

BY AUTHORITY.
LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES
Passed during the First Session of the Thirty-first Congress.
[PUBLIC ACT—No. 36.]
AN ACT supplementary to an act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and provide for their apportionment among the several States, approved twenty-third May, eighteen hundred and fifty, approved July 30, 1852.
[PUBLIC ACT—No. 37.]
AN ACT to establish additional land districts in the State of Wisconsin.
[PUBLIC ACT—No. 38.]
AN ACT to create three additional land districts in the State of Iowa.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE LATE M. W. HENRY CLAY.
At a special Meeting of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York held on Tuesday evening, the 8th of June, at the Masonic Temple, the R. W. Joseph D. Evans, Deputy Grand Master, offered the following remarks:
My BRETHREN:—We have met in sadness! The principal object of this call for a special meeting of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, is to consider, what course we ought to pursue in giving honor to the memory of our late illustrious brother, the Honorable, the Most Worshipful Henry Clay; one of the most distinguished men and finished Orators, the world ever knew. We are called upon to mourn the loss of a great man, a finished gentleman, a beloved Brother. We sympathize with the whole world. The magnitude and efficiency of his intellectual powers were not confined to the narrow limits of the Western Hemisphere; far, far over seas and over land, extending to every clime, penetrating every country, city, town and hamlet, the power of his mighty intellect, and the benevolence of his magnanimous heart, will leave their influence, so long as there is a responsive heart to beat a consonant note, for national freedom and universal love.
As a Statesman he has a place upon one of the highest pinnacles of "Freedom's Temple." His nobleness of character, his nobleness of admiration of every man, his boldness in the cause he deemed just and right, amazed and astonished, and gave efficiency to efforts.
As an Orator he was surpassed by none. Upon whatever Rostrum he was placed, whether in the Senate Chamber, at the Bar, or before the people, he held all who heard him spell-bound by the rich intonations of his voice, his graceful attitude, his illuminating countenance, and above all his perfect rhetoric; no figure out of place, no imaginative thought but defined its aptitude, without an explanation. Never while indulging in those lofty flights of intellectual inspiration, did he collapse his wings and fall fluttering to the level of a common mind. Always maintaining his position, he soared even higher and played with "fancy's gems," and "stooped to touch the loftiest thought."
As a Mason he stood among us a high and honorable Brother,—a Mason good and true! No one among us could possess his heart and be otherwise. It is in this capacity he has so entwined himself around the Mason's heart. As a man and a Statesman he commands our admiration. As a Philanthropist and Mason he ensures our veneration and love. Initiated into the Order at twenty-two years of age, he continued an active and zealous Mason, and was elevated to the high position of Grand Mason over the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Kentucky. Since then he has given frequent instances of his firm attachment to the Institution. He was not only an Honorary member of one of the Lodges under this jurisdiction, but there are members of the Craft now present who have in their possession evidence of his fondness for Masonry.
It is but a few years since, while on a visit to the City, he expressed a wish to see the Bible, on which the Great Washington took the oath of office as President of the United States; that wish was gratified under due and appropriate ceremonies. Although these manifestations of his veneration for the Order may be brought down to a very recent date, yet it could not be expected in the nature of things, that he would continue to be what we term an active member of a Lodge. The multiplicity of his other engagements both public and private, which must necessarily have been heavy, forbade it. We were nevertheless bound to him and he to us, by the Mystic tie, and shall ever revere and cherish his name as one of the brightest ornaments of our Order, while there is a link of that chain remaining, which binds the Brotherhood together with a sincere affection. And then too, he was an old man. This announcement is startling—Henry Clay old!—could we realize the fact! the silver cord was loosening, yet we saw no wavering of mind, no declension of intellectual vigor, but elastic, clear and firm to the last, the God-like spirit struggled to sustain the frail, crumbling tenement which enclosed it.—It is true he was beyond us in years, yet he seemed to grow with our growth, and to feel as we felt, so that we could not perceive that his majestic frame gave evidence of declining years. Then, in speaking of him, we would call him Henry Clay, Harry of the West, Mill Boy. These familiar expressions indicate a companionship which brings others upon a level with ourselves, and are used towards those who are younger, or of our own age; consequently we schooled ourselves to look upon him as one of us. Alas! it is true he was, physically, an old man; he was born in the midst of our Revolutionary Struggle, rocked in its cradle, and nurtured into manhood by the Goddess of Liberty. He was a brilliant link which bound the present generation to the birth of our National Independence. He has gone! The crumbling tenement has fallen a ruin,—the spirit is released. The voice which aroused a nation is hushed in death. His manly form lies mouldering in the silent tomb, but the soul, the immortal soul, has taken its everlasting flight, and returned to the God who gave it, there to possess its beatific enjoyments. We have but his memory left. It shall flourish as the green bay tree—free and perennial—its home, the heart of every true Mason.—*Masonic Union.*
A mistake occurred in the published advertisement of C. P. Mendenhall, Sec'y of the N. C. Railroad. The time of the meeting of the Directors is stated to be Tuesday before the meeting of the Legislature. It should be on Thursday the 30th day of September, 1852.—*Greens Patriot.*

THE BRITISH CANDIDATE.
The London Times, in a late article on the subject of the nominations of the two parties in this country, expresses its satisfaction at the selection by the Democrats, of such a decided free trade candidate as Gen. Pierce, and says: "He has our best wishes for his success." Speaking of Pierce's opinions on the tariff, it remarks, "Upon this point we take Gen. Pierce to be a fair representative of the opinions of Mr. Calhoun, and as such a valuable practical ally to the commercial policy of this country." Thus, the Whigs will not only have American Democrats to fight in the present campaign, but must meet the English Aristocrat, who, with all his wealth and power, who is to be arrayed against Gen. Scott. If the suggestion and hints of the Times newspaper are regarded by those whose peculiar interests it represents, British Gold will be introduced into this canvass, and an attempt made to control, by its influence the suffrages of American freemen! But we do not fear the result. The people of this country are not such a set of machines as impudent Englishmen and the still more impudent leaders of British Democracy in America pretend to believe. They will answer at the ballot box in November, with an indignant No! the question propounded to them: "Will you come forward and by your votes help to increase the wealth of British merchants and their control over the world, to the destruction of your own industrial classes and the improvement of your own country?" Old Scott has met and overthrown British soldiery, and he will not fail, at the proper time, to show the utter futility of British Gold and British Aristocracy when directed against him.
"An Englishman Abroad" contributes an article to the July number of Blackwood's Magazine, in which are some speculations upon the political and general prospects of the United States. He mentions the tariff as one of the questions that will enter more or less into every political combination; and says that, "the manufacturers of America cannot exist, under competition with England, without a higher tariff." He adds that the south and west are becoming much more friendly to the principle of protection than they have been hitherto. In the face of the testimony of an Englishman who has been among us, that we cannot prosper without a protective tariff, the London Times, the recognised organ of the British government, exults over the nomination of Gen. Pierce because he is believed to be an advocate of free trade—or, in other words, a policy that will encourage foreign manufacturers to the impoverishment of our own. The Times knows Gen. Scott would never countenance such a policy, hence its hope that Pierce may be elected.—*Knoxville Register.*
A frightful accident occurred five or six miles south of this place on Monday last. The cylinder of Mr. David Patterson's thrashing machine burst while the machine was in full headway, a fragment of which struck Mr. Patterson's son, Isaac, on the mouth, tearing and mangling his tongue, upper and lower jaw and neck in a most horrible manner. He has ever since been out of his senses, and no hope is entertained of his recovery.
The young man was tending the machine, and it was going at extraordinary speed. The cylinder, of cast iron, was about ten inches in diameter, near half an inch in thickness, and the hollow filled with pieces of iron to give it weight. It burst with an explosion loud as artillery, scattering the fragments of iron with immense force in every direction. It was a piece of the cylinder itself, weighing 8½ pounds, which struck the unfortunate young man.
The cause of the explosion seems not to be well understood.—*Greensborough Patriot.*
TENNESSEE FOREVER.
The Western (Tennessee) Whig Review says, the Democrats need no longer lay the flattering unction to their souls, that there is to be any division in the Whig ranks in Tennessee—the Whigs are united; there is but one heart and one voice in the Whig party, that is enthusiastically for Scott and Graham—Parson Brownlow of Representative Gentry's efforts to the contrary notwithstanding—Tennessee will not be found in the rear ranks of Whig States in November; the people of that noble State think and vote for themselves. We can assure our Tennessee friends that Mississippi will be found, as she was at Monterey, right by their side; the Whig masses of Mississippi are firmly united, and are determined that no effort on their part shall be wanting to give Scott and Graham a real old Tipton triumph in November—Senator Brooke to the contrary notwithstanding. Already one of the organs of the coalitionists in this city has hauled down the names of Pierce and King, and the other organ, although still bolstering up Pierce, will sink under the unendurable weight of the Compromise platform before the ides of November.—*Flag of the Union.*
Lady Duellists in Spain.—A lady at Madrid, a short time ago, sent a challenge to a fair rival, who had supplanted her in favor of a wealthy admirer. The successful damsel unhesitatingly agreed to fight and both parties chose seconds of their own sex. Fearing that the smell of gunpowder might prove disagreeable to them, the combatants resolved to use fencing swords; they also determined to fight until one or the other should be killed. They went to the ground each with a pair of fencing swords, and in case they should fail, a pair of poignards. They were very ready for action, when a pair of officers came up, and took them and their seconds into custody; but one of the men, having called to mind that the law, though forbidding duels between men, said nothing of duels between women, expressed a doubt whether they were warranted in making the arrest. It was accordingly determined to release the

women, but a pledge was exacted from them, on their word of honor, that they would not renew the combat.
VERDICT ON THE HUDSON RIVER CALAMITY.
The Jury summoned by the Coroner at Yonkers having heard all the evidence adduced in relation to the burning of the *Henry Clay*, have returned a verdict, which, after recapitulating the circumstances connected with the sad event, concludes as follows:
That on the 28th of July the persons described as having been found dead by the coroner and the jury, at Yonkers, were passengers on board the *Henry Clay*, where she took fire, run upon shore and were there consumed.—That John K. Simmons, one of the passengers was burnt to death, and that all the other persons, either by reason of the shock occasioned by the collision of the boat with the shore were thrown overboard, or that, in order to save themselves from being burnt, cast themselves into the water, and then were drowned and suffocated, of which drowning and suffocation they died. That on that day, about seven o'clock in the morning, the *Henry Clay* left Albany, on the Hudson river. That John F. Tallman was a captain and one of the owners. That Thomas Collyer was also an owner, and that James L. Jessup was clerk. That Edward Hubbard was pilot, and James Elmdorff was assistant pilot. That John Germaine was engineer. That Charles Merritt was assistant engineer; and that a certain young man, whose name is unknown to the jury, but who was employed to attend the bar on said steamboat, and that they were all on board, and had each of them part command of the steamer *Henry Clay*; and that after leaving Albany on that day, and while the steamer was navigating the Hudson river, and while engaged in conveying passengers, the parties, for the purpose of excelling in speed another Steamboat called the *Armenia*, or for the purpose of increasing the speed of the said steamer *Henry Clay*, did create or allow to be created an undue quantity of steam, and in so doing did make or allow to be made excessive fires, and did not use ordinary prudence in the management of said fires; and, in consequence thereof and through their culpable negligence and criminal recklessness, the *Henry Clay* did, at about fifteen minutes past three P. M., take fire, and was the cause of the death of the following persons:
[Here follows a recapitulation of the recognised and unrecognised bodies found at Yonkers.]
And so the jurors say that the deaths of all the said persons, and each of them, was the result of an act perpetrated by the said John F. Tallman, Thomas Collyer, James L. Jessup, James Elmdorff, Edward Hubbard, John Germaine, Charles Merritt, and the said barkeeper, which act was eminently dangerous to others and evinced a depraved mind regardless of human life, although it was perpetrated without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual.
All the officers of the *Henry Clay* against whom warrants were issued by the U. States District Attorney have been arrested, except Capt. Tallman, who is confined to his bed by illness. The bail required in each case is ten thousand dollars.
TAKE COURAGE, WHIGS.
In the political battle which has just been fought, the Whigs have partially regained the ground taken from them by the opposing party two years ago; and though the victory is not complete, yet this partial success should inspire them with courage for the great struggle in November. As much as we shall regret the defeat of Mr. Kerr, if it shall so turn out, yet we regard it as much more important victory to have carried the Legislature. And this, it appears from the imperfect returns received, the Whigs have done. Take courage, then, Whigs, and as soon as the smoke of the late battle has passed away, engage with redoubled zeal in the presidential contest. With Scott and Graham for our leaders, who, with their high character and eminent services, have the surest elements of popularity, we may expect to arouse a feeling of enthusiasm quite equal to that of 1840; and as we shall not have Free Suffrage to flank us in that contest, we may with great confidence anticipate a victory in North Carolina like that of '40. The Whig candidate for Elector in this district, H. K. Nash, esq., we are pleased to say, will enter upon his duties in a short time, and we hope the assistant Electors in the different counties will also open the canvass immediately with becoming zeal and energy. The People, too, of the District should second the efforts of their chosen standard bearers, and call meetings in different counties, at which they should endeavor to secure a full turnout. But three months remain, in which the work must be accomplished. Let every District, every County, be thoroughly canvassed, and the people fully informed in regard to the candidates presented for their suffrages, and the Whigs will have no reason to fear the result.—*Hillsboro Recorder.*
THE LATE ADJT. GEN. JONES commenced his military career January 26, 1809, as a Lieutenant of Marines, which commission he held at the outbreak of the war of 1812 with Great Britain, when he was appointed a Captain of Artillery in the army. His zeal and activity in the arduous campaigns of 1813 and 1814 on the Niagara frontier, and his distinguished gallantry as Major of the Staff in the memorable conflicts of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and the sortie of Fort Erie, won for him the universal respect and admiration of his brother officers, and the marked approbation of the Government. He was raised in 1825 to the confidential post of Adjutant General, held by him at his death.
The Death of Mr. Rantoul.—The National Intelligencer, in recording the death of the Hon. Robert Rantoul, jr., says:
"Mr. Rantoul was in his seat in the House on Tuesday last, the 3d instant. At that time he appeared to be in usual health, with the exception of what he considered to be a small bile upon his forehead. On Wednesday morning the little sore was surrounded by erysipelas inflammation, in consequence of which he was prevailed upon to remain in his room and procure medical advice. Thursday the disease seemed to be entirely arrested, and on Friday morning he felt very much better, and spoke confidently of returning in a day or two to his duties in the House. On Friday evening he became much worse; the erysipelas spread over the entire face, and his brain was evidently affected. On Saturday evening the left side became paralytic, after which he sank rapidly, and expired at about half past 10 o'clock, P. M."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.
Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, to be Commissioner of the United States of America to China.
Benjamin Patterson, of Alabama, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama, in the place of Willis H. Gibson, removed.
Howard Millsap, to be Assayer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans.
Alfred Conkling, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Mexican Republic, in the place of Robert P. Letcher, recalled at his own request.
Richard Butler, of Michigan, to be Register of the Land Office at Saut Ste. Marie, Michigan, vice Andrew Backus, removed.
J. V. Brown, of Michigan, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Saut Ste. Marie, Michigan vice Henry Acker, removed.
Mr. Webster called to see John Adams on one of the loveliest days in June, (Mr. Adams died on the next 4th of July,) and found him in a more cheerful mood than usual. He congratulated him upon his apparently improved health, and predicted for him years of comfort. "You are mistaken, Mr. Webster," said the sage.—"My days upon earth are few and numbered. I am the tenant of a miserable, worn-out old mansion; and, what is worse than all, the landlord refuses to make any more repairs."
Gas Lights in the Country.—The modern fashion of lighting houses by gas has hitherto been regarded as one of the peculiar luxuries of city life, which those inhabiting the more secluded portions of the country could not enjoy; but, among the many other ingenious contrivances of this active age, an invention has recently been made which seems to overcome entirely all former objections in this regard, and not only promises to supersede all other kinds of light, where a large quantity is required, but greatly to diminish the cost by enabling every housekeeper and factory manager to make his own gas.
We had the pleasure on Thursday evening of witnessing the operation of an apparatus of this kind at the house of Mr. W. C. Dusenbury, who resides in Orange, and introduced it in his dwelling for the purpose of testing its capacities. It is beautifully simple and compact, occupying but a few square feet of space, and it is said to require no more skill for its management than a common coal fire. It consists of a small can or reservoir containing a coarse kind of resin oil, a small stove, and a gasometer. The oil passes through a pipe and drips upon a metallic plate placed over the coals in the small cylindrical stove, it there flashes into gas, which immediately rises through a deposit of limestone placed over the plate, and thence it passes, purified, through another pipe to the gas-holder—a sheet-iron drum, rising and falling in a tank of water, as it is filled or exhausted. From this gasometer it passes through the pipes, like all other gas, to the burners. The apparatus may be separate, and the evaporating part, we are assured, may be inserted in a kitchen range, or any other contrivance for cooking or heating. The light is remarkably brilliant and pure, emitting no unpleasant odor or smoke.
The material used in making the gas is the first run of liquid produced in making rosin oil; this is sold for a shilling a gallon, which is estimated to produce one hundred cubic feet of the gas. Mr. Dusenbury's apparatus supplies eight burners, and he estimates the cost not to exceed seven cents per night of five hours' burning. The cost of such an apparatus is \$150.
Newark Daily Ad.
An Afflicted Family.—The family of the late Professor Kingsley, of West Point, have been sadly and painfully bereaved. In the year 1834 or 1835, four lovely children died in one week, of scarlet fever; subsequently yet another died after protracted sickness; then Professor Kingsley, in 1849, was thrown from his horse, receiving injuries from which he died; the remaining members of the family, in 1850, were thrown from a carriage, and the youngest child, aged five years, was killed. Two daughters, aged thirteen and twenty-one, were among the lost on the *Henry Clay*. The heart-broken mother and one son are the only survivors of this stricken household.
TRIAL OF THE MURDERERS.
John and Jane Williams, charged with the murder of Mrs. Winston and her infant child, were yesterday brought before the Hustings Court for trial.
Jane Williams was placed at the bar, and upon being arraigned, plead guilty to the indictment. Court accordingly proceeded to pass sentence of death upon her. Friday, the 10th of September, was named as the day of execution.
The trial of John Williams was postponed until Thursday, the 12th instant. He steadfastly protests, we learn, that he is wholly innocent, and it is proper to say, that the wretched woman—the confessed murderess—in every statement she has made relative to the horrible deed, unqualifiedly exculpates her husband from all participation in the murder.
The Court room was crowded almost to suffocation, by eager spectators, who viewed the accused murderers with the same degree of curiosity which one might readily suppose would be bestowed upon ferocious beasts, exhibited to the public without charge. Jane Williams appeared cowed and "heart-sick," to use one of her own phrases. Her husband seemed to be awfully frightened at the fate which apparently awaits him. Indeed, he appeared to be the greater coward of the two. When sentence of death had been pronounced upon the woman, she arose and without evidencing the slightest trepidation, accompanied the jailor to the prison, from whence she will not again emerge until the day of execution.
Rich. Times of 10th instant.
GEN. SCOTT AND THE COMPROMISE.
From a speech made by Senator Jones when in Memphis, two weeks since, we quote the following:
"But Gen. Scott has done more than indulge in mere declarations. Before the Convention assembled, the Southern delegates met together, excluding all Northern men from their councils; and they laid down a platform of principles and reported them to the Convention, and which the Convention adopted and passed.—Has General Scott evinced or dogged a direct acquiescence of them? No, sir, he has not. After the 4th ballot, when the Convention adjourned I went to Washington. It was on Sunday; I went to Gen. Scott's house, and I said to him, you have seen the resolutions which the Convention has passed—do you approve of

them? "Yes, sir," replied he, "I would prove them all; and I would do so before the Convention assembled! And now, what object to Gen. Scott's more, I ask you, could be the toll of his long life, he has acquired, in measures?"
"When we consider of astonishment to him. There is no higher or is purer than history of these measures was more ardent in its pendency; and there is faithfully stand by them pledged to their support can give no more, and sense have nothing to say."
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