CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1852.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Mr. HALE presented two petitions of inhabitants of Pennsylvania, which he said were numerously signed, asking the repeal of the fugitive slave law.

Mr. H. said he had intended to present some remarks in regard to the practical operation of the law; but as a resolution relating to the whole subject of the compromise measures would be before the Senate in a few days, he would defer his remarks to that time.

The petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

RESOLUTIONS OF MAINE.

Mr. BRADBURY presented resolutions passed by the legislature of Maine, recommending that the assistance of the government be extended to the European and North American Railway; which were ordered to be printed.

PROTECTION OF PROPERTY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. DOWNS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the memorial of inhabitants of the city and county of Washington, presented in March last, reported a bill to prevent malicious mischief, and protect property in the District of Columbia; which was read and passed to the second reading.

FRAUDULENT ABSTRACTION OF PUBLIC PAPERS.

Mr. DOWNS, from the same committee, to whom was referred the message of the President concerning the fraudulent abstraction of papers from public offices, reported a bill in addition to the several acts for the punishment of crimes against the United States, in accordance with the recommendation of the President; which was read and passed to a second reading.

EXTENSION OF THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Mr. BRADBURY, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to extend the benefits of the act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed on that subject, to the wives and children of citizens; which was read twice and referred.

TEST OF COALS.

Mr. PRATT submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the Senate a copy of the report of Engineer Ellis, of his test of coals, made at the Navy Yard in Washington, in May and June, 1851.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1852, with sundry amendments; which were ordered to be printed.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

After some debate as to the order of business,

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill supplementary to an act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States; and to fix the number of members of the House of Representatives, and provide for their future apportionment among the several States, approved 23d May, 1850.

Mr. RHETT proposed, if in order, to offer the following amendment to the bill:

Provided, That the State of California shall be entitled to two Representatives, in accordance with the act admitting said State into the Union, until the next enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

The CHAIR said the amendment would not be in order.

Mr. RHETT said he would bring it forward at the proper time in some shape. He proceeded to state the grounds upon which he thought the Senate should act. He did not think the subject was surrounded with as many embarrassments as some Senators supposed. He contended that the number to constitute the House of Representatives was definitely fixed by the census act of 1850, and he was not in favor of passing any law to change that number. But under that act the State which he represented was entitled to a fractional representative, and it would be unjust to deprive her of that representative. In the law for the admission of California into the Union it was also stipulated that she should have two representatives in Congress until the next enumeration of her inhabitants was held. It was evident, he argued, that there had been no enumeration such as this law contemplated. It was plain, then, that California should be allowed two representatives in Congress until an actual enumeration took place.

Mr. DOWNS thought Louisiana would also be entitled to a fractional representative, and he proposed to increase the whole number so as to give her one. He proceeded to argue the justice of this proposition.

A lengthy discussion ensued, in which Messrs. DAVIS, GWIN, DAWSON, WALKER, RUSK, SHIELDS, BELL, HALE, UNDERWOOD, BORLAND, and others, participated; pending which

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, April 7.

Mr. FLORENCE, from Pennsylvania, submitted the memorial of William Emmons, sen., praying for the extension of the patent of Uri Emmons, of the 25th April, 1829, for a cylindrical planing machine.

The SPEAKER proceeded to call for the reports from committees, commencing with the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HENN, from Iowa, submitted a bill extending the time for selecting public lands in the State of Wisconsin; which was passed.

Mr. ORR, from South Carolina, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill, granting the right of way and a portion of the public lands, towards opening a railroad from St. Mary's river in Florida to Pensacola bay.

Mr. HOUSTON, from Alabama, called for the reading of the bill, having understood that one of its sections went to modify the tariff, by abolishing the duty on railroad iron; and contended that the committee had no power to report on a subject that belonged exclusively to the Committee of Ways and Means, which at present has it under consideration.

Mr. JOHNSON, from Arkansas, said if the rule under which the objection was made, were rigidly enforced, it might happen that business of the House of the most important description would never be brought before it; and contended that the Committee on Public Lands had a right to report whatever came incidentally before it. He concluded by protesting against the course that had been pursued by the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. CLINGMAN, from North Carolina, called the attention of the House to the rule; and as under it no objection had been made to the Committee of Public Lands reporting, with reference to railroads, he conceived it was therefore competent for it to introduce the section objected to in the bill.

Mr. BAYLY, from Virginia, said if the argument of the gentleman from Arkansas were to prevail, much embarrassment must ensue; the reason for the rule being, that committees should not thrust upon the House matters of an extraneous nature.

The SPEAKER decided that it did not belong to the Committee on Public Lands to report with reference to abolishing the duty on railroad iron, but to the Committee of Ways and Means, and therefore that the bill, which had been reported was not in order.

Mr. CLINGMAN appealed against the decision of the Speaker; and contended that while the Committee on Public Lands exercises such extensive powers with reference to the disposal of public lands, and involving so large an amount of revenue, no impropriety existed in their reporting relative to the small amount derived from railroad iron.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to lay the appeal on the table; upon which

Mr. CLINGMAN called for the yeas and nays;

And the motion was carried—yeas 125, nays 29.

The House, after one or two other reports were received from the Committee on Public Lands, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and again took up the Homestead bill.

Mr. WARD, of Kentucky, replied to an attack made upon General Scott by Mr. CABELL, of Florida, on a former day. He eulogized the character of that officer at considerable length, and went on to define the position of the Whig party, the interests of which he considered as being sacrificed in a contest for men. The nominees by the Democratic party—who, he said, nothwithstanding their minor differences, would vote as one man—were all in favor of the compromise measures, which all hands admitted General Scott was instrumental in concocting, and whose sympathies are with the South, where he was educated.

Mr. AVERETT, of Virginia, said he did not come to Congress to wage a war with reference to President-making, which was too much the practice of members of the committee; nor did he rise to defend his position or the compromise question, but to speak as to the disposal of the public lands, and as the representative of a rural district, possessing a right in the public domain, to enter his protest against any measure calculated exclusively to benefit a particular class of persons, to the exclusion of the remainder—and to oppose the bill, the passing of which, he contended, the Constitution did not permit. He considered its proposed enactments as offering an insult to the widows and families of those who fell in the service of their country, when it purported to give one hundred and sixty acres of land to any foreign pauper who might settle in the country. He deemed any act by Congress authorizing cession as out of order; but insisted that the old States retained all those rights which they possessed in this respect, when they entered the confederacy. He denied the right in Congress, under the Constitution, to dispose of the public lands in the manner proposed. During an arduous life, he said, he had been extensively brought into contact with the poor: among whom there is a growing feeling that labor is taxed for the benefit of the wealthier classes; and he was satisfied that the advocates of the bill had mistaken their course, when they intended it for the benefit of the poor, who would be much better satisfied if the legislature would keep its hands out of their pockets.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, here rose, and stated that as his colleague, Mr. A., was indisposed, he moved that the committee rise.

The committee then rose, and the Chairman reported progress.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, moved that the House take up the business on the Speaker's table, under a suspension of the rules; which being objected to, the House adjourned at a quarter past three o'clock.

TELEGRAPHIC.

St. Louis Election.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.

The election in this city, yesterday, resulted in the success of the whole Whig ticket, with two or three exceptions. Kennetts, Whig, was re-elected mayor by 600 or 700 majority. The votes in the 1st ward had not yet been counted.

Great Riot at St. Louis and Loss of Life.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.

A disgraceful riot occurred in the 1st ward yesterday, growing out of the election, by which 6 persons were killed, and 5 or 6 wounded. Shots were fired from a German coffee house, which, with several other buildings, were destroyed by the mob.

It appears that while the crowd was returning from the polls in the evening, shots were fired upon them from Meyer's tavern, at the corner of 7th and 8th st., Park avenue. The doors were instantly broken open, and the crowd gaining access, fired in the building, which was burnt to the ground. The crowd were again fired upon at the corner of Park and Carondelet avenues, by which a member of the St. Louis fire company was mortally wounded. The house from which the shot was fired was immediately riddled, and the crowd pursued its way up town and quietly dispersed.

Late at night the mob collected around the office of the "Anzeiger des Westens," when the mayor ordered out the military, who took possession of the block in which the office is situated, and kept it clear till a late hour at night. The office was deserted, the inmates probably expecting an attack.

The city to-day is perfectly tranquil.

Further Particulars of the Explosion of the Steamer Redstone.

CINCINNATI, April 7.

Among the passengers killed on board the steamer Redstone, were Louis Berry and Jos. W. Berry, of Brownsville, Pa., and M. Smith, of Petersburg. The remainder, as far as known, were from the West. The whole number killed is not yet ascertained.

The Chillicothe Fire.

CINCINNATI, April 7.

The total loss by the Chillicothe fire was $600,000. The losses sustained by Insurance companies are as follows: Etna, Hartford, Conn., $108,000; Protection, $75,000; Ohio Mutual, $2,500; Franklin, Philadelphia, $28,000; Cincinnati City, $5,000; Cincinnati Eagle, $5 000; Franklin New York, $12,000; Hudson River, New York, $2,000.

Great Fire at Paducah.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.

A large fire occurred at Paducah, Ky., on Saturday, by which forty buildings were destroyed. The loss exceeds the insurance by $1,000. The fire originated in the livery stable of J. G. Cole, and soon communicated to the Hayworth House, on the north, and several frames on the south. The buildings of the Branch Bank of Kentucky were destroyed, and the fate of the money in its vaults is not known. The offices of the *Journal* and *Democrat* were but slightly injured. The thieves were pretty busily at work, but their operations were soon suspended. The whole town is a mass of ruins, with a few exceptions.

Destructive Conflagration at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.

The large soap and candle factory of Cromwell & Brother was fired by an incendiary at 10 o'clock this morning, and completely destroyed. Loss, $40,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

Missouri Democratic State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.

The Democratic State convention met at Jefferson City yesterday. About sixty counties were represented. After a temporary organization, and calling the list of delegates, the convention adjourned until the afternoon.

At the afternoon session the convention organized permanently, by electing Jno. W. Kelley vresident, Gustavus M. Bower and A. Hunfordth pice presidents, and W. H. Graves and J. P. Amart secretaries. Mr. Graves having declined, H. A. Clover was elected.

On motion, a committee of two from each electoral district was appointed by the president to report upon credentials, and a similar committee to adjust the basis of representation. Each committee was composed of 14 members equally divided between the Benton and anti Benton men.

Nothing has occurred so far to destroy the harmony of the meeting, and the best feeling prevails. The convention then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

PORTLAND, ME., April 6.

Albion H. Parris, Democrat, was to day elected mayor of this city, over Neal Dow, Whig and Temperance. The vote stood, Parris, 1,900; Dow, 1,498. The Democrats elect 4 aldermen to 3 Whigs, and 12 councilmen to 9 Whigs. The vote is the largest ever polled.

CINCINNATI, April 6.

At the municipal election yesterday, the whole Democratic ticket was elected. The councils are Democratic by 5 to 7 majority. The last council was Whig.

The river is rising at the rate of one foot per hour, and the water is already up to the houses west of Main street. A very high flood is apprehended.

NEW YORK, April 6.

The United States mail steamer *Ohio*, Captain Schenck, arrived here yesterday morning from Chagres via Havana, having left the latter port on the 31st ult.

Died on the 25th March, on the voyage from Chagres to Havana, Mr. A. S. Coffin, of Cincinnati, of consumption.

The following persons came passengers in the *Ohio*:

George Law, R. Story, B. L. Burling, Antonio de Sorruga, Joaquin de Zardu.

The *Ohio*, for the last two months, has been on the route between Havana and Chagres, and has now returned to take her place in the line, from New York.

SPLENDID SCHEMES OF THE Maryland State Lotteries,

FOR APRIL, 1852.

F. MORRIS & Co., Managers.

Drawings conducted in public, under the superintendence of State Lottery Commissioner.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class I, To be drawn in Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, April 10, 1852.

RICH SCHEME. 78 Numbers—16 Ballots.

1 Prize of	$50,000	1 Prize of	$3,000
1 do	20,000	1 do	1,500
1 do	10,000	20 Prizes of	1,000
1 do	5,962	20 do	500
&c.		&c.	&c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3,75

Certificate of package of 26 Wholes	$180
Do do 26 Halves	90
Do do 26 Quarters	45

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class 11, To be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Saturday, April 17, 1852.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$40,000	1 Prize of	$4,000
1 do	12,497	100 Prizes of	1,000
1 do	6,000	100 do	500
&c.		&c.	&c,

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2,50.

Certificate of a package of 26 Wholes	$140
Do do 26 Halves	70
Do do 26 Quarters	35

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class K, To be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Saturday, April 24, 1852.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$65,000	1 Prize of	$7,500
1 do	45,000	100 Prizes of	2,500
1 do	25,000	60 do	750
1 do	15,000	lowest 3 No. prize	750
&c.		&c.	&c.

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5.

Certificate of a package of 25 Wholes	$300
Do do 25 Halves	150
Do do 25 Quarters	75

SMALL LOTTERIES.

PATAPSCO INSTITUTE, Class 120. Draws April 19, 1852. 78 Numbers—16 Ballots.

CAPITALS. $8,314! $2,500! $1,250!—Tickets 2,50.

Certificate of a package 26 Wholes	$28
Shares in proportion.	

PATAPSCO INSTITUTE, Class 124, To be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Thursday, April 23, 1852.

CAPITALS. $7,500! 5 of $1,500!—Tickets $2.

Certificate of a package of 26 Wholes	$27.
Shares in proportion.	

☞Prize Tickets must be returned before they can be renewed or cashed.

☞All orders from a distance for Tickets in the above Splendid Schemes will be promptly and faithfully filled, and official drawings sent to all who order Tickets. Address

F. MORRIS & CO., Managers.
March 27. BALTIMORE, MD.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES, FOR APRIL, 1852.

GREGORY & MAURY, MANAGERS (Successors to J. W. Maury & Co.)

$50,000!

50 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars!

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of the Town of Frankfort, Class 83, for 1852.

To be drawn at Covington, Ky., on Saturday, the 10th of April, 1852.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000	1 Prize of	$3,000
1 do	20,000	50 Prizes of	1,000
1 do	10,000	100 do	500
1 do	5,000	130 do	300
1 do	3,000	65 do	125
&c.		&c.	&c.

Tickets $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.

Certificate of Package of 26 Wholes	$160 00
Do do 26 Halves	80 00
Do do 26 Quarters	40 00
Do do 26 Eighths	20 00

$40,000!

$10,000! 40 Prizes of $1,000!

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of the Town of Frankfort, Class 89, for 1852.

To be drawn at Covington, Ky., on Saturday the 17th of April, 1852.

13 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 26!

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$40,000	1 Prize of	2,158
1 do	10,000	40 Prizes of	1,000
1 do	5,000	240 do	500
1 do	3,500	65 do	100
1 do	2,500	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2,50—

Certificates of packages of 26 Whole	$140 00
Do do 26 Half	70 00
Do do 26 Quarter	35 00

$71,567!

$25,000! $20,000! $10,000!

100 Prizes of $1,000

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of the Town of Frankfort, Class E, for 1852.

To be drawn at Covington, Ky., on Saturday, the 24th of April, 1852.

75 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid prize	$71,567	100 Prizes of	$500
1 do	25,000	160 do	300
1 do	20,000	61 do	150
1 do	10,000	61 do	100
100 Prizes of	1,000	&c.	&c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50

Certificates of packages of 25 Whole	$240 00
Do do 25 Half	120 00
Do do 25 Quarter	60 00
Do do 25 Eighth	30 00

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from me

Address— E. E. O'BRIEN, *Agent.*
(Successor to J. & C. MAURY.)
Alexandria, Virginia.

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, 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 farmer 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 or one hundred dollars, besides reasonable expenses that he may be at in coming and returning.

WILLIAM RILEY

ON CONSIGNMENT.—*Oak Tanned Russ BROGANS.*—1,000 pair Oak Tanned Russett Brogans, a prime article of Southern Manufacture. For sale by R. A. PRINGLE, No. 30, East Bay street,

AGENTS.

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182 South Tenth street, Philada., is our General Traveling Agent, assisted by WM. H. WELD, JOHN COLLINS, JAMES DEERING, A. KIRK WELLINGTON, E. A. EVANS, PERRIN LOCKE, GEORGE P. BUTTON, JOSEPH BUTTON, D. R. GOODIN, WM. J. COXEY, ISAAC M. BODINE, and WALTER D. THOMPSON.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Traveling Agent for the Western States, assisted by JOHN T. DENT, Dr. J. A. WADSWORTH, ALEX. R. LAWS JAMES RUTHERFORD, Dr. LOTT EDWARDS, C. M. L. WISEMAN, and H. J. THOMAS.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, Montgomery, Ala. is our General Traveling Agent for the State of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. LEWIS, JAMES O. LEWIS, and SAMUEL D. LEWIS

Receipts from either of the above will be good.

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-Main. The following capital Prizes must be gained, viz.—

14 of	$40,000	60 of	$4,000
22 ,,	36,000	60 ,,	2,000
64 ,,	32,000	120 ,,	1,500
20 ,,	8,000	180 ,,	1,000

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

The next Drawing takes place irrevocably on the 1st of June, 1852.

The Price of the Tickets is as follows:

One Ticket for	$5	Six Tickets for	$25
Thirty ,,	100	Sixty-five ,,	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 Prize will be paid in Cash at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Paris, London, New York, or New Orleans.

Apply, without delay, to MORIZ STIEBEL, SONS, Bankers and Merchants, Frrnkfort-on-the-Maine, Germany; or to their Agents, MESSRS. S. STIEBEL AND Co., Merchants, 32, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London

P.S.—Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender; or, if he prefers it, Shares for the following Distribution will be forwarded.

Feb. 26. d.t-w

WILLIAM TUCKER, *Merchant Tailor* LANE & TUCKER's building, Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets—respectfully calls the attention of members of Congress, strangers, and the public generally, to his large and well-selected stock of cloths, cassimeres, and vestings, all of which he is prepared to execute in his usual elegant style. I shall have in the course of two weeks some more of those fine, rich, and superior over-garments which have been so much admired for their style, quality, and comfort; and being determined to do business on the cash principle, my motto is small profits and quick returns.

N. B. All kinds of military garments made in the best manner, according to the late regulations

FOR CALIFORNIA.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—*THROUGH PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.*

THE public will be gratified to learn that the United States Mail Steamship Company are enabled to announce that their arrangements are now complete for sending passengers through from New York to San Francisco and back.

In the first attempts of this Company to meet the wants of travel to California, by providing ships on the Pacific, in connection with their ships from New York to Chagres, they were prevailed upon, at the urgent solicitation of the great number then desirous to go out, to sell tickets for through passages from Panama in advance, for their ships then going round This was done from a desire to accommodate those who could procure passages in no other quarter, and by which, whatever might be the detention, they would reach San Francisco sooner than by any other line. Unforeseen difficulties, and the prevalence of fever at Rio de Janeiro at the time, prevented their ships from reaching Panama as soon as anticipated, and caused detention at the Isthmus, which was increased by the impatience of passengers in going forward, against the advice of the Company, at an earlier day than the ship could possibly reach Panama.

These interruptions are now all removed. Three of the four ships of the Company, intended for the Pacific service, have arrived at Panama, and several of them have performed trips to San Francisco and back. So that the Company are now able to give the public the assurance that the voyage through from New York to San Francisco, will be performed with regularity and despatch.

Their Pacific Line, from Panama to San Francisco, consists of the

REPUBLIC, Capt. HUDSON.
ITHMUS, Capt. HITCHCOCK.
COLUMBUS, Capt. PECK.
ANTELOPE, Capt. ACKLEY.

Their Atlantic and Gulf Line, from New York to Chagres, of the

GEORGIA, Capt. PORTER, U. S. N.
OHIO, Capt. SCHENCK, U. S. N.
FALCON, Capt. HARTSTEIN, U. S. N.

The connection between the two lines will be carefullly and regularly kept up, so that no delay beyond the usual stay of the ship in port at Panama, will arise.

The large size, well known speed, and superior accommodations of their New York and Chagres Line, and the speed and accommodations of the ships of their Pacific Line, offer the most certain, rapid, and pleasant through passage to California.

M. O. ROBERTS,
Cor. Warren and West sts., New York

DIRECT TRADE.

To the Planters of the South:

I CALL attention to the cards of Hartson & Bro., of Amsterdam, and Mees & Monies, Rotterdam, which appear instead of the card of C. G. Baylor & Co., as circumstances render my services as per card no longer necessary.

The papers which have copied my card, will will please insert the names of the above houses instead. C. G. BAYLOR.

March 16.

FOR LIBERIA.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, WASHINGTON, March 15, 1852.

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

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

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

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

FOR THE ASSEMBLIES.

WE open this day at 10 o'clock, (just arrived by the Europa,) an assortment of beautiful Goods, suitable for Balls, Parties, &c., consisting in part of Coffiers, Pearl and Blond Caps, Feathers tiped with Silver and Gold, Silver and Gold Flowers, and Ornaments for the Hair, Wreaths and Bunches.

GLOVES.—A full assortment of Ladies and Gent's Gloves—and we promise to fit every hand, from No. 6 to No. 11. Our Gloves can also be relied upon not to rip or tear.

PARKER'S Fancy and Perfumery Store, under National Hote

SMITHSONIAN LECTURES.

Professor LOUIS AGASSIZ, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, will deliver a course of lectures on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week. Subject—"The foundation of symmetry in the animal kingdom." The first lecture will take place on Monday evening, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock.

Dr. B. A. GOULD has proposed to postpone the remainder of his course of lectures until that of Prof. Agassiz is concluded. March 22—d2w.

PROSPECTUS OF "THE MEDIUM,"

A Newspaper to be published Daily and Weekly in New York and Washington City.

Such has been the progress of sectional feeling, that a mutual exchange of opinion between the North and the South has become indispensable to quiet the public mind and restore mutual confidence and good will.

With this view, it is proposed to publish in New York and Washington City, a daily and weekly Newspaper, in which the ablest writers of both sections may present the facts and arguments upon which they rely, in support of the interests and institutions of each, under the hope that such a paper, conducted with fairness, moderation, and candor, and with an earnest desire to subdue sectional prejudice, will obtain extensive circulation, and exert a beneficial influence.

Part of the plan is to invite, by an offer of premiums, prize essays on the subjects of British Abolition, British Commerce, British Finance, British Banking, and British Diplomacy, and also on the American Tariff, American Commerce, American Banks, American Currency, and African Slavery. These questions, it is hoped will put in requisition the ablest pens of the whole country, and give to "THE MEDIUM" an interest and character which will secure for it a support commensurate with the expenditure necessarily incurred.

As the machinery of commerce and of credit is now organized, our Banks and our Currency are the weaker parts of the British system, and the ruinous effects of the expansions and contractions of the British Currency, caused by overtrading and speculations of the British people and British Bankers, necessarily produce ruinous expansions and contractions of our Currency, which enable British financiers, by the use of their credit, without an advance of capital, to levy upon us enormous sums in the shape of profits on exchange, interest and commissions, inflicting at the same time severe losses by greatly depreciating the value of our labor and property.

"THE MEDIUM" will advocate a modification of the laws regulating mail contracts with Railroad Companies, so as to authorize contracts for the perpetual use of Railroads upon the payment of an amount of five per cent. coupon bonds, chargeable on the revenues of the Department, upon which the interest, at six per cent., would be equal to the quarterly payments made under existing laws. It will further advocate a general system of free banking, under State laws, on deposits of bonds of the federal or State government, and, under proper guarantees and restrictions, on deposits of Railroad securities; because such a system would make the large sums invested in Railroads available as capital, and give a cheap, abundant and staple currency, and enable the farmer and the planter to obtain remunerating prices at home, instead of being compelled, as they now are, to send the products of their labor to the British market, to be sold there by British agents at British prices; and because such a modification of the laws regulating mail contracts, and such a system of currency aided by such a modification of the tariff as will prevent fraud in the customs, and encourage our own industry, would consolidate the interests of the whole country, and abate sectional prejudice by obliterating the lines that had heretofore created it.

"THE MEDIUM" will *not be a party paper*, but republican and independent, treating men, measures and parties with a searching scutiny, guarding with a jealous vigilance the interest of the people of the United States against the dangerous influence of British Financiers and British Diplomacy.

TERMS.

The price of "THE MEDIUM" will be:—Two Cents per copy for the Daily, and Two Dollars per annum for the Weekly, with reasonable deduction to the Trade, to Clubs, and to Agents.

March 8.

Charleston Preparatory Medical School.

THE session of this Institution will begin on the first Monday in April, and terminate on the last Saturday in July. The different chairs will be occupied as follows:

Anatomy and Physiology, by F. T. MILES, M. D.

Institutes and Practice of Medicine, by D. J. CAIN, M. D.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by F. P. PORCHER, M. D.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by E. BELIN FLAGG, M. D.

The Chair of Surgery has been offered to a gentleman now in Europe, who, it is hoped, will accept it. Should he not do so, it will be filled before the time appointed for the opening of the School.

Clinical Instruction will be given at the Marine Hospital and Alms House, by Drs. D. J. CAIN and J. FORD PRIOLEAU.

During the session of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, members of the class will be examined regularly on the lectures delivered in that institution.

The Students will be shown cases among the patients of the Teachers, and such as can be taken to the lecture room will be exhibited to them and explained.

The most distinguished Surgeons in the city have promised, whenever they can do so conveniently, to perform operations before the class.

Doctors R. LEBBY and J. S. MITCHELL, who have each a large obstetrical practice, will (as well as the teachers,) give the Students access to all of their cases of this description, which they can with propriety be allowed to visit.

In short, ample opportunities will be afforded for acquiring practical, as well as theoretical knowledge of the profession.

Her mortuary statistics prove that Charleston possesses a salubrity of climate enjoyed by very few cities in the world, and strangers are no longer deterred from visiting her in the summer.

Board and lodging can be obtained from $3.50 to $5 a week.

Terms, fifty dollars, including examinations during the winter. Jan. 27—eowtal

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☞ 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.

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

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, o 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 Or