time to involve us in the strife, and to force us to give the pretext. Nevertheless, impatient as she was for our co-operation, she was herself deranged and disorganized, adopting every year a new constitution, and nearly every month taking for her executive organ some new and more reckless and ferocious cabal, and thus was unable to assure us against the treachery of her own domestic factions.

Well did Jefferson, Secretary of State to Washington, while defending the policy of his immortal chief, declare that if the United States "had panted for war as much as ancient Rome—if their armies had been as effective as those of Prussia—if their coffers had been full and their debts annihilated"—even then peace would have been too precious to have been put at hazard against odds so fearful, with an ally more dangerous than the enemy. And what was the condition of the United States, that they should have periled all in the domestic fury of France, or on the angry tide of her foreign conflicts? An infant country, sunk deep in debt, without any land or naval force, with an armed enemy on her borders, and from necessity paying tribute at the same time to the African Corsairs; nay, worse—unable to obtain their forbearance, because unsuccessful in borrowing funds to pay the tribute money. What less than madness would it have been to have entered into closer alliance, and to have assumed more intimate ties with a nation whom they could not have aided, and in going to whose help they would have been certain to have perished. *Salus Populi est suprema lex.* Neutrality was a necessity, and therefore a duty.

[CONCLUSION TO-MORROW.]

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, April 6, 1852.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The PRESIDENT, *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a report of the Secretary of the Navy, made in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, in relation to the expediency of a reconnoisance of the routes of navigation in the northern seas and in the China and Japan seas.

[The Secretary expresses the opinion that the interests of navigation require such a reconoisance, and states that there are no vessels belonging to the service which can properly be assigned to it, but that the necessary vessels can be built for a sum not exceeding $125,000.]

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution, a report of the chief of the Ordnance Bureau as to the expediency of establishing suitable depots for the preservation of gunpowder belonging to the United States.

The communications were referred, and ordered to be printed.

TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.

Mr. DOUGLAS presented a memorial of Henry O'Rielly proposing to establish a line of telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States.

Mr. D. said the momorialist asked no donation of land or money. All he asked from the government was protection; and he suggested that the line of military posts required by existing laws might be so arranged as to afford the necessary protection, by making the posts twenty miles apart, and reducing the number of men in each to twenty. This arrangement of the stations would afford suitable protection to emigrants, and the men might also be employed in carrying the mail.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Territories.

THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. BADGER, pursuant to previous notice, introduced a bill to amend and extend the provisions of the act of 1846, in relation to the payment of claims; which was read twice and referred.

INDEMNITY DUE THE CREEK INDIANS.

Mr. SEBASTIAN offered a resolution, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the Senate with all information in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, showing the names and numbers of claimants of the liquidated balance of indemnity due to the friendly Creek Indians for losses in the Creek war of 1812, and the amounts respectively due to them.

The resolution was agreed to.

MAIL STEAMERS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. BORLAND introduced a bill providing for the daily transportation of the mail in steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers; which was read twice and referred.

SALARY OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. RHETT introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of increasing the salary of the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina; which was agreed to.

DRAFTS OF THE INDIAN AGENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Mr. WELLER offered a resolution, that the Secretary of the Interior inform the Senate—1st. Whether the Indian commissioners, or agents, in the State of California, in their negotiations, have contracted any debs for which the government is responsible; and if so, the amount thereof. 2d. Whether any drafts, drawn by said commissioners, or agents, have been protested by the Department, and if so, the amount.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE OTTAWA AND CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

Mr. FELCH offered a resolution that the Committee on Indian Affairs inquire into the expediency of providing for an amicable arrangement with the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, of all questions arising under the treaty with them of 1836, relative to the continued occupancy of the lands reserved to them, and the consideration to be paid for such cession; and also, as to the expediency of making an appropriation to enable the proper Department to consummate such measures as may be necessary for their permanent settlement in the country where they now reside.

The resolution was agreed to

NON-INTERVENTION.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution re-affirming the doctrine of non-intervention, and

Mr. MASON proceeded to address the Senate thereon.

He regarded the resolutions of the Senators from Michigan, [Mr. CASS,] and New York, [Mr. SEWARD,] as substantially the same. The one said, we cannot see the laws of nations violated, &c., "without deep concern;" the other that we cannot look "with indifference," &c. The import of these expressions was pretty much the same. Both declared it to be the duty of the United States to express a *purpose* with reference to future cases of intervention.

He then referred to the period when the policy of neutrality with respect to the affairs of foreign nations was established, showing the ground upon which it was at that time based.

In reply to the objection that neutrality was designed to be a transient policy only, he quoted the writings of Washington, and others, to the contrary, and showed that at the time when Washington issued his proclamation of neutrality, and declined to intervene in behalf of France, the country was under peculiar obligations to that government.

The policy of neutrality, established by that proclamation, he contended, had never been departed from by the legislative authorities of the country.

Finally, he submitted to the Senate, that, if at any future time Hungary should be placed in such a position as to afford us an opportunity of making good our word, whether we should not be bound in honor to do it.

Mr. BELL said he had, for some time past, desired to be heard upon this subject; and he suggested that some early day might be assigned him.

Mr. COOPER also expressed a desire to speak upon the subject, and he hoped that some day next week might be fixed for the further consideration of the resolution.

Mr. BADGER said he commenced a speech on the compromise resolution in the early part of February last, and he should be glad to have an opportunity of completing it. He would give notice therefore, that he should to-morrow morning move to take up that resolution to fix some day for its consideration. He should do it less on his own occount, however, than on account of his friend from Mississippi, [Mr. BROOKE,] who wished to speak upon the resolution.

The non-intervention resolution was then postponed until Tuesday next, and

After the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, April 6, 1852.

Mr. WALSH, from Maryland, asked the unanimous consent of the House, to allow him to present the memorial of Henry May, of Baltimore, as the attorney of Samuel Dinsman, praying that the venue in the case between him and Captain Wilkes, might be changed from the circuit court of Washington county to the criminal court of that District. He stated that he had deviated from his usual practice of submitting the memorial under the rule, which the character of the papers forbade as they contained serious charges against a local court here.

The unanimous assent of the House not being obtained, the memorial and accompanying papers, were under the rule, referred to the Committee of the District of Columbia.

Mr. WALSH also presented the memorial of Wyman, Appleton & Co., Dewall, Keighlen & Co., Robert Garnett & Sons, and numerous other merchants of Baltimore, praying that the Wheeling and Belmont bridge may be declared a post-road.

The first business in order being the reconsideration of the vote, by which the bill for the discipline of the navy was defeated.

Mr. DANIELS endeavored to have the morning hour devoted to receiving reports of committees, but did not succeed.

Mr. STUART, of Mich., stated that the previous question had been carried, when the bill was formerly under discussion, against the wish of the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and thus forced the House to a vote. He contended that the reasons given for the immediate passage of the bill, were not founded in fact. He doubted the power of Congress and the policy of passing the proposed law, which, however proper in time of war, was, he said, unfitted to a season of peace. He referred to the necessity of remodelling the entire system of pay, pensions, and place in the navy, and the propriety of turning out officers who are a disgrace to the service; and concluded by expressing a desire that the system of punishment should be such as would elevate the character of the navy.

Mr. MILLSON, of Georgia, said he was not a member of the Naval Committee, and nothing more could be expected from him than from any other member of the majority of the House on a former day; but, as he understood that if the original bill were referred to the Committee, it would be returned without any alteration. He had assumed the responsibility of preparing a substitute, which, although it might not remedy all the defects and objections that had been complained of, during the last fifty years, relative to the articles of war, would meet the present emergency. He said that the Senate, in passing the bill which had been sent to the House, were under the impression that it was the same as that which was passed during the last session, with a few unimportant alterations, suggested by the Committee on Naval Affairs; whereas it changed the whole character of the former bill. He went on to enumerate the objectionable features of the bill which had been rejected on a former day. He cheerfully bore testimony to the high character of the naval officers of the United States; but still he was opposed to investing them with such irresponsible powers as this bill would confer; and concluded by describing the provisions of that which he proposed to substitute.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, was in favor of recommitting the bill, and sending it to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, also submitted a substitute, which, with that proposed by Mr. MILLSON, was ordered to be printed, with the understanding that the subject should come up for discussion to-morrow, Mr. BOCOCK retaining the floor.

The Committee then rose, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and again took up the Homestead bill.

Mr. DUNHAM, of Indiana, who had the floor from a former day, after alluding to the increasing prosperity and growth of the country, advocated at much length the free granting of lands in the new States, to persons who are desirous of settling on them, and thus enabling them to provide for their families, and to settle their sons in the world. It had been stated, he said, that railroads rendered the public lands more valuable, but the labor of a population was first requisite, to give to them their proper value, and which are at present lying waste and unproductive. By settling the country, he contended that its general wealth would be increased, and all classes must be benefitted. He said the cotton growers of the South, and the manufacturers of the North, are equally interested in the passage of the bill under consideration, as the cultivation of the soil increased the demand for the productions of industrial pursuits; and even commerce derived advantage from agricultural industry. He concluded by alluding to the evident high destiny of the United States, the spirit of whose institutions was made known wherever their flag was unfurled, thus teaching to the oppressed of other nations, that here the rights of man are respected.

The committee then rose, the Chairman reported, and the House adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Violent Snow Storm.

BOSTON, April 6.

This city was visited with a violent snow storm last night, and now lies in the streets and on the house-tops a foot deep. The trains on all the railroads have been detained, and no boats have arrived from New York. It has also raged with great violence to the eastward.

Railroad Collision.

BOSTON, April 6.

Two passenger trains came in collision last night on the Providence railroad. The engines were smashed, and several persons injured, but none killed.

Railroad Loan.

ALBANY, April 6.

The city council this morning agreed to a loan of one million of dollars to the Susquehanna and Albany railroad.

Hartford Election.

NEW HAVEN, April 6.

The election for governor and the State officers which took place yesterday, has doubtless resulted in favor of the Democracy. The returns show the election of 12 Democratic senators and 6 Whigs, with 3 from Litchfield county yet to hear from. The latest returns render it certain that a majority of the members elect to the House of Delegates, are also Democrats

HARTFORD, April 6.

The Hartford *Times* says that the Democrats have certainly carried the legislature, and will have about 20 majority on joint ballot. For governor there is no choice.

THE undersigned, lately from Germany, begs to inform the citizens of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, that he will give INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PIANO AND IN SINGING. He has been travelling since 1849 with Madame Biscaccianti, and performed in her last concert in this city. He performs the compositions of Liszt, Thalberg, and other great composers, and proposes to teach the Thalbergian style. Communications left at the music store of Rich. Davis, on the Avenue, will be promptly attended to.

April 3, FR. KLEY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FACILITY TO

ENRICH YOURSELF.

A New Gold Mine discovered—Second to none but those of California.

MARION & CO.,

Baltimore, Maryland.

Lottery, Exchange and Specie Dealers,

And Special Agents of Dame Fortune, for the Distribution of the Capital Prizes.

We beg leave to call the attention of the public o the Splendid Selection of Lotteries, to be drawn during the month of April—for brilliancy of Prizes, &c., they cannot be easily excelled, therefore, we say to all, *Try your Luck.* Recollect, nothing ventured, nothing gained, and a small outlay with us may secure you a *Fortune for Life.*

Our success in selling Prizes has been entirely beyond our expectations, and we hope, with the assistance of the Good Old "Dame Fortune" to contigue on in the Glori-Work we have commenced until we shall enrich all who patronize our Office.

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 Prizee 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.

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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 fore head, a prominent nose, and no whiskers; havni 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 of 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

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FOR CALIFORNIA.

NOITED 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 *1st 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 Prattsyille, 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, interes tand 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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Steele's New Style of Hats.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE new style of dress black Hat to be worn by Gentlemen this spring and summer is admitted by all who have seen it to be at once unique and *distingue*.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

Gentlemen's fine black Moleskin Hats.
Do ,, Silk do.
Do ,, Nutria do.
Do ,, Beaver do.
Do white napped Beaver do.
Do black and white Cassimere do.
Do Pearl do do.

STRAW DEPARTMENT.

Leghorns, Panamas, Pedal, Dunstable, Luton, French, Swiss, Canton, Coburg, German, Pearl, Rice, Palm, Black-Leghorn and many other fashionable Straw Hats for Gentlemen:

TOGETHER WITH,

A beautiful assortment of Children's and Infant's fancy trimmed and untrimmed Leghorn and other Straw Hats—some for Infants 3 to 8 months old; also all the coarser qualities of Straw and Palm Hats at

STEELE'S HAT HALL,
231 King street,
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March, 2d.

DRY GOODS IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

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DIRECT IMPORTERS, of European Dry Goods, are happy to inform their friends and customers, that they are now receiving by every arrival from Europe, additions to as complete a Stock of *Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, as has ever been offered in their market. *Good Goods* are furnished at *low prices*, and those who purchase in their city, are invited to examine *their Styles*, which will be found peculiarly adapted to the *Southern Trade*.

Ladies Dress Goods and *Domestic Fabrics* in every variety of *Negro Cloths Blankets* and *Plantation* Dry Goods, a complete assortment. *House Keeping articles* in their line in every variety, together with a full stock of *Cassimeres*, *Vestings*, and *Cloths*. Also *Linens*, which will be found free from any mixture of cotton.

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Charleston, Sept. 2, 1851. 1aw

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

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

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

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 Califonia 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 traneportation 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 Orleans can be secured from Armstrong, Lawrence, & Co., agents at that place.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aug 12—dly

PUBLISHER'S CENTRAL AGENCY, NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE.

ADAMS & CO. EXPRESS OFFICE,
72 Camp Street.

ATTENTION is respectfully called to my new undertaking as General Agent for all Newspapers, Periodical Magazines, &c., published in the United States and Europe. I shall receive and canvass for subscribers, as well as collect all accounts against parties here and in Mobile that I may be entrusted with, having had an experience of over ten years in the Book and Newspaper business as proprietor of *The Mobile Literary Depot*, I flatter myself that I can and will give general satisfaction.

The following are the rules that I have adopted:

1. Principal Office to be in New Orleans, where I shall confine myself strictly to the interest of my agencies alone, for which I shall charge the usual commissions, or such as may be agreed upon.

2. I shall confine myself strictly to the CASH principla accompanying my orders (when a draft can be had for the amount) with a sight check; when not so accompanied, the publisher can draw on me at sight for the amount from receipt of the order, or if requested in writing, I will enclose the cash itself and remit, but in all such cases it shall be at the risk of the Publisher.

3. Publishers wishing me to act for them are expected to furnish me with written authority, and send me specimen copies of their publications free of charge.

My object is to establish a *General Southern Local Agency for Publishers* throughout the Union. New Orleans in a central place, commanding the whole Valley of the Mississippi, Texas and other places, making it a point of great importance for Publishers to have a good Agency for the better circulation of their publications In the hope that my efforts in this enterprise will be properly appreciated and duly encouraged by your favors, I hereunto annex a blank Certificate of Agency, which you can fill and return to me by return mail

Respectfully, your Ob't Serv't,
M. BOULLEMET,
Proprietor of the Mobile Literary Depot

N. B.—In the above I do not ask for a sole agency, but merely authority to receive and collect subscriptions.

New Orleans.—Lumsden, Kendall & Co. D. Corcoran & Co. J. D. B. DeBow.

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Philadelphia.—L. A. Godey, Geo. R. Graham, Andrew McMakin.

Boston.—C. A V. Putnam, E. Littell & Co.

Washington, D. C.—Fisher & DeLeon Hon. W. J. Allston, M C

Charleston S. C.—Walker & Richards.

Montgomery, Ala.—A. P. Pfister.

Mobile.—C C Langdon, Messrs Balentyne & McGuire, Messrs Thadeus Sandford.

Louisville, Ky.—W H Halderman, Saml Hyman

St. Louis, Mo.—Joseph M Field, Ansel Edwards.

Liverpool.—Willmer & Smith.

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

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

Author of "The Texan Emigrant," and late editor of the Cherokee Sentinel," at Cedar Bluf

[March 14.

$50 REWARD,

STOLEN from my room in the Franklin House Mobile, on the 31st of October last, a

GOLD RACING WATCH.

The case is finely carved, representing the landing of Christopher Columbus, for the first time in the New World; a large ship is seen in the distance and Columbus is in a small yacht, unfolding a banner, with a drawn sword in his hand. Under the picture, the words "Christopher Collomb" are written.

The watch has a gold face, and contains tw sets of works, was manufactured by M. J. Tobias, had two hour hands, two minute hands, and two second hands, and is a splendid watch. It is numbered at Messrs. Hagden, Gregg & Co's Charleston, S. C. and can be identified by Mr. Charles Clapp, at Messrs. H. E. Baldwin & Co., No. 7 Chartres street, N. O.

Any one delivering the above watch to either Mr. Clapp or Messrs. Purvis, Wood & Co, 99 Gravier street, will receive the above reward, and greatly oblige me.

J. D. ALLEN,
Cotile Post Office, Rapides Parish, La.

New Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.

H. F. LOUDON & CO.,
Mens' Mercers and Tailors, Browns' hotel, Pa. ave.,

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

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

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

Nov. 18—tf.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE GLOBE—THE CONGRESSIONAL NEWSPAPER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS.

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

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

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

JOHN C. RIVES.