorn	600	"
Fremont	600	"

The new steamship Columbia will ply between San Francisco and ports in Oregon, awaiting at the former ports 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 burden, 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 connexion between Acapulco and the other Mexican ports.

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

Georgia	3,000	tons
Ohio	3,000	"
Empire City	2,000	"
Crescent City	1,500	"
Cherokee	1,300	"
Philadelphia	1,100	"

Leaving New York for Chagres on the 11th and 26th of each month.

The new steamer El Dorado and the 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. Passage from New Orleans can be secured from Armstrong, Lawrence, & Co., agents at that place.

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

$400 in state room to	$330
$330 in lower cabin to	$290
$200 in steerage to	$165

The rates from New York to Chagres will be the lowest adopted by any safe sea-steamer between these ports.

Each passenger is allowed 250 lbs. personal baggage free, not exceeding in measurement 10 cubic feet.

Freight will be taken to Chagres at 70 cents per foot, and from Panama to San Fancisco at the rate of $100 per ton.

For choice of berths apply at the office of the company, 54 and 55 South street, or at their agency, No. 177 West street, New York city.

Aug 12—dly

PUBLISHER'S CENTRAL AGENCY,

NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

ADAMS & Co. EXPRESS OFFICE,

72 Camp Street.

ATTENTION is respectfully called to my new undertaking as General Agent for