Daily National Intelligencer.

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TERMS.

DAILY PAPER $10 A YEAR—COUNTRY PAPER $6 A YEAR. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

DOUBLE-ACTION HARPS.—J. F. BROWN, maker and importer, would inform his friends that he will visit Washington the first week in February, and will be happy to receive any orders he may be favored with, or for repairs, &c. Any orders left with Mr. FISCHER, Pennsylvania avenue, will be promptly attended to.
jan 29—1w J. F. BROWN, 281 Broadway, N. York.

CULVER'S DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS, Corner of First street and Pennsylvania avenue.—Daguerreotype Likenesses are taken with a dispatch and done up in a style unsurpassed at any other establishment.
Views and Landscapes will be taken with accuracy; and Miniatures set in lockets and breastpins or rings.
Instructions given in the art. jan 14—eodtf

GRAND BALL ON ST. VALENTINE'S NIGHT.
THE METROPOLITAN CLUB inform their friends and acquaintances that their SECOND BALL will be given at Carusi's Saloon on Monday evening, February 14.
The Club pledge themselves to make every arrangement for the comfort and pleasure of all who may attend.
Refreshments of a superior quality will be provided for the Ladies
The best Band of Music in the city has been engaged.

Committee of Invitation and Reception.

Thomas Caton	James Owner
James McDermott	J. M. Judge
W. A. Flaherty	W. M. Belt
W. G. Newton	S. H. Lamborn
Louis L. Brunet	T. H. Phillips
W. M. Payne	T. A. Stephens.

Tickets $1.
A limited number of which will be issued, to be had of any member of the Club, and at the bookstore of Brooke & Shillington, Odeon Building. jan 27—6t

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECEIVED for Sale, from the celebrated manufactory of Gebauhr, (Konigsberg,) two magnificent GRAND PIANOS, of rosewood, with beat-iron bars and bronzed do. plates, English action, with patented improvements, for which the inventor received the gold medal. They are of splendid finish, interior as well as exterior, and have been pronounced by judges equal in tone to the best Erards which have ever been heard in this country. The touch is light enough for the most delicate lady's hand. Apply to O. H. BERG or WM. MALLINCKRODT, No. 31 South Charles street, Baltimore. dec 17—d6w

FOR RENT.—The undersigned, being about to remove the office of the Saturday Evening News to a more commodious location, offers the frame building (now divided into three apartments) at the corner of 6th street and Louisiana avenue for rent.
jan 12—tf W. THOMPSON.

FOR RENT.—A convenient two-story brick dwelling house, situated on 10th street, a few doors north of Pennsylvania avenue, for a number of years in the occupancy of the late Geo. McDuell. Possession given on the 1st February. The terms will be moderate to a good permanent tenant.
For particulars, apply to M. Dulany, corner of 4½ street and Pennsylvania avenue, or to the subscriber, in Georgetown.
jan 28—7t R. H. L. VILLARD.

THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN THE WORLD will be open again for sale on Friday, the 28th instant, at my auction room, second story.
Ladies will do well to call soon, as they must all be sold off immediately, without regard to cost.
The stock consists of Laces, Ribands, Flowers, Gloves, Mits, Capes, Collars, &c. from King's Lace store.
Also, some auction goods just received from the North.
Mr. KING will be present to wait upon the ladies.
R. W. DYER,
jan 28—3t Auctioneer and Com. Merchant.

CARUSI'S SALOON.
SOIREES DANSANTES.—LEWIS CARUSI has the honor to inform the ladies and gentlemen, members of Congress, and strangers visiting the city, that his next Soiree will be held at the saloon on Wednesday evening, 26th instant.
The dancing academy, in all the most fashionable branches, is still open for the reception of pupils.
The saloon can be rented for balls, concerts, exhibitions, &c., at short notice and on accommodating terms.
jan 25—3t

BOARDING.—Mrs. PEYTON, at the corner of 4½ street and Pennsylvania avenue, has several rooms for Members of Congress yet unoccupied. jan 7—eotf

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between John Warring and L. C. Brown was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th of December last, the said L. C. Brown withdrawing from said firm, and assigning all his interest in and to the same to the said John Warring, who alone is authorized to settle up the affairs of the said firm.
JOHN WARRING,
jan 25—3t L. C. BROWN.

MRS. AND MISS CADY,
Plain and Fancy Dressmakers, with Fancy Goods,
WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the Ladies generally that they have taken rooms on 14th street, exactly opposite Willard's City Hotel, a few doors above the avenue, where the above business will be carried on in all its various branches. jan 26—d2w

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Georgetown Plough Factory will please call and settle their accounts, as I wish to close the business as soon as possible. There is yet a large stock of Ploughs, &c on hand, which will be sold low for cash.
Agents in other places who have stock on hand will please dispose of it as soon as they can, and settle their accounts with me or Charles Myers, who is my only agent here; and all remittances of money from agents or others indebted to the Factory must be made to me or him
dec 17—tf JOSEPH LIBBEY, Georgetown.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES FOR FEBRUARY.
D. PAINE & CO., Managers.

Drawings superintended by Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State of Maryland.

$40,000—100 prizes of 1,000 Dollars.
78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.
SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY,
Class No. 11.
To be drawn in the city of Baltimore February 9, 1848.
GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of	40,000	100 prizes of	$1,000
1 do	10,000	20 do	400
1 do	6,000	20 do	350
1 do	3,000	20 do	300
1 do	2,000	20 do	250
1 do	1,592	100 do	200

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	26 whole tickets		$130 00
Do	do	26 half do	65 00
Do	do	26 quarter do	32 50

20 Prizes of $5,000 each, $100,000!
Capital prize $30,000!
SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 12.
To be drawn in Baltimore February 16, 1848.
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	
20 do	5,000	Prizes am't'g to....$523,318
20 do	1,000	
20 do	500	
20 do	400	
20 do	250	
&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50.

Certificate of package of	25 whole tickets		$130 00
Do	do	25 half do	65 00
Do	do	25 quarter do	32 50

50,000 Dollars!
10 prizes of $15,000 amounting to $150,000!
78 numbers—14 drawn ballots.
SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 13.
To be drawn in the city of Baltimore February 23, 1848.
UNRIVALLED SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$50,000		
1 do	15,000		
1 do	15,000		
1 do	15,000		
1 do	15,000		
1 do	15,000	are	$150,000
1 do	15,000		
1 do	15,000		
1 do	15,000		
1 do	15,000		
1 do	15,000		
12 do	1,000	are	12,000
12 do	500	are	6,000
12 do	400	are	4,800
17 do	311	are	5,296
300 do	200	are	60,000

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

Certificates of packages of	26 whole tickets		$200 00
Do	do	26 halves do	100 00
Do	do	26 quarters do	50 00

☞ Orders for tickets, shares, or packages will meet with prompt attention if addressed to D. PAINE & CO.
jan 28—3awif3w Managers, Baltimore.

CITY NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.]

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—We learn that at the last meeting of this literary society an interesting paper was read by Dr. Condict upon epidemics and epidemical causes. Dr. C. treated of the various forms of pestilence and the proper modes of treatment, especially of the cholera. Other members of the Institute participated in the literary *converzatione* of the evening, so as to impart much interest to its general proceedings.

THE MODEL ARTISTES, now being exhibited at Odd Fellows' Hall, have attracted numerous and respectable companies on each successive night of their exhibition. We noticed several ladies in the room on Friday night, and we understand there were more in attendance on Saturday evening.

THE ADELPHI.—We have witnessed with much pleasure the performances of Mrs. Nichols, Mr. Brown, Mr. Herbert, and Mr. Bradshaw, at this popular place of amusement, since last Monday. It is announced that the managers are preparing to present some entirely new and much-admired pieces.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE was numerously attended on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, when Mrs. Burke, Mr. Dawes, and Mr. Moorehouse performed in a very superior and gratifying manner. This company has been much strengthened by the acting of Messrs. Dawes and Moorehouse during the last week.

BALL POSTPONED.—It was contemplated by the firemen of this city to unite for the purpose of producing a magnificent entertainment in honor of WASHINGTON on the approaching anniversary of his birth, the proceeds of which were to be applied to the National Washington Monument fund. But in consequence of an intention of the managers of that fund to give a ball on the evening named, for the same object, the delegates of the fire companies resolved last Friday evening to abandon or postpone their project, in order that the success of either may be in no way impaired. The generous disposition manifested in behalf of the Monument in memory of Washington by the firemen of our city is truly patriotic and creditable, and will no doubt be warmly received by every friend of the Washington Monument enterprise.

HERALDRY.

Those who, like ourselves, are fond of heraldic devices, and love to trace out through these beautiful emblems the characteristics of families and nations, should certainly examine the admirably emblazoned shields at the studio of Capt. FATIO. Among them will be seen the *Coat of Arms of Columbus*, which surely should be copied at the public expense and placed in the Library of Congress. This science of heraldry appears to be a favorite one with Capt. Fatio, and we know no one in the country who emblazons these devices of ancient times with equal accuracy, beauty, and good taste. We sincerely trust he may receive the patronage which his thorough knowledge of the subject and eminent genius in execution so well merit. G.

CORPORATION OF WASHINGTON.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1848.
Present: Messrs. Barclay, Scott, Orme, Wilson, Towers, Franklin, Lenox, (President,) Maury, French, Adams, Thornley, Clarke, Byington.

The CHAIR laid before the Board a petition from John Waters, for the remission of a fine; which was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. TOWERS presented a petition from Noel Ponot, for the remission of a fine; which was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. CLARKE introduced "An act making an appropriation for casual repairs in the Sixth Ward;" which was read three times and passed.

On motion of Mr. ORME, the Board resumed the consideration of the nomination of Joseph F. Wannell as police officer of the Second Ward in place of John W. Dexter, deceased.

Mr. O. then laid before the Board a statement from John D. Clarke, preferring certain charges against the said J. F. Wannell, as an officer.

The nomination was then, on motion, referred to the members from the Second Ward.

On motion of Mr. MAURY, the Board resumed the consideration of the nomination of Andrew Rothwell, as Collector of Taxes, for the ensuing year; and the nomination was then confirmed.

On motion of Mr. BYINGTON, the Board resumed the consideration of the bill from the Board of Common Council to repeal certain special appropriations.

The bill was then amended and read the third time, as amended, and passed.

Mr. TOWERS introduced "An act for the relief of certain persons therein named;" which was twice read and referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. ORME, from the Committee of Claims, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of James Cuthbert; but, before the question was taken thereon, the petition was, on motion, ordered to lie on the table.

The bill from the Board of Common Council amendatory of an act in relation to hackney carriages, cabs, &c. was taken up, twice read, and referred to the Committee on Police.

The amendments of the Board of Common Council to the resolution in relation to an application to Congress for certain amendments to the charter of this city, and providing for submitting the same to a vote of the people, were taken into consideration and disagreed to.

Mr. THORNLEY, from the Committee of Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Jonas B. Ellis; which was read three times and passed.

Mr. ORME presented a petition from J. C. Peetsch, for the remission of a fine; which was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. ORME, from the Committee of Claims, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Timothy K. Buckley and they were discharged accordingly.

Mr. FRANKLIN, from the Committee on the Canal, reported, without amendment, the bill from the Board of Common Council making an appropriation for repairing the bridge over Rock creek, at the termination of K street north; and it was then read the third time and passed.

The amendments of the Board of Common Council to the resolution requiring the Surveyor to fix the grades of certain streets were taken into consideration and disagreed to.

Mr. FRENCH moved that the Board do now adjourn.

And the question being taken by yeas and nays, it was decided in the negative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barclay, French, Adams, Byington—4.

NAYS—Messrs. Orme, Wilson, Towers, Franklin, Maury, Thornley, and Byington—7.

On motion of Mr. FRENCH, the Board resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of William Cooper.

The bill was then, on motion, referred to the Committee on Improvements, with instructions "to ascertain the actual cost of said work as far as practicable, exclusive of any charge for the personal services of the claimant, who was at the time the Commissioner of the Third Ward.

And then the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL, MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1848.

All the members present except Mr. Smallwood.

The bill from the Board of Aldermen making an appropriation for procuring a weighing scale for the Centre Market was taken up, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Police.

Mr. L. JOHNSON submitted the following resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Police take into consideration the expediency of reporting a bill to provide for taking a special census of the inhabitants of the city of Washington, and report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Mr. DOW, on leave, introduced a bill entitled "An act to provide for the purchase and distribution of fuel to the outdoor poor;" which bill was read twice; when—

Mr. BORROWS moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Asylum; which motion was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Stott, L. Johnson, Haliday, Borrows, Hill, Bryan, Wallach, Sweeny, Tims, Queen, Fulmer, Cull, Lloyd, and Bacon—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Easby, Dow, J. Johnson, Lloyd, Cassell, and Ashdown—6.

Mr. LLOYD presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of the Seventh Ward, held on the 19th instant, in relation to the necessity of providing means of relief for the outdoor poor of that ward; which were read and referred to the Committee on the Asylum.

Mr. TIMS moved that the vote taken on the 3d instant by which the bill from the Board of Aldermen for the relief of Wm. Bush was indefinitely postponed be reconsidered; which motion was agreed to as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Dow, Borrows, Wallach, Sweeny, J. Johnson, Tims, Queen, Cull, Lloyd, and Ashdown—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Stott, Easby, L. Johnson, Bryan, Cassell, and Bacon—6.

The bill was then, on motion, recommitted to the Committee of Claims.

The bill for the relief of Augustus Ross was taken up, read the third time, and passed.

On the third reading of the bill the yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Easby, Dow, Wallach, J. Johnson, Tims, Queen, Fulmer, Cull, Lloyd, Cassell, and Ashdown—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Stott, L. Johnson, Haliday, and Bacon—5.

The Board took up for consideration the resolution from the Board of Aldermen in relation to an application to Congress for certain amendments to the charter of the city, and providing for submitting the same to a vote of the people.

Mr. Dow moved that the amendments of this Board be insisted on; and the question being first on the amendment proposed by this Board to the third section of the bill, it was insisted on by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Stott, Easby, Dow, Hill, Sweeny, J. Johnson, Tims, Queen, Fulmer, Cull, Lloyd, Cassell, Ashdown, and Bacon—15.

NAYS—Messrs. L. Johnson, Haliday, Bryan, and Wallach—4.

The question being next taken on the second amendment, vesting in the two Boards in joint meeting the power of electing all the officers not enumerated in the 17th section, the motion to insist on the amendment was disagreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Dow, Sweeny, Fulmer, and Cull—4.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Stott, Easby, L. Johnson, Haliday, Borrows, Hill, Bryan, Wallach, J. Johnson, Tims, Lloyd, Cassell, Ashdown, and Bacon—15.

The second amendment was consequently receded from.

The amendment of the Board of Aldermen to the bill from this Board to repeal certain special appropriations was taken up and agreed to.

And then the Board adjourned.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ACT to repeal certain special appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the city of Washington, That all appropriations of money made prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for special purposes, and not commenced before the passage of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, repealed, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, all special appropriations of the funds of this Corporation, made or to be made, subsequent to the said first day of July, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and which shall remain unexpended or uncalled for, in whole or in part, until the expiration of two years from the date of such appropriations, shall, and are hereby declared to be null and void. And the Register of the Corporation is hereby directed and required to carry the provisions of this act into effect accordingly.

SAMUEL BACON,
President of the Board of Common Council.
WALTER LENOX,
President of the Board of Aldermen.
Approved, January 26, 1848.
W. W. SEATON, *Mayor.*

AN ACT placing under the charge of the Ward Commissioners the several reservoirs.

Be it enacted, &c. That the reservoirs built in the several wards to contain water for the extinguishment of fires, be and the same are hereby placed under the charge of the Commissioners of the respective wards in which they lie; and it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to see that they are at all times kept in proper repair and filled with water, the expense of which shall be paid out of the fund for the casual repairs in the several States.

Approved, January 13, 1848.

AN ACT making an appropriation for repairing the bridge over Rock creek at the termination of K street north.

Be it enacted, &c. That, for the purpose of repairing the bridge over Rock creek at the termination of K street north, the sum of one hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, payable out of the general fund, the same to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of the First Ward.

Approved, January 26, 1848.

AN ACT to defray the expense of an extra election held in the First Ward.

Be it enacted, &c. That the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money to the credit of the general fund, to defray the expense of holding an extra election in the First Ward, on the twenty-sixth of November, eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

Approved, January 13, 1848.

RESOLUTION authorizing the payment of William Dalton and Joseph Beasley.

Resolved, &c. That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to pay William Dalton and J. Beasely eight dollars, out of the general fund, for services rendered in celebrating the late victories in Mexico.

Approved, January 22, 1848.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF WASHINGTON COUNTY (Maryland) LANDS.—By virtue of a decree of Washington County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, bearing date the 18th day of November last, I will offer at public sale, in Hagerstown, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 8th and 9th of February next, the entire real estate of which the late Col. Frisby Tilghman died seised and possessed, containing upwards of eleven hundred acres of prime limestone Land—two hundred and fifty acres of wood.
This estate is situated in one of the most fertile parts of the county, is equidistant from the towns of Hagerstown, Williamsport, Boonsborough, and Sharpsburg, about six miles, and is convenient to a number of the best grist mills in this region of country.
The improvements are elegant and extensive, and so arranged as to carry the estate on in separate farms. Every necessary building has been provided, at heavy expense, the soil well cultivated, the fencing of the best kind, and in good order, with excellent wells of water over the whole property. It is deemed unnecessary to describe more particularly the improvements, as those anxious to purchase are expected to examine for themselves.
The whole estate will be offered together, and, if not sold, it will then be put up in separate farms to suit purchasers, giving to each farm a sufficient quantity of timber. Surveys dividing the estate will be exhibited on the day of sale, and earlier on application to the Trustee.
Terms of sale as prescribed by the decree: One-fourth of the purchase-money to be paid in hand, or on the ratification of the sale by the Court; the residue in three equal annual payments, with interest from day of sale—the purchaser giving his bonds, with approved security. On the payment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be executed by the Trustee, conveying a good title to said estate.
W. B. CLARKE, Trustee.
☞ Thomas E. Tilghman and Wm. Koontz, residing on the premises, will point out the lines of the estate.
jan 8—ts

By A. J. FLEMING, Alexandria.
FAIRFAX COUNTY LAND FOR SALE.—By virtue of a deed of trust from Samuel Whitall, Esq. to the subscriber, he will offer for sale at public auction on Wednesday, the 22d day of March next, in six lots or farms or one hundred acres each, part of the tract of land in Fairfax county, Virginia, called "the Union Tract," which was all allotted to Bushrod C. Washington in the division between him and Geo. C. Washington, and which was sold by Edward C. Cooke, commissioner, on the 20th April, 1840, and purchased by said Samuel Whitall. This land adjoins the Mount Vernon tract, and has, for the purposes of this sale, been divided into convenient farms of one hundred acres each.
The sale will take place at the auction room of A. J. Fleming, Alexandria, and will commence at 12 o'clock on the day above appointed.
Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase-money will be required of the purchasers on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal instalments at one and two years, with interest thereon from the day of sale; and for such deferred payment the purchasers will be required to give their bonds bearing interest as aforesaid.
The trustee reserves to himself the privilege to resell any farm or farms, the purchaser or purchasers of which may fail to comply with the terms of sale for the space of —— days from the day of sale, at such purchaser or purchasers' risk, at such time and place and on such terms as he may see fit.
On the payment of the purchase-money, the subscriber will convey the premises and all the right and title of the said Sam. Whitall therein to the respective purchasers in fee simple.
EVAN LYONS, Trustee.
A. J. FLEMING, Auctioneer.
jan 20—dts [Alex Gaz & Princeton Whig]

NOTICE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued by Thomas C. Donn, Justice of the Peace in and for the county of Washington, D. C. at the suit of John Davison, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, rights and credits of Barney Barry, I have levied on the interest of said Barry in and unto lot numbered 15, in square numbered 348, in the city of Washington, and I shall proceed to sell the same at public sale, in front of the premises, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, 1847, at 12 o'clock M.
Terms of sale cash. HORATIO R. MARYMAN,
nov 27—eo3t Constable.
☞ The above sale is postponed until the 1st day of February, 1848, at the same hour and place.
jan 31—3t H. R. MARYMAN, Constable.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

REPORT

Of the Executive Committee of the Smithsonian Institution, embodying a proposed scale of expenditure for four years from the 19th of March, 1848; being the remainder of the term of the contract for the erection of the Institution building.

The contract for the institution building has been made, the building itself is considerably advanced, and the building committee have had an opportunity of ascertaining, with some degree of accuracy, the entire amount of expenditure made, or authorized, or necessarily to be incurred, on the said building, and on the lot on which it stands, until the same shall be completed—say on the 19th of March, 1852.

Some progress has also been made in the preparation of Transactions, and in carrying out other measures, in fulfilment of the will of the testator, to "increase and diffuse knowledge among men."

At this point of progress, the Executive Committee, knowing the great desire, often expressed by various members of the Board during former meetings, that the erection of the Institution building, though necessarily spacious on account of the special requirements of the act organizing the Institution, should not withdraw from the funds of the Institution more than a moderate portion even of that accumulated interest which the appropriation by Congress authorizes to be thus employed; remembering, also, that the Chancellor and one of the members of the Board have heretofore introduced resolutions embodying their wish that the sum thus withdrawn should not, if possible, exceed one hundred thousand dollars; but, more especially, calling to mind the fact that a certain prospective plan of finance and scale of expenditure, throughout the years in which the building shall be in progress, has been heretofore submitted to the Board by one of its members, and, though not spread formally upon its minutes, did, in fact, receive the sanction of the Board, ask leave to submit a scheme of expenditure for four years from the 19th of March next, based upon that plan of finance, and differing from it only in some details, suggested by the present state of the financial affairs of the Institution, by which the above objects may substantially be accomplished; so that, on the 19th of March, 1852, when the building shall be completed, including its fitting up, furnishing, lighting, and heating, and the lot belonging to the Institution shall be laid out, planted, and permanently fenced; and when, in a word, every thing shall be prepared so that the Institution can go into full operation, without any necessity to take from its current income thereafter any amount to add to its buildings or to secure or adorn its grounds, there shall still remain, as a permanent fund, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, the original capital of $515,169, and the interest that had accumulated on the same, specified in the second section of the act organizing the Institution, to wit, the sum of $242,129; deducting from these two sums about one hundred thousand dollars only; or, in other words, so that the sum of $657,398, or thereabouts, should remain on the 19th of March, 1852, as the permanent fund of the Institution.

To carry out a plan having this desirable object in view, two conditions, both within the power of the Board, are necessary: the first, that the entire cost of the building, including the complete fitting up and furnishing of the same, lighting, heating, ventilating, and draining the same; supplying the same with water; laying out in grass and planting with trees and shrubs the lot; fencing the same, both with the present temporary fence and the final permanent one; also, all expenses for superintendence of erection, including the cost of architect's office and other incidentals; so as, in fact, to cover all expenses whatever that have been incurred, and are to be incurred, on the building and on the lot on which it stands, until the completion of the building and the preparation of the lot, up to the 19th of March, 1852, shall not exceed *two hundred and fifty thousand dollars*; of which the balance unexpended on the 19th of March, 1848, shall be expended in nearly equal proportions in each of the four years next following that date.

The second condition is, that the entire current expenses of the Institution, exclusive of those just enumerated, but including the expenses of the Board and its committees; the salaries of officers, including messenger; the expense of all publications, researches, or other similar undertakings; the purchase of books and apparatus, and all incidentals whatever, not enumerated in the foregoing paragraph, shall not exceed, for each one of the four years next after the 19th of March, 1848, *fifteen thousand dollars.*

The committee proceed to furnish the details necessary to substantiate the positions here taken.

In pursuance of instructions contained in a resolution of the Board of the 28th of January last, this committee, after certifying to the Chancellor and Secretary the amount of contracts entered into and authorized by the Board, received the said amount, to wit, the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in Treasury notes, payable to the order of the Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institution, dated the 17th of February, 1847, and bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually thereafter. These Treasury notes are deposited for safe-keeping with the Treasurer of the United States; and the Board will recollect that, by its resolution of the 28th of January last, they can be drawn out only upon checks or warrants signed by the Chancellor, the Secretary, and the Chairman of the Executive Committee. Of these Treasury notes ten thousand dollars were thus drawn out, on the 30th of October last, to pay the contractor and other expenses. The remainder, to wit, the sum of two hundred and forty thousand dollars, still remains invested in said Treasury notes. The ten thousand dollars sold netted $10,121 67, being par, with interest added to the day of sale.

By this arrangement, very favorable to the finances of the Institution, the whole of its funds, both original principal and accumulated interest, at present amounting to the sum of $755,169, become productive; bearing, under the safest possible investment, six per cent. annual interest, payable semi-annually.

So long as no more Treasury notes are sold, the annual income of the Institution from the above sum, thus invested, will be, on original principal, $30,910; and on Treasury notes $14,400; together, *forty-five thousand three hundred and ten dollars* annually.

If the entire annual expenses of the Institution, for building and all other purposes, could be restricted to the above sum of forty-five thousand three hundred and ten dollars, it is evident that the annual income of the Institution would remain permanently at that amount.

Whenever any amount of Treasury notes is sold, the interest from that source of course ceases. Whatever annual amount, therefore, beyond the above $45,310, shall, in the course of four years, after the 19th of March, 1848, be expended by the Institution, that amount, together with six per cent. interest on each item of Treasury notes sold, from the date of the several sales to the 19th of March, 1852, will be so much deducted from the present investment—that is to say, from the sum of $755,169.

It remains to be seen what the annual excess beyond the above annual income will be, in each of the four years next following the 19th of March, 1848, if the suggested scale of expenditure be adopted; and how much of the present capital of the Institution the said excess will absorb.

The balance on hand, to meet current expenses, on the 1st instant, as will appear by reference to the bank book of the Institution, herewith submitted, was $2,991. The amount of interest which will be received by the Institution, previously to the 19th of March next, is $22,655; to wit, on the 1st of January next $15,455, and on the 17th of February next $7,200. These two items added to the balance in hand, give $25,646; being the amount available, without encroaching on the present investment, up to the 19th of March next—that is to say, up to the termination of the first year of the building contract.

The committee, after consultation with the Secretary of the Institution as to the several amounts which may be required in the course of the winter and spring for the various objects entrusted to him; after carefully calculating, also, the expenses to arise from this time to the 19th of March, have introduced a series of resolutions appropriating the above amount of $25,646.

The committee learned from the Secretary that the expense of the first volume of the Transactions of the Institution would be considerable, on account of the number of plates; and, at his suggestion, they have put the appropriation for that object, out of the above fund, at $2,000, instead of $1,000 as formerly voted. At his suggestion, also, they have set apart for apparatus one thousand dollars. In accordance with a request made in the report of the Building Committee to the Board, they have also increased the appropriation for the forthcoming volume on Public Architecture from one thousand dollars to two thousand dollars. The item for contingencies, including the expenses of the Board and its committees, they have put at $1,646. If, as the committee recommend, a resolution be passed that there be hereafter but one annual meeting of the Board, its expense will not exceed $500 or $600, which will leave a margin of upwards of one thousand dollars for incidentals and contingencies, including the seal of the Institution, not yet paid for.

After these various items have been, as the committee think, all fully provided for, so that they shall not fall upon the current expenses of the year commencing on the 19th of March next, there still remains, out of the above $25,646, the sum of seventeen thousand dollars, to be appropriated to the building fund, as by the following synopsis of receipts and appropriations will more clearly appear:

Proposed Appropriations, viz:

For first volume of Transactions	$2,000
For work on "Public Architecture"	2,000
For experiments on building materials, heretofore ordered by the Board	500
For part salary of Secretary	1,500
For apparatus	1,000
For the building fund	17,000
For contingencies, including expenses of the Board and of its committees	1,646
Total	$25,646

Receipts from Interest up to the 19th March, 1848, viz:

On the 1st of January	$15,455
On the 17th of February	7,200
Total from interest	22,655
On hand, 1st December, 1847	2,991
Total available funds to 19th March, 1847	$25,646

By the report of the Building Committee, dated the 1st instant, it will be seen that the expenditure for the building and grounds, including superintendence and other contingencies, was $25,002 67, say twenty-five thousand dollars. Add to this amount the above proposed appropriation of $17,000, and it will appear that, up to the 19th of March next, there is provided, towards the building fund, the amount of $42,000, being some six thousand dollars more than the probable expenditure to that date, as estimated by the Building Committee.

If the above amount of $42,000 be deducted from the entire amount of building fund, as now proposed to be fixed at $250,000, it will leave to be provided towards that fund in the four years next following the 19th of March next, the sum of $208,000. If, as proposed, this amount be spread equally over the said four years, it will give an expenditure each year for these objects of $52,000.

If now we deduct from the annual income of the Institution, as it will stand on the 19th of March next, the sum of $15,000, hereinbefore proposed to be annually appropriated for objects not connected with the buildings and grounds, it will leave an annual amount from accruing interest of $30,310, which may go to to the building fund, so long as the present investment remains undiminished.

But if we deduct this sum of $30,310 from the annual amount still to be provided for building purposes, in each of the four years of the building contract, as shown above, to wit, from the sum of $52,000, we shall have an annual excess of expenditure over available interest of $21,690; which annual excess must be provided for by sale of Treasury notes. And as, in proportion as these are sold, the interest on them, until the end of the term of the building contract, will be lost to the building fund, this annual excess, thus to be provided for by sale of Treasury notes, will, if we suppose it to be drawn at the commencement of each year, (which is the most unfavorable supposition,) reduce the invested fund, in the course of the four years ending the 19th of March, 1852, nearly $100,000, thus:

Excess during the first year	$21,690 00
Four years' interest on do	5,205 60
Excess during the second year	21,690 00
Three years' interest on do	3,904 20
Excess during the third year	21,690 00
Two years' interest on do	2,602 80
Excess during the fourth year	21,690 00
One year's interest on do	1,301 40
	$99,774 00

It appears, therefore, that, after setting aside sufficient appropriations for all objects now in progress, together with an adequate allowance for contingencies up to the 19th March, 1848, we may, commencing from that date, authorize the annual expenditure, until the completion of the building, of $15,000 for objects unconnected with the building fund; and then, if we restrict the building fund to $250,000, and provide that of the last $208,000 of that fund not more than one-fourth of the same (that is to say, $52,000) shall be spent in each of the last four years of the contract, shall be able to [illegible] building and grounds, including all expenses thereon, without withdrawing more than $100,000 from the present invested funds of the Institution.

And as these invested funds, to wit, the sum of $755,169, amount to within $2,229 as much as the total amount of principal and interest by the charter conveyed to the Institution, it follows that by the proposed plan the building may be completed without withdrawing from the original funds of the Institution, as they stood on the day it was chartered, more than about $102,000.

To the conditions necessary to bring about a result which will be confessed to be desirable there is not, the committee think, any just objection.

The Building Committee, after some experience and a careful examination of the subject, express in their report the opinion that a building fund of $250,000 will probably be sufficient.

The expediency of applying to the building fund for four years to come the interest accruing, over and above an annual sum of fifteen thousand dollars, alone remains to be considered.

It is evident that the act organizing the Institution contemplated the application of a portion of the current interest while the building was in progress to its erection; for, after appropriating the accumulated interest for the erection of a building, it adds, in the fifth section, "together with such sum or sums out of the annual interest accruing to the Institution as may in any year remain unexpended after paying the current expenses of the Institution." The sole question then is, what amount of that interest may judiciously be thus applied.

It will be admitted that the amount suggested for the current expenses of the Institution until the building shall be completed, to wit, the annual sum of fifteen thousand dollars, is a sufficient one gradually to bring its plans into execution, provided a considerable portion of the same be not annually expended in the purchase of books and collections. The committee think this cannot wisely or advantageously be now done, and that, for the present, the only purchases made of books for the Institution should be, as heretofore expressed in the report of the Committee on Organization, of "such valuable works of reference as, in the prosecution of its plan, may be required." In accordance with these views, the committee report a resolution.

If any considerable amount of books beyond those required for present reference be purchased at this time, they will lie in boxes with much risk of injury and no possibility of being accessible to the public. Nor, the committee think, will it be prudent or desirable, while the main building is in progress, and while temporary arrangements must be made in one of the wings for the reception of such works as by purchase, by exchange, and from other sources shall have accumulated in the library, to open that provisional library to the public. Few would be likely to resort to it as a place of study amid the noise and confusion incident to the erection of an extensive building.

Again, though no large sums be spent directly for books for the present, every appropriation made for the publication of Transactions or other works to be distributed to learned and scientific societies throughout the world, is a virtual contribution to the library. It cannot be doubted that the exchanges to which, by such extended distribution, the Institution will be entitled, will in many cases overpay, in the shape of additions to the library, the cost of the works distributed.

And, finally, it should be remarked that, under the scale of expenditure herein proposed, the sum of a hundred and forty thousand dollars will be added to the original capital of the Institution, making an addition to its income of eight thousand four hundred dollars annually for ever; one-half of which, by the resolutions hereinafter recited, commonly called the compromise resolutions, will enure to the benefit of the library. It was doubted at the time of the passage of these resolutions whether, under their operation, and supposing the entire income of the Institution to be the interest from its original capital, the permanent annual appropriation for the purchase of books could exceed from four to five thousand dollars. By the operation of the present plan it may, therefore, be considered as doubled, or nearly so. The additional four thousand two hundred dollars added by that plan annually forever to the library appropriation, is far more than an equivalent for the delay it presupposes in the accumulation of works not wanted for immediate reference or present purposes; a delay extending only to the period when suitable permanent arrangements can be made for their reception.

In accordance with the views herein given, the committee append to their report a series of resolutions, of which they recommend the passage.

All which is respectfully submitted,

W. W. SEATON,
ROBERT DALE OWEN,
JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,
Committee.

Resolutions appended to the Report of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the balance on hand, standing to the credit of the chairman of the Executive Committee, on the 1st of December current, together with all interest accruing to the Institution up to the 19th of March next, to wit, the interest due on the 1st of January next and on the 17th of February next, amounting in all to the sum of $25,646, be appropriated as follows, that is to say:

1. To the publication of the first volume of the Smithsonian Contributions to Science, two thousand dollars; being one thousand dollars in addition to the thousand dollars appropriated for this object by resolution of the 26th January last.

2. To the publication of one thousand copies of a brief treatise to be entitled "Hints on Public Architecture," heretofore authorized to be published by the Building Committee, to be illustrated with designs of the institution building, &c., two thousand dollars; being one thousand dollars in addition to the thousand dollars appropriated for this object by resolution of the 5th of February last.

3. For experiments heretofore authorized to be instituted to determine the economical value of building materials throughout the United States, five hundred dollars; being the same sum appropriated for that object by resolution of the 1st of March last, but still unexpended.

4. To purchase philosophical and chemical apparatus, one thousand dollars; being a portion of the four thousand dollars appropriated for this object by resolution of the 4th of December last.

5. To part of salary of the Secretary, fifteen hundred dollars.

6. To the building fund, seventeen thousand dollars.

7. To incidental expenses and contingencies, including the expenses of the Board and its committees, sixteen hundred and forty-six dollars, or so much of that sum as may be required for these purposes.

Resolved, That during each of the four years next following the 19th of March, 1848, being the four years throughout which the unexpired term of the building contract runs, the proportion of expenditure shall be as follows: that is to say, out of the interest annually accruing to the Institution, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars in each year may be appropriated for the current expenses of the Institution, exclusive of all expenditures whatever properly belonging to the building fund, but including the expense of the Board and its committees; the salaries of officers, including messenger; the expense of all publications, researches, or other similar undertakings; the purchase of books and apparatus, and all incidentals whatever not connected with the expenditure on the building or grounds. And the remainder of the interest accruing to the Institution shall, during each of these four years, be appropriated to the building fund.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this Board that the entire cost of the Institution building, including the complete fitting up and furnishing of the same, lighting and heating, ventilating and draining the same, supplying the same with water, laying out in grass and planting in trees and shrubs the lot, fencing the same, both with the present temporary fence, and the ultimate permanent one; also, all expenses for superintendence of erection, including the cost of architect's office and other incidentals, so as to cover all expenses whatever, that have been are to be incurred on the building and on the lot on which it stands, until the completion of the building, and of the preparation of the lot, up to the 19th of March, 1852, shall under no circumstances exceed the sum expended thereon up to the 1st of this month, to wit, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and seventeen thousand dollars, by a preceding resolution appropriated to the building fund, together with the annually accruing interest, over $15,000, in each of the four years next following the 19th of March next, as in a former resolution provided, and the further sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be raised by sale of that amount of the Treasury notes now the property of the Institution, to be sold at not less than their par value; which said sum of seventeen thousand dollars, together with said annual interest over and above fifteen thousand dollars, and said sum of one hundred thousand dollars, now invested in Treasury notes, is hereby declared to be the building fund of the Institution; and the Building Committee are hereby expressly instructed and required so to arrange their expenditures on the building and lot, including all items heretofore enumerated, that these expenditures shall not exceed the amount of the said building fund, it being understood that the said Building Committee have discretionary power in regard to such modifications and alterations as may suggest themselves in the progress of the building, within the limits of the said building fund, but no other. And if, in order to keep within the limits, it should be necessary by this resolution prescribed, it shall arrange the construction of the building, the Building Committee are hereby empowered so to do.

Resolved, That the Building Committee be, and they are hereby instructed, so to arrange the expenditures from the said building fund that the amount paid out of it (exclusive of any balance that may remain on the 19th of March next unexpended, and of the sum of seventeen thousand dollars hereinbefore appropriated) shall not, at the close of any one year of the last four years of the building contract, exceed an average annual expenditure throughout the said years of fifty-two thousand dollars, to wit, at the end of one year an expenditure of fifty-two thousand dollars, at the end of two years an expenditure of a hundred and four thousand dollars, and so on.

Resolved, That all appropriations heretofore made by this Board for the erection of the Institution building, and the preparation of the Institution Campus, including appropriations made on the 28th of January last, be those included in the preceding resolutions.

Resolved, That, for the present, the resolution of the Board, passed on the fourth December last, and authorizing an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for the purchase of books, and which said appropriation is to commence from the 1st of January next, shall be strictly construed to authorize only the purchase of such valuable works of reference as the Secretary or the Building or Executive Committees may consider useful for present purposes, or otherwise likely to be immediately demanded in the prosecution of the plan of the Institution: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this, nor in the preceding series of resolutions contained, shall be construed to rescind, nor in any way impair the force of certain resolutions passed by the Board on the 26th and 28th of January last, including the following: "*Resolved*, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the two principal modes of executing the act and trust pointed out in the resolutions herewith submitted, the permanent appropriations out of the accruing interest shall, so soon as the buildings are completed, be annually as follows, that is to say:

"First. For the formation of a library composed of valuable works pertaining to all departments of useful knowledge, and for the procuring, arranging, and preserving of the various collections of the Institution, as well of natural history and objects of foreign and curious research and of elegant art as others, including salaries and all other general expenses connected with the same, excepting those of the first complete arrangement of all such collections and objects as now belong to the United States in the museum of the institution, when completed, together with one-half of the salary of the Secretary, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars.

"Secondly. For the preparation and publication of transactions, reports, and all other publications of the Institution, including appropriations for original researches and premiums for original papers; for the delivery of all lectures and payment of all lecturers, and for all general expenses connected with said lectures and publications, together with one half of the salary of the Secretary, the remainder of the annually accruing interest, it being understood that all general and incidental expenses not specially connected with either of the above two great divisions of the plan of the Institution shall be equally divided between them, and including also the following:

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion and intention of the Board that, in the appropriation for the objects of the Institution of any surplus of accrued interest which may remain after the completion of the buildings of the Institution, an equal division shall be made between the two great branches; that is to say, one-half shall be appropriated to the library and museum fund, and the other half to the fund for original research, publications, and lectures; and that, in regard to all other funds hereafter to accrue to the Institution, the same provision be made."

And provided, also, That the present series of resolutions shall not be construed to rescind or impair the force of a certain other resolution of the 26th of January last, passed by the Board, for the election of an assistant secretary, to act as librarian, and whose salary it was therein declared should commence "whenever the building is ready for the reception of the library." *And provided, further*, That nothing in the present resolutions contained shall be construed to take from the Executive Committee the power heretofore, to wit, by resolution of the 26th January, granted to them to make to the Assistant Secretary elect such compensation as they may deem reasonable for services he may render from time to time, in making catalogues, or performing other similar duties for the Institution.

Resolved, That there shall hereafter be one regular annual meeting of the Board of Regents, and no more, unless specially called according to the provisions of the act organizing the Institution; and that said annual meeting be held on the first Wednesday in January of each year. *Provided*, That the regular annual meeting for the year eighteen hundred and forty-eight shall be held on the second Wednesday in December of that year.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen from my stable, one mile beyond Beall's Bridge, on the night of the 24th instant, two horses, one a bay, well made, though not large, the other a gray, rather thin, moves pleasantly under the saddle, paces mostly. The above reward will be given for their apprehension.
jan 26—eotf HILLARY S. WILLIAMS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE—Monday, January 24, 1848.

MEXICAN TERRITORY.

The Senate proceeded to consider the following resolution, submitted on the 18th instant by Mr. Baldwin:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate any information he may possess in regard to the extent and value of the public domain, if any, belonging to the Republic of Mexico, and also in regard to the power of that Republic, under the fundamental laws thereof, to cede to any foreign Government, whether monarchical or republican, the sovereignty and dominion over any of the members of that confederacy, or the people thereof.

Mr. HANNEGAN asked for a second reading of the resolution, and, after it had been read, remarked that before the vote of the Senate was taken on the resolution, he should desire to have some explanation of it offered by the mover.

Mr. BALDWIN. I will state, Mr. President, in a few words, the object which I have in view in moving that resolution. The President of the United States, in his message at the opening of the session has informed Congress that the Republic of Mexico has no means of indemnifying us for the claims of our citizens, except by a cession of her territory, or a portion thereof. He has also stated in his message that it must have been the intention of Congress, in their act of the last session, and particularly in the appropriation of three millions of dollars with a view to negotiate with the Government of Mexico, to acquire a cession of territory from that republic, and probably a cession of greater value than the amount of the claims which might be due to our citizens. Now, sir, the object of the first part of the resolution is to inquire whether the President possesses any information, and, if so, to request him to communicate it to the Senate, in regard to the extent and value of the public domain of Mexico which it is in the power of that Government to cede to the United States; whether Mexico has any public domain whatever; whether she has any land, any mines, any available property which may be converted into the means of paying the United States claim ants; or whether the President, in his recommendation to pursue the war for the purpose of acquiring territory, has in view simply the acquisition of dominion over the people, or any part of the Mexican republic. And, if the latter be the object; if Mexico has no public domain; if we are not seeking the acquisition of property as such, but are seeking simply for the acquisition of dominion, then, sir, the object of the second part of the resolution is to inquire of the President whether he possesses any information, and, if so, to request him to communicate it to the Senate, in regard to the power of the Mexican republic to cede, either to the Government of the United States or to any foreign Government, the sovereignty over any of the States of that confederacy, or any portion of the people thereof.

I ask this information, sir, to enable me to act intelligently, and to enable the Senate to act intelligently, not only upon the recommendation of the President, but upon the resolutions which are now pending before the Senate. The resolutions offered by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Hannegan) assert the right of the United States to acquire the dominion, and the possibility that it may become necessary to acquire the dominion over the Republic of Mexico. I ask it for the purpose of enabling me to act intelligently upon those resolutions. I ask it also in reference to the resolutions of the Senator from New York (Mr. Dickinson) asserting that it is the true policy of the Government of the United States to strengthen its commercial and political relations by the annexation of contiguous territory wherever it may be justly acquired. I wish to know whether Mexico has the power of ceding to the United States any portion of the sovereignty over any of the members of that republic—whether we can lawfully and justly acquire the sovereignty, either by a treaty of cession, or in any other way. For, it is known to the members of the Senate, that when Mexico was an empire under the government of Iturbide, he was required to take an oath, on entering upon the administration of the government, that he never would cede or alienate any portion of its territory. We all know that when that Government was overthrown, and a confederated republic was established in its room, by the union, for that purpose, of the nineteen States composing the Republic of Mexico, that union was based upon the same principles on which our Government is founded, the constitution of the United States having been adopted as the model of that of the Mexican republic. And, sir, need I ask whether any authority could be derived from a constitution modelled after our own, for the cession to a foreign Government of the sovereignty over any portion of the territories or States composing that republic? Does any citizen of the United States suppose that it would be competent for this Government to cede in payment of the claims of a foreign Government against us, any one of the States of this Union? Did the State of Maine, or the State of Massachusetts, hold to any such doctrine, when the Northeastern boundary question was in agitation before the country? Did the Government of the United States suppose that they could, for the purpose of settling [illegible] great national controversy, cede to Great Britain any [illegible] of Maine, without the assent of that State [illegible] then, there are the doctrines of this repub- [illegible] whether, [illegible] to Congress to obtain a cession of territory [illegible] republic, and to prosecute the war into the vital parts of that republic, until thereby such cession is obtained—I wish to know whether the Mexican republic has the *right* to make this cession, before I can decide intelligently the question whether this republic can *in honor* make the demand of Mexico? I wish first to know whether Mexico has the power to comply with that demand consistently with the fundamental principles upon which that Government is based? We all know, that by the general principles of the law of nations, it is not competent for a Government to dismember itself by the cession of the sovereignty over any portion of its people to a foreign Power; and that if it attempts, for the promotion of its own interests, to make such a cession, it is optional, by the law of nations, with that member of the Government which it is attempted to cede away to a foreign jurisdiction, to assent to such a cession and yield obedience or not, as it may be able to sustain a position independently or not. But, sir, who are the parties in the present case? What are the principles upon which our Government is based, and upon which the Mexican republic is based by its constitution, modelled after our own?—and to what result do the considerations deducible from these institutions lead us, other than I have stated, unless there be in the possession of the President information which he may have it in his power to communicate to the Senate which would change the result? Our Government is based, sir, as we all know, upon that great declaration that the right of sovereignty is inalienably in the people. The Mexican Government was, as I have remarked, based upon the same principle; and are we, who sent forth this declaration of popular right—a declaration at war with the then existing institutions of the world, and utterly at variance with the dogma upon which they were based, of the divine right of Kings to govern and the duty of the people to obey—are we, I ask, who claim to have discovered and promulgated for the first time the inalienable right of sovereignty in the people, now about to ask of a sister republic that she shall transfer to our Government a portion of her people, loyal to their own Government and desirous of remaining under its protection? The object of my resolution is to seek for such information as the President may possess, other than that which we can derive only from our knowledge of the institutions of these two republics, which will enable us to judge of the propriety of demanding and endeavoring by force of arms to compel that republic to make a cession of a part of itself, with a portion of its people, thereby transferring them as property to be governed by the people of the United States.

The United States, it is true, sir, have heretofore acquired territory by the cession of other Governments. But in what circumstances have these acquisitions been made? In the first place, the United States, claiming the proprietorship of all the vacant territories included within the original jurisdiction of the States which had extensive domains, insisted that, inasmuch as those territorial domains had been acquired by the common efforts of the confederacy, the jurisdiction should be ceded to the Government of the United States; and after a long struggle a compromise was made by which the United States acquired the territory and jurisdiction which they claimed, and which had been also claimed by the ceding States. That was the first instance, if such it can be called, of an acquisition by the Government of the United States of that which they claimed to be already their own, by the cession of the States within whose original territorial limits the domain was included. The next instance was the cession of Louisiana by France. But that was the cession of a distant colony claimed by a monarchical Government in the Old World. We stood in that case upon an entirely different principle from that now assumed in seeking a cession of territory by a sister republic on our own continent. Then came the cession of the Floridas, a cession made under similar circumstances to that of Louisiana, the territory being but an appendage to the Spanish monarchy. Next we have the cession of Texas. That was a cession made by the people themselves, who claimed to have established an independent government, and to possess the sovereignty of the territory which they undertook to transfer and annex to the Union. They yielded up voluntarily, in convention, by the unanimous consent of the people, the sovereignty which they felt they were, of themselves, unable to maintain.

But, sir, we are now called upon, for the first time, by the President of the United States, to enter upon a career of conquest—to seek the acquisition of territory by a forced cession from a sister republic of territory now under the dominion of the people of another Government. We seek the transfer of a people to our Government, that we may hold them, in the language of the resolution, as a territorial appendage to our republic; and perhaps that may be inferred to be the object of the recommendation contained in the message of the President. I can hardly suppose that it is now seriously intended by any one to incorporate that domain, as an integral part of the United States, and to invite the people thereof to participate in the government of this republic? If incorporated at all, we are asked to incorporate them as a "territorial appendage" to this Government. Now, the object of the resolution which I have had the honor to submit is, to ascertain from the President of the United States whether he possesses any information which he can communicate to the Senate showing that such a cession can be made of the Republic of Mexico, in consistency with the fundamental law of that republic?

Mr. HANNEGAN. So far as the first branch of the resolution of the Senator from Connecticut is concerned, I do not know, sir, that I have any objection to offer. I presume the answer to it would necessarily be that the President has no information upon the subject. It amounts to nothing. I pass then to the second branch of the resolution. The Senator, in the course of his remarks, thought proper to refer to certain resolutions which I had the honor to submit to the Senate a short time since. I was not in the Senate on Thursday last at the moment when the Senator introduced his resolution, and I knew nothing of its introduction or of its import, till I heard it read this morning at the Secretary's desk. With regard to my own resolutions, I do not feel myself called upon to say any thing on them now; but with reference to the second branch of the resolution offered by the honorable Senator from Connecticut, I must make a few remarks. I object to that part of the resolution on several grounds. And, in the first place, I remark that that information which it calls upon the President to communicate to us is presumed to be as fully in the possession of the members of this body as it can be in that of the President himself. The resolution asks the President to communicate information relative to the fundamental law of a foreign Government. Well, sir, it is, I believe, to be presumed that we ought to know as much as the Executive about the fundamental law of a foreign Government. The call is, therefore, altogether unnecessary.

The question discussed at some length by the Senator from Connecticut is one, not for us, but for Mexico to determine. It is for Mexico to say whether, under her fundamental law—if fundamental law she has—there is power to cede any or every foot of territory which she possesses. That power Mexico herself has already recognised. She has already asserted that power. Pending the negotiations, anterior to the annexation of Texas, Mexico, as every member of this Senate well knows, made the offer to Texas of a recognition of her independence, on condition that she should refuse annexation to the United States; thereby admitting that she had the power to dispose of any portion of her territory at her will. She always claimed Texas as hers till that period. I did not catch distinctly the whole of the remarks made by the Senator from Connecticut, but if I understood the purport of his argument, he holds that the power of making a cession of territory may belong to a monarchy but does not exist in a republic. The Senator shakes his head. Does he then deny the existence of that power in a monarchy? If he does he denies a principle as old, I was about to say, as time—certainly one co-existent with the monarchical form of government. There never was a monarchy upon the face of the earth where the question could be raised as to the right to dispose of her territory or dominions or any part of them—never. It is quite enough to refer to the treaties of peace concluded at the termination of wars between great monarchies in order to show that under that form of government the power of ceding territory was always exercised. That right has always been exercised in monarchical Governments, and I will briefly show that the majority has asserted the same power in this country. But I contend here, that Mexico, being neither a monarchy, nor a republic, nor an aristocracy, but an anarchy, must have the right somewhere. The Senator speaks of a fundamental law in Mexico about which he would call upon the President to deliver a message. What is that fundamental law? What has it been from 1832 till the present hour? Why, sir, it has been nothing but the arbitrary will of each successive military despot who has raised himself to supreme power by his sword.

But, with regard to the power of making a cession of territory in a republican Government, we know that the majority have twice decided in this body that it existed here. First, in the settlement of the Northeastern boundary, you find, by the unanimous vote of the Senate recorded upon your journals, that it was declared that the whole of that disputed territory was the property of the United States, and yet by the Ashburton treaty a large portion of the territory thus declared to be ours was surrendered. I repeat, by a unanimous vote of the Senate—if I am in error I can be corrected, but I believe I am right—the whole of that territory was declared to be the property of the United States; and yet a treaty ratified by the Senate surrendered a large portion of that territory, and the most valuable in a military point of view. Then, again, the second instance is afforded in that blackest feature in our history—the settlement of the Oregon question—in which, after almost every department of the Government had declared that our title to the whole of Oregon was unquestionable, we yielded up a large part to England. There exists, then, in this Government, as in a monarchical Government, the power of ceding territory; and I cannot see why the exercise of that power can be denied in an anarchical Government, such as that of Mexico. At any rate, to what does the Senator's argument amount when we come to bring it directly home to the case as it exists? Mexico has for a series of years urged war upon us. She has urged a war upon us by every act which has ever been held a just cause of war; nay, by a series of acts, running through a period of twelve or thirteen years, from the hour in which Texas declared herself independent. From the battle of San Jacinto down to the battle of Palo Alto there has not been an hour in which Mexico was not resolved to provoke a war with the United States. The whole history of its intercourse between the two nations proves as clearly as the sunshine that that was the studied and constant effort of Mexico. On another occasion, however, I shall take an opportunity of entering at length upon that subject, and of demonstrating, I think irrefragably, the soundness of the position which I have thus assumed. Mexico, then, urges us into this war. She forces upon us a conflict involving an immense sacrifice of life and expenditure of treasure; and, at the close of this conflict, the Senator from Connecticut, according to the doctrine this day enunciated, would suffer Mexico to go "scot free," insisting only that she should say she was sorry for her conduct!

Sir, I do not approve of such a course of policy. I hold that, in common with all nations that have ever existed, we have a right to make this offender pay the penalty of her transgression. She has no gold wherewith to reimburse us, but she has land, and that land we want, and I hope and trust we will get. I call, if it be in order, for a division of the question.

Mr. BALDWIN. The Senator from Indiana says that the information sought by the resolution is presumed to be in the possession of every department of the Government. Undoubtedly it is to be presumed that we are acquainted with the general historical facts in regard to the republic of Mexico. But, when the President of the United States recommends to Congress a specific course; when he recommends the acquisition of dominion by forced cession of that republic; and when a knowledge of the fundamental institutions of that republic does not lead us to the conclusion that she has the power which the President asks us to demand of her to exercise, then it appears to me that it is proper and respectful to the President himself, to ask that he shall communicate to the Senate the information which he possesses, and which has led him to a different conclusion. I have endeavored to show that, upon our own knowledge of the fundamental principles upon which that Government is based, we could not, nor upon any principle recognised by ourselves, or to be found in the law of nations, infer that such an authority existed; and it is because I have felt that we could not, from our own knowledge, perceive that Mexico had the power, which it is necessary she should possess, to enable her to make the cession we require, that I deemed it due to the Executive to call upon him for any information he may possess which has led him to a different conclusion. But, sir, the Senator from Indiana says that this is not a question for us; it is for Mexico alone to decide whether she has the power to cede or not. Is this so, sir? Are we called upon to expend millions of the public money for the acquisition of territory without being permitted to inquire into the nature of the title we may get? Is it enough that the Mexican republic under the pressure of our arms may be willing to vacate her own jurisdiction? Does that satisfy the United States that they will thereby rightfully acquire sovereignty over that people? I desire that the President may inform us upon what principle recognised by ourselves—upon what principle recognised by the republic of Mexico, the sovereignty of the people is transferable like property for the payment of claims against that Government. Is that the doctrine of the American people? Do they hold that sovereignty is no longer inalienable, as it was declared to be by our fathers in the days of the Revolution? Do they hold that it is a commodity to be transferred from one people to another in payment of demands against the Government, which it may not be convenient for it to discharge, except by ceding a portion of the confederacy to another Government? How would this doctrine be regarded if its application were attempted by a foreign Government either to the people of this country or to the people of Mexico? My friend from Indiana has introduced a resolution affirming that this Government could not look with complacency upon the establishment of monarchy over any portion of this continent. But, sir, Mexico owes to subjects of monarchical Governments a debt immensely greater than the amount due by her to our citizens. Mexico owes, as we are informed by Mr. Slidell, a debt of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, of which by far the largest portion is due to the subjects of monarchical Governments in Europe. If Mexico has a right to pay her debts by the cession of her territories, has not any other Government, whose duty it is to protect its own citizens and obtain indemnity for their just claims, the same right that we have to demand that the claimants shall be paid in territory? And how can we, a sister republic, justify ourselves before the world in making a solemn declaration that we will not look with complacency upon the establishment of any monarchical Government upon this continent; that we will resist the cession of any territory to a foreign Government, when we are ourselves asserting the right of Mexico to transfer dominion over the States of that confederacy in satisfaction for the claims of our own citizens? I should like to be consistent before the world. I would make no avowal of right, claimed by us, which I would not equally concede to any other Government.

But, sir, I deny entirely the power of Mexico to cede either to a monarchical government or to this republic any portion of the sovereignty of the people of that confederacy without their consent. I deny that the Government of Mexico has a right to cede to the United States jurisdiction over Tamaulipas for the purpose of satisfying the demands of our citizens against the Mexican republic which it is not convenient for her at this time to discharge. I deny that she has any more power to do so than the United States would have to cede one of the States of this Union for the purpose of discharging any claims which might exist against the Government on the part of the people of any foreign Government. I ask, Mr. President, is it in the power of any of the States of this Union—of Mississippi, for example, or of any other State owing debts which at this moment it may not feel itself able to discharge—to cede a portion or its sovereignty for the purpose of discharging those debts? Has this republic that power? If not, why has she not? Because, like every other free Government, ours is based upon the great principle that sovereignty vests in the people, and is ever inalienable without the assent of the people. We are, I believe, about to enter on a career for the establishment of a new principle, which calls for the avowal by this republic of the doctrine that we can deprive another people of their sovereignty in order to obtain payment of the claims which we have against them. This, sir, is entirely in accordance with that spirit of rapacity which in other countries has led to the conquests made by kings claiming to govern by divine right. We hold a different theory. We have promulgated to the world a different doctrine. We claim that all men are to be regarded as capable of self-government; that in regard to their political rights they stand on the broad platform of liberty and equality. It is our boast, sir, to cherish these principles—to manifest our sympathy wherever the spirit of republicanism exists. Europe now feels the influence of our example, and the great principles of free government are beginning to be acknowledged. Are we then now about to establish a different doctrine? Are we about to relapse into despotism? Are we to offer in our policy a justification of the conduct of those who have claimed by the divine right of kings to indulge in rapacity and conquest? I hope not. And if the President of the United States asks us to wage the war with Mexico for the purpose of forcing from her a cession of her territory, it is due to him—it is due to ourselves—that we should respectfully ask of him to inform us upon what principle in the Government of that republic we are authorized to demand that cession? I wish the President to inform us whether, if Mexico should cede to us this territory which we are thus seeking to acquire, we should thereby acquire a right, independently of the will of those thus ceded to us, to exercise dominion over them; or whether we shall then be obliged to make a new treaty with those who are thus attempted to be transferred before we shall acquire any right whatever over them. I do not deny—it is not necessary that I should deny—the power of one republic, feeling its inability to maintain its own sovereignty, to merge itself in that of another, as was done by the Government of Texas; though I do deny the power of this republic to acquire territory in the manner in which Texas was acquired without the consent of the people.

But the Senator from Indiana says Mexico is not a republic, and it has always been conceded that a monarchy has the power to cede territory. Such is not the doctrine of the most approved writers on national law. On the contrary, Vattel expressly says:

"A nation ought to preserve itself: it ought to preserve all its *members*: it cannot abandon them, and it is under an obligation to them of maintaining them in the rank of *members* of the nation. It has not, then, a right to traffic with their rank and liberty on account of any advantages it may promise itself from such a negotiation. They are united to the society to be its members: they acknowledge the authority of the State to promote in concert their common welfare and safety, and not to be at its disposal like a farm or a herd of cattle."

"But the nation may lawfully abandon them in a case of extreme necessity, and it has a right to cut them off from the body if the public safety requires it. But the province or city thus abandoned and dismembered from the State is not obliged to receive the new master attempted to be given them. The people, being separated from the society of which they were members, resume all their rights, and, if it is possible to defend their liberty against him who would subject them to his authority, they may lawfully resist him."—*Vattel, B. 1, ch. xxi.*

This is the basis upon which that confederacy was formed. The States of which it was composed united themselves with the confederacy forming the Republic of Mexico for the purpose of being protected and governed by it; not for the purpose of being transferred like cattle to another Government, for the discharge of the debts of the republic. The doctrine that these States supposed that they might be dismembered and ceded away by the Federal Government is equally at war with the principles of our own Government and those of the Government of Mexico.

But the Senator from Indiana says Mexico is not a republic—she is an anarchy. If so, I ask, when did she cease to be a republic? When the United States declared war against her—when the act of Congress of May 13th, 1846, was passed, it was declared that "by the act of the Republic of Mexico a state of war existed between that republic and the United States." We, therefore, recognized Mexico as a republic at that period. When did she, then, cease to be a republic? If she ceased to be a republic, it is owing to the conquests of our arms. But I trust that that conclusion is not yet so complete that Mexico has ceased to be one of the nations of the earth. I trust that the time never will arrive when Mexico shall cease to be an independent republic, maintaining and cherishing the great principles of liberty upon which our own Government is based, and under which we have enjoyed for so many years such a remarkable degree of prosperity.

Mr. HANNEGAN. I shall detain the Senate but an instant, and beg the indulgence of the Senator from Rhode Island, who has the floor on the special order. As to the position now assumed by the Senator from Connecticut, that if Mexico has the right to cede her territory to us for any purpose, she has the right at the same time to cede it to European monarchies, I have only to say that it involves a far higher principle than has yet entered into this discussion—a principle which I presume never will be settled, until the hour shall arrive when the attempt shall be made by any European Power to establish a Government upon this continent out of any existing Government. It involves a far higher principle than any involved even in this war. It will be time enough to discuss it when the day arrives which brings it up before us. The Senator asks if Mexico has ceased to be a republic? By whose act has she lost that character? He asks, if we have not gone there with the sword and firebrand, pulling down her altars, and, in lieu of an established government, giving the land to wild anarchy. I refer the Senator to history for a reply to these questions. I refer him to the history of Mexico, from the downfall of Iturbide to the present hour, for the proof of her having been an anarchy. Her history is made up of a continued series of bloody revolutions, in which might and the sword have alone been regarded. She has no fundamental government or fundamental law that has ever been recognised. Santa Anna, and Bustamente, and Paredes, one military usurper after another, has by his arbitrary will constituted her fundamental law; and we, instead of being her despoilers, have gone to her, as it were, to scatter the manna of Heaven. Texas wrested herself from the clutches of that anarchical Government; and see what she is to-day—a government of civilization, law, and Christianity. Similar will be the result, I doubt not, with regard to all the territory that we may take from Mexico, if we take any. I do not know that we shall be able to take any; but, so far as the subject-matter of these resolutions is concerned, I must contend that they are improperly before the Senate at this time; that, however germain they may become hereafter, (and certainly I think they never can be,) they are not now. When we have a treaty with Mexico which includes within its terms the cession of territory by Mexico to the United States, then will be the proper time, if ever, for the Senator from Connecticut to present his resolutions. Entertaining these views, in which I have been strengthened by the reflection which I have given the subject during the delivery of the honorable Senator's remarks, and with the most profound respect to the Senator, I move to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. BALDWIN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were then ordered, and, being taken, the result was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dix, Douglass, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Lewis, Mason, Moor, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Dayton, Greene, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, and Webster—22.

So the resolution was laid on the table.

BACON, LARD, &c.—Just received—
7,000 pounds prime Shoulders and Hams
25 barrels extra No. 1 Lard
25 do prime New Orleans Molasses
10 hogsheads do Sugar
35 barrels old Monongahela Rye Whiskey
15 do New England Rum
25 do double distilled Gin
10 do domestic Brandy
30 bags Rio Coffee, prime quality
5 boxes Lemons, 8 kegs Raisins, &c.
For sale by J. W. BERRY, 7th street.
jan 28—3tif

E. A. BEEKMAN, from J. Whittingham's, 389 Broadway, New York, has just opened a handsome assortment of Evening and other Dresses, Embroideries, Laces, Mantillas, Hats, Caps, Coiffures, and a variety of other rich Fancy Goods. Hand's Hotel. jan 15—6tif

SPLENDID SCHEME FOR
Saturday, February 5, 1848.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Class No. 6—75 numbers—13 ballots.
SCHEME.

1 prize of	$32,000	1 prize of	$1,250
1 do	12,000	1 do	600
1 do	8,000	3 do	400
1 do	6,000	20 do	300
1 do	4,000	200 do	200
1 do	3,380	62 do	100

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50
Certificate of package of whole tickets $190 00
Do do half do 60 00
Do do quarter do 30 00
D. PAINE & CO., Managers,
jan 22— King street, Alexandria, Va.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved on the 1st day of March, 1847, entitled "An act to establish a land office in the northern part of Michigan, and to provide for the sale of mineral lands in the State of Michigan," I, James K. Polk, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that a public sale will be held at the SAULT STE. MARIE, the Land Office for the "Lake Superior Land District," commencing on Monday, the thirty-first day of July next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships and fractional townships, situated in the Lake Superior mineral region, between Chocolate and Carp rivers, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

The fractions of townships thirty-eight and thirty-nine, west of the Little Bay de Noquet and Esconawby river, of range twenty-two.

The fractions of townships thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, and forty, west of the Little Bay de Noquet and Esconawby river, of range twenty-three.

Township forty-six and fractional township forty-seven, on the main land, of range twenty-four.

Townships forty-six and forty-seven, fractional townships forty-eight, forty-nine, and fifty, including "Middle" and "Granite" islands, of range twenty-five.

Townships forty-six, forty-seven, and forty-eight, fractional townships forty-nine, fifty, and fifty-one, on the main land, and the "Manitou" island, in township fifty-eight, of range twenty-six.

Fractional townships fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-eight, and fifty-nine, all on the main land, of range twenty-seven.

Township fifty-one, and fractional townships fifty-two, fifty-eight, and fifty-nine, on the main land, of range twenty-eight.

Township fifty-one, fractional township fifty-two, on the main land, the two Huron islands, situated in sections twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty-four, containing one hundred and twenty-four and a half acres in township fifty-three, and fractional townships fifty-seven, fifty-eight, and fifty-nine, on the main land, of range twenty-nine.

Township fifty-one, and fractional townships fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, and fifty-nine, on the main land, of range thirty.

Fractional townships fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, and fifty-six, on the main land, township fifty-seven, and fractional township fifty-eight, on the main land, of range thirty-one.

Fractional township sixty-five, on "Isle Royall," of range thirty-four.

At the same place, commencing on Monday, the fourteenth day of August next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following townships and fractional townships, situated in the Lake Superior mineral region, as above, viz:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Fractional townships fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, and fifty-five, township fifty-six, and fractional townships fifty-seven and fifty-eight, all on the main land, of range thirty-two.

Fractional townships fifty-one, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, and fifty-seven, all on the main land, of range thirty-three.

Townships fifty-three and fifty-four, and fractional townships fifty five and fifty-six, on the main land, of range thirty-four.

Townships fifty-two, fifty-three, and fifty-four, and fractional townships fifty-five and fifty-six, on the main land, of range thirty-five.

Townships fifty-two and fifty-three, and fractional townships fifty-four and fifty-five, on the main land, of range thirty-six.

Townships fifty-one and fifty-two, and fractional townships fifty-three and fifty-four, on the main land, of range thirty-seven.

Townships fifty-one and fifty-two, and fractional township fifty-three, on the main land, of range thirty-eight.

Township fifty-one, and fractional townships fifty-two and fifty-three, on the main land, of range thirty-nine.

Fractional townships fifty-one and fifty-three, on the main land, of range forty.

Fractional township fifty-one, on the main land, of ranges forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, and forty-four.

At the same place, commencing on Monday, the third day of July next, for the disposal of the agricultural lands within the following named townships, and fractional townships, situated east of the Chocolate and Esconawby rivers and the Little Bay de Noquet, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Fractional townships forty-one and forty-two, including the surveyed islands, township forty-three, fractional township forty-four, township forty-five, fractional townships forty-six and forty-seven, (except the north half of the latter, on the main land,) including part of Sugar and other surveyed islands, and fractional township forty-eight, on Sugar island, of range one.

Fractional township forty-one, including the surveyed islands, townships forty-two and forty three, and fractional townships forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, and forty-eight, including parts of Sugar, Sailor, and other surveyed islands, of range two.

Fractional townships forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, and forty-five, including the surveyed islands, of range three.

Fractional townships forty-one, forty-two, and forty-three, including the surveyed islands, of range four.

Fractional townships forty-one, forty-two, and forty-three, including part of Drummond and other surveyed islands, of range five.

Fractional townships forty-one, forty-two, and forty-three, including part of Drummond and other surveyed islands, of range six.

Fractional townships forty-one, forty-two, and forty-three, on Drummond island, of range seven.

Fractional townships forty-one and forty-two, on Drummond island, of range eight.

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Fractional townships forty-one and forty-two, including Marquette and other surveyed islands, townships forty, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, and forty-six, and fractional township forty-seven, on the main land, (except fractional sections one and two in the latter,) of range one.

At the same place, commencing on Monday, the seventeenth day of July next, for the disposal of the agricultural lands within the following named townships and fractional townships, situated east of Chocolate and Esconawby rivers and the Little Bay de Noquet:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Fractional townships forty-one and forty-two, including the surveyed islands, and townships forty-three and forty-four, of range two.

Fractional townships forty, forty-one, and forty-two, including part of St. Martin's island, and townships forty-three and forty-four, of range three.

Fractional townships forty and forty-one, on the main land, and townships forty-two and forty-three, of range four.

The St. Helena island, in fractional township forty, fractional townships forty-one and forty-two, on the main land, and township forty-three, of range five.

Fractional township forty-two, on the main land, and townships forty-three and forty-four, of range six.

Fractional township forty-two, including the small surveyed island in section eight, and townships forty-three and forty-four, of range seven.

Fractional township forty-two, including the small island in section three, fractional township forty-three, on the main land, and township forty-four, of range eight.

The Big Beaver island, in Lake Michigan, embraced in fractional townships thirty-seven, thirty-eight, and thirty-nine, of range ten.

Fractional townships thirty-seven and thirty-eight, of range eleven.

Fractional township forty-one, on the main land, of ranges eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen.

Townships forty-four, forty-five, and forty-six, and fractional townships forty-seven and forty-eight, including part of Grand island, on the main land, of range eighteen.

Townships forty-four and forty-five, and fractional townships forty-six, forty-seven, and forty-eight, including part of Grand island and surveyed islands, of range nineteen.

Townships forty-four, forty-five, and forty-six, fractional township forty-seven, on the main land, and the small surveyed islands embraced in fractional townships forty-seven and forty-eight, of range twenty.

The parts of fractional townships thirty-eight and thirty-nine, lying east of the Little Bay de Noquet and Esconawby river, and fractional township forty, of range twenty-two.

The parts of fractional townships thirty-nine and forty, lying east of Esconawby river, of range twenty-three.

All lands within the townships and fractional townships above enumerated, reported as containing copper, lead, or other valuable ores, will be offered for sale in quarter sections at not less than five dollars per acre, except the sections covered in whole or in part by those mining leases which shall not be determined by the day fixed for the commencement of the public sale; and all lands not reported as aforesaid will be offered for sale in the same manner as other lands, under the law now in force for the sale of the public lands, excepting and reserving the section sixteen in each township for the use of schools, and lands reserved for military and other public uses.

The offering of the lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and proceed in the same order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales closed. But no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of January, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight. JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
Richard M. Young,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO MINERS AND PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

All persons who were, at the passage of the act of 1st March, 1847, in possession, by actual occupancy, of any portion of the mineral lands embraced in this proclamation, under authority of a lease or written permit from the Secretary of War, for the purpose of mining thereon, and all persons who shall be in possession, by actual occupancy, of a mine or mines, actually discovered before the 1st March, 1847, as set forth in the act of 1st March, 1847, above mentioned, are authorized to enter and purchase the same at the price, on the terms and conditions, and to the extent prescribed by that act, and no less, at any time before the day fixed for the commencement of the sale of those mineral lands, on making proof of possession and occupancy, and of compliance with those terms, to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office, subject to an appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury; and all persons entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the agricultural lands embraced in this proclamation are required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver, and make payment therefor *as soon as practicable* after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such pre-emption claim will be forfeited.

The certificate of the mineral agent at Sault Ste. Marie that persons holding under leases or permits, or those in the occupancy of a mine or mines, have paid up the per centum of rents required by the act above mentioned, will be conclusive on that point.

Persons occupying under leases or permits will not be permitted to relinquish their rights under that occupancy and enter as squatters; and where any such leases or permits may expire before the day of sale, the rights granted to the holders thereof will be regarded as reserving the lands covered thereby from entry under any other right till the day of sale, when they will be offered at public sale as mineral lands.

RICHARD M. YOUNG, Commissioner.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The "mineral lands" included in the foregoing proclamation embrace the greater portion of Keweena Point, and the southern shore of Lake Superior, in the northern peninsula of Michigan, and are rendered immensely valuable by the exhaustless mines of copper and other ores found therein.

A considerable number of those mines have already been discovered in the trap ranges bordering on Lake Superior, and within a few miles of it; and from the geological character of the country, and the explorations already made, it cannot be doubted that others equally if not more valuable will be found throughout this whole "mineral region."

In some of the mines now worked copper is found almost pure; and, in fact, most of the native copper and ores yield a greater per centage than any other yet discovered in the world. Silver is also found in considerable quantities.

All the necessary materials for the construction of furnaces, and fuel for smelting are found in abundance in the immediate neighborhood of the mineral; and the face of the country is such that the mines require but little if any artificial drainage, and are therefore worked to great advantage.

The climate in the winter, though cold, does not interrupt the operations of the miners; in fact, that season is considered the most favorable for their operations.

The proximity of these mineral lands to the shore of Lake Superior, on which are several safe and excellent harbors, and the water communication therefrom by the Sault Ste. Marie, Lakes Huron, Erie, &c furnish ready means of transporting the products of these lands to the principal markets of the United States at a very trifling cost.

It likewise appears from the reports to this office that the agricultural lands are of a fair quality, producing the usual culinary vegetables and grass in abundance; and, no doubt, when the soil is properly tilled, it will be favorable for grain crops. Timber sufficient for the usual purposes, and in many places very abundant, white and yellow pine, sugar maple, yellow birch, &c.; and by their thrifty growth give evidence of the richness of the soil, the product of which will command a fair price from their vicinity to the mines, which will always furnish a good market.

Maps, showing the localities of the mines and other valuable information relating thereto, derived from the geological survey, &c, which cannot be embraced in this brief notice, will be prepared and deposited with the land officers at the Sault Ste. Marie as early as practicable before the commencement of the public sales for inspection.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
jan 31—w13w

FURNISHED ROOMS, &c.—A. FAVIER has for rent, at his residence on 19th street west, with or without board, three parlors and six chambers, all furnished in the most fashionable style, amongst them those recently occupied by the Chargé d'Affaires of Naples. These rooms are highly desirable, as they are situated in the most fashionable part of the city.

N. B. A. F. finding that he has not sufficient time to attend personally to his mineral water establishment and garden, will take a partner in that business, or will lease the garden and apparatus if desired. To a person of enterprise and industry an opportunity is thus offered of engaging in a safe, pleasant, and profitable business. Apply at the Confectionary on 19th street.
jan 26—3tw1mif

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.—In consequence of the advance of the season the subscribers have determined to sell off their entire stock of Fancy and Staple Goods, without regard to cost, preparatory for the spring trade. To our friends and the public generally an opportunity is now afforded which rarely occurs, as our large stock comprises a full and general assortment of the most elegant fancy as well as the most useful and necessary articles.

In the Fancy line they name—
500 yards of really elegant Silks of the latest styles
300 do of super quality Silks, last season's style, cheap
150 do of low-priced Silks, to be sold for what they will bring
200 do of super Cashmere de Ecosse, at reduced prices
350 do of Mousselines de Laine and Cashmeres, low-priced
2 embroidered Thibet Cloaks, very rich
2 do black silk Visites, handsomely trimmed
2 elegant long real Cashmere Shawls
10 do square do do
5 do long plaid (all wool) do do
25 Turkerri and Plaid do do
15 embroidered Muslin Dresses for evening
10 pieces embroidered Swiss Muslins, for evening or street
Also, Lace Capes, Worked Capes and Collars
Embroidered, Reviere, Tucked, Hemstitched, and Bordered Handkerchiefs
English Silk, Raw Silk, Worsted and Cotton Hosiery of every description
Gloves and Mits, Thread Laces and Edgings, together with a variety of other Fancy Goods, which it will at all times afford pleasure to show to those who may favor us with a call.
In House-furnishing Goods, we name—
A great variety of fine and low-priced Carpeting, Floor Oil-cloths
Blankets, White Quilts, Cheneille and Tufted Rugs
Linen and cotton Sheeting, Damask Tablecloths and Napkins, Towellings, Irish Linens, Table and Piano Covers, &c.
Together with every other article in our line usually kept, to all of which we invite the attention of the public, as great inducements will be offered to those wishing to purchase.
P. H. HOOE & CO.
jan 18—3wif (Union)

TO LET, the large corner store in the buildings of the City Hotel. For terms apply at the office of the City Hotel. jan 29—dtf

TO CAPITALISTS.—Mr. BOYD has two very central tenements, both classed in an insurance office in Philadelphia as No. 1—their being built of the very best materials and considered by the agent entitled to the lowest rate premium for insurance—now offers them both for sale or rent. They can be had with or without furniture, which is now complete, and considered by every visiter to be furnished in the best style of any in this city. One is situated on 11th street, 75 feet north of Pennsylvania avenue, and lately built. The other is fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, and eligibly situated midway between the President's House and the Capitol; both have a commanding view of the scenery around from their roofs, which are flat and well finished.

The tenement fronting on the avenue now pays an annual rent of $1,250. The other is equally valuable, but not at present so profitably employed. Yet, to an enterprising man, who is qualified to keep a house of entertainment of the first class, he could make a fortune. Both houses are so connected as to have free ingress and egress to and from each other.

Mr. B. is desirous to give up and leave to others younger than himself the responsibility of travelling through life with all the inducements that is now presented. As he has observed, an industrious man can make a fortune by strict attention to this offer. The terms of sale will be made liberal.

Apply to R. W. DYER, Auctioneer, or to
JOS. K. BOYD, on the premises.

Taking the houses now as they stand, there is not a particle wanting but to step in with boarders and go to market, eat and go to rest. Every thing perfectly provided, and nothing wanting. jan 17—eo2wif

THE PROGRESS OF MEDICAL GALVANISM.
A Letter to a Father.
Washington, February 3, 1847.

TO DR. CHRISTIE'S AGENT: Sir—The following is the purport of a letter from my daughter, who has received so much benefit from Dr. Christie's Galvanic articles (which I purchased from you) that I have thought proper to give it for your satisfaction, as well as for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted. You are at liberty to use it as you think proper. Respectfully, &c.
A. G. HICKROTE.

"Frostburg, Alleghany County, Maryland.

"Dear P.: I wrote to you some time since, and informed you of the benefit I receive from the Galvanic Rings and Magnetic Fluid you sent me. I have found it the best and only thing that gave me relief. I have gotten entirely over my lameness, and never had better health in my life, it as good; and I truly believe if I had not got the rings and fluid I would now have been dead. Before I used them I could not sleep, and was falling away to nothing. I had been for eight weeks unable to dress myself, or at times to turn in my bed without help. The use of Christie's Rings and Fluid has restored me to entire health. Mr. Bell was also afflicted for two years with the rheumatism in the shoulders. He tried them and was cured at once, when all medical aid had failed. I shall ever regard your galvanic and magnetic presents as my most valued friends. We are all now in perfect health.
"Your affectionate daughter,
"CAROLINE E. BELL."

The facts of the above remarkable case are personally known to us, and we can vouch for their truth and authenticity.
STEVENS & EMMONS,
Brown's Hotel, Washington.

SICK HEADACHE.—The following certificate is from the lady of Capt. John F. Strain, one of the most respectable citizens of Albany, New York. Reference can be given to many others, mostly ladies, who seem peculiarly affected with this malady:
"Albany, March 2, 1846.
"This is to certify that I have been afflicted for several years past with the sick headache, which distressing complaint has confined me to the bed from one to two days in the week during that time. For one month past I have worn Dr. Christie's Galvanic Rings, and occasionally used the Magnetic Fluid; I am happy to say that I have not been troubled with the sick headache since. ANN F. STRAIN, 67, Dewitt st."

It should be borne in mind that in all nervous disorders the effect of Dr. Christie's articles is equally happy and successful.

Explanatory pamphlets and testimonials of the highest character may be had gratis of the Agent.

CAUTION.—The great celebrity and success of Dr. Christie's Galvanic and Magnetic Curatives has caused them to be counterfeited by unprincipled persons. To protect the public against deception, there is but ONE AUTHORIZED AGENT appointed in each town or city, from whom alone the genuine articles can be procured. Only agent in Washington,
M. H. STEVENS,
jan 21—3tif No. 1, Brown's Hotel.

J. F. CALDWELL, Dentist, is located at Mrs. McDuffie's, between the Capitol and Railroad Depot, Pennsylvania avenue, prepared to administer to the natural teeth diseased, and wherever any portion of their nerves remains sufficient to give sensibility. Notwithstanding however they may suffer from pain, *they can be relieved and saved,* and their nerves should never be destroyed, as they can be soothed and saved; and if the bone of the tooth is sufficiently sound, it can be plugged and preserved; and if it is necessary to extract teeth, he can do it with the application of less force, and infliction of less pain, than can be done by methods dependant on keyed instruments or forceps.

Persons having pains or derangement in their teeth, forehead, jaws, face, ears, or stomach, would do well to present themselves to his treatment, as he pledges himself in all cases where he decides that relief can be given to give it.

The most ample testimonials of his skill can be referred to.
jan 13—w3wif

NOTICE.—I have on hand, and shall constantly have during the winter, a number of Bounty Land Warrants for forty and one hundred and sixty acre tracts. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to. Office opposite the Patent Office. W. B. WEBB,
dec 28—3taw12wif [Union] Attorney at Law.

CLOVER HILL COAL.—I have on hand several hundred bushels of this celebrated Bituminous Coal, which I will sell at twenty-five cents per bushel or $7 per ton delivered, for cash or to punctual customers. Also, the different kinds of Anthracite Coal. WM. E. STUBBS,
Yard east side of 12th street, 4 doors south Pa. av.
jan 28—eo3tif

MADAME TARIN, from Paris, will open on Thursday, the 13th instant, a choice assortment of Paris Millinery, consisting of Evening Dresses, Embroidered and real Lace, do, Capes, Veils, Caps, &c., Hats, Coiffures, Flowers, &c. of the most approved fashions.

Madame T. will receive weekly from her store in Broadway, New York, a full supply of all articles for Balls and Parties throughout the season, and solicits the patronage of the Ladies of Washington.

Her store is over Mr. Heydon's Jewelry store, near 4½ st., a few doors below Coleman's Hotel.
jan 11—eo1mif [Union]

GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN.—A. H. YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, three doors west of Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, keeps constantly on hand a large and elegant stock of ready-made clothing, in almost every variety and style of garments. Gentlemen in want of a suit for immediate use may rely upon getting goods of the best quality and made equal to the best bespoke work. All garments warranted as represented. Prices very low. Also a large and elegant assortment of furnishing goods.

Measures taken and suits made to order. One price only. Terms cash.
jan 20—3tawif2w (Union and Alex. Gazette.)

FOR RENT, the commodious two-story brick Dwelling owned by Jacob B. Moore, Esq, situated on 8th street, near F, between the Patent Office and General Post Office buildings. The house is in good order, in one of the best locations in Washington, and will be rented on reasonable terms to a careful tenant. Inquire of Dr. A. H. Lee, 7th street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, or to A. GREEN,
jan 14—eo3tif [Union] Auctioneer.

INTERESTING RELIC FOR SALE.—The identical PRINTING PRESS at which Dr. Benjamin Franklin worked while in London in the years 1725–6 is offered for sale. It is now in the United States Patent Office at Washington, where it was deposited on its arrival from London in 1842.

Public institutions, societies, or individuals who may wish to possess this interesting and valuable relic of that distinguished philosopher will please address the Hon. Edmund Burke, Commissioner of Patents, Washington, or
JOHN B. MURRAY,
nov 23—2awtfif 12 Old Slip, New York.

Collector's Office, January 18, 1848.

THE ANNUAL TAXES ON REAL AND PERSONAL property for the year 1847 became due to the Corporation on the 1st instant. A deduction of *ten per cent.* is allowed by law upon all bills for said year which shall be paid at this office during the months of January and February. The Collector is now prepared to deliver such bills as may be called for, and to receive payments.
jan 19—2awtMar. 1if A. ROTHWELL, Collector.

FOR RENT, that desirable residence, together with the furniture therein, on I street north, immediately west of Commodore Morris's, formerly the residence of Mrs. Commodore Stewart, and more recently of the Chevalier Hulseman, Chargé d'Affaires from Austria. The establishment has lately been put in complete repair. The property is very eligibly situated, and the furniture of the best and most elegant kind. Persons wishing to rent will be pleased to make application to Richard Smith, Esq., Cashier of the Metropolis Bank, who is duly authorized to make the necessary arrangements. dec 8—dtfif

NEW STORE.—Preserves, Pickles, and Vinegar. The public are respectfully informed that the subscriber has opened the above establishment exclusively for the sale of all kinds of Pickled Vegetables and Fruits, Sweetmeats, Jellies, Marmalades, Sirups, Catsups, Sauces, &c., all of which are put up in a most superior manner.

Also, White and Red Wine Vinegar, and an excellent article of pure Cider Vinegar. JOHN BATES,
jan 6—w6wif Ninth street, near Penn. avenue.

AMERICAN AND FRENCH RESTAURANT,
South side of G street, near [illegible] *the War Department.*

THE above establishment is now ready for inspection. By walking up the porch of the house adjoining the bar, visiters will meet with proper attendants to show the rooms.
jan 6—eo2w JOS. BOULANGER.

The Union, Alexandria Gazette, Saturday Evening News, and Georgetown Advocate will copy the above.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
LET ALL WHO ARE AFFLICTED WITH ASTHMA read the following letter:

Mr. Seth W. Fowle: Sir: Having been afflicted for more than thirty years with the asthma, at times so severely as to incapacitate me from attendance to business, and having adopted many medicines without any but temporary relief, I purchased, about three years since, of Mr. Edward Mason, your agent in this city, several bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, from the effects of which I obtained more relief than from all the medicine I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have, by the repeated use of your valuable Balsam, been more free of pressure for breath and oppression on the lungs than I had anticipated, and indeed conceive myself cured of this most disheartening malady.

I do most cheerfully tender you this acknowledgment, which you will use as your judgment dictates.
C. D. MAYNARD.
Argus Office, Portland, March 26, 1846.

For sale by R. S. PATTERSON, Agent for the District of Columbia, and, by druggists generally throughout the United States and British Provinces. jan 26—3tif

IMPROVED MAGNETIC MACHINES.
MOORHEAD'S GRADUATED MAGNETIC MACHINES.—It is now universally admitted by the learned and scientific that the mysterious power called Galvanism or Magnetism is, in fact, the principal of Vitality or Life, and that Disease, in many of its most painful forms, is entirely owing to the absence of this Galvanic or Magnetic power in its healthy proportions. If, then, we can readily supply this wondrous power where it is thus deficient, we can successfully combat disease, and this has been fully and perfectly attained by the present beautiful and scientific instrument.

Moorhead's Graduated Magnetic Machine is an important improvement over all other forms of manufacture, and has been adopted by the medical profession generally as being the most perfect, convenient, and effectual Magnetic Machine in use. It is exceedingly simple in construction, and therefore not liable to get out of order, as is the case with all other instruments. It admits of the most perfect control; and can be graduated to any power, adapted to the most tender infant, or sufficient for the strongest adult, at the pleasure of the operator. The magnetic influence is imparted in a continuous manner, and with no unpleasant sensation to the most delicate patient. It requires no assistance in its use, and is in every respect entirely harmless.

Moorhead's Magnetic Machines are used with positive and permanent success in all cases of Rheumatism, acute or chronic, seated either in the head, joints, or limbs; Gout, Tic Doloreaux, Nervous and Sick Headache, Paralysis, Palsy, Fits, Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Spinal and Hip Complaints, Stiffness of the Joints, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Nervous Tremors, General Debility, Deficiency of Nervous and Physical Energy, and all Nervous Diseases. As a preventive for Apoplexy, the Machine is confidently recommended, and in the most confirmed cases of Scrofula, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Deafness, Curvature of the Spine, and all similar complaints, its effects are equally successful.

Each Machine is compactly arranged, with the battery and all appliances put up in neat rosewood boxes. Accompanying each is a new Manual, containing full and simple directions for its use and application in the various diseases in which it is recommended. Any person of ordinary intelligence can successfully use this Machine, as every thing regarding it is perfectly simple and intelligible.

Every family should possess one of these beautiful instruments. They will always be found a valuable companion, and very often the best physician in time of need. Price of the Machines, complete, $12 and $15, according to size and power. They can be readily and safely sent to any part of the world, and each instrument is warranted.

The Graduated Magnetic Machines are manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. C. MOORHEAD,
182 Broadway, New York.
Agent for Washington, M. H. STEVENS,
No. 1 Brown's Hotel.
Agents for New Orleans, GUINNESS & BUSH,
dec 31—eo1mif No. 12 Camp street.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.—The proprietor and editor of the Saturday Evening News will be glad to receive the orders of members of Congress and others for his paper, at the rate of 50 cents, for the remainder of the session, or $1 per annum.

The Saturday Evening News of this day contains a list of Senators, Members of the House, Judges of the Supreme Court, Members of the Cabinet, and Foreign Ministers, with their places of abode; the said list being corrected weekly to show the changes of residence as they occur during the session.

Orders left at the News office, corner of 6th street and Louisiana avenue, or sent through the Post office, will be promptly attended to. jan 29—3t

LOST, yesterday evening, between 10th and 13th streets, on Pennsylvania avenue, south side, a large Cameo Breastpin, for which a suitable reward will be given if left at Mr. Wm. Voss's, silversmith, Penn. avenue, between 12th and 13th streets. jan 29—3t

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN McLEAN.

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

The following letter was written to a gentleman in this State, and has been furnished us for publication. The opinions of our distinguished men, upon the war and the means of ending it, should be known. Judge McLEAN occupies a high official position, and has been named, and has many friends in the several States, for the Presidency. His opinions and suggestions will be highly appreciated, and tend to direct the public attention to the ruinous consequences of this war:

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 7, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: To all human appearance the termination of this miserable war with Mexico is more remote than when the first blow was struck. In my judgment it was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced by marching our army into disputed territory in the possession of Mexico; and I think that Congress, who unquestionably have the power, should put an end to the war on just and honorable principles.

After agreeing upon the terms on which a treaty should be made, they should call upon the Executive by resolution to offer a peace to Mexico upon that basis; and during the negotiation hostilities should be suspended. If the President shall refuse to do this, in the military appropriation bills the army should be required to take such positions as shall carry out the views of Congress. These bills the President could not veto, and he would be bound by their requirements. This may be done by the House.

I hope Congress will refuse to issue any more Treasury notes. The notes demanded, in addition to those already in circulation, would flood the country with that description of paper. Such an emission would constitute a Government bank, controlled and managed by a party Administration. We have now fifteen millions of Treasury notes in circulation, and authority to issue five millions more. I would not increase this circulation a dollar, but reduce it as rapidly as possible. Such a system would be incomparably more dangerous to the public morals and the public liberty than any other system of banking that could be devised.

To meet any deficiency of the revenue to pay the current expenses of the war, I would authorize loans at par, paying not more than six per cent. interest, and if loans cannot be made at this rate, let the Administration resort to a system of taxation, which shall cause the people to feel the expense of the war. All wars should be accompanied by a system of direct and internal taxation. Nothing short of this can show, in addition to the sacrifice of life, what we pay for military glory. This was the policy in the better days of the republic.

The late war with England was nobly sustained by the people, not only in the field but by the payment of taxes. And they will sustain every just war in which our country shall be involved. But I risk nothing in saying that an attempt to adopt such a system of taxation would wind up this Mexican war in sixty days. And this shows that the war should be put an end to. This may be done by Congress in ninety days, and I pray God that they may do it.

Very truly, yours,
JOHN McLEAN.

[COMMUNICATION.]

DR. COLLYER'S MODEL ARTISTES, or *Personifications of Sculpture and Painting*.

The Americans are certainly the most fastidious people upon earth in their notions of modesty. We never hear an objection made to the exhibition of a picture or a statue, on the score of its indelicacy, without being reminded of a *monster* [illegible] many, many years ago—a certain Senator would be likely to say, "more than a quarter of a century ago, sir!"—in the studio of a much-valued friend. He was a French chevalier, a friend of Louis XVI, who, being stripped of his fortune by the revolution, found it necessary on his arrival in this country to resort to those arts for a living which he had studied as accomplishments. Going one day into his room, where it was our privilege to spend many a happy hour, he placed before us a crayon sketch which he had just finished, and, with a smile, asked our opinion of it. "What is it, in the name of all that is wonderful! for it seems to be a *monstrum innominatum*," was our exclamation. He never spoke English when he could avoid it, and replied: "*Mais, mon ami, regardez bien! ne voyez vous pas que c'est une dame Americaine?*" Don't you see it is an American lady? The sketch exhibited a beautiful head, neck, and shoulders, stuck upon a pair of feet, without any of the intervening parts of the body. "Now," said he, "you know very well that these are the only parts of their forms that your countrywomen will name or permit to be named in their presence. If you say breast, body, thigh, leg, or even ankle, before one of them, she hides her face, or flies out of the room in a rage at your impudence." It was impossible to deny the truth of this, or to avoid a laugh at the oddity of the conceit, caricature as it was. We knew that no man ever entertained a more exalted reverence for the sex than our friend; he was the most courteous of mortals, and it was not in his nature to do or to say any thing not justified by the strictest laws of polished breeding.

Having told our story, we proceed to say that we have visited Dr. Collyer's living models; and that we were no less surprised, from all we had heard, than pleased to see that there were a few, very few, ladies present. Their report, we cannot doubt, will remove much of the prejudice which has hitherto kept visiters of that sex from enjoying the rich treat which the exhibition affords. We would fearlessly appeal to them to confirm the truth of our assertion, that there is nothing either in the sculpture or painting personified which ought to alarm the most scrupulous delicacy. To say this was the sole purpose of this communication, and the only criticism we shall add is, that the personifications are exact *models* of the originals. If the critic, therefore, see defects either in the pictures or sculptured groups, he must charge them to the great artists from whose labors they are faithful copies. T.

COTTON AS MANURE.

The Havre (France) Journal quotes from a letter of Col. Baron Aubert to the Agricultural Society of Herault, a statement of some interesting experiments made last winter and spring, to quicken the growth of pot-herbs and other vegetables by the application of cotton.

A cotton spinner on his estate succeeded in obtaining the earliest product by planting in cotton. The sweepings of his room are composed of dust and down, put in motion by the machines; also, of thread-ends from the winding, which absorb the oil and grease of the cog-wheels and other parts of the looms, and of cotton seeds. These, with the refuse cotton, thrown together into one corner of the court, generate a heat so intense as to excite apprehensions of spontaneous combustion, and, to remove this source of embarrassment, in many factories they are burnt. The cotton spinner happily conceived the idea of applying them to the uses of a hot-bed, in place of ordinary manure. The idea was naturally suggested from seeing the heap, like manure, in a state of fermentation.

Accordingly, on the 5th of December, 1845, he planted on a bed of sweepings; and twenty-six days after, on the 1st of January, 1846, they brought him a small bunch of asparagus. The bed had been made in an open kitchen garden, but the gardener had taken the precaution to cover it with coarse straw thinly spread. He succeeded in raising other asparagus from the same bed, until the end of May, when there was no further occasion to force it.

In December, 1846, he resumed the experiment on a seed-plot of one year, and obtained asparagus after the same delay and on the same conditions; and up to the last autumn it yielded some product.

From another bed he plucked, on the 8th of May, 1846, his first melon, which was abundantly ripe and mellow, and very good. The seed was planted February 10.

He noticed that the dust and seeds did not ferment so quick as the thread-ends saturated with oil; nevertheless, he attempted to make a bed with these two substances in fermentation. The 6th of February last he planted two hundred and twenty potatoes. In ten days they had germinated, and had almost reached the surface of the earth, then covered with snow and ice. With the protection of dry leaves scattered over them, they were expected to reach an early maturity.

The beds of last year supply a very rich soil, promising to fertilize the land on which it is deposited for two years.

The credit of this useful discovery is due to M. Abrand, cotton-spinner of Courtivron, (Cotes-d'Or.)

The beds are made in the open kitchen garden. A ditch is excavated, a yard or more wide, of convenient size for a bed. The sweepings are deposited in this in a state of fermentation, and packed down with the feet. This is abundantly watered, and on the top a thin layer of manure is deposited.

A RIVAL TO ETHER.

CHLOROFORM.—The English papers contain accounts of a new agent for producing insensibility to pain, prepared by Professor SIMPSON, a medical gentleman of Edinburgh. It is called "*Chloroform*," and is said to produce complete unconsciousness more easily and more efficiently than sulphuric ether. A Liverpool paper says that the new agent "is very pleasant to the palate, and yields a delightful perfume, not much unlike that of a ripe apple or good sherry wine. Its inhalation produces the most delightful sensations, and, in the course of a minute or so, a state of the soundest somnambulism. Sulphuric ether, on the contrary, is very disagreeable, both to the palate and the olfactory nerves, and is much longer in producing the required result. It also produces great nausea, and has not always been administered without acting for a time somewhat injuriously upon the nervous system." No special kind of inhaler or instrument is necessary for its exhibition. A little of the liquid, diffused upon a piece of linen or sponge, and held over the mouth for about a minute, is all that is required.

The Chloroform has been variously tested in England, and satisfactorily, in the presence of many medical gentlemen. In one of the cases, at the Ophthalmic Institution in Liverpool, the patient, a female. "was speedily thrown into a state of complete unconsciousness. During the inhalation of the vapor through a sponge, which of course allows a free passage to the atmospheric air, her countenance wore a most pleasurable expression; nor did it alter in the least during the trying moments of the operation. She remained in a sound slumber for several minutes afterwards, and did not evince the slightest sensation of feeling, when repeatedly pinched by many of the gentlemen present. In this case, the eye was turned so completely inwards that greater force with the forceps was required, and, had the patient been operated upon in her natural state, the pain would have been proportionably excruciating. Upon waking to consciousness, in about a quarter of an hour, she said she was not aware that any thing at all had been done to her." The patients, on coming to, are represented as seeming to be excited in a manner not dissimilar from the effects of an over-dose of champagne.

Dr. SIMPSON gives in his pamphlet a notice of its chemical constitution. He says:

"Formyle is the hypothetical radical of formic acid. In the red ant (*Formica rufa*) formic acid was first discovered, and hence its name. Gehlen pointed it out as a peculiar acid; and it was afterwards first artificially prepared by Doebereiner. Chemists have now devised a variety of processes by which formic acid may be obtained from starch, sugar, and indeed most other vegetable substances.

"A series of chlorides of formyle are produced when chlorine and the hypochlorites are brought to act on the chloride, oxide, and hydrated oxide of methyle, (pyroxylic, or wood spirit.) In the same way as formic acid may be artificially procured from substances which do not contain formyle ready formed, so also are the chlorides of this radical capable of being procured from substances which do not originally contain it.

"Chloroform, Chloroformyle, or the Perchloride of Formyle, may be made and obtained artificially by various processes—as by making milk of lime, or an aqueous solution of caustic alkali act upon chloral; by distilling alcohol, pyroxylic spirit, or acetone, with chloride of lime; by leading a stream of chlorine gas into a solution of caustic potass in spirit of wine, &c. The preparation which I have employed was made according to the following formula of Dumas:

Chloride of lime in powder	-	lb. iv.
Water	-	lb. xii.
Rectified spirit	-	floz. xii.

"Mix in a capacious retort or still, and distill as long as a dense liquid, which sinks in the water with which it comes over, is produced.

"The resulting perchloride of formyle consists of two atoms of carbon, one of hydrogen, and three of chlorine. Its specific gravity is much greater than that of water, being as high as 1.480. It boils at 141°. The density of its vapor is 4.2. It is not inflammable, nor changed by distillation with potassium, potash, sulphuric, or other acids."

HINTS TO LADIES.—Men of sense—I speak not to boys of eighteen to five-and-twenty, during their age of detestability—men who are worth the trouble of falling in love with, and the fuss and inconvenience of being married to, and to whom one might, after some inward conflicts, and a course, perhaps, of fasting and self humiliation, submit to fulfil those ill-contrived vows of obedience which are contracted at the altar—such men want not dolls for their companions; and women who would suit such men are just as capable of loving fervently, deeply, as the Ringlettins, full of song and sentiment, who cannot walk; cannot rise in the morning; cannot tie her bonnet-strings; faints if she has to lace her boots; never in her life brushed out her beautiful hair; would not, for the world, prick her delicate fingers with plain sewing; but who can work harder than a factory girl upon a lamb's wool shepherdess; dance like a dervise at Almack's; ride like a fox-hunter, and, whilst every breath of air gives her cold in her father's gloomy country-house, and she cannot think how people can endure this climate, she can go out to dinner-parties in February and March with an inch of sleeve and half-a-quarter of boddice.—*Mrs. Thompson.*

PROFESSIONAL PROMPTITUDE.—A celebrated Dublin surgeon was once known to give a lesson of economy to a wealthy and fashionable young man, remarkably fond of his handsome face and person. He was sent for, and found the patient seated by a table, resting his cheek upon his hand, whilst before him was displayed a five-pound note. After some little hesitation he removed his hand, and displayed a small mole on his cheek. "I wish to have it removed." "Does it inconvenience you?" "Not in the least." "Then why wish for its extirpation?" "I do not like the look of it." "Sir," replied the surgeon, "I am not in the habit of being disturbed for such trifles; moreover, I think that that little excrescence had better remain untouched, since it gives you no uneasiness; and I make it a rule only to take from my patients what is troublesome to them." So saying he took the five-pound note, slipped it into his pocket, and walked out of the room, leaving the patient in a state of perfect astonishment.

LAWYERS TOO LATE.—We heard of an incident which occurred yesterday in court before Judge Johnson, which is amusing and somewhat instructive to those concerned. A case was on trial, the witnesses had all been examined, and the court adjourned for the night, expecting to hear the arguments of counsel in the morning. Morning came, and with it judge and jurors, but no lawyers. After waiting some time, the court ordered the crier to call them at the door. There was no answer. Tired of waiting, and thinking perhaps that a lesson in such cases was necessary, the judge charged the jury and sent them to their room. When the counsel arrived, laden with bags full of "authorities," and heads "full of wise saws and modern instances," the jury were just about bringing in their verdict.—*Cincinnati Atlas, Jan. 22.*

A CHRISTMAS TALE.—While the last generation was flourishing, there dwelt in what is now a famous city not a mile from Boston an opulent widow lady, who once afforded a queer manifestation of that odd compound of incompatibles, called "human nature."

It was a Christmas eve of one of those old-fashioned winters which were so "bitter cold." The old lady put on an extra shawl, and, as she hugged her shivering frame, she said to her faithful negro servant:

"It is a terrible cold night, Scip. I am afraid my poor neighbor, widow Green, must be suffering. Take the wheelbarrow, Scip; fill it full of wood, pile on a good load, and tell the poor woman to keep herself warm and comfortable. But, before you go, Scip, put some more wood on the fire, and make me a nice mug of flip."

These last orders were duly obeyed; and the old lady was thoroughly warmed, both inside and out. And now the trusty Scipio was about to depart on his errand of mercy, when his considerate mistress interposed again:

"Stop, Scip. You need not go now. *The weather has moderated.*" [*Boston Recorder.*

A FINE ASSORTMENT of party Fans, some of the richest style, to be had in the city; rich Bouquet Holders, stone set, style Elizabeth and Louis XIV, for sale at

T. BASTIANELLI,
Corner of 4½ st. and Penn. avenue.

On Wednesday another case of Goods will be opened, consisting of bronze Candelabras, Pendules, Encriers, and many other articles of bronze, now fashionable in Paris and New York. Also, Fancy Articles for Parties and Balls, and Presents and Philopena. jan 28—3tif

FOR RENT, a store-house situated on K street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, in front of the Market-house, and also a brick dwelling-house situated on I street, between 6th and 7th streets.

For information inquire of the undersigned, on 8th street, in the immediate neighborhood,

jan 28—eo1w W. H. WARD.

FOR RENT, for a term of years, that desirably located establishment known as Buist's Flower Garden, laying between 11th and 12th streets, and fronting H street, embracing six greenhouses in good order. To an individual desirous of commencing the plant business a favorable opportunity is here offered.

For particulars apply to J. B. H. SMITH, Attorney at Law, at his office, on F, between 14th and 15th streets.

jan 28—eo3t

PAPETERIES, Gold Pens and Pencils, Fancy Seals; Pen-holders, Folders, Reading Hooks, &c. I have a beautiful assortment, and at unusually low prices.

WM. Q. FORCE,
dec 21— Penn. avenue, corner 10th st.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1848.

The SENATE did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, moved the usual resolution terminating the debate on the bill for the relief of Mary Brown, widow of Jacob Brown, in ten minutes after the House shall again resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on private bills.

Mr. HALL, of New York, moved to lay the resolution on the table, Disagreed to.

The question was then put on the resolution, and it was agreed to.

DEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. VINTON, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30th, 1849. Read and committed.

Also, a bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1848.

Mr. V. said that, before the vote was taken on the motion to commit the bill, he desired to state that he should call it up for the action of the House upon it as soon as the bill and the papers which accompanied it could be printed. It proposed to appropriate a large sum of money, between twelve and thirteen millions of dollars in addition to a million appropriated early in the session, to supply the deficiency in the appropriations of the last session of Congress for the expenses of the now current fiscal year. The House would, therefore, see the necessity of prompt action upon it, as seven months of the year had already passed away.

The Committee of Ways and Means had been prevented from reporting this bill at an earlier day by circumstances not under its own control. It will be recollected that at the beginning of the session a million of dollars was appropriated to meet the immediate wants of the Department until the residue of the deficiency could be inquired into. On looking into the estimates, it was found that the Paymaster General had reported to the Secretary of War at the commencement of the session that he could not estimate for the deficiency in his Department till he received further returns from Mexico. About four weeks ago the Secretary of War transmitted to the committee the Paymaster's estimate of the deficiency in that branch of the service, amounting to three millions seven hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars. It was laid before the committee the day after its receipt; but, as it was not accompanied by a detailed statement of the items, the committee directed him to write to the Secretary of War for such a statement, both from the Paymaster and Quartermaster's Departments. He believed every diligence and effort had been used by the Department to comply with the call of the committee at as early a day as practicable, but it was not till within the present week that the information had been received by the committee.

There was another bill also which required the prompt attention of the House, and which he would avail himself of this occasion to give notice of his intention to call up at an early day. He had reference to the loan bill. He had imagined that the fortunate discovery of an error, which showed there were in the Treasury near seven millions of means at its command more than was supposed to exist there, had obviated the necessity of immediate action on that bill. But two days ago he had received a letter from the acting Secretary of the Treasury stating that its immediate consideration was highly necessary. It is known to the members of the House that the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury has not yet been printed. The examination of the statements and tables appended to that report are absolutely essential to a correct understanding of the state of the finances. It was his intention to have accompanied the bill with a written report, which could not be made without the aid of that document. The reporting of the bill had been delayed as long as the committee thought themselves justified in withholding it for the purpose of seeing the Secretary's report in print; but, as it was not printed, he refrained from making a written report, for fear that, without the aid of that document, he might fall into some great mistake, which for a time might mislead the House and the country. He himself had called several times at the printing office to inquire about that report; other members of the committee, he believed, had done the same thing. It was not yet forthcoming. He did not feel able or willing to enter upon the discussion of that bill till he had had an opportunity to read and thoroughly study the Secretary's report. The request of the acting Secretary of the Treasury was, however, so urgent for immediate action, that he should on Wednesday next move to take up that bill, and leave it to the House to decide whether they would consider it before they had had an opportunity to see that report. He was directed by the committee to bring this subject of the public printing to the notice of the House.

The appropriation bills for the next fiscal year, commencing on the 1st of July next, are in the course of preparation, and those not already presented will be reported as good as practicable. It will be recollected that it is but a short time since the reports of the different Departments which accompany the President's message have been printed and laid on our tables. The reports of the different bureaus to the heads of the Departments give the detailed operations of the Government, and show the necessity of such appropriations as are discretionary. He had felt it to be his duty to read these reports, and compare them with the estimates, before presenting the annual appropriation bills, as that was the proper source to look to for explanation respecting the estimates. There is a rule of the House that requires the appropriation bills to be reported within thirty days after the appointment of the Committee of Ways and Means. He wished to say a word about that rule, and the reason of its adoption. Formerly, the fiscal year commenced with the calendar year on the 1st of January. It followed, of course, that, if the appropriations were not made by the 1st of January in each year, the operations of the Government were carried on without any provision for payment. Every thing was carried on in anticipation of and upon the faith that Congress would make the appropriations; and thus it sometimes happened in the long session that the year was almost half gone before the appropriations were made to meet the necessary expenditures of the Government. This state of things every year occasioned much embarrassment to the Executive Departments, and was attended with heavy losses to such of the public creditors as could not wait for the tardy movements of Congress. To remedy this evil, this rule of the House was adopted. It was found to be an inefficient remedy, because of the impossibility of making the appropriations by the time the fiscal year commenced. It was finally wholly obviated by changing the commencement of the fiscal year from the 1st of January to the 1st of July. So that if the appropriations were now made, no part of them would be wanted for more than three months to come. This rule, however, was left to stand among the rules of the House, though now of little practical utility. He would endeavor to see that the appropriations were all made in time to meet the wants of the Government, and that no detriment to the public service should arise from want of timely action of the House upon them.

Mr. ASHMUN said the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means had given notice, as he understood, that he would call up a very important bill on Wednesday next, on account of the urgent request of the Treasury Department, and that he would do this in advance of the printing of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. A. rose that he might call the attention of the House and of the country to this state of things. Here was the House, in the very last days of January, still without a copy of so important a document as the great fiscal report from the Treasury Department.

Here Mr. BOYD raised an inquiry in relation to order, but the SPEAKER ruled Mr. A. to be in order.

Mr. ASHMUN said gentlemen need not feel sensitive; he was not going into any extended remarks. His object was to call the attention of the House and of the public to what had been stated as the cause of this unprecedented delay, and to put to any member of the Committee on Printing who happened to be present the inquiry when they were to expect the copies of this report to be laid on their tables? He saw a gentleman from New York (Mr. CONGER) in his seat who belonged to that committee. He would thank that gentleman to answer, if he could, the inquiry he had put.

Mr. CONGER said that, as a member of the Committee on Printing, he could only say that he had had an interview with the public printer some two or three days since: and that officer had then informed him that the body of the report had been taken back, repeatedly, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury for alteration, and he gave that as the reason for the delay which had occurred. It was this interruption, coming from the Department itself, which had prevented an earlier delivery of the printed copies of the report; and he had added, that *if the MS. should not again be taken out of his hands*, the copies would be ready for delivery in two or three days. A part of it was now in type. That was the only explanation Mr. C. had to give in answer to the inquiry of the gentleman from Massachusetts; that was the explanation he had received from the public printer.

Mr. McKAY would like to know of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. CONGER,) what changes those were which he stated on the authority of the public printer to have been made in the report? Were they in the tabular statement?

Mr. CONGER. The committee were not informed.

Mr. McKAY said that, having heard the rumors which were circulating in the House, that the tables accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury had been withdrawn and altered, or others substituted in lieu thereof, he had seen the Register of the Treasury, whose business it was to prepare those tabular statements, and had mentioned these rumors to him; and he now stated upon his authority, the authority of Mr. Graham, an excellent and very honest man, that there was not the slightest foundation in the world for the rumor; that not a single table had been altered; that the tables were there now as they were first presented in the report.

He was not going into a commentary or criticism upon the statements made by the honorable chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He was glad to learn from that gentleman that he had determined to call up on Wednesday next the bill giving the Government authority to borrow a sum of money to meet the exigencies of the public service.

With regard to the delay that had attended the execution of the public printing, the whole House must be aware that it was owing to causes which were apparent to all. In the first place, the system of printing had been changed. Formerly, the printing had been done by printers appointed by the House. Now, it was done by contract. He had voted against that law himself. He presumed his friend from Massachusetts (Mr. ASHMUN) and the honorable chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means voted for it.

Mr. ASHMUN begged the gentleman's pardon. He did not vote for it. He had always thought it a "penny-wise and pound-foolish" operation.

Mr. McKAY, (continuing.) At any rate, he would cast no imputation upon the printers. He hoped they would be able to perform their contract: they said they would. The documents this session were very voluminous; the President's message and accompanying documents made a document nearly twice as large this year as last year. Owing to the existence of a state of war, the reports of all our Generals, our Secretaries of War and the Navy, and, in fact, of all our officers, were much larger, and made a document of nearly two thousand pages. Was not this an explanation of the delay?

But, in regard to the remark made by the gentleman from Massachusetts, that the House would be called on Monday next to act upon the bill reported by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

[A voice: "On *Wednesday*."]

No, (said Mr. McK.) the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. VINTON,) if he understood him correctly, gave notice that he would call up on Monday next the bill making appropriations to supply deficiences.

Mr. VINTON (Mr. McK. yielding) said he had stated that, as soon as the bill which he had this morning reported to supply deficiencies could be printed, with the accompanying documents, he would call it up.

Mr. McKAY (resuming) supposed it would be printed, with the documents, by Monday.

In regard to the deficiency bill, the House (said Mr. McK.) were already in possession of full information—of every item of information which could have any bearing upon it. There was nothing at all in the Secretary's report in reference to these deficiencies, except his financial statement, and that was published weeks ago, during the second week of the session.

Mr. ASHMUN (interposing) said, with reference to the statement of the gentleman from North Carolina about the tables connected with the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, he had, this moment, been informed by the public printer that the Secretary of the Treasury had now, at this moment, in his possession these tables.

Mr. McKAY. Well, I am authorized by the Register of the Treasury, Mr. Graham, to state that the tables have undergone no change at all since they were sent in, accompanying the Secretary's report, when it was first laid on the table.

Mr. CONGER wished to make a further statement on this subject, and (Mr. McK. yielding) he said he (Mr. C.) had not only been informed by the printer, at this instant, of the same fact which was communicated by him to the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, but that the proofs of this document, which he understood was now ready to be laid upon their tables, were now in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury for revision; that he (the Secretary) had not yet sent them back to him, and this was the cause of the delay.

In relation to the President's message, he wished further to state what the public printer had informed the Committee on Printing was the cause of the delay of that document; that he had furnished and was furnishing that document as fast as the lithographic maps contained in it were furnished to him.

This statement he deemed it a matter of justice to the printer to make.

Mr. McKAY, (resuming,) said the proof sheets, he supposed, had been sent to the Secretary of the Treasury. Every body knew, that of large voluminous documents like this, the proof-sheets were placed, for revision, in the hands of the Secretary, or the person making the reports, to secure accuracy. But, to show that the gentleman was utterly mistaken, here (said Mr. McK., holding up a printed copy of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury) is the document itself. How was it possible for it, or parts of it, to be in the Treasury Department, when the printed document was now in their document-room? And every gentleman, by going up to the document-room, (for the practice was now changed, and, instead of the documents being placed on the desks of the members, they were taken up to the document-room,) could supply himself with a copy.

Mr. ASHMUN. Will the gentleman allow me to state that the public printer tells me they were placed there this morning for the first time?

Mr. McKAY. No matter about that. I contradict, positively, peremptorily, the statement that any alteration has been made in the tables at the Department. And the gentleman from New York on the Committee of Printing (Mr. CONGER) himself, only a day or two ago, asked this House for permission to have an addition made to this report of something which had been received since the report was communicated.

He had but one remark in reference to the statement of the honorable chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in regard to the time in which the appropriation bills should be reported. There was a rule of the House requiring them to be reported within thirty days after the appointment of the committee. That time had elapsed; and the honorable chairman said the failure to comply with the rule and the delay were owing in a great degree to a want of the documents which were necessary. Now, he admitted, that in regard to one or two of these bills, which the committee were required peremptorily to report within thirty days, that was a good justification. The navy appropriation bill, for instance, could not be reported, because the explanations were all contained in that part of the documents accompanying the President's message which came from the Navy Department, and the message and accompanying documents had been but a few days printed entire; but in regard to the civil and diplomatic bill, which was the large bill, he hazarded the assertion here, from some familiarity with the business of the committee, that there was no gentleman who would find any information at all in the voluminous documents accompanying the message which had the slightest bearing upon any item in that bill; and so in regard to the Indian appropriation bill. Now, two years ago, with the view of obviating this very difficulty, a resolution passed the two Houses of Congress requiring the estimates to be prepared and printed in advance, so as to be laid on the tables of members at the opening of the session. That had been done for the last two sessions. The document was now in the document-room, and every gentleman could go up and get it.

He concurred with the honorable chairman, and did not think it of any importance to report within the first thirty days. He would be glad if the committee would take time to examine these bills and retrench and cut down, as he thought could be done with regard to the public service. The great matter was not that they should be reported within the first thirty days. He thought that was a bad rule, and ought to be repealed, in consequence of the change of the commencement of the fiscal year. More time should be allowed to the committee to prepare their bills; but after the bills were reported to the House, the great cause of complaint was that the House would never act upon them; that they were not taken up till the close of the session, and then were hurried through, without any thing like due deliberation; and in short sessions, frequently on the very last night of the session, the two Houses were compelled to make appropriations which their own judgment would revolt at if they had time to deliberate. Now, what he wanted was this, that when the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means made the motion to take up these bills, the House would do so, and act upon them in time, and let them go to the Senate, so that they would not be compelled to hurry them through at the very last hours of the session. Millions had been voted away in this way without any body's knowing any thing at all where it had gone until it was too late to remedy it.

He gave notice that he should, at an early day, ask leave to introduce a resolution authorizing and requiring all these public documents, which the President and the heads of the Departments were required to communicate annually to Congress, to be printed in advance—making it the duty of the President and the heads of the Departments to have them prepared and printed, ready to be laid on their tables at the opening of the session. There could not then be any ground, more than two months after the commencement of the session, for gentlemen to get up and say, for want of diligence on the part of the printer, because these documents have not been sent in, we cannot act promptly on these various subjects. He hoped, therefore, the House would press his resolution when he introduced it, and it would remove and obviate many of the inconveniences and complaints which they now suffered.

As the gentleman from Ohio had given notice that he would call up the loan bill on Wednesday, understanding that there was a communication on the Clerk's table which related to this subject, he asked that it might be taken up and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER stated that the first question would be on the motion of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. VINTON,) that the bill reported by him be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying papers, be ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUDSON, referring to the remarks which had been made in relation to the document which had been handed to them this morning, said it had been stated, he believed, that the delay in printing that document was occasioned by its revision or the retention of the proof in the hands of the Secretary. On the other hand, it had been suggested that that statement could not be true—that there must be some misrepresentation in the case—because they had the document now upon their tables. He was informed by the public printer that the proofs were now in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the public printer had express directions from him not to deliver the document until these proofs were revised; and that the document had been sent in this morning at the bidding of the Committee on Printing of the two Houses, the public printer considering himself under obligation rather to obey the mandate of the Committee on Printing than the request of the Secretary of the Treasury; and that, while this document was now on their tables, several of the proof sheets were in the hands of the Secretary, and not returned by him, or had not been returned when these documents left the printing-office.

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman say when these proofs were sent to the Secretary?

Mr. HUDSON, (not hearing the request,) continuing, said he would also, while he was on the floor, make a single remark upon the delay that seemed to be charged—to some extent perhaps upon the Committee of Ways and Means in submitting their report—by the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. McKAY, (interposing,) said he made no complaint. He thought it desirable, on the contrary, that the committee should take more time in preparing their bills. He only said he thought the documents were not wanted to enable them to act upon the deficiency bill and upon the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. HUDSON had understood the gentleman to intimate that some of the bills might have been reported at an earlier day, and he had seemed to intimate that there had been some unnecessary delay. He (Mr. H.) had only to say in reference to this, that there was no member of that committee who was more desirous of sifting the whole matter of appropriations, and very justly, who kept more constantly sending to the Departments for further information, or who was more desirous of waiting till that information was obtained, than the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. MCKAY.) He did not mention this in the way of complaint, but rather to commend the gentleman for his fidelity in this case, and to account further for the delay (if any had existed) on the part of that committee in preparing their bills.

The question was then taken on the motion of reference and the printing, and it was agreed to.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT JAN. 29, 1848.

SIR: Since the date of my last communication, fixing the amount of the loan at twelve millions of dollars, a letter (a copy of which is hereto annexed, dated the 21st instant,) has been received from the Secretary of War, giving the information that he had submitted to the Committee of Ways and Means estimates to the amount of $3,808,000 since the commencement of the session, in additon to those heretofore submitted; I have therefore the honor to request that the loan should be granted for the sum of $16,000,000, which, it is believed, will be all that will be necessary to ask for during the present session of Congress.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

McCLINTOCK YOUNG,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. R. C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. ASHMUN wished to correct a statement which he had made, personal to himself, in reply to the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. MCKAY.) When the gentleman referred to the resolution in relation to letting out the printing at contract, and intimated that he (Mr. A.) had voted for it, he had replied at the spur of the moment that he considered it a foolish operation. On examination, his memory was corrected; he did vote for it. And the error which he made was this: that, when the proposition was made to cut down Ritchie & Heiss to the contract price, he had voted against his political friends and in favor of the Democratic printers. This had led him into the error.

Mr. FARRELLY moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to provide for additional examiners in the Patent Office was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; which motion lies over for the present.

The Senate bill to authorize the settlement of the accounts of Joseph Nourse, deceased, was taken up, read, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. HENLEY, on leave, read a brief personal explanation relative to the amendment moved by him to the resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor and to strictures which had been made through the papers upon it, giving his views in regard to Gen. Taylor. The explanation, which was reduced to writing and read, has not been furnished to the Reporter.

PRIVATE BILLS.

On motion of Mr. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Private bills, (Mr. CHAPMAN, of Maryland, in the chair.)

The first bill taken up was the bill for the relief Mary Brown, widow of Jacob Brown; to which an amendment moved by Mr. BOWLIN was pending, viz: insert after the word "Massachusetts" the words "aged seventy-four years, and born before the close of the revolutionary war."

The question on the amendment was put, and it was agreed to.

After a short discussion on points of order, the time limited by the resolution for debate on this bill expired.

Mr. FICKLIN moved to amend the bill by adding the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That this pension is granted in consideration of the gallantry and death of Major Jacob Brown, (her step-son,) in command of the fort opposite to Matamoros, and shall not be regarded as a precedent in other cases."

Disagreed to.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, moved that the bill be reported to the House, with the recommendation that it be recommitted to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, with instructions to report a general bill.

Mr. ROMAN moved to amend Mr. STUART'S motion by adding the following:

"Providing pensions for all widows of revolutionary officers and soldiers: *Provided*, said widows were born prior to the adoption of the Constitution."

Disagreed to.

Mr. CUMMINS moved to amend Mr. STUART'S motion by inserting the Committee on "Revolutionary Pensions" in lieu of "Revolutionary Claims."

Mr. STUART accepted Mr. CUMMINS'S suggested modification.

Mr. HALL, of New York, moved to amend the bill by striking out "$20 per month" and inserting "$4 per month." Disagreed to.

Mr. SMITH, of Illinois, moved to amend the bill by striking out "$20 per month" and inserting "8 per month." Agreed to.

Mr. POLLOCK moved that the bill be reported to the House with the recommendation that it be committed to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, with instructions to report a bill granting a pension to the widows of revolutionary officers and soldiers who were married prior to the year 1800.

The CHAIRMAN ruled the amendment of Mr. STUART, of Michigan, and the amendment of Mr. POLLOCK out of order.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The question on the appeal was stated and put to the Committee.

The decision of the Chair was sustained.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. COLLAMER moved the previous question, which was seconded; and, under its operation, the amendments of the Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

And the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and was engrossed, read a third time: Yeas 119, nays 47.

And then the House adjourned.

PETITIONS PRESENTED IN THE HOUSE.

By Mr. CROWELL: The petition of Hannah Wightman, formerly widow of John Hart, deceased, for a pension.

By Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee: The petition of Jesse Coal and other citizens of Shady Valley, Johnson county, Tennessee, praying the establishment of a mail route from Taylorsville, via Shady Valley, to Paperville.

By Mr. MORSE: The memorial of Jean Baptiste Grange, praying permission to locate a tract of land.

On motion of Mr. GREEN, the papers and petition of Cornelius Washburn and others, of Missouri, on the files of the House, were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, the papers relating to the claims of Reuben Gentry and others, for Indian depredations, were withdrawn from the files of the House and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. TURNER: The memorial and petition of Captain N. Wall and others, praying for an act to regulate and define the duty of officers and hands employed in the navigation of the Mississippi and other Western rivers.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS, on the night of Tuesday, the 25th instant, a valuable unoccupied building in the First Ward of the city was destroyed by fire, which extended to and greatly injured the adjoining tenements, and placed in imminent danger much other valuable property; and there being good reason to believe that the said conflagration was the wicked and felonious act of some unknown incendiary, I hereby offer a reward of three hundred dollars for the discovery and apprehension of the person or persons who shall be convicted of having wilfully set fire to the afore said building.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the Corporation of [L. S.] Washington, this 29th day of January, 1848.

W. W. SEATON, Mayor.

Teste: C. H. WILTBERGER, Register.

RICH EMBROIDERED MITS.—Just received, a rich assortment of black Fillet Mits, embroidered in gold, silver, and black.

Also, 30 dozen Ladies' light colored Kid Gloves, (Bazous.)

S. PARKER,
Fancy and Perfumery Store, Penn. avenue,
jan 26—3tif between 4½ and 6th streets.

BOARDING.—Mr. WILLIAM CLARE, on 6th street, third door north of D street, and opposite the Unitarian church, has several newly furnished and commodious rooms for families unoccupied. A few gentlemen wishing their meals only can also be accommodated. Terms moderate.

jan 28—eo1w

J. T. FROST, Green's Row, Capitol Hill, will be pleased to accommodate with board a small mess of Members of Congress, with or without their families; or, if preferred, he would rent his house during the session of Congress, or longer. There are five chambers and two parlors, handsomely furnished. dec 11—eotf

COMMUNICATION.

RAILROADS

IN THEIR RELATIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PUBLIC.

"Give a dog an ill name, and hang him," says the proverb. Hang him first, and try him afterwards! And that's the sort of justice that some men in and of authority would deal out to the directors of railroads. The Government and the press unite in stimulating the public to consider these roads as so many "odious monopolies," and those who refuse to join in the senseless hue and cry are denounced as the worst of public enemies, even *federal* aristocrats, friends of monopoly, and oppressors of the people. Will you then lend the use of a column to one who has not the slightest interest in the subject, that some opposition may be offered to this accumulating torrent of prejudice, if it be but with a straw, or a gray goose quill.

Talk of monopolies! Why, of all monopolies, governments are apt to be the most oppressive and unjust in proportion as they are at once powerful and irresponsible. While they decree their own immunity from the law, they contract enormous debts, and *sometimes* repudiate them; or else delay payment until it amounts to a virtual denial of justice. How many just claims against *our* immaculate Government have been abandoned in despair, rather than encounter the expense and procrastination appeal to the two hundred chancellors in the Capitol, whose tardy and capricious decrees are at last liable to be nullified by a Presidential *veto!*

But, first of all, let any man seeking to do justice in these disputes between the Government and the roads consider who are the real parties at issue. On the one hand, the Postmaster General, representing the Government, may be said to embody the means and power of the whole Union. On the other, the directors of these railroads act as the mere agents of comparatively powerless individuals, in many cases widows and orphans, being men whose business capacity is relied on to make the most of the property confided to their care; men whose public spirit, or if you will, whose interests have prompted them to undertake great works of incalculable public utility and convenience, which the Government, with all its strength and resources, refused to touch or countenance in any way. The Postmaster General and his chief, the President, admit that not with their consent would a single mile of railroad have been constructed to this day, in the whole Union, by Government assistance or even authority, for they would not grant a charter to such *odious monopolies.* Had it depended on them, we should still (which too many of us forget) have been lumbering along, with ten or twelve passengers, in a slow coach, up to the hub in mud and mire, and glad to get through to and fro, between Philadelphia and Baltimore, with whole bones, in thirty-six hours, for $12, instead of six hours for $4, and reading quietly all the way at that! The Government would, it seems, play dog in the manger. While it disclaims both inclination and power to construct these works, which add so immensely to our military strength, they would compensate those who do make them, under vast difficulties, with nothing but opprobrium and extortion. Powerful as it is, instead of taking its chance, as individuals do, for the adjustment of a *quantum meruit*, for work and labor done, it first passes a *law* to fix the price for carrying the mail at its own valuation, and then provoking competition while it prohibits concert among contractors, instead of seeking anxiously how *much* it may be allowed to give in the way of indirect assistance and encouragement to great undertakings essentially *national* in their character, its niggardly solicitude is to take every advantage, and to see for *how little* it can, by every peddling expedient, get the most service rendered; and then unblushingly boast of how much it has reduced the compensation by playing off one contractor against another. Now, while the public is encouraged to stigmatize these railroads as heartless extortioners, let us look at the nature of the office they perform, and their effect on the public prosperity, over and above the work they do for the Government. But, first, does that work consist in nothing but the transportation of the mail? Do they not save to the Government and the people hundreds and thousands annually in the reduced charges for the transportation of their military officers, men, cannon, munitions and provisions of war? And since the contest is waged against them in this miserly spirit on the part of the Government in the case of the public mail, what if these companies were to say to it, You must pay us the same for transporting an officer, a soldier, or a cannon, or a horse, that you would have had to pay for the same service before we (without your aid, which was refused) constructed this work! And when you, the Government, wielding the purse of the whole nation, consider how much is saved to you in point of expedition, you should be glad to pay the same amount. The only wonder is, especially if these railroads were actuated by the spirit of extortion imputed to them, that they do *not exact*, for all services rendered to *the Government*, as much as they can force them to pay. It would be not only just in itself but politic, as it would encourage the construction of such works for the benefit of the country.

Were the Government to pay the same in all cases as before these roads were built, it would be but a contribution by the public, in value immeasurably short of the rich fruits which the public—the whole American community—has derived from their construction; for, let any just man reflect how they expedite and cheapen the transportation and exchange of the products of every branch of American industry; what mines of dormant wealth they open, to give employment to labor, augmenting the means of subsistence for the growth of population and power? And are such results of *individual* enterprise to be held as of no public account, beyond the pittance doled out to them for the transportation of the mail and other actual services? But, omitting all account of the actual saving in the money cost of transportation of goods and travelling of persons over these railroads, who shall attempt to calculate the value of the time saved by the millions travelling daily along these lines throughout the Union? It is, in fact, *the productive application of the time* that was formerly wasted on the road which constitutes one great secret of the otherwise inexplicable increase of population, in all countries where steam power and these roads united have superseded manual labor and animal motive agency. In our country, where the Government is omnipotent for war and the creation of war debts, these great civil structures have been left, as between Washington and Richmond, and all over the country, exclusively to individual risk, and enterprise, and patriotism—sometimes, it is true, encouraged, after a fashion, by State patronage. Even the States have dealt with them, in many cases, rather as bands of speculators and sharpers, to be suspected and watched, than as great public benefactors, whose enterprises serve to diffuse knowledge and spread the light and blessings of civilization over the land. When solicited to undertake these works, requiring immense means, and whose benefits extend to the remotest corners of the Republic, the General Government has utterly refused, and the State Governments have, in most cases, said No! we will neither do it in behalf of the people we represent, nor *allow* you to do it, at your individual cost and risk, unless you pay us a large bonus for being permitted thus to provide a great and valuable public convenience; we will first restrict you in your charges; demand for the State a large portion of your income from passengers; force you to charge them the highest rate of fare; draw down public censure on your heads, and then swell the chorus of public abuse, stigmatize you as extortioners, and insist that you should carry the mail, like a bale of cotton, by weight; time your movements at the bidding of the Department, without reference to the public travel, and subject yourselves to fine and deduction for every failure, at the discretion of those who confound niggardliness with economy, and fancy they have done wonders for the melioration of a great Department of Government when they have succeeded in getting a contractor to carry the mail for less than the cost of his horse-feed, if bought in the Baltimore market. Such is the spirit that characterizes the treatment of these private associations for the construction of munificent works that are indispensable to the development of our national resources, and that infinitely multiply the military capacities of the country, conferring the means of defence against foreign aggression, far, very far beyond the capacity of fortifications, for the first cost of which the Government has expended already some *twenty millions of dollars.*

As before said, it is not the mere transportation of the mail for which the Government and the country—in other words, the people—are indebted to the railroads. It would be but fair to make them a great allowance in mail pay, or at least in good will, for their contribution to the growth of national population and power, and for the sense and the reality of insurance which they afford against external danger in peace and in war. Take, for instance, the military property and character of the road between *Philadelphia and New York*, with their half million of people and countless millions of property. How was that great public work provided, against which, too, the Post Office Department keeps up an eternal warfare? Neither the General nor State Governments would shovel a spadeful of earth, or provide for it a single rail. For them the old state of things would have remained till doomsday, had it not been for the genius, sagacity, enterprise and means of a few energetic and opulent individuals, such as Commodore Stockton, and Potter, and Thompson, and the Stevenses, who had the forecast and courage to pledge their fortunes and credit for its construction, at the cost of millions. Without any stretch of imagination or truth, they may be said to have thus appealed to the General and State Governments: "Here is a great work to be attempted, demanded by the spirit of the age, and by every species of industry, not merely of these large cities, but of the States and the Union. Will you borrow the money for the undertaking, and hypothecate the *sweat* of your constituents for the cost of the work?"

"No!" says the Government of the Union and of the State of New Jersey. "It is not 'in the bond;' nor, if it were, would we risk the result; neither will we," said New Jersey, "aid or permit you to do it; but *we will sell you the privilege* of doing what we have neither the public spirit nor courage to undertake. We will give you 'aid and comfort'

the following terms: 1. As this great work is to facilitate travel and exchanges of all the products of labor, you must relieve from taxation those for whose benefit it will enure, by paying to the State a *bonus*, equal to the expenses of its government. 2. You must let us value the worth of your services, and fix your prices, beyond which you shall not charge for them. 3. We will take a large portion of your pay for passengers, coming from every quarter of the Union, and you must charge them that much more than you could otherwise afford to carry them for; but you must consent to bear all the odium of this tax on the travelling public, and agree that the press shall unite in stimulating the public prejudices against you, as a set of unconscionable monopolizers. 4. You must carry all public men, and stores, and munitions of war for the General Government, besides, on the same terms that you carry boxes of sugar, hogsheads of molasses, and bags of corn for individuals; and, when you come under the law, to make a specific bargain for the transportation of the public mail, you must submit to have the time fixed and the maximum (not the minimum) price fixed; then disgorge half your pay, in the shape of fines. You must disregard the interests of your constituents, who depend for their subsistence on your dividends, and put trust in your good management; you must covet only the praises of the public and the *honor* of serving the Government at all hours and on its own terms. And this is the spirit in which power, residing where it may, whether in Governments or individuals; this is the spirit in which might would ever deal with a weaker power. But where should tend the sympathy of a just and discerning community? In favor of the Government which will do nothing, or to the side of individuals whose enterprise has quickened every industry, and raised us to a height of prosperity and power that makes us the admiration and wonder of the world? Which of these contending powers deserves most to enlist especially the countenance of the public press, whose products these roads are distributing for universal enlightenment and civilization? Instead of inclining to the side of individual defendants, in this great assault of the Government monopoly, with a canine instinct, as cruel as unjust, the press rushes into the fray with unhesitating readiness to assist in exterminating the weaker party.

After all, these quarrels amount to an unequal contest between the Government and incorporated individuals, by whom works of great national magnitude and value have been provided; and the true interest of the public requires that, instead of chaffering to see *how little* it should pay, the Post Office Department should be constituted the organ of every department of the Government, with authority and injunction to aid in the prosecution and indemnification of these works, by engaging beforehand a scale of pay that should be equivalent to a liberal interest on their cost, in consideration, not only of the transportation of the mail, but of the direct saving to the Government, both in *time* and money, in the transportation of men and military munitions and despatches, and of the direct incalculable contribution of these works of individual enterprise to the *military defences, the growth, the wealth, the security, and the power of the nation.* That is the spirit in which enlarged and liberal-minded men would delight to deal with and to encourage them.

VINDICATOR.

TO THE EDITORS.

THE ATTACHMENT BILL.

GENTLEMEN: The request which I made in your paper of Wednesday last, for *information* concerning the provisions of a bill now before Congress, affecting the interests of the people of this District, seems most unaccountably to have aroused the ire of one of the "irresponsible individuals," I suppose, who have made themselves busy with the legislation of this District, or rather *for* this District, for (God help us!) this poor community has no legislation or right to interfere in matters which vitally affect its own welfare. I was and am ignorant of the provisions of the bill, and I have reason to believe that five-sixths of the citizens of this District are equally so, and I therefore respectfully asked that information might be spread before them. Instead of meeting this request in a spirit of fairness and candor, by giving us a view of the bill, or at least an honest explanation of its provisions, and the effect to be accomplished, A. B. flies into a terrible passion, insinuates that your querist is a "fraudulent" debtor; that "he has covered up his earthly goods under fraudulent deeds of trust," &c. In the view of A. B. every man who is unable "to plank the cash" the moment it is demanded, ought to be treated as a "rogue," and, on the instant, be driven forth, houseless and penniless, without means or character, to perish in the streets or become the inmate of an almshouse. I do not say that such is the object of the bill in question, for as I said before I have not read it; but I do say that such seems to be the doctrine of A. B. from the intemperate tone of his communication. A space no greater than that occupied in A. B.'s account of the delays caused by "antiquated laws" would have been sufficient to have given an explanation of the proposed law; but such an explanation did not suit A. B. and the "irresponsible individuals." The people of "*Sleepy Hollow*" have no right to be informed of the "contrivances" of A. B. & Co. to catch them *napping*. "The names of the signers of memorials, pro and con, will show which way the wind blows;" that is, I suppose, that all those who have the temerity to oppose the schemes of A. B. & Co. are henceforward to be branded as "rogues" and rascals, and those on the other side to be accounted as very worthy, honest, and *disinterested* gentlemen! I know not the name of a single individual on any memorial on either side of this question, nor did I know before that any such memorials had been presented to Congress. All legislation for this District seems of late to be introduced into Congress without the knowledge of the citizens at large, and frequently passed through one House before any body here, but "irresponsible individuals," know any thing about it. The very "anti-bail law," of which A. B. justly complains, took every body here by surprise. I have never met with a single citizen who did not complain of it. It is not my intention, however, to discuss the merits of a bill of which I can only speak by hearsay. I ask only that the bill itself shall be laid before the people interested, that they may have the opportunity to judge for themselves before it is too late. This request will be granted, unless A. B. & Co. think, with the President of the United States, that it is their province to plan, and for the people to submit in *blind* and humble submission. I, for one, am opposed to passive obedience. Information, *not abuse*, is all that is required by

A CREDITOR AND DEBTOR.

P. S. Since the above was sent to the press, I have, for the first time, obtained the perusal of the BILL, and, so far as I can understand it—I believe none but a thorough bred attorney can understand it—I look upon it as the most elaborate and carefully contrived scheme for the ruin of a majority of the merchants and tradesmen of this District which the wit of man could devise. I conscientiously believe that under its provisions, any merchant, however solvent, may at any time be destroyed, not only in his business, but in his reputation, whilst the partiality to creditors is glaring. We shall see, as soon as this bill becomes a law, a perfect race between creditors in a trial of speed in hunting down their helpless debtors, for the maxim of "first come first served" is the main principle of the bill. The humane creditor, who may be disposed to give reasonable time for payment, will be anticipated by the "harpies," and be punished for his forbearance by the total loss of his claim. I say, again, let the people see this "bill of abominations," that they may consider its provisions before they are consigned to the tender mercies of shavers, usurers, and ministers of the law.

ON STEAMBOAT EXPLOSIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 18, 1848.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The great frequency of steamboat disasters on the Western waters have appalled the public mind, and it is due to humanity and the safety of the tens of thousands of travellers by steamboats that something should be done to prevent in future as far as possible a recurrence of these evils. The accidents from explosions of steamboat boilers may be traced to several sources, viz:

1st. To the inferiority of the metal employed, the iron being more easily corroded than copper. It is seldom that a boiler bursts on the seaboard; this is owing to the boilers being generally made of that metal. The deposite in the water of the Western rivers more readily corrodes the metal than the rivers on the seaboard.

2d. The inattention of the engineers, and often their ignorance, the great number of steamboats requiring so many engineers, many of whom are not fit for the duty, being negligent and addicted to drinking.

3d. The carelessness of the steamboat captains, who sometimes, on stopping at a place, say to the engineer, we stop here for five or ten minutes; while often the time is prolonged for half an hour, the steam all the while accumulating.

This may account perhaps for some of the accidents which happen just as the boat leaves the last stopping place; the hands on board, with the engineer, are all full of excitement, and from neglect the boiler bursts, and a number of immortal souls are hurried into eternity, "unanointed and unaneled," the heart sickens at the spectacle, and the tears of the widow and orphan flow with bitter anguish. Must these things be? Cannot something be done? Why not establish schools for engineers in the West, where men may be regularly taught their duty, and receive, when they have learned the art, such a recommendation as to morals and good general character, sobriety, and a perfect knowledge of the steam engine, as will enable the public to confide in their security? Owners of steamboats would then know where to go for good and faithful engineers, and many valuable lives be spared. Let all passenger boats have copper boilers, cost what they may; for what is money in comparison with human life? Any boat having such boilers will be encouraged above all others, and the difference in cost will soon be made up in the increased patronage received, while the owners will have the satisfaction of knowing they have done all they could to preserve the lives of their fellow creatures.

L. W. G.

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1848.

THE ABSORPTION OF MEXICO.

We have pride as well as pleasure in placing in our columns to-day the letter of so distinguished a citizen as Judge McLEAN, corroborating in every particular, as far as it goes, the views which we have heretofore had occasion to express in regard to the War question. As the sequel to Mr. GALLATIN's address and Mr. CLAY's speech, we offer it in conclusive reply to all that certain of our contemporaries in New York have to say in favor of the justice of the war, its necessity, and the duty of supporting it, and along with it the Executive usurpations by which it has been prosecuted at almost every step, from its first inception to the last act of the President in refusing, when called upon, to let the Representatives of the People know what for it was begun.

We are glad to be able to add to that testimony, as to the duty, in the present crisis, of the friends of the Constitution and of the peace and honor of the country, the following, from a print which is, as we have heretofore said, far from being unfriendly to the Administration, but whose Editor is accustomed to treat of public affairs not merely as a partisan, but also in the spirit of a philosopher and a statesman:

FROM THE "CHARLESTON EVENING NEWS" OF JANUARY 26.

We desire to call puplic attention to the progress which those near the Administration, and the Administration itself, are making towards a consummation so momentous and so much to be deplored as *the entire absorption of Mexico*. The friends of the Administration denied that they entertained the *design* of destroying the sovereignty of Mexico. In response it was urged that, whatever might be the intention or design, this result would inevitably follow from the measures they were pursuing;—and that, as statesmen and patriots, it was their duty to anticipate the result and to provide against it. The more this view was pressed, the more strenuously did they insist that it was only an idle fear, a vain imagination, a "painted devil," hardly fit to fright "the eye of childhood" withal. But, now, how is the tune changed! It is admitted that they may be obliged to make "the great experiment" they at first so resolutely repudiated; but, if they do, it will not be their fault; it will all be owing to the obstinacy and foolhardiness of Mexico, that will not cry craven just at the time that her antagonist has grown tired of whipping her, and thinks he has given her "enough." Hear what Gen. CASS says, in the late debate on the instructions to Gen. SCOTT:

"I repeat what I before said, that the longer Mexico continues her obstinate rejection of reasonable indemnity, and the greater the exertion she compels us to make, the greater will be our demands and the heavier her losses. What we would have accepted last year, or even at the commencement of the present campaign, we may well refuse now; and what we would accept now, we may well refuse after a few months. And how much the public sentiment of this country may demand a year or two years hence, if the war continues so long, I do not pretend to predict. We may have to make the great experiment so dreaded by the Senator from South Carolina and the Senator from Kentucky, and annex the domains of Mexico to our own. This is the penalty which national injustice has often been called to pay, and which Mexico may be preparing for herself."

The truth is, the friends of the Administration have no idea that the war will be speedily brought to a close; and they know, too, that the longer it is protracted, the greater and more exacting will be the demands of our people. In a word, they well know that, if the war is carried on in the way they propose, it will take the whole of Mexico to furnish us with what is called indemnity for the past and security for the future. *The true issue involved in the present conduct of the war is* THE DESTRUCTION OF THE NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF MEXICO, and the people ought so to understand it at once. Are they prepared to rush on to such a crime and such a catastrophe? General CASS speaks of "the penalty which national injustice has often been called to pay;" has he ever thought of the penalty that will most surely be visited upon that nation, which, with deliberate intent, and in the wanton exercise of superior might, *proceeds to rob another of that which is the very life and soul of a State—its existence as a free, sovereign, and independent community*, and its recognition as such among the nations of the earth! Let us not give the world occasion to fasten upon us the reproach that no sooner do we feel power than we forget right! It may be "excellent to have a giant's power;" but it is "tyrannous to use it like a giant."

DEBT OF MICHIGAN.—The annual report of the Auditor General of Michigan makes the total debt of the State for which she is liable without contingency $2,290,768.51. Then there is a contingent indebtedness, so called, on account of $3,813,000 bonds delivered to the U. States Bank, but paid for only in part. Michigan acknowledges her indebtedness for the money received on them, with interest, together amounting on 1st January last, after deducting all payments made by the Southern and Central Railroad Companies, to $1,700,480. This, added to $2,290,768.51 mentioned above, makes the total admitted debt of the State $5,513,480.51.

FROM UPPER CALIFORNIA.

The Journal of Commerce acknowledges the receipt of letters of recent date from Upper California, from which it appears that the capture of San Blas, Acapulco, and Tehuantepec is resolved upon, in addition to Guaymas and Mazatlan, whose surrender has been already announced. When this is accomplished (says the Journal) Mexico will not have possession of a single port worthy of the name on either ocean.

The WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE for the city of New York has been organized by the unanimous selection of PHILIP HONE as Chairman, and J. H. HOBART HAWES and ZOPHAR MILLS as Vice Chairmen, and JOSEPH R. TAYLOR and JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY as Secretaries.

The last New Orleans papers announce the death of Judge JOHN FRANCIS CANONGE, aged 64. Judge C. was a native of St. Domingo, but had long resided in Louisiana.

NAVAL.—The U. S. frigate *Brandywine* and schooner *On-ka-hy-e* were at Rio Janeiro December 20th.

The U. S. ship-of-the-line *Ohio* was at Rio December 7th, to sail in a few days for California. She probably took her departure prior to the 20th.

WALTZES OF THE SEASONS.—Messrs. W. HALL & Son, of New York, have just published four grand waltzes, by eminent composers, entitled "The Seasons"—one for each. They are for sale at Fischer's, Stationers' Hall, Pennsylvania avenue.

Colonization Rooms,
Washington, January 29, 1848.

☞ The brig Amazon will sail from Baltimore for Monrovia and other ports in Liberia, on the 2d of February. Any letters or packages for the United States squadron, or for citizens of the Republic of Liberia, will be forwarded if sent (post-paid) to the Colonization Office, Baltimore.

jan 31 W. McLAIN, Secretary A. C. S.

CORPORATION STOCK FOR SALE, in sums to suit, by C. W. PAIRO,
jan 27—3t Corner of F and 15th streets.

SEMI-OFFICIAL.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER OF JAN. 28.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 26, 1848.

If Mr. TRIST's treaty be accepted by the Senate and acceded to by the House, (as the treaty involves the taking of lands and the paying of money,) the Wilmot proviso falls, of its own accord, to the ground; for in that case the Rio Grande east, and the Gila west will form our boundary. And the extreme curiosity of the House to know the instructions given to Slidell and others will also abate, as it will probably appear that the President has very little more to show on paper. My wonder only is, that even the order to allow Santa Anna to pass, should he attempt a landing, was given in writing; but perhaps this could not be avoided, as no obedience to an order verbally communicated could reasonably have been expected from an officer. When Venice, after an existence of fourteen hundred years, was at last absorbed by Austria, some zealous writer on diplomacy asked, as a special favor from Prince Metternich, that he should be permitted to examine the archives, and by that means the secret history of that extraordinary Republic. The permission was granted; but the Doges and Senators of Venice had been wiser men than was anticipated even by the shrewdest diplomates of the present day—*not only did they keep their diplomatic transactions a great secret*, BUT THEY NEITHER KEPT NOR PRESERVED A RECORD OF THEM.

THE MODEL ARTISTES.

Having considered it due to an exhibition which, while it attracts a regular concourse of spectators, seems on the other hand to excite against it a sort of persecution, that we should put ourselves in a condition to say a word to the public for or against it, we gave an evening of last week to the spectacle of Dr. COLLYER's Living Statues and Pictures; and feel bound to say that we found them, upon that occasion, free from any objection on the score of decency which does not lie against nearly all the great performances of sculpture and painting, and is therefore rather a difficulty against ART itself than these attempts to set it before the public eye in a country where the galleries containing its great originals are not.

The exhibition was, we feel sure, like all the others which the proprietor offers; and, while many of the *tableaux* were interesting, and some of them really beautiful, we certainly saw nothing in them at which female delicacy has any more reason to be offended than must be seen at any Circus, or in Persico's Group of Columbus, or in Power's Greek Slave.

As to the beauty of the spectacle, we must add that several of the groups and pictures gave us and the large audience of whom we made part great delight. The "bacchanalian procession" is very charming, and called up to our view the grace and sweetness of composition of the unrivalled master (the "divine" Rafael) from whom it is taken. The "wrestlers" is also a very beautiful and spirited group. So is that of the "combat of Apollo and Idas," and that of the "dance of the Graces." And, on the whole, we should not hesitate a moment to take our female friends who are not afraid of the Apollo Belvidere or the Medicean Venus, or Canova or Michael Angelo, to see the Model Artistes.

☞ LADIES' FESTIVAL.—The Ladies of the Methodist Protestant Congregation will open a Festival on this (Monday) evening, in the room over Farnham's Bookstore, corner of 11th street and Pennsylvania avenue, to be continued every evening through the week.

Refreshments of various kinds, including ice cream, jellies, oysters, &c. Tea and coffee will be served to visitors from the table utensils formerly belonging to and used by General Washington.

No raffling of Fancy or other articles during the Festival. As the object is benevolent, the patronage of the public is respectfully invited.

Admission 12½ cents. jan 31—

☞ Temperance Meeting.—Under the auspices of the Grand Division and Subordinate Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, at Temperance Hall on E street, on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock P. M., the M. W. B. PHILIP S. WHITE, from Philadelphia, will give a lecture on the principles of the order. D. G. W. P. GOLLY will also address the meeting. The Sons, Daughters, and Cadets of Temperance are requested to appear in regalia. The public generally are invited.

JOHN D. CLARK,
R. GRAY CAMPBELL,
JOHN GARRETT,
jan 31 Committee of Grand Division.

By R. W. DYER, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On Thursday, the 3d of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., I shall sell, at the Mansion house, on Pennsylvania avenue, between 14th and 15th streets, recently kept by Mr. Hand, a large portion of the Furniture of that extensive establishment, all of which is nearly new, having been in use about ten months, amongst which will be found—

Several handsome Hair-seat Sofas
Mahogany and Cane-seat Chairs
Marble top Centre and Pier Tables
Mahogany Dining and Card Tables
Handsome Moreen and other Window Curtains
Two Mantel Clocks
A large assortment of China, Glass, and Crockery Ware
A quantity of excellent Table Linen
Ivory-handle Knives, Albata Forks
Silver Table and Tea Spoons
Plated and other Castors
Brussels and Ingrain Parlor, Hall, and Chamber Carpets
20 single and double French and other Bedsteads
20 very superior Feather Beds
Shuck Mattresses, a quantity of colored and white Counterpanes, Blankets, Spreads, Sheets, &c.
2 Mahogany Wardrobes, several other Wardrobes
Mahogany Bureaus, Washstands, Toilet sets

With a variety of other articles, including Marble Slabs for counter, hanging and other Lamps, &c.

And a good assortment of Kitchen requisites, Refrigerator, several Stoves, &c.

The portion of the Furniture to be sold is, as stated above, nearly new, and all purchased by Mr. Hand within the last ten months, and is well worthy the attention of persons furnishing.

Terms of sale: All sums of and under $30, cash; over $30 a credit of two, four, and six months, for approved endorsed notes, bearing interest. R. W. DYER,
jan 31—d Auctioneer.

Any person wishing to carry on the business can have an opportunity of purchasing the furniture at private sale previous to the day of sale.

By E. S. WRIGHT, Georgetown.

IMPORTANT SALE—GEORGETOWN IRON-WORKS.—By virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber as Trustee, by John Rynex, bearing date the 16th day of June, 1846, and duly recorded in Liber W. B. No. 126, folio 272 et seq., one of the land records for Washington county, of the District of Columbia, I shall, for the purposes therein specified, proceed on the premises to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 21st February, 1848, the following premises, together with all the improvements, buildings, and fixtures erected thereon, to wit:

All those parts of Lots, Nos. 2 and 3, in Peter, Beatty, Threlkald, and Deakins's Additions to Georgetown, D. C., which lie between the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and Water street, fronting 126 feet 8 inches on the north side of said Water street.

Also, all that Lot and parcel of ground in front of said Lots Nos. 2 and 3, lying between said Water street and the channel of the river Potomac, fronting 126 feet 8 inches on the south side of said Water street.

And also all that Lot and parcel of ground lying and being in front of Lot No. 4, in said additions, being part of the wharf attached and appurtenant to the above premises, which was not conveyed to Francis Dodge by deed dated 20th July, 1830.

The improvements on the above premises embrace all the buildings requisite for a large Iron Manufacturing Establishment. The attention of capitalists engaged in iron manufacture is particularly requested to this sale, inasmuch as the premises extend from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the river Potomac, they afford a most desirable location for an Iron Manufactory.

Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal instalments of six and twelve months, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by approved bonds or notes, and a reserved lien, by way of deed of trust, on the premises; and on full payment of the purchase money the Trustee will execute to the purchaser a valid deed of conveyance of the premises sold, with all the title vested in him, which is believed to be perfectly good. All conveyancing to be at the cost of the purchaser.

If the terms of sale are not fully and satisfactorily complied with within five days, the Trustee reserves the right to resell the premises, at the risk and expense of the first purchaser or purchasers.

ROBERT OULD, Trustee.
EDWARD S. WRIGHT,
jan 10—1awMtds Auctioneer.

BOARDING.—Mrs. HAMILTON, on Pennsylvania avenue, nearly opposite Coleman's Hotel, has several large rooms yet unoccupied, which she will be pleased to let to members of Congress, permanent or transient boarders. Among them are two or three fine front rooms.

dec 30 tf

A LETTER TO THE EDITORS.

To the Skipper of the National Intelligencer:

YOUR HONOR: I've just come in from a cruise round the Horn, and hadn't more than got paid off when I heard of the new order about rank, toggery, and the likes, touching the rights of us sea chaps; so I determined not to ship again just yet, but to drift about among the land-lubbers till the ropes are all clear.

Now, your honor, I've been in the service better'n thirty year. I bowsed in at the hawse-hole, and have come at last to be bos'n's mate. Mayhap when I warn't tall enough to reach the caps'n, I couldn't hand, reef and steer, knot, splice, box the compass, and drink my allowance with the best of 'em—mayhap not. Just you ax Matthew Walker, cap'n of the maintop in the Adams sloop, who slipped his wind ten year ago when we was going up the *Archies*. Ax him, that's all. Well, your honor, I've served my time reg'lar. I've been messenger boy, landsman, seaman, forecastleman, topman, and bos'ns mate; always obeyed orders, never grumbled *much* at purser's slops, kept my head well to the wind and axed no favors. Now, they tells me that the loblolly boy and jack o' the dust are to be called Medical Department and Pay Department, are to sling their hammocks where they choose, and come in for all our privileges just as much as if they stood watch. I don't object to the big titles, nor the P. D. stuck on their hat ribbin; what I object to is, that a parcel of fellows who havn't got the hay seed blowed off of 'em, and who don't know a marlin spike from a bucket of slush should come aboard and elbow us old salts. Before I stand it, I'll mount a high bell teazer and try my luck ashore. Just pass the word, if you please, to the chaps who are stationed on the look-out at the Capitol, and tell 'em the service will go to——Davy Jones' locker if we lose our privileges. Belay!

Yours to the end of the bowlin,

BILL × SMITH.

P. S. An old shipmet just hove alongside and told me they were going to make the loblolly boy and jack o' the dust mess with the sargeant of marines, and have their grog served out in *chaney* cups. If that ain't unconstitutional, stop my allowance. They'll put a swab on the purser's steward next, and I shall have to pipe him over the side.

OBITUARY.

COLVILLE J. MINOR, youngest son of Col. WM. MINOR, of Fairfax county, Virginia, was appointed a cadet at West Point in July, 1842, and applied himself with so much assiduity to his studies that he graduated in July, 1486, with high honors. Distinguished as he was for quickness of parts, and evincing a mind of no ordinary capacities, he was no less remarkable for his undeviating honorable and gentlemanly bearing. Gaining the respect and confidence of his superiors by his talents, exemplary and soldierlike deportment, and securing the just esteem and friendship of his associates by his admirable manners, amiable disposition, and manly virtues, he was appointed a Professor in the Academy immediately after he passed his examination, which situation he filled with credit to himself until he was ordered to join the army in Mexico. Giving great promise of future usefulness, his friends contemplated his prospects with pride and satisfaction, and the Government acknowledged his merits by promoting him to a first lieutenancy in the artillery in September last. But, while his country was thus giving evidence of her confidence in the young soldier, and preparing for him honors, Colville Minor had ceased to exist. He was seized, while at Monterey, in Upper California, with a malignant fever, said to be unusual there, and, by "invitation, taken to the house of La Señora Doña Augustia de la Guena, the best and kindest lady in Monterey; and, though in a land of strangers, far away from home, in his last illness he missed none of those delicate attentions, that untiring watchfulness, which can only be paid the sick stranger by the hand of a kind and wise lady. Whilst all the skill and attention of our excellent medical officers was continually bestowed upon him from the commencement of his illness to the end, one of them was with him hourly. All that could have been done for him at home by science, kindness, and perseverance, was done to save him; but they availed nothing, and he died on the 17th August, 1847," aged twenty-two years. "He was buried with military honors—every company at the post and every ship's crew in the harbor swelling the procession; for the young, the gentle, and the brave 'Clodo Mino' was dead. His remains rest in a quiet grave, at the hill behind the fort, enclosed in metal for removal, if desired; but he has left a name behind which will keep his tomb sacred to all for many long years to come." Thus the Government has lost a young but meritorious officer of brilliant promise, and his devoted parents an affectionate son, who never, from early childhood, was known to disobey them. But for his friends and relatives there is consolation beyond the grave. I humbly and firmly trust that he now reposes on the bosom of his God. W.

NOTE.—The officers of the army at Monterey held a meeting and passed appropriate resolutions, setting forth their gratitude for the generous and mother-like services of this kindhearted Christian lady to their brother officer; and the relatives and friends of the deceased here will ever hold her in grateful remembrance.

POWER'S STATUE OF THE *GREEK SLAVE*

IS now on exhibition at the *Odeon*, corner of 4½ street and Penn. avenue, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. Admittance 25 cents—season tickets $1. Pamphlets 12½ cts.
jan 25—tf

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

FINE LITHOGRAPHS, PRINTS, AND MEZZOTINT ENGRAVINGS at Auction.—On Wednesday, the 2d of February, I shall sell at 7 o'clock P. M, at my auction room, Concert Hall, near Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, one of the finest assortments of the above named articles ever exhibited in Washington, and selected by a connoisseur of the finest taste, and supposed to be some of the best specimens in the country. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to attend the sale, as I am determined to sell them off to the highest bidder.

jan 31—3t (Union) A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

BY A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERED CASHMERE Cloaks, Real French Hats, Fancy Caps, and Head-dresses at Auction.—On Wednesday, the 2d of February, I shall sell, at my auction room, Concert Hall, near Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, at 11 o'clock A. M., a fine assortment of the above named articles, viz:

40 fine French embroidered Cashmere Cloaks, cost from $25 to $50 each
Lot of real French Hats, cost from $10 to $25 each
Fine Fancy Caps and Head-dresses
6 silk and Cashmere Dress Patterns

With many other articles not necessary to enumerate.

Terms cash.

The ladies of the District and strangers visiting the metropolis are particularly invited to the sale, as they will find it worthy of their attention.

We have stated the cost of some of the above named articles, but we hope it will not be inferred that they must bring that price at auction, as they will posively be sold to the highest bidder without regard to cost.

A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

P. S. The articles can be seen on the day previous to sale.
jan 31—3t (Union)

BY A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, at Auction.—On Thursday the 3d instant, I shall sell, at the residence of a gentleman declining housekeeping, in Philips's Row, on Massachusetts avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, at 10 o'clock A. M., a good lot of Furniture, viz:

Mahogany Sofas, Divans, and hair-seat Chairs
Do marble-top pier Table and Rocking Chairs
Cherry and other Bedsteads, Tables, &c.
Cane and wood-seat Chairs, Washstands, &c.
Mahogany frame, pier, and other Looking Glasses
Parlor and Chamber Carpets, Hearth Rugs, &c.
Solar and other Lamps, Clock, &c.
China, glass, and crockery Ware, among which is a French China Dinner Set
Feather Beds, hair and shuck Mattress
Parlor and chamber Window Curtains
Air-tight and other Stoves
With a good lot of Kitchen Utensils.

Terms: All sums of and under $20, cash; over $20, a credit of 60 and 90 days, for notes satisfactorily endorsed bearing interest. A. GREEN,
jan 31—MW&Th [Union] Auctioneer.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLUMBIAN FOUNTAIN FOR SALE.—The present proprietor of the "Columbian Fountain," finding that his duties as a Minister of the Gospel at Philadelphia, will prevent him from devoting his attention to the publication of a newspaper in this city, has determined to offer the establishment for sale, together with the printing materials, consisting of a fount of Long Primer, Burgeois, Brevier and Minion type a hand press, and also, if desired, a double *Napier Press* in good condition, and such other materials as are necessary to continue the publication of the same.

The "Columbian Fountain" is a well-established weekly Temperance paper, having at present as large a circulation as any other journal printed in this city, and with but little exertion could soon be doubled. It is in every respect worthy the attention of such as are anxious to engage in a safe and permanent business. For terms, &c. apply to

ULYSSES WARD.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1848. jan 24—colw

TO SURGEONS, PHYSICIANS, AND DENTISTS.—CHLOROFORM.—The subscribers have just received a supply of Chloroform, a new anæsthitic agent, as a substitute for Sulphuric Ether in surgical and dental operations, to which they would invite the attention of the profession. Also, a few pounds of washed Sulphuric Ether, for inhalation. Z. D. & W. H. GILMAN,
jan 25 Druggists, Penn. avenue.

THE FIRST LEGISLATURE OF NEW MEXICO.

FROM THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN.

Letters from our correspondent at Independence announce the arrival at that place of Mr. AUBREY, merchant of Santa Fe, in the incredibly short period of fourteen days between the two points.

In the papers forwarded to us we find the proceedings of the *Legislature of New Mexico*. That body assembled at Santa Fe on the 6th of December. Captain ANGNEY was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and ANTONIA SANDIVAL Speaker of the Senate. In the Lower House, JAMES GIDDINGS was elected Clerk, and GEORGE K. GIBSON engrossing and enrolling Clerk, and E. J. VAUGHN Doorkeeper. In the Senate, HENRY HENRY was elected Clerk; J. HUBBLE Doorkeeper, and JOSE ABRAN Enrolling Clerk.

At 3 o'clock the message of Governor VIGIL was sent to the Legislature by Mr. SMITH, the Attorney General, and read.

On Tuesday the various and usual standing committees were appointed. We recognise the names of a few Americans among them. A bill regulating marriages, one regulating cemeteries, and a bill for taking the census, were read and ordered to be engrossed, in the House.

A resolution offered by Mr. ORTIZ, of Taos, to adjourn until next summer, was negatived. Many other bills were under consideration, involving almost every conceivable subject of legislation.

Among them was a bill *calling a convention to take into consideration the annexation of the territory of New Mexico to the United States*. This bill provides:—

1. That an election shall be held in the several counties (fifteen days after this Legislature adjourns) for the election of delegates to take into consideration the annexation of this Territory to the United States; and in case it meets with approbation, to devise such measures and adopt such acts as will most speedily effect the same.

Sec. 2 prescribes the number of representatives each county shall send.

Section 3 prescribes the mode of holding the elections.

Sec. 4 prescribes the returns, and to whom they shall be made, of the election, and how a certificate of election shall be given.

This bill passed both Houses, and was signed by the Governor. The Convention is to meet in February.

The *Santa Fe Republican* remarks of the proceedings of the Legislature:

"This body has been very diligent the past week in the discharge of their duties, and have disposed of a vast deal of business, which we should like to notice specially and particularly. Many bills of importance to all New Mexico have passed both Houses, and we feel highly gratified at the industry of the members, as well as the spirit manifested to frame a code of laws which will prove beneficial and wholesome, and lead to the improvement of the country and the amelioration of the condition of the people.

"The proceedings in both houses are conducted with dignity and decorum, and in a manner highly creditable to men unaccustomed to our system of legislation. All that is wanted is a little time and a little labor to make New Mexico a worthy and respectable portion of the United States."

Governor VIGIL's message fills nearly three columns of the Santa Fe Republican, but is not of such general interest as to require its publication at length. We give its opening paragraphs:

"In assembling the first time as a legislative body chosen by the free and unbiased vote of the people, one of my duties, as imposed upon me by the constitution and laws, under which we have lived for the past year, is to inform the General Assembly of the condition of the country, and to recommend what measures may be deemed necessary for the internal government of the Territory. It becomes us, in thus first assembling to exercise the functions of a free government, to return our sincere thanks for the prosperity attending the general abundance of our agricultural productions and the usual health of the people; but more especially does it become us to be thankful that, whilst the two nations of which we compose a part are engaged in a bloody and unfortunate war, we are left to pursue the quiet occupations of life and cultivate those pursuits which conduce only to our comfort. I regret that I cannot congratulate you on the cessation of hostilities between the United States and Mexico. The restoration of peace is much to be desired by us, as it will certainly exercise an important influence upon our prosperity and happiness.

"Coming as you do from all parts of the Territory, you are able to speak and judge of the operation of our new code of laws—to contrast them with the laws and administration of justice as previously in force in our country—to appreciate the manner in which crimes have been punished, property protected, and contracts enforced, and to appreciate the universal participation which every citizen enjoys in executing the laws throughout the country; though the anomalous situation in which we find our Territory at present, that of exercising our civil rights at the same time that the country is held by military occupation, necessarily produces some embarrassments in the enjoying the fullest civil privileges."

Local objects of legislation are specially referred to in the remainder of the message. The encouragement of education is recommended, the Governor stating that there is only one school in the Territory.

On the day that Mr. A. left Santa Fe the Senatorial branch of the Legislature adjourned *sine die*, and a warm debate was going on in the *House* as to the right of the Senate to adjourn without the leave of the House. As there is no *constitutional* provision regulating the action of the Legislature, it was doubtful how the question would be decided. Several of the Senators had left Santa Fe for their homes. The cause of the adjournment is said to have been the unusual provisions of a bill in relation to marriages. By this bill judges of the courts, justices, &c. were authorized to marry persons; an authority which the Senators, all Mexicans but one, regarded as an innovation upon their religion. Some of Gen. PRICE's orders had also produced some dissatisfaction, but the above was the chief cause.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REPUBLICAN.

SANTA FE, (N. M.) Dec. 22, 1847.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Although there is nothing of thrilling interest concerning the doings of the "army of the West," yet it may not prove entirely uninteresting to you to be informed of the manner in which things are "done up" in this military department. The position occupied by this Territory is both interesting and novel. The military authorities, of course, claim pre-eminence in power, daily issuing orders affecting the actions and requiring the obedience of citizen as well as soldier; while, at the same time, the *civil* government is in complete operation, having jurisdiction over all offences committed upon the person and property of all in the Territory, whether in military or civil life. While at "Headquarters" an order is being prepared, intended for "*all to whom it may come*," the Legislature is taking the "*ayes and noes*" upon an act relating to the same thing; and as often as otherwise, in direct collision with the order aforesaid. The manner of executing military regulations being the most speedy and direct, the chief burden of duty falls upon this limb of the Government. I have had *a sight* at the Territorial Legislature, and I was really disappointed in finding so intelligent looking an assembly of Mexicans. I am certain they are not just *representatives* of their constituents, for a more ignorant and degraded people never set up pretensions to civilization than a large majority of the population of this Territory. It is gratifying to the friends of the republican form of government to see the foundation being laid here for such an one; and although the administration of civil government consists more in form than reality, yet it is both pleasing and instructive to them, I do not doubt, to be permitted to "*go through the motions*."

DRAWN NUMBERS OF THE ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 9, drawn January 29, 1848:
J. W. MAURY & Co., Managers.

29 61 24 70 43 12 1 55 53 48 41 69 33

ON TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1848.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class No. 10.
CAPITALS.

1 prize of	$20,000	1 prizes of	$2,250
1 do	5,000	10 do	1,000
1 do	3,000	10 do	300
&c.	&c.	&c.	

Tickets $5—Halves $2.50—Quarters $1.25.

8 Prizes of $10,000 each are $80,000—25 prizes of 1,000 dollars.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 11, for 1848.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Saturday, February 5, 1848.
75 numbers—13 drawn ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of $10,000
1 do 10,000
1 do 10,000
1 do 10,000
1 do 10,000
1 do 10,000
1 do 10,000
1 do 10,000
} 8 prizes of $10,000 are $80,000.

1 prize of $4,705; 25 prizes of $1,000; 52 prizes of 400.
&c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50.

For sale by J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for the Managers,
Next door east of National Hotel, Washington.
jan 31—d&eifd

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1848.
Benefit of Mrs. BURKE.

First time in Washington of Whitehead's beautiful play of
THE CAVALIER.

Hargrave..........................Mr. Moorehouse.
Mrs. Hargrave.....................Mrs. Burke.
Dance (Highland Fling)............Mad'lle Gertude.
Song by...........................Mrs. Johnson.
Dance (La Cachuca)................Mad'lle Gertude.

To conclude with the
SPOILED CHILD.
Little Pickle (with songs and a sailor's hornpipe) Mrs. Burke.

Tickets can be had of Mrs. Burke at the Exchange Hotel, or at the box office from 10 to 3 o'clock, where seats can be secured.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain will rise at 7½ precisely.
Parquette 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25; Servants' Gallery 25.
☞ Notice.—On benefit nights the free list, with the exception of the press, are positively excluded.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
BROWN & NICHOLS, Proprietors.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 31, 1848,
Will be presented (first time in this city) the comedy of
Faint Heart never won Fair Lady.
Duchess de Torreneuva.............Mrs. Nichols.
Comic song and improvisations......Mr. Harrison.

Previous to which the comedy of
THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.
Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Parquette 50 cents; private boxes (for families) 75 cents; second tier and servants' gallery 25 cents.

ODD FELLOW'S HALL.

Change of Programme every Evening.
Dr. COLLYER'S MODEL ARTISTES,
From the Royal Academies of Design of London and Paris, will continue their Living Embodiment of the Fine Arts for another week at
ODD FELLOWS' HALL, SEVENTH STREET.

The representations will consist of the choicest works of the Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture, including Power's celebrated statue of the GREEK SLAVE; and—
Persico's Columbus and the Indian Girl.

For particulars see descriptive programme each evening.
Admittance 50 cents. Personifications commence at half-past 7 o'clock. [Union] jan 31—d1w

THIRD ANNUAL BALL OF THE
VIGILANT FIREMEN OF GEORGETOWN, D. C.

THE Vigilant Firemen of Georgetown, D. C., encouraged by the flattering success which crowned their efforts on two former occasions, beg leave to notify their friends and fellow citizens that their third Annual Ball will be given at Pompeian Hall, Union Hotel, on Tuesday evening, February 15. Thankful for former liberal patronage, the Vigilant Firemen are determined that no labor or expense shall be spared on their part to render the ball equal in all respects to the last.

The best cotillon music has been engaged for the occasion.

Tickets $1, to be procured at the Union Hotel, Georgetown; of L. & A. Le Preux and John A. Donohoo, Washington; of the managers, and at the door on the night of the ball.

Committee of Invitation and Reception.

P. H. Donelan	John Clements
Wm. S. Jones	Wm. A. Waugh
Albert Palmer	Wm. E. Mastin
Obadiah B Ritter	Wm. E. Hilton
Samuel Fearson	John W. Grosh
Wm. Donaldson	John B. Conway.

jan 31—wtd

J. P. STRATTON'S PORTABLE GALVANIC BATTERIES SIMPLIFIED, of the latest improvement, for the convenience of families and physicians. These Electro-Magnetic Machines are applied with the most wonderful success for the following diseases:

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux,
Liver Complaint, Curvature of Spine,
Paralysis, Headache, Brochitis,
Pain in the Joints and Limbs,
Toothache, Dyspepsia,
Constipation, Nervous Diseases,
And in all General Debility.

These machines are so constructed that the operator may at pleasure produce an intense current, and instantaneously change it to a perfectly soft current, pervading the whole system, or the part affected only, at the pleasure of the patient. They are the most energetic and simple in their structure, and in point of convenience excel any others.

For sale by CHARLES STOTT & CO.
Druggists and Apothecaries,
jan 31—6tif corner of 7th street and Penn. avenue.

ARNOLD'S GREEK READING BOOK.—ROBT. FARNHAM, corner of 11th street and Penn. avenue, has just received from the publisher ARNOLD'S GREEK READING BOOK, for the use of schools, containing the substance of the Practical Introduction to Greek Constructing and a Treatise on the Greek Particles; by Thomas K. Arnold, M. A., and also a copious selection from Greek authors, with English notes, critical and explanatory, and a lexicon, by Rev. J. A. Spencer, A. M., Editor of the Greek Testament, with notes in the historical books, &c. 1 volume, 12mo., of over 630 pages; price $1 50. Forming a continuation of Arnold's series of classical books, also recently published.

A new edition of Arnold's First and Second Latin Book and Practical Grammar, edited by J. A. Spencer, M.A., 12mo., 75 cents.

Arnold's Latin Prose Composition, edited by do., $1
Do First Greek Lessons, do., 62 cents
Do Greek Prose Composition, do., 75 cents
Do Cornelius Nepos, edited by Prof. Johnson, 62 cts.
Livy, with notes, by Professor Lincoln, 12mo., $1.

N. B. Books are received almost daily in every department of literature from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and will always be sold as low as at any of those places, having a uniform price, and but one price. jan 31

HAIR BRUSHES, COMBS, &c.—The largest assortment in the city of—

English and French Hair Brushes
Nail and Tooth do
Shell and Buffalo Dressing Combs
Elegant Tuck Combs, Side do., Fancy Soaps
Lubin's and Bailey Blew's Extracts, in great variety
Hair Oils, Pomatums, and every kind of Perfumery
Genuine Moelle de Bœuf, &c. J. H. GIBBS'S
Glove and Fancy Store, Penn. avenue,
jan 31—3tif Between 9th and 10th streets.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES!—A fresh supply of fine white Kid Gloves, at JOHN H. GIBBS'S Fancy Store, Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

Also, some very handsome Purses and Reticules, suitable for presents
Splendid Evening Fans, Lace Mits
Head Dresses, Fancy Caps, French Ribands, &c.
Handsome Wreaths, &c. jan 31—3tif

ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON BOAT.

NOTICE.—The hours of departure of the steamboat JOSEPH JOHNSON, until further notice, will be as follows:

Leave Alexandria at 8½, 10½, 1¼, and 3½ o'clock.
Leave Washington at 9½, 11½, 2½, and 4½ o'clock.
jan 31—1w JOB CORSON, Captain.

LEATHER DEALERS, CURRIERS, &c., wishing to engage in the Patent or Glazed Leather business, can do so by applying to the subscriber, who has a practical knowledge in all its branches, and will dispose of his receipts.

Address J. M. TUNBRIDGE,
Corner of Beaver and St. John streets,
jan 31—5t Philadelphia.

D. CLAGETT & CO. are much obliged to those of their customers who have settled their accounts as rendered, and it being important to them to have their books closed to the first of the year, earnestly invite those who have not settled to call and do so at an early period. After 1st February their collector will call on all who have not settled, and D. C. & Co will take it as a favor if those called on will settle at once. [Union] jan 29—20if

THE CARPENTER'S ASSISTANT.—Containing a succinct account of Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman Architecture; also, a description of the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders; together with specifications, practical rules, and tables for Carpenters, and a glossary of architectural terms. Illustrated with upwards of fifty plates, embracing plans, elevations, details, &c. for Dwelling Houses, by William Brown Architect. Large quarto, sheep.

Just published and for sale by R. FARNHAM,
jan 17— corner 11th street and Penn. avenue.

TRANSPORTATION OF STORES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Dec. 21, 1847.

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for freight to the coast of Africa," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 31st day of January, 1848, for the transportation of 2,000 barrels (more or less) of Government stores from the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, to the consignee at Port Praya, Cape de Verde.

The offers must state the price asked per barrel, without distinction between wet and dry; and each barrel (or two half barrels) of beef, pork, flour, rice, vinegar, pickles, whisky, or dried apples will be considered as a barrel; all other packages to be estimated at the rate of 5½ cubic feet to a barrel, whatever they may contain. Ten fair weather working lay days to be allowed at the port of Charlestown for taking in cargo, and fifteen fair weather working lay days to be allowed at Port Praya for discharging the same. No primage to be allowed.

Payment to be made by any navy agent in the United States within thirty days after producing satisfactory evidence of the delivery of the cargo. The vessel must pass the usual inspection, and be at the Charlestown Navy Yard by the fifteenth day of February, 1848, ready to receive her cargo; and if not presented for examination within three days after being notified of her acceptance, the Bureau will consider itself at liberty to offer the freight to the next lowest bidder, or to make such arrangements as may best subserve the public interests.

dec 22—1aw(31Jan