LITERARY NOTICES.

THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY. A Novel. By the author of "Olive and the Ogilvies." New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

We gave up yesterday to the reading of this delightful novel, and we can only speak of it in terms of grateful commendation. The story, the telling, and the characters which figure in it, are alike admirable. The style is pure, elegant, glowing; the moral tone not only unexceptionable, but noble; the interest constant and intense, without being painfully absorbing. Without racking one like that of the Jane Eyre novels, it all along constrains the attention, not by the strong grasp of passion, but by a tender hold on the heart.

In the whole range of our novel reading we never met with a character so grandly good, so sublimely because so simply unselfish and devoted, as that of Ninian Græme, "The Head of the Family;" but in real life we have seen, we know such an one.

The character of Rachel Armstrong is peculiar, powerful, and sharply defined. With a fearful depth of passion and strength of will, she is noble, even lovable, from the utter truth and proud devotion of her nature. Her hate and revenge are only next to her love and faith in their intensity and fearful beauty. There is something rarely touching in the character of "Our Sister," and indescribably attractive in that of Hope Ansted. Simple, modest, and tender—pure as a white rose sleeping in moonlight, sending forth the sweet influences of a holy life as unconsciously as the rose breathes out perfume, we do not always feel her presence—we hardly see her—but the whole book is fragrant with her.

There are many splendid passages in this novel, a few of which we must beg leave to transcribe:

"Ninian's heart was full. He looked up at the clear sky, beneath which, when the service was over, they too walked, she leaning on his arm. But she did not know that he was praying, that his heart, heavy with its deep love, had laid itself down at the feet of God, beseeching for her. She did not know that all the way home, while she went smiling through sunny fields, her young soul lightened of its care, his was lifting up its passionate voice, crying on Heaven to keep safe for him his life's sole joy. Very solemn, too, was his prayer, not alone for the girl he loved, now tripping along in her sweet maidenhood, but for his wife, perhaps the mother of his children, his helpmeet in life's coming work, wherein all things should be done by them both for the glory of God, until, that work being over, they might lie side by side in some quiet place like this, with children's reverent tears dropping over them, waiting for the resurrection, unto that kingdom when all earthly marriage shall be done away, and that marriage only remain, which, being a union spiritual and complete, is as indissoluble as the union of the soul with God.

"Young men and maidens—idle dreamers of baseless dreams, which you call love, and toy with for a year, a month, a week—you know no more of the one true love, the one sacred marriage, than does a child who, looking at his own image in two or three wayside ponds, fancies he has seen and perhaps drained dry the great ocean which rounds the world."

Here is a statement, the truth of which we recognise at once, yet which we do not remember to have met elsewhere:

"*It is a sign contrary to God's ordinance, and in itself betokening sad mysteries, when mother-love is evidently the strongest devotion and the keenest happiness of a young wife's heart.*"

"*Got over it!* Strangely do people talk of 'getting over' a great sorrow—overleaping it, passing it by, thrusting it into oblivion. Not so! No one ever does that; at least no nature which can be touched by the feeling of grief at all. The only way is to pass through the ocean of affliction solemnly, slowly, with humility and faith, as the Israelites passed through the sea. Then its very waves of misery will divide, and become to us a wall on the right side and on the left, until the gulf narrows and narrows before our eyes, and we land safe on the opposite shore."

When we laid down this charming novel, it was with a thoroughly satisfied feeling, a pleasure we have not known since reading "David Copperfield"—not that this story can well be compared with that crowning work of Dickens; it has no wit or quaint drollery, little brilliance of any kind, yet nevertheless it is quite as admirable in its way. In cheerful domestic scenes, in pictures of family union, of brotherly and sisterly devotion and affection, and in revelations of that deeper and diviner sentiment, *love*, we know of no writer who surpasses the author of "Olive" and the later work before us. G. G.

LETTERS FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, *March* 27, 1852.

You have doubtless heard much, ere this, of Mr. Soulé's splendid Intervention speech, delivered in the Senate on Monday last. This effort had for some time been looked forward to with unusual interest. The character of this brilliant Southron, the peculiar dramatic style of his oratory, his position in his party as regards some of the great, exciting questions of the time—the questions themselves—all conspired to render his "coming out" an event of moment.

At an early hour the Senate was crowded, as I only remember it to have been during the great Compromise struggle. Mr. Soulé rose, and began speaking with that quiet, deliberate dignity, that somewhat elaborate grace, so peculiar to him. His voice was pitched on a low key, and its foreign accent was for a time more than usually apparent. This quietude of manner, this elegance of word and gesture, would have puzzled one then first looking on his strong French-Spanish face, and meeting the flash of his intensely dark eyes. Such tones, such action, seem no true interpreters of a powerful and passionate nature, and we can but believe them the artistic result of long study and resolute practice. In Mr. Soulé we can see that will is ever supreme over impulse, and that the artist has mastered the genius. And is not this wise? for, with the consciousness of the power which genius gives, he escapes all its disagreeable liabilities. If he denies himself the wild joy of a full and fearless abandon to impulse and inspiration, he is spared those miserable imputations of madness and folly, poured upon the enthusiast and the poet. He does not build, with his genius, radiant cloud-palaces in the far heavens; he does not bridge with its aerial structures the shadowy chasms and infinite deeps of thought; he but erects, here and there along his way, a slender Grecian column, or throws over it fair, ornamented arches, beneath which he walks gracefully, as to slow and somewhat solemn music.

Towards the close of his speech, the manner of Mr. Soulé became more impassioned, his tones grew clear and ringing, and his dark, tragic face was illuminated with enthusiasm; yet through all there was not one inelegantly-energetic action. There must be a primal "law in his members" of unerring grace, or he is a finished artist in this respect.

The tone of this speech is brave and generous, and it contains passages of rare strength and beauty. I have never heard anything finer in the Senate Chamber than that portion of this speech beginning with these eloquent sentences:

"Sir, let us not be lulled into slumber by the idea that we are too distant from Europe to be affected by her political convulsions. Know you not that violence and oppression are contagious, and that their triumph, in any point of time, or on any point of the globe, reacts on the moral world?

"Why, Mr. President, speak of isolation, when you can ride your floating palaces from continent to continent in less time than it took your fathers, fifty years ago, to travel from Buffalo to New York, from Boston to Philadelphia? when every wave of the ocean brings you swift messengers, blown over to these shores by the same breeze that wafted them from the Eastern hemisphere? when, low as it beats, you can hear every pulsation of the European heart beneath the iron hands that strive to compress and stifle its languid and agonizing energies?"

In a manner singularly impressive, Mr. Soulé gave a most extraordinary, beautiful, and solemn prophecy of Lord Pownall. But the reverent hush which succeeded its sublime close, Mr. Cass (may his shadow henceforth be less and less!) had the bad taste to break, by the exclamation, "*He was an old fogy after my own heart!*" I half expected to hear the cry, "Put him out!" The courtly and somewhat fastidious speaker looked staggered at first; but he turned the interruption to account in a very characteristic manner, actually complimenting the General—a stretch of Parliamentary courtesy, if not of Christian charity. Mr. Soulé's peroration struck me as rather abrupt, as not so well rounded, so perfectly finished as I had expected; but it was very fine, the last sentence in especial.

Last night, Ole Bull's concert came off with immense *eclat*. There was the most brilliant audience I ever recollect to have seen in Washington.

Ole Bull and his music are "one and indivisible." It is the fullest expression of his soul—the perfect utterance, the strong and jubilant outpouring of his nature. He seems to create sounds absolutely new to every ear—sounds you never hope to hear elsewhere on earth, from the tender or terrible harmonies of Nature, from the most wondrous of human voices, or from any instrument by the cunning of man contrived. You receive them as the peculiar, sole, inimitable language of a rare and most individual genius. His genius to the imagination takes all forms and suggests all images of vitality, power, passion, mirth, joyance, and whim. Sometimes, when in full career, it seems to dash along like a bold rider on a fiery steed—now it seems the surge of waves, now the rush of flame—now the silvery shout or low gurgle of mountain streams—now the dainty carol of birds, or the frolicsome "come and go" of the night winds, at play with the summer leaves.

It is not always his grandest and most brilliant passages which move one most deeply and thoroughly. There are notes which he flings from him as if of little worth—small, separate melodies—single pebbles of sound, which go ringing down into the deeps of the soul, while the slumbering emotions they disturbed, circle on circle, go widening into the infinite.

Ah! that marvellous violin! close quarters, indeed, in which to compress such countless wonders and delights—as rare a marvel as the miraculous pitcher of Jove, or that *petite boite* of Pandora, which once imprisoned all the woes and pestilences of the world.

That magic bow! you cannot believe it, in the hand of Ole Bull, a mere thing of wood and horse-hair—more like it seems to the wand of an enchanter, with which he charms and conjures forth the obedient music. The look and manner of Ole Bull, while he is playing, are peculiarly attractive and graceful. He has little action, but that is all expressive and harmonious. His tall, symmetrical form sways to his music, like a young tree to the breath of the wind, and his fine face is ever a-glow with the high joy of the poet and the artist. He has that peculiar northern warmth, which is all the more bright and genial to us, that it is kindled among snows—like the ruddy fire-side glow, shining through cottage windows on a winter's night. Finally, you are as entirely satisfied with the man as with the artist, and readily receive him as a worthy master and interpreter of the divine mysteries of music.

Leutze's great painting of "Washington crossing the Delaware," now being exhibited in the rotunda at the Capitol, is attracting much attention, and eliciting much praise. And it is a noble work. I think I never saw a picture so gloriously *alive* in every figure, in every point. It has great boldness of design and execution—but no extravagance, I think, no seeking after dramatic effect. It is vividly, but not highly colored—thoroughly finished, but nowhere overdone. It would make an enviable fame for the artist, were not that good work already accomplished.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

For the National Era.

A MARCH PROPHECY.

The skies have wept and smiled,
And the earth is waiting mild,
And the little seeds grow wild,
Lying quick beneath the heather:
So, their God is in the skies;
To his buried world he cries,
Awake! Arise!
'Tis the sweet Spring weather.

On the sun-entreated hill,
By the water-witching rill,
They are rising, strong and still—
Bladed hosts of grass and heather,
There are crocuses about;
March winds have found them out,
With a merry mocking shout,
For the shy Spring weather.

In the spirit's longing need,
Making welcome every weed,
In the violet and the reed,
Stepping bashful up together:
In the sun's more generous shine,
In the air as rare as wine,
There are prophecies divine
Of the sweet Spring weather.

CHANGE OF OPINION.—According to one of our exchanges, remarkable changes of opinion have taken place in the minds of Messrs. Fillmore and Cass. The *Albany Journal* says, that in 1842, Mr. Fillmore wrote a strong letter, denouncing Tyler, whose conduct he regarded as "*an additional proof that our only security against treachery and inordinate ambition, is found in the one-term principle.*"

And in 1848, General Cass, accepting the nomination for the Presidency, solemnly announced, "*that no circumstances can possibly arise which would induce him to consent again to be a candidate for the Presidency!*"

Mr. Fillmore now desires to fill the Presidency for a second term, and General Cass is again a candidate! How much men will sacrifice for the public good!

THE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

By the official statement, the value of articles exported from the United States last year amounted to $217,517,130, of which there were domestic products to the value of $178,546,555; domestic gold and silver, $18,143,163; foreign gold and silver, $11,088,717; foreign goods exported, $9,738,695: making an aggregate, as above, of $217,517,130.

The imports in the same period amounted to $215,725,995, of which $4,967,901 were in specie. If we deduct the specie from the gross amount of imports, and also the $9,738,696 for foreign goods exported, there will remain $201,019,399, as the value of foreign goods imported into and consumed in this country in the year 1851, against $178,546,555 of domestic products which we exported in that year, leaving a balance against us of $22,472,844. This is bad enough; yet it would have been a great deal worse, but for the advance in the price of raw cotton, which thus swelled the value of our exports, and reduced the balance against us. The gold received from California enabled us to export the specie we did. But for this and for these resources, the one incidental and the other new, these which the industrial and commercial interests of the country have sustained themselves in the crisis which they have had to pass through at the close of the year!—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Well, the fair presumption is, that we wanted certain articles of clothing and luxury, and therefore we made the exchange. That was a fair business transaction, and the precious metals were used to discharge their legitimate functions. If we had not had them, we might have economized, or furnished ourselves from our own labor, or run in debt. The last process is always a short one, and carries with it its own remedy. People who get in debt, and cannot pay, lose their credit, and must then work, or starve. Should we pursue our position, if we should become bankrupt in our trade with Europe. Now it is pretty certain, we should prefer the latter to starvation. So much for that.

Another thought about this balance of trade. A merchant ships at New York a cargo, worth a hundred thousand dollars, exchanges it in a foreign port for a new cargo, which he sells in another at a large advance, and brings back, as the final proceeds, a cargo worth one hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand dollars. Here the import may double the export, showing a balance against us of a hundred thousand dollars, when, in fact, that is a real balance in our favor.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

WHIG CONVENTION OF LOUISIANA.

The Louisiana State Whig Convention, held March 15th and 16th, unanimously recommended Fillmore for the Presidency and Crittenden for the Vice Presidency, and passed resolutions in favor of Internal Improvements, Protection, and the finality of the Compromise, and against Intervention. The resolutions on the last two topics are as follow:

Resolved, That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions or impose on other countries our form of Government, by artifice or force; but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions.

Resolved, That we regard the series of measures known as the Compromise measures as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the exciting subjects to which they refer; and that, as such, they should be faithfully adhered to and executed.

WHIG CONVENTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This Convention assembled at Harrisburg on the 25th March, and was controlled entirely by the supporters of General Scott. It passed resolutions in favor of Brotherly Love, Protection, the Constitution of the United States, the Union, Gen. Scott, Mr. Fillmore, and ex-Gov. Johnston; but of *the Compromise and Fugitive Law it had not a word to say, directly or indirectly.*

Scott was unanimously recommended for the Presidency, and Scott delegates were appointed to the National Whig Convention—ex-Governor Johnston, who would not consent to allow to slave-catchers the use of the jails of Pennsylvania, heading the delegation.

The Convention recommended that the National Whig Convention meet on the 17th June, at Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

It met in Richmond on the 19th March, and was a full Convention, in which every part of the State was represented. A struggle sprung up in the early part of the session, on some preliminary question, between "Young Democracy" and the "Old Fogies," the result of which showed the former to be in the ascendant. The Convention expressed no preferences in relation to the Presidency; but it is claimed that a majority favored the pretensions of Douglas. The resolutions adopted are accommodating and evasive on all questions except those relating to the Public Lands and Protection. On the latter, they are hostile to the policy of the Pennsylvania Democracy, on the former, to the policy of the Democracy of the West. As showing the notions of Progress, popular with the Virginia Democracy, we have a re-affirmation of the resolutions of 1798 and 1799:

1. That the true relations between the States and the Federal Government, and the true rules for the construction of the Constitution, are correctly set forth in the resolutions and report of 1798 and '99, of the General Assembly of Virginia, and the doctrines therein expounded are hereby adopted and reaffirmed.

2. That Congress has no power to appropriate directly or indirectly the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, or to grant directly or indirectly the public lands to the purposes of internal improvement.

3. That specific duties, taxing as they do the low-priced necessaries of the poor as heavily as the costly luxuries of the rich, are unequal, unjust, and odious; that duties designed for protection foster one branch of industry, and cherish one section of the country, at the expense of others, and are utterly inconsistent with justice, sound policy, and Democratic Principles; and that we are opposed to any increase of the duties on imports, especially on articles of general and necessary consumption, such as iron, coal, sugar, salt, and coarse cottons.

4. That the Federal Government ought to adhere in its foreign policy to the maxims inculcated by the Father of his Country, and by the Father of Democracy.

5. That we reaffirm the resolutions of the Baltimore Conventions of 1844 and 1848, as far as applicable to the present condition of the country.

6. That we recommend to the Democracy of the several Congressional Districts, to send each not more than four delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

7. That we approve of the mode of voting heretofore pursued by the Virginia delegates in the Baltimore Conventions, and recommend that they continue the rule of casting the vote of the whole State by a majority of the district.

8. That the vote of the State in the Baltimore Convention ought to be given for such candidate as will command the greatest strength in the Democratic party throughout the Union, and whose principles are known to conform most strictly to the cardinal tenets of the Democratic Republican faith.

It is remarkable that the Compromise and Fugitive Law are treated with silent contempt. Not a syllable is breathed respecting them. This is extraordinary, when it is considered that the Washington *Union*, Messrs. Cobb and Foote, and the Democracy of Kentucky and Tennessee, have insisted on making the recognition of their finality a test of political orthodoxy. The *Union* smooths over the matter as kindly as possible:

"*No allusion was made to the legislation of the last Congress disposing of the Territorial and slavery questions—it being doubtless considered by the Convention that no issue is now pending which can put in doubt the attitude of Virginia on those questions.* It has been long since settled that Virginia did not participate in any of the movements which were designed to organize opposition to the measures of Compromise, thus setting an example which had a happy influence on the other members of the Union."

That will do for a "come-off."

The resolution re-affirming the Baltimore resolutions of 1844 and 1848 is very accommodating. It re-affirms them, "so far as applicable to the present condition of the country"—that is, so far as it is not Abolitionists, but Pro-Slavery men, who are interfering with questions of Slavery, by efforts to extend the evil, and keep it under Federal jurisdiction, the resolution of 1844 against the interference of Abolitionists or others with questions of Slavery, is now re-affirmed as being applicable to the "*others*"—the Pro-Slavery Party!

Dr. Townshend, when he made his ingenious speech on this point, did not expect to find himself sustained so soon by the Democracy of the Old Dominion.

To the Editor of the National Era:

In the *Era* dated March 4 I observe some extracts from the writings of Orestes A. Brownson. In these extracts are exhibited some principles that he now maintains, as well as some that he is represented as having maintained in 1840. Some of these principles are briefly as follows: That "Jesus instituted himself no priesthood—no form of religious worship;" that "he preached no formal religion, enjoined no creed, set apart no day for religious worship." That he (Brownson) "objects to everything like an outward, visible church." That "there must be no class of men set apart and authorized, either by law or fashion, to speak to us in the name of God, or to be the interpreters of the Word of God." These are specimens of the principles that you say he maintained in 1840.

In your editorial remarks you say, "We are willing to stand on the platform of Mr. Brownson in 1840, which he has abandoned it." You too had better abandon it, for no platform can long be supported by such corrupting materials. "Such doctrines as these have never been popular in the United States, and we trust they never may be." For "how shall they hear without a preacher, and how shall they preach except they be sent?" But to contend that Christ instituted no form of religious worship, and set apart no day for such service, and that there ought to be no such thing as an outward, visible church, savors too strongly of practical infidelity for the religious taste of most Protestants.

Now, sir, if you are willing to stand upon a platform supported by these and similar principles, as I understand you to assert that you are, but little more of your paper will satisfy me, as I would not wish such doctrines to be inculcated in any family circle. Slavery, the institution against which your paper is mainly directed, might be advocated from the Scriptures with even more plausible reasons than the principles set forth in Mr. Brownson's platform of 1840, "upon which you are willing to stand."

You now have, on this subject, *partly* the views of a SUBSCRIBER.

We wish persons who undertake the task of critics would use their eyes. Had our censor used his, he would have seen that the article he refers to, as editorial, had a star affixed to it, showing that it was not ours.

Again: the author of the article on Brownson obviously meant to say that he agreed with him in the general principles he asserted in 1840, concerning a priesthood, without meaning to endorse all the doctrines of his creed. We concur with him, too, to that extent. Jesus Christ never instituted a *priesthood*. The Jewish dispensation had its *priests*—the Christian dispensation has its preachers and teachers, who are worthy of credence and consideration just so far as they teach and preach the Truth, and no further.—*Ed. Era.*

BALTIMORE, *February* 28, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era:

RESPECTED SIR: The genuine sentiments of patriotism which animate the breasts of all men have induced a portion of my fellow-citizens to commemorate the life and character of the late Governor Russwurm, by having a eulogy pronounced upon him.

We love old Maryland; our dearest associations are connected with its history; but if ever we should be tempted to seek in change of scene the charms that others see," let Africa, that land consecrated by the chivalric deeds of our ancestors, be the home for us.

In accordance with the wishes of the Committee, I herewith transmit you a copy of the report of the meeting alluded to.

I have the honor to be your very humble servant, SAMUEL A. NEALE, *Secretary of Committee.*

P. S. We humbly ask an insertion of the report in your paper, or a notice of it through its columns. Respectfully, S. A. N.

BALTIMORE, *February* 27, 1852.

Prompted by considerations of the liveliest sympathy for our brethren, and impelled by an irrepressible desire to evince our deep appreciation of departed worth, by exhibiting to them the talents and virtues of the lamented Russwurm, a meeting was convened at the residence of the Rev. Darius Stokes, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of adopting definite measures on the occasion, and of having a eulogy pronounced upon him. After a half hour's social interchange of sentiment in regard to the object of the meeting, the Rev. D. Stokes arose, and, after pronouncing an eloquent tribute to the memory of Governor Russwurm, moved that Mr. John Douglass be appointed Chairman of the meeting, and Samuel A. Neale Secretary. The motion having received the full concurrence of the meeting, Mr. Douglass arose, and in a few appropriate remarks accepted the appointment. S. A. Neale then arose and suggested, that as speedy and definite action was highly essential to effect the completion of the object of the meeting, that the Rev. D. Stokes submit all requisite measures for the adoption of the meeting. Mr. G. A. Hackett having seconded the suggestion, the motion was passed.

Mr. Stokes then arose and submitted the following measures for the meeting's ratification:

1st. That the Secretary transmit to J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., a copy of the report of this meeting, with a letter informing him of our unanimous acceptance of his kind offer to deliver the eulogy on Governor Russwurm; and that preparations will be made in the colored Presbyterian church, for its delivery, on Wednesday evening, the 10th of March. Unanimously adopted.

2d. That the Secretary open a correspondence with the officers of the Presbyterian church, returning the thanks of the meeting for the kind offer of their church, and to tender our grateful acceptance of it, informing them that the eulogy will be pronounced in it on Monday evening, the 8th of March. Adopted.

3d. That the Secretary be empowered to transmit copies of the report of this meeting to the editors of the *Christian Statesman* and *National Era*, at Washington, and also to lay copies of the report before the editors of the city papers, for its insertion in their papers. Adopted by a large majority.

4th. That the Secretary be ordered to issue invitations to distinguished citizens, and that no charge be made for admission into the church on the evening of the delivery of the eulogy. Adopted.

Mr. G. A. Hackett then proposed that some one be selected to deliver an address, as a rejoinder to the eulogy of J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq.

Mr. S. B. Hutchings seconded the proposition.

The Rev. D. Stokes arose and stated, that as he was engaged to deliver the address in the presentation of the lots of ground, on the part of the Laurel Cemetery Association, for the erection of monuments in memory of Gov. Russwurm and Benjamin Banneker, he proposed that Samuel A. Neale deliver the rejoinder.

The motion being seconded, it was carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. G. A. Hackett, the meeting adjourned to Monday evening, the 1st of March.

Members of Committee.—Harrison H. Webb, George A. Hackett, Cornelius Thompson, John H. Walker, Wm. S. Barnes, James H. Davis, Wm. H. Howard, Richard Mason, Samuel B. Hutchings, Chas. S. Myers, Rev. Richard B. Watkins, Rev. Darius Stokes.

JOHN DOUGLASS, *Chairman.*
S. A. NEALE, *Secretary.*

TELEGRAPHIC LIES.—The infamous lies propagated so often by the Telegraph, are calculated to awaken distrust even of its ordinary communications. It has been especially active in libelling Kossuth, and its lying reports have been greedily seized upon by journals prejudiced against him. It turns out that its statement of disrespectful comment by Kossuth on Mr. Clay, in his speeches at Louisville, is an utter falsehood. The *Louisville Journal*, a paper always devoted to Mr. Clay, contains the following explicit article, which exposes the cruel injustice of the Anti-Kossuth press of this city, and the base malice of their telegraphic correspondent:

"No paper strives harder to make it appear that Kossuth is unworthy the confidence and respect of the American People than the Washington *Republic*. Its last effort was a very disingenuous attempt to show that the Hungarian patriot had slandered Mr. Clay in his speech at the Court-house in this city. Not being able to find any warrant for its assault on Kossuth, in the reported speech of the orator, or in any of the Louisville newspapers, the *Republic* takes *what certain New Orleans papers said on the authority of the telegraphic reports from this city!* Having thus very fairly and satisfactorily to itself established the charge against Kossuth, namely, that in this city he held up Mr. Clay to ridicule, the *Republic* proceeds to expend its wrath on the Hungarian's head.

"Now, we can inform the editor of the *Republic*, that Kossuth treated Mr. Clay with the profoundest respect, while dissenting from his views. If to differ with Mr. Clay is to 'slander' him, then Mr. Clay was slandered—otherwise, he was not. Had Kossuth pursued such a course as the *Republic* says he did, he would have excited irrepressible indignation in the bosoms of hundreds of the staunch friends of Mr. Clay, including some of the most distinguished Whigs of Louisville who were present, and listened with attention and pleasure to the speech. It would be unsafe for any one to treat Mr. Clay with sneers and ridicule in this city.

"What the *Republic* says in relation to Kossuth's altering his speeches for the press, is utterly untrue, so far as the speeches in this city are concerned. The speeches were read, and were printed as they were read. The telegrapher from this point has grossly perverted the truth in relation to the treatment of Kossuth and the popularity of his cause in this city. And yet on such villanous fabrications the *Republic* bases its charges against Kossuth.

"The *Republic* had before it the concurring statements of three daily papers in this city, in direct opposition to the statement of an unknown and unscrupulous telegrapher. It preferred to believe the falsehood rather than the truth."

SNUFF CHEWING.—The *British Banner*, the leading organ of the Dissenting Interest in England, publishes queer letters sometimes about our country. By the way, it may make a similar remark about some of our letters from England. In some recent correspondence in its columns, an Englishman, settled somewhere about Pittsburgh, writes to his friends at home, as follows:

"The females have a most abominable system of rubbing snuff on their gums and teeth; which, I suppose, they do to match the men in their filthy habit of chewing tobacco."

We suppose there may be women in America who use snuff, as there are women in England who drink; but nobody, except those whose associations are confined to such classes, imagines them fair representatives of manners and morals. Fortunately, we have yet to see a snuff-chewing woman.

PROVINCIALISMS.—Provincialisms are not always understood by strangers. Professor Johnston, in his Notes on North America, speaking of certain Yankee peculiarities of expression, entirely misapprehends one of our cant phrases:

"'Do you know so-and-so?' a person will ask; 'I do not know anybody else,' will be the reply—meaning that he knew the person, and probably many others besides. It is rare in any country to meet a provincialism so obviously awkward as this."

With such a construction, the phrase must appear very awkward indeed, but the Professor commits a great blunder. The expression means simply this: I know the person so intimately, that I can hardly be said to know anybody else.

"DONATE AND GIVE AWAY."—"My friend from Tennessee asked me what security we had that Congress would not donate and give away these public lands, if we adopt the graduation policy."—*Speech of Senator Brodhead, of Pennsylvania.*

The Hunker Democrats of Pennsylvania pay no more respect to the proprieties of language, than to the demands of Principle. "*Donate and give away!*" Oh, most learned Senator, why would not "*give away*" suffice? And then, what is your authority for that barbarous word, "donate?"

THE FREE SOIL DEMOCRAT of Chardon, Ohio, has passed from the hands of J. F. Asper into those of J. S. Wright, who will continue to advocate, as his predecessor has done so faithfully, the interests of the Free Soil party.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

The private calendar was taken up, and the bill for the relief the Carmelite Nunnery, of Baltimore, was first taken up.

Mr. Mallory said the bill was one to remit the duties upon some clerical vestments imported for the use of the clergyman officiating in the chapel attached to the Nunnery. The amount was small, and he referred to numerous precedents of like cases, where the duties were remitted.

Mr. Hunter said the Finance Committee had reported adversely to the bill. The parties interested presented a case as meritorious as any that could possibly be made out. But the committee desired the Senate should determine the principle involved, as there were several other cases pending. If the Senate should pass the bill, the committee would understand how to act upon all such cases.

Mr. Hale opposed the bill. If the duty on vestments was to be remitted because they were necessary for the clergy to administer the rites of their church, why not remit the duty on the food which the clergy ate, and which was necessary to their existence.

Mr. Pratt earnestly advocated the passage of the bill, and referred to various other cases where the duty had been remitted on Bibles imported for the Bible Society and other religious societies. Congress had never yet refused an application of this sort, and he hoped would not refuse this one.

Mr. Badger said he was in favor of this bill, remitting the duties on the vestments of the clergymen who were to officiate in the chapel attached to this institution. The ladies engaged in this noble and most charitable association, to afford gratuitous education, deserved the highest commendation. They had no money, because their vows compelled them to poverty.

The debate was continued till three o'clock, in which Messrs. Borland, Mason, Hale, Bayard and Bradbury, opposed the bill, and Messrs. Pratt, Soule, Downs, Seward, Dawson, and Mangum, supported it; and on the question of ordering it to be engrossed, it was decided in the negative, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Badger, Brooke, Cass, Chase, Dawson, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Jones of Tenn., Mallory, Mangum, Pratt, Seward, Shields, Soule, Sumner, Wade—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Clarke, Cooper, Davis, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Norris, Sebastian, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, Weller—22.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

MONDAY, MARCH 29.

Mr. Walker presented ten petitions from Wisconsin, asking grants of land to aid in the construction of certain railroads in that State. He also presented a petition from that State, signed by men, women, and children, asking a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, which, on his motion, was laid on the table.

Mr. Sumner presented petitions in favor of cheap ocean postage.

The Deficiency bill was received from the House, and was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Seward presented five petitions from citizens of the State of New York, praying the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, which he moved to be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. [We notice this proceeding in another place.]

Mr. Hale's resolution directing an inquiry as to the propriety of purchasing the picture of Washington crossing the Delaware, was then adopted.

Mr. Mason reported a bill to indemnify the master and owners of the Spanish schooner Amistad, and, after a variety of motions and votes upon making it a special order, the bill was put upon the calendar.

The California dry dock and navy yard bill was then taken up, and Mr. Hunter addressed the Senate in opposition to it, and Messrs. Gwin and Hale in favor of it.

The bill was postponed till to-morrow.

The bill amendatory of the several laws respecting the coinage of half and quarter dollars, dimes, and half dimes (Mr. Hunter's bill) was taken up and ordered to be engrossed.

And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

The House again went into Committee, and again took up the Deficiency bill.

After action upon various amendments, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Haralson withdrew his motion to recommit, and asked the previous question on the engrossment of the bill: pending which, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved a call of the House, which was sustained, and 155 members only answered to their names.

The doors being closed, and pending the call of the roll, on motion, all further proceedings under it were dispensed with.

The previous question was sustained.

Mr. Fitch moved to reconsider the vote on the main question.

Mr. Fowler moved to lay it upon the table. Carried—yeas 99, nays 71.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost—yeas 76, nays 97.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole, which were severally agreed to, and the bill passed—yeas 94, nays 76.

Mr. Brenton moved to amend the title of the bill. Not agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 29.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, obtained leave to move a report from the Naval Committee on discipline in the navy.

Mr. Stanton informed the House that the bill had passed the Senate, and its provisions had met the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy and all the officers of this station; it provided a system of rewards and punishments urgently demanded at the present time, and highly necessary to the naval service.

Mr. Stewart moved to postpone the bill till next Thursday.

Mr. Stewart, on his motion to postpone, discussed the merits of the bill at length, and strenuously objected to certain provisions in it, as arbitrary, cruel, and tyrannical.

Mr. Orr moved to lay the bill on the table; lost—yeas 71, nays 94.

The question then occured on the passage of the bill, which was lost—yeas 76, nays 97.

Mr. Millson moved a reconsideration of the bill, and on his motion urged reasons in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Evans was opposed to this modern philanthropy which expends itself on the convicts of our prisons, and criminals in general, and "feeds them on ginger bread and pound cake." He had conversed with our naval officers, and all were of the opinion that our present state of discipline would ruin the navy. Our sailors, in that service, were generally composed of the most abandoned class of foreign criminals, and it is impossible to retain the better class of seamen, so long as we withhold the necessary discipline from the service.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, spoke of the rewards which the bill conferred upon sailors who for twenty years had performed duty faithfully. For such, an asylum was provided on half pay during life. Punishment by the lash had been abolished in almost every State in the Union. Confinement in irons had not. Some summary punishment was necessary in the navy. He was opposed to the lash, but the provisions of the bill which the House had just rejected, he thought, were loudly called for.

Mr. Venable was in favor of giving the sailor as well as the landsman a reward for services rendered his country. He had always voted to give seamen bounty lands, and he should never regret it.

On motion, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

The Senate was occupied with the consideration of a proposition to raise the salary of the District Judge in New Hampshire.

The House, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, took up the Homestead bill. Mr. Fuller of Maine opposed it. Mr. Churchwell of Tennessee advocated it. Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania delivered a strong speech in favor of Land Reform doctrines.

FREE SOIL CONVENTION OF OHIO.

To the Editor of the National Era:

In your paper of the 26th ult. are contained the proceedings of the late Free Soil Convention of Ohio, which met at Columbus on the 11th of February. One of its resolutions reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we are against monopoly in every form, whether in respect of land or human sinews, and we shall never cease to demand for all men equal rights in the pursuit of happiness."

What does this STATE CONVENTION mean? Do they mean, that they are opposed to the possession of large tracts of land and large numbers of slaves by single individuals? Probably not, for, as consistent anti-slavery men, they ought to oppose the enslavement of every and any single human being. Their language is very vague and indefinite, but by the aid of all the lights attainable, such as history, former declarations, &c., we are enabled to guess that they intend to denounce property in land, as equally vicious, unjust, and defective, as property in slaves! Is moderation never more to be known amongst political men? Are all parties, and all fragments of all parties only to agree in one principle of driving every measure into the extremest ultraism? I believe it is Sydney Smith who says that public wisdom is gained by high pressure wisdom. Extremes, alas! beget extremes. Is there a reflecting man in the community who does not see that the Red Republicans have, unintentionally, erected the most ignoble of thrones, and filled it with the most ignoble of despots, in the person of Louis Napoleon? This they did, by chilling the blood of every man of property in France, by their horrible dogmas. Louis Blanc scolds and complains I say to him, as Nathan said to David, O Louis Blanc, thou art one of the men who have done this deed.

This Ohio Convention are the avowed enemies of slavery. They put our land-titles in the same category with that institution. Their ambiguous and oracular language, no doubt, threatens us with some great evil. As they are *strong*, it would have been *merciful* in them to let us know what we are to expect.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Woodsfield, Ohio, March 4, 1852.

MARRIAGE.

Married in Gates, Monroe county, New York, on the 25th ultimo, by Rev. James K. Ballentine, EUGENE L. SPERRY, Esq., of Tioga, Pennsylvania, and Miss ELIZA C. BAYNES, of Gates.

FOR ONE DOLLAR A YEAR,

Either of the following named monthly Journals may be obtained of FOWLERS & WELLS, New York and Boston:

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL: a Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence, profusely illustrated with Engravings.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL and Herald of Reforms: Devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life. Profusely illustrated.

THE STUDENT, and Family Miscellany: Designed for Children and Youth, Parents and Teachers. Illustrated with Engravings.

THE UNIVERSAL PHONOGRAPHER: Devoted to Phonography and Verbatim Reporting, with practical Instruction to Learners.

Please address FOWLERS & WELLS, 131 Nassau street, New York. April 1—3m

PHILIPSBURG WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT.

IN Philipsburg, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the south side of the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek—twenty-eight miles from Pittsburg, eighty from Wheeling, and one hundred from Cleveland.

Few places afford more favorable opportunities for delightful rambles than Philipsburg. The scenery is beautiful, the lofty, shady hills which surround it, and the far extended prospect up and down the Ohio river, impart to it an appearance of beauty and grandeur. Nine different towns (among which is the County Town of Beaver) may be seen from thence. The buildings are conveniently arranged for Hydropathic purposes. Rooms are well ventilated, and furnished with every convenience for the bathing, sitting, and dressing apartments being entirely separated.

In the pleasure and amusement of patients, a Pin Alley, Swings, &c., have been erected.

Soft spring water, of the utmost purity, is used in the establishment. The proprietor has had over sixteen years' practical experience as a regular Physician, twelve of which he has practiced under the Hydropathic system. Terms—only five dollars per week, payable weekly. For reasons are adapted to Hydropathic cures.

Each Patient is required to furnish two heavy woollen blankets, two large comforts, four sheets, four towels, and one pair of bath, or India rubber sheets.

Dr. EDWARD ACKER, Proprietor, Philipsburg, Rochester P. O., Beaver County, Pa. April 1.

CARUSI'S SALOON.

LECTURES on the Political History of Europe, from 1814 to the present day, by Dr. O. C. HEBBE, on Thursday and Saturday, 1st and 3d instant. Admittance, 25 cents for gentlemen. Ladies free.

Tickets to be had at Taylor & Maury's Bookstore, and at Carusi's. Lecture to commence at 7 1/2 o'clock. April 1.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

A CONSTANT supply of this most interesting work will be kept for sale at the Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, New York, at the publisher's wholesale and retail prices. A single copy will be sent to any post office address, under 500 miles, free of expense, on receipt of a letter, post paid, enclosing a dollar bill and eight three-cent post office stamps; for any greater distance, fifteen stamps will be required to prepay the postage.

Price per single copy—in paper covers, $1; in plain cloth, $1.50; in extra binding, $2—with a discount of twenty per cent. for not less than half a dozen copies.

WILLIAM HARNED, Publishing Agent.
April 1. 48 Beekman street, New York.

TO BOOK CANVASSERS IN THE SEVERAL STATES.

A Great Book for Agents, to whom the sole right of sale is given.

MAGNIFICENT WORK OF ART.
A WHOLE LIBRARY IN ITSELF.
COST $11,000—1,207 PAGES—70 MAPS—700 ENGRAVINGS.

NOW ready, and for sale by subscription, A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS, from the earliest period to the present time, or, Universal History and Biography combined, in which the history of every nation, ancient and modern, is separately given. By S. G. GOODRICH, Consul to Paris, and author of several works of History, "Peter Parley's Tales," &c. It contains 1207 pages, royal octavo, and is illustrated by 70 maps and 700 engravings; bound in Turkey morocco.

It is believed that the above work by Mr. Goodrich will be very acceptable to the American public. It is the result of years of toil and labor, assisted in his researches by several scholars of known ability, and has been gotten up at a great expense by the proprietors. No pains have been spared in the execution of the Illustrations and Maps, which are entirely new, prepared by the distinguished author expressly for the work. Indeed, all the other historical writings of Mr. Goodrich sink into insignificance, when compared with this, the result of his riper and maturer years. We sincerely believe that *One Hundred Dollars* could not purchase the same matter in any other shape; and the publishers confidently expect that in consideration of the great literary value of the work, the large sum expended in preparing it for the press, and the exceedingly moderate price at which it is offered, that it will be favorably received by the American public. The work will not be offered for sale in Bookstores, but will be sold by canvassing Agents in every county in the several States, to whom the exclusive right is given by the publishers. Invariable price in one volume $6, in two volumes $7.

For full particulars of this Agency, apply to the subscribers. As this work is destined to have a large sale, the earliest applicants, if competent and responsible persons, will receive the most desirable territory for canvassing. Address DERBY & MILLER, Sole Publishers, Auburn, New York.

P. S. Applicants in the Southwestern States will please address H. W. DERBY & CO., General Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio. April 1—1t

THE FLYING SHIP.

A chance to secure a cash income of $10 to $20 per week for twenty years, by the investment of five dollars in advance.

IT is extensively known that the undersigned has by theory and practical experiments so fully demonstrated the practicability of aerial navigation that all who have duly examined the subject are convinced; and no person, even those whose interests are adverse to its success, can offer a word of rational argument against it. Several model machines have been constructed, and each of them has operated successfully; and one of them, six feet long, carried a small steam-engine, by the power of which the machine was propelled; and, being guided by its own helm, traveled rapidly through the air, even against a breeze of wind, in direct lines or circles, according to the adjustment of its helm. This machine was witnessed and applauded by hundreds in New York and Boston, and notices thereof were published in several newspapers of those cities at the time. Since those experiments were made, the inventor has made additional improvements whereby the invention is now perfected. And it appears certain that a safe and durable aerial ship, (or aeroport,) capable of carrying one hundred and fifty passengers at a speed of ninety miles an hour with more perfect safety than either steamboats or railroad cars, may be constructed for $15,000; and that the expense of running it will not exceed $25 per day. This aeroport will make the trip to California or to Europe in two days; and will be patronized with abundance of business (more than 50,000 persons are now ready to engage passages) at $100 per passage, which will amount to $30,000 per trip, each way; or $60,000 per week, besides $4,000 for carrying mails. If this aeroport is owned in shares of $5 each, a single share will produce an income of $20 per week.

It is ascertained by a minute and careful estimate, that an aeroport 150 feet long and capable of carrying five persons at a speed of sixty miles per hour, may be constructed for $1,500. Now, having been disappointed of the funds requisite to put this invention in operation on a scale of practical utility, I propose that if three hundred persons will subscribe five dollars each, payable when the whole amount of $1,500 shall have been subscribed, I will forthwith construct this pioneer aeroport, (which may be done in six weeks;) and when this is put in operation I can readily command the requisite funds for constructing a large aeroport as above mentioned. And I will so arrange that each subscriber, on the payment of the said sum of five dollars, shall be furnished with a regular title deed, which shall entitle the holder thereof to one three hundredth part of this first aeroport, and also to one three-thousandth part of the first large aeroport that shall be constructed, and of all benefits and emoluments that may be derived therefrom for twenty years; the said aeroport to be kept in repair without expense to the shareholders. Subscribers will not be restricted to single shares, but each may hold as many as he is disposed to subscribe for at the first; and will receive dividends accordingly, which, according to the foregoing estimate, will be $20 per week on each share, payable weekly or monthly. Subscribers may send their names to my address by mail, (prepaid,) and the same will be duly entered on the subscription book, (which already contains about fifty names of subscribers in this city,) and notice will be sent (prepaid) to each when the three hundred shares shall have been taken; and the money may be sent either to me or to the firm of Selden, Withers, & Co., (well known bankers of this city) who will on the receipt thereof forward to each subscriber a title-deed, as above stipulated, and will act as treasurers for the shareholders, and transfer the money to me as the progress of the work requires. Each subscriber will be furnished semi-monthly with a printed news-letter, reporting the progress of the work.

Editors or publishers of newspapers who will give the foregoing prospectus an insertion within three weeks, and send a copy thereof to the undersigned, shall be entitled to one share in the large aeroport, and be furnished with a title-deed or five dollars in cash forthwith.

Washington, April 1, 1852. RUFUS PORTER.

P. S. It is confidently believed that by this invention unexplored regions may be examined, and the light of civilization and Christianity may be disseminated through benighted lands with facility; and that the world will honor the names of those who now subscribe to aid the introduction of an invention calculated to confer immense benefits upon the entire human race.

NOW READY,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
Illustrated with six elegant Designs by Billings, engraved by Baker.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Price—In paper binding	$1 00
In cloth binding	1 50
In cloth binding, gilt	2 00

THE book can be sent by mail; the postage on the paper bound is 26 cents, and 34 cents on the cloth bound. Persons sending these amounts in postage stamps in addition to the price above quoted, shall receive a copy prepaid. All orders from west of the Alleghany mountains should be directed to the Western publishers.

JEWETT, PROCTOR, & WORTHINGTON,
March 25—1tl Cleveland, Ohio.

☞ *Agents wanted to sell this book.*

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."

MRS *Harriet Beecher Stowe's Great Story*, first published in the *National Era*, and now just issued in two handsome volumes, illustrated by six well-executed Engravings, for sale at the lowest price, in any quantity, at the *Boston Office of the National Era*, 3 Cornhill, up stairs. A discount will be made to those who take an extra number of copies for distribution. Price—$1, in paper covers; cloth, $1 50; cloth, full gilt, $2.

☞ Copies sent by mail, under 500 miles, *free of postage*, on the reception of $1 25. Fractional parts of a dollar can be sent in Post Office stamps.

G. W. LIGHT,
March 18. No 3 Cornhill, Boston.

ATTENTION!

THE NEWEST AND RICHEST
WINTER AND EARLY SPRING GOODS
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

CHARLES A. SMITH & CO., No 1, Old State House, Boston, begs leave to invite gentlemen visiting Boston to examine their *LARGE STOCK*, most of which has been selected by a gentleman of great experience AS A BUYER, from the principal manufacturers of England, Germany, and France, and

IMPORTED TO OUR ORDER.

OVERCOATING—In English, Venetian, Fur, Beaver, Labrador (water-proof) Beavers, fine cloth finish Beaver, Whitney's, Duffell's, French Castors, Kossuth Reversible, (an entirely new style for Top Coats.) For

DRESS AND FROCK COATS—Cloths from the most celebrated makers, in French, German, and English, of rare and beautiful colors, and rich and superior finish.

PANTALOONERY AND VESTINGS—Over three hundred different styles of each, of such variety and beauty that they cannot fail to please the most refined and exquisite taste.

CUTTING DEPARTMENT.

We have in the different cutting departments men who, for skill and taste, are acknowledged by *THOUSANDS* to have no competitors.

We trust the inducements we shall offer to those who favor us with a call will secure a selection by them from our stock of Goods, which is *not surpassed, or equalled*, in any similar establishment in this city or any other city in

THE UNION!

All of which will be manufactured with our personal attention to

Fit, Style, Superior Workmanship, and Trimmings,

Which has secured for us the large and constantly increasing patronage which we now enjoy, and at prices that cannot fail to please.

CHARLES A. SMITH & CO.
Jan. 29. No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT, BRATTLEBOROUGH, VERMONT.

THE proprietor, Dr. R. WESSELHOEFT, begs to inform the public that he has recovered from his severe sickness, and is able again to attend to his professional duties. Former and new patients, therefore, may depend upon his giving due attention to their cases. They will also find pleasant and comfortable accommodations, both for themselves and friends, but will please to remember that the establishment is intended for *the cure of diseases by means of water*, and not for a hotel at a fashionable watering place. Yet to the lover of nature and a quiet summer residence the house has many attractions besides its water cure, for Nature has indeed been lavish of her gifts on the town, and the walks and drives in the vicinity. March 18.

BUCHANAN'S JOURNAL OF MAN.

Monthly—32 pages, $1 per annum, in advance.
Bi-monthly and Monthly—($2 per annum, in advance.)
Six Nos. of 32 pages each, and six of 96 each, making 768.

VOL. III commenced July, 1851. This unique original journal treats of all subjects relating to man—presents new and well demonstrated systems of *Phrenology, Physiology*, and *Physiognomy*—and surveys from a new point of view the great wonders of the age. The knowledge of man and the elevation of the race are its aims. Specimen numbers sent gratuitously. Address the editor, *Dr. JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN*, Cincinnati.

Vol. I, containing nine plates (one exhibiting the new system of Phrenology) and 624 pages, will be sent by mail for two dollars. June 12—1yl

THOMAS EMERY,

MANUFACTURER of Lard Oil, Star and Adamantine Candles, 33 Water street, between Main and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

N. B. Cash paid for Nos. 1 and 2 lard, grease, mutton and beef tallow. May 15—tf