National Intelligencer.

VOL. LII. WASHINGTON: THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1851. No. 7,544.

PUBLISHED BY GALES & SEATON.
THRICE A WEEK.
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR—PAYABLE IN ADVANE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1851.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP ECCLESTON.

We have observed for a week or two past, with very sincere regret, daily reports from Georgetown, in this District, to the Baltimore papers, of the declining health and very critical condition of Archbishop ECCLEST..., of the Catholic Church. This amiable and esteemed Prelate came from Baltimore some time since to his apartments in the House of the Visitation in Georgetown, in the hope that its airy situation and salubrious atmosphere might renovate his impaired health. But his malady, we are sorry to say, so far from yielding either to change of air or the most skilful treatment, has terminated in his death, which event occurred about half-past six o'clock last evening. He has been Archbishop of Baltimore sixteen years, and at the time of his lamented death had not completed the fiftieth year of his age.

The Albany "Register" states facts which place in a very grave point of view the late violent rupture, by a minority of the Senate, of the session of the Legislature of New York.

There were, it seems, on the table of the Senate, when it was broken up by the resignation of one-third of its members, one hundred and forty-nine Assembly bills ready for a third reading, thirty-eight referred to the committee of the whole, fifty-eight not reported upon, and thirty-one through the Assembly but not announced in the Senate, making two hundred and seventy-six bills which had passed the Assembly, besides thirty Senate bills ordered to a third reading. To these should be added the Senate bills which were by the dissolution of the session defeated in the House of Assembly.

TIME AND PROGRESS.—As several warrants are alleged to have been issued in Boston for the arrest of more fugitive slaves, it may perhaps tend to calm the rage of excitement, if not dull the edge of fanaticism, to reflect on the fact that even Massachusetts, as a political member of the Union, is as much a slave State as South Carolina; and that even a repeal of the Fugitive Law would still leave her in that position, while the present Constitution binds together the Federal Union. Slavery, as a social, commercial, and political evil, is not congenial to the genius of Republican Government, yet the slave interest, as a political element, is so interwoven and incorporated with our Government as to involve the disruption of the Union in its immediate removal. Time, reason, and the spirit of progress, in developing the real truths of political economy, must eventually cause it to disappear from the land. New elements are always in process of creation, to take the place of old ones, and as certain as that water will find its level, will the free principle pervade the universe. But the passions of man cannot produce the change, which rests alone with a higher and wiser power. [Public Ledger.

It may be proper to add, in connexion with these remarks, [of the New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer upon the late explosion in the Legislature of New York,] that although it may be a matter of congratulation to remember that disturbances and obstructions in the regular and duly appointed course of government in this country may pass off without danger by reason of the corrective action of the people, yet it is also to be remembered that every instance of such violence, for partisan or other purposes, tends *to strengthen vicious precedents*, and to familiarize the public mind with such dangerous extremes. We cannot know what the future has in store for us; but the examples of other nations may warn us of the evils we may bring upon ourselves *by reckless violations of order and law, and a disposition to resort to excessive measures* for the attainment of temporary and factious ends.—*Baltimore American.*

MORE ABOUT THE CUBAN RECRUITS.—The "American Union" of Thursday last (a newspaper published at Griffin, Georgia) has the following notice of the arrival at that place of the Cuban recruits:

"On their arrival in Griffin they created quite a sensation, especially as soon as their destination was ascertained. We were taken entirely by surprise, not even dreaming that any thing like an expedition of that sort was ever thought of by any portion of our people; but the arrival of the company on the cars brought to light the fact that several young men of our town are in the scrape, and the company has been making up for several months past. It is understood that several men in our State holding prominent stations in society are at the head of the affair here, and have been corresponding clandestinely with young men all over the country to enlist their sympathies, influence, and energies in favor of the enterprise. So soon as the fact of the expedition being on foot was known and could be kept secret no longer, those engaged in it, or at least some of them, talked about it very freely. All that we know that are implicated in the affair are young men, just grown up. They say that they are promised five thousand dollars apiece in case they are successful, with a fair prospect of making fortunes for each one that will go and assist in wresting Cuba from the Spanish Government. They are assured that a large portion of the Spanish army now in Cuba will ground their arms, or join them on their arrival, and that the inhabitants will all join in to put down the Spanish authorities.

"The tale is a good one to deceive and entice young men of no experience and ardent temperaments into the nefarious plot; and the iniquity of it will be the more apparent when it is known, as doubtless it will be sooner or later, that not a word of truth exists in it. Some of the inhabitants of Cuba may entertain disloyal feelings towards the present Government; but that there are a great many of them still disposed to defend their homes and firesides, and maintain their present position, was clearly manifested when the expedition of the last year landed at Cardenas, and was compelled by the people to decamp in short order."

A correspondent of the London Athenæum, writing from Egypt, states that the destruction of the ancient Temples and Pyramids is rapidly going on. He says:

"The Northern Pyramid of Dashour is now in progress of being converted into a stone quarry, in order to build some new palace or villa in the neighborhood; the tombs of Sakkara are used for the same purpose; the mounds of Abydus are ransacked for building materials; the Temple of Erment is going for the same purpose; and two temples have, within the last six years, been knocked down, and the materials removed from near Sheikh Fadl, entirely without the knowledge of travellers, to whom, indeed, they have remained utterly unknown until now that they no longer exist. I went to Shhmim to look at the great block of stone copied by Wilkinson, and supposed to be restored to Letronne. I found that the first line was entirely gone. They are breaking up the block to make lime."

The *Three-cent Coin* will not be ready for issue before the 1st of May, the Treasury Department having authorized the mint to withhold the issue until there shall be an accumulation of half a million of pieces to start with.

The total number of immigrants arrived at the port of New York during the last week WAS SEVENTEEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX!

We do not know when we have met with an Editorial production in any journal which has impressed our mind with greater force, as well on account of its patriotic spirit, as for its enlarged views of the matter of which its treats, and of its terse and pointed style, than the following, which is but one of a number of able articles on public affairs which we have of late observed in the columns of the paper from which we copy it:

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE OF APRIL 13.

THE UNION.—The tone of levity and indifference with which certain disunion papers are accustoming themselves to speak of the gravest matters of international arrangement; the unconcern they profess to feel in the conduct of negotiations between the United States and foreign Powers, of the deepest interest to many of the members of the Confederacy, might be pardoned to the excessive zeal of sudden conversion, or to the naiveté of inexperienced journalism. But in the old horn blowers of sedition it betokens neither resolution in themselves nor confidence in their cause. When, for example, the Charleston Mercury prates of a correspondence between Mr. Webster and the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, upon the subject of free negro sailors entering the ports of Southern States, as a matter in which South Carolina has only the concern of an indifferent spectator, it inspires little respect for its sincerity, and less for the organization of which it is the mouthpiece. We should be loth to believe that the people of South Carolina could regard, with such absolute want of interest, a controversy between this and any other country, were that State in reality severed from the Union. There are memories and associations which might keep alive something like a partiality for the remaining States if one should happen to swing from its orbit. But if they have already begun to regard us as foreigners, and to look upon monarchical Governments with equal favor as upon their own, they will have no reason to complain of the other States if they oppose a dissolution of the Union begun and set on foot there, with just the same determination and means they would employ in resisting an attempt upon the Confederacy from abroad.

But such language is mere bravado on the part of the disunionists. It finds no response in public sympathy, nor even an echo in the hearts of those who use it. It is much in the spirit of Mr. Acres' appeal to Sir Lucius O'Trigger. "We shan't run, Sir Lucius," quoth that redoubtable gentleman, by way of assuring himself that he was about to do something which he had no heart for. And just so do certain public organs speak of the dissolution of the Union with affected *sang froid*, or as a thing achieved, by way of avoiding the grim and ghastly spectacle which intervenes between the conception and its consummation. This Union, however denounced by abolitionists on one hand or sedition mongers on the other, is yet of that dignity which challenges the concern of those who seek its overthrow: and whosoever assumes to consider it a trifle, neither conceals nor strengthens his nervous condition.

This habit of light remark respecting the Union has grown out of an equally inconsiderate mode of speech, though perhaps more generally used. It is quite the custom of politicians to take it for granted that the first drop of blood shed in civil strife will be the knell of the Union. This supposition is based upon, or can only be supported by, the hypothesis that the Constitution is in such an enfeebled and exhausted state, that it cannot spare blood enough to reduce bad humors or allay unnatural or dangerous excitement. Public men, who have been wise in other respects, have countenanced this delusion; and cabals, profiting by what better men have uttered, without exactly appreciating the value of their words, press forward their machinations under an immunity fancied from the idea that they cannot be touched without the certain destruction of the Government. If this be true, the whole structure of the Republic is at the mercy of every paltry club of disunionists and treason plotters that may choose to array itself against the power and sovereignty of the Confederacy. And in this connexion Northern fanatics are quite as formidable to the safety of the State as Southern factionists.

But whence comes the idea that the only fabric of free government on earth is to disappear with the smoke of the first gun fired in its defence? Or where is the warrant for supposing that the whole structure of American liberty is to fade into nothingness, peaceably and quietly and ignominiously? For this result is argued as a corollary from the supposition that the Union cannot be saved by visiting with the penalties of treason such as combine to lay it in ashes. The conspirator is taught to hold himself beyond the reach of punishment, because the means necessary to enforce his responsibility to law involve, according to these wise teachers, the annihilation of the sovereignty whose law is outraged. According to this school of ethics, treason is alone a thriving vocation in the land; for what sanction have good and true citizens if the turbulent can bring confusion and dismay upon them because they cannot be quelled without quelling the Government with them. This species of argument may keep disorganizers in heart till they commit some overt act against the State. We apprehend that, from that moment, they will find as little comfort in their logic as they will security in a theoretical impunity.

But to resume the inquiry: whence do they derive the fancy, for it is merely such, that this Union is to dissolve like a mist? that it is to die out of inanition? Is there any example in ancient or modern times of a powerful and prosperous people losing their nationality without a struggle? Has any independent State ever succumbed to foreign force or internal machinations without first strewing the land with death? There is no example of even bad Governments suffering themselves to be extinguished like a candle, or sponged from the family of nations like a bad sum from a schoolboy's slate. The most barbarous as the most civilized States have only submitted to dismemberment after thorough exhaustion. The progress of time is dotted with the grave-stones of dead nations; but wherever a sovereignty has been laid in the dust, there the sword and the brand have been busiest with the lives and the habitations of men. Even now the fires quenched in blood break forth again to attest the bitterness with which remnants of people hold on to their tottering nationalities.

The greatest example of natural decay and extinction which history furnishes, admonishes us of the scenes which the agonies of an expiring State evoke. The crumbling fabric of the Roman Empire, though worn out by civil wars and cancerous with corruption and debaucheries, involved the civilized world in five centuries of darkness. There was yet in that cankered and tyrannous organization the strength to deluge Christendom in blood, and blacken the area of civilization with fire. What may be expected of a nation expiring in the vigor of its youth? What the throes of a people brought into collision by excess of force? by discontents augmented, if not commenced, in the uneasiness of abundance? Even malcontents, when not vaporing in their disloyal vocation, extol the United States as the only abode of liberty on earth, and the greatest and the most prosperous people known to the history of mankind. Yet they affect to believe that such a Union can be dissevered without a struggle, and such a people thrown back upon their defective and separate colonial organizations without a murmur. They cannot and do not think so. The People who hold the only abode of freedom, and are prosperous and progressive beyond any precedent of ancient or modern times, are not going to cast from them a Constitution which covers them with its protection, or divide off into distinct and hostile tribes at the bidding of either Northern or Southern secessionists.

That which has secured liberty to mankind, and advanced three millions of oppressed and isolated colonists into a commanding, thriving, and happy nation, is worth the blood which our forefathers shed in achieving, and as much more as may be necessary to maintain it. It is idle to imagine that the great masses of the people will tamely submit to the dissolution of a Government which is their only safeguard against foreign aggression or domestic tyranny. They are no more prepared to be yoked to the car of Cuban patriots or higher-law publicists, North or South, than they are to regard with indifference a diplomatic contest between England and the United States about a matter which affects the safety of a large number of States. Those who take sides with Great Britain upon this subject will do well to defer the disruption of the Union until England resolves herself into the heptarchy out of which she was formed. The illustration is apt to their present sympathies; and even more opportune as affording them some data upon which they may form an idea of the scenes which will have to be passed before arriving at the goal of their disloyal ambition.

The Cumberland Civilian states that during the week ending on the 17th instant 1,648 tons of coal were shipped on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Alexandria, and 2,756 tons to Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Charlestown (Va.) Republican states that two large canoes, laden with deer skins and ginseng, arrived there on Thursday last, consigned to a house in Baltimore. This lot of freight was originally shipped at Braxton Court house, about one hundred miles up the Elk, a tributary of the Kanawha river, and from Charlestown was shipped via Wheeling to Baltimore. The Republican adds:

"Any one, by a glance at the map, will see that this freight came *south* 100 miles, went *west* 60 miles, *north* 200 miles, and then *east* to its destination. It is a small matter of itself, but it is an index of the difficulties we have to encounter in getting to a market. What a pity that we are born on the wrong side of the mountain! Though reluctant, we must admit the fact that the current of trade is now turned to the West, and, if a rivulet of the stream is diverted eastward, it goes to Baltimore."

HALF A MILLION IN GOLD DUST.—The steamship Cherokee arrived at New York on Sunday from Chagres, with a full complement of passengers, and about half a million of gold dust on freight.

In the U. S. District Court at St. Augustine, Florida, on the 10th instant, several timber cases were tried, which resulted in a failure on the part of the Government to convict. A case of considerable importance relative to entering upon public lands for the purpose of establishing turpentine plantations was also tried, and a verdict rendered in favor of the Government for damages, thus settling the principle against such trespasses.

THE SLAVE RESCUERS AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 19.

In the DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Joseph K. Hayes, Elizur Wright, James Scott, Lewis Hayden, John P. Coburn, Thomas P. Smith, and Robert Morris were severally arraigned on an additional count to the original indictments found against them. It sets forth that Shadrach was the lawful slave of John DeBree, of Virginia; that he escaped; that the proper proceedings were had in the courts of Virginia to reclaim said fugitive; that proceedings were commenced here by an agent duly authorized under said papers, by whom a complaint was made before Commissioner Curtis; that said fugitive, under the name of Shadrach, was arrested by virtue of a warrant issued by said Commissioner; and that, while an investigation was going on, the said Shadrach was aided in his escape from custody by said defendants.

As before stated, the trial of these cases has been postponed, at the urgent request of the counsel for the defence, until the 27th of May.—*Courier.*

At Hambden, Geauga county, Ohio, on the 9th instant, while a party of young men were assembled for the purpose of serenading a wedding party, and while one of the number was unloading his gun, it was accidently discharged, the load passing through his head, killing him in a few moments.

A terrible calamity by fire occurred in Elizabeth, Harrison county, Indiana, a few days since. The dwelling of John Hannegan was totally consumed, and, what is awful to relate, Mr. H., his wife, seven children, and mother-in-law, Patrick Sloan, and a man whose name was not known, twelve persons, all perished in the flames.

FLAX COTTON.—The use of flax cotton manufactured according to the process of Chevalier GLAUSSEN, is now in progress upon an extensive scale at Bradford, in Yorkshire, and at Cork, in Ireland, large mill-owners at those places having entered into contracts. The principle of the invention, by which flax is adapted for spinning upon cotton, wool, and silk machinery, consists in the destruction of the cylindrical character of the fibre by the expansive power of carbonic acid gas. The first process, however, is the removal of the resinous matter peculiar to the plant. This is effected by boiling it for three hours in water, containing one-half per cent. of common soda, after which it is dipped in water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid. The flax is then thoroughly saturated in a solution of bi-carbonate of soda, and being subsequently immersed in a solution of diluted sulphuric acid, a liberation of gas takes place, which causes the tubes of which the plant is composed to split, when the material, instantly losing its rigidity, becomes a light, expansive mass of cottony [illegible]re, "increasing in size like leavening dough or an expanding sponge." Lastly, for the purpose of being bleached, it is plunged into hypochlorite of magnesia, when it instantly becomes white. A very general opinion prevails that the invention will lead to rapid and extraordinary results. Sixty tons of the cotton are now being prepared for the Manchester market.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

THE EVERY-DAY MARRIED LADY.—The *every-day* Married Lady is the inventor of a thing which few foreign nations have as yet adopted either in their houses or in their languages. This thing is "comfort." The word cannot well be defined; the items that enter into its composition being so numerous that a description would read like a catalogue. We all understand, however, what it means, although few of us are sensible of the source of the enjoyment. A widower has very little comfort, and a bachelor none at all; whilst a married man—provided his wife be an every-day married lady—enjoys it in perfection. But he enjoys it unconsciously, and therefore ungratefully; it is a thing of course—a necessary, a right of the want of which he complains without being distinctly sensible of its presence. Even when it acquires sufficient intensity to arrest his attention—when his features and heart soften, and he looks round with a half smile on his face, and says, "This is comfort!" it never occurs to him to inquire where it all comes from. His every-day wife is sitting quietly in the corner; it was not she who lighted the fire, or dressed the dinner, or drew the curtains; and it never occurs to him to think that all these, and a hundred other circumstances of the moment, owe their virtue to her inspiriting; and that the comfort which enriches the atmosphere, which sparkles in the embers, which broods in shadowy parts of the room, which glows in his own full heart, emanates from her and encircles her like an aureola.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for May.
Graham's Magazine for May.
Rebels and Tories, or the Blood of the Mohawk, by Lawrence Labree, Esq., 1 volume.
TAYLOR & MAURY,
ap 15 Booksellers, near 9th street.

POST OFFICE OPERATIONS.

The Postmaster General has established the following new Post Offices for the week ending April 19, 1851:

Office.	County.	State.	Postmaster.
Bucksport Centre	Hancock	Maine.	Nehemiah Cole.
Mionus	Fairfield	Conn.	Shadrach M. Brush.
Mashapany	Tolland	"	Jared D. Sessions.
Crittenden	Erie	N. Y.	Seymour Putnam.
Grand Island	Do.	"	Daniel Morgan.
La Salle	Niagara	"	Henry Clarke.
North Parma	Monroe	"	Jas. A. McFarland.
Hasting's Centre	Oswego	"	Jonath'nD. Parkhurst
Southampton	Somerset	Pa.	Thos. J. Kennedy.
Perote	Ashland	Ohio.	Abraham Fast.
Pleasant Plain	Clermont	"	J. B. Young.
Hale	Hardin	"	Michael Printz.
Durand	Henry	"	Geo. Stebbins.
Sylvania	Licking	"	Sidney Whipple.
Philo	Muskingum	"	Cornelius Fearns.
Howland	Trumbull	"	John Crooks.
Deardoff's Mills	Tuscarawas	"	Wm. M. Shreeves.
West Salem	Wayne	"	John Deck.
Pioneer	Williams	"	W. Norris.
Wilson's Creek	Knox	Ia.	Thos. W. Williams.
Ridgeville	Randolph	"	Arthur McKnew.
Yankeetown	Huntington	"	Solomon Smith.
Celestine	Dubois	"	Jos. Stregle.
Peach Orchard	Lawrence	Ky.	Allen Borders.
Clover Hill	Green	"	Joseph Perry.
Magnolio	La Rue	"	D. J. Harris.
Pageville	Barren	"	John E. Holman.
Ralphton	Fulton	"	R. S. McFadden.
Creve Cœur	St. Louis	Mo.	Washington Ross.
Central	Do.	"	Joseph Valdejo.
Bellmonte	Do.	"	John C. Gunning.
Bonhomme	St. Charles	"	Thos. Boyer.
Hamburg	Do.	"	Wm. King.
Centreville	Montgomery	Ark.	Enoch S. Haynes.
Julia Dane	Davidson	Tenn.	Jas. H. Jones.
Black Jack	Scott	Ark.	Chas. C. Burton.
Barracksville	Marion	Va.	Edw. Connaway.
Coloma	Cherokee	Ala.	Wm. H. Edwards.
Timber Creek	Hunt	Texas.	Stephen Marshall.
Shiloh	Union	La.	W. A. Milner.
San Elizario	Soccorro	N. Mex	Wm. Smith.
Albuquerque	Bemalillo	"	John Webber.
Frontero	Soccorro	"	Thomas White.
Soccorro	Do.	"	Vincente St. Vraine.

DISCONTINUED.

Fredericktown	Salem	N. J.
Hickory Run	Carbon	Pa.
Mill Grove	Morgan	Ohio.
Bayou Pierre	Caddo	La.
Beaver Dam	Union	S. C.
Pilot Knob	Madison	Mo.

NAMES CHANGED.

Springfield, Yell county, Arkansas, name changed to Parkersburg.

Mitchell, Washington county, Wisconsin, name changed to Ulao.

Olio, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, name changed to Mitchell.

Meadway, Burke county, Georgia, name changed to Joy's Mills.

Redding Mills, Berrien county, Michigan, name changed to Dayton.

McDowall, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, name changed to Sterlington.

CENSUS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

FROM THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Population of the city of Washington, in the County of Washington, 1850.

			White population.			Free colored.				Slaves.						
Washington.	Dwellings.	Families	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total free.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Aggregate populat'n.	Deaths.	Farms.	Productive establishm'ts.
First Ward	940	991	1,609	1,893	3,502	746	1,044	1,790	5,292	90	161	251	5,543	107	....	10
Second Ward	1,057	1,168	2,432	2,599	5,031	603	938	1,541	6,572	107	255	362	6,934	87	....	73
Third Ward	982	982	2,345	2,401	4,746	353	528	881	5,627	83	198	281	5,908	74	5	116
Fourth Ward	1,216	1,216	3,491	3,409	6,900	547	788	1,335	8,235	201	344	545	8,780	77	....	101
Fifth Ward	716	769	1,262	1,458	2,720	491	668	1,159	3,879	90	168	258	4,137	79	4	91
Sixth Ward	645	661	1,664	1,746	3,410	73	69	142	3,552	62	100	162	3,714	118	20	17
Seventh Ward	789	892	1,775	1,731	3,506	549	676	1,225	4,731	100	154	254	4,985	57	....	18
Totals	6,345	6,679	14,578	15,237	29,815	3,362	4,711	8,073	37,888	733	1,380	2,113	40,001	599	29	356
Population of Georgetown, in the County of Washington.																
NW. part	461	482	1,225	1,364	2,589	180	252	432	3,021	119	209	328	3,349	57	6	9
SW., NE., and SE. parts	713	733	1,679	1,813	3,492	487	641	1,128	4,620	123	274	397	5,017	116	3	50
Totals	1,174	1,215	2,904	3,177	6,081	667	893	1,560	7,641	242	483	725	8,366	173	9	59
Population of Washington County, exclusive of Washington City and Georgetown.																
East of Turnpike	222	222	582	596	1,178	121	111	232	1,410	294	252	546	1,939	39	130	....
West of Turnpike	176	176	484	469	953	60	48	108	1,061	153	150	303	1,364	35	96	12
Totals	398	398	1,066	1,065	2,131	181	159	340	2,471	447	402	849	3,303	74	226	12
Aggregate Washington co.	7,917	8,292	18,548	19,479	38,027	4,210	5,763	9,973	48,000	1,422	2,265	3,687	51,670	846	264	427

PENSIONS AND BOUNTY LAND OBTAINED for the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war, or their legal representatives.

Pensions for life for the widows of such officers and soldiers who married previous to 1800.

Bounty land for the surviving, or the widows, or minor children of deceased officers and privates, who served in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, the Mexican war, or in any of the Indian wars since 1790.

Attention paid to suspended and rejected claims.

Terms moderate where the claim is established, otherwise no charge.

Communications addressed to the subscriber, Washington, D. C., will receive prompt attention.

M. THOMPSON,
Commissioner of Deeds for North and South Carolina.

Refer to the Heads of Departments, and to members of Congress generally. oct 5—eptf

EDWARD EVERETT AND DANIEL WEBSTER.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT was expected to preside at a meeting which was lately proposed to be held in Faneuil Hall for the purpose of hearing Mr. WEBSTER speak; but was obliged, by reason of delicate health, to decline. Hon. RUFUS CHOATE was next invited, and accepted, and, had the meeting taken place, would have addressed the Secretary in its name.

The following letter of Mr. EVERETT, in reply to the invitation sent him, will be read with pleasure by all who have at heart the best interests of the Union and the Constitution:

CAMBRIDGE, APRIL 16, 1851.

DEAR SIR: I deeply regret that it is not in my power to attend the meeting proposed to be held to-morrow, in honor of Mr. Webster. Long as the citizens of Boston have been in the habit of testifying their respect to him, there never was a time, in my opinion, when he was better entitled to the cordial assurance of their confidence and gratitude, whether we consider the importance of the services rendered by him during the past year, or the weight of responsibility assumed by him in their performance. On former occasions, when he has most efficiently contributed to the preservation of the Union in times of impending danger, he acted with the unanimous approbation of his immediate constituents; a comparatively easy task. On the present occasion he has performed the same patriotic duty, in a crisis far more dangerous, and amidst the most deplorable divisions of opinion at home, on subjects directly involving the stability of the Government and the peace of the country. Called by the President of the United States at this momentous juncture to the post of chiefest responsibility, he has not hesitated to throw himself into the breach, and to sacrifice a portion of his hardly-earned and well-deserved popularity to the public good.

I had occasion carefully to observe the political course of Mr. Webster as long as I have had any knowledge of affairs. For ten years we were together in Congress, and at all other times I have had great personal opportunities to be well acquainted with his views and principles on all public questions, and with his ends and objects as a public man. I have not in every instance agreed with him as to individual opinions and measures, but I have never differed from him without some distrust of my own judgment. This, however, I will say, from the Declaration of Independence to the present day, the country has never been served—no, not in its best days and by its best men—with greater ability, with truer fidelity, or with purer patriotism, than by Mr. Webster.

It requires but little ingenuity in difficult times, and in reference to a subject on which the requisitions of the constitution are at variance with public sentiment, to urge objections against any practicable line of policy. That the measures of the last Congress, in reference to the subject which is shaking the Union to the foundations, were not in all points what Mr. Webster desired to have them, is well known. That it was his duty, as it is that of all good citizens, to acquiesce in those measures after they became, and while they continue, the law of the land, I need not say. And it is my firm opinion that it is in no small degree owing to the manner in which Mr. Webster has performed his duty, in the responsible position and the arduous circumstances in which he has been placed, that the friends of the Union at the South have been able to stand their ground against those who seek its dissolution, and that blood has not flowed at the North in forcible resistance to the law of the land.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that persons holding extreme opinions at the South and at the North are straining toward a dissolution of the Union. The number of persons desiring this object at the North, I suppose to be small, and not very large at the South, except in one State; but there is a very considerable number, I fear, in both sections of the country, who reason upon the same general principles as the extremists, and are tending, perhaps unconsciously, to the same result. Where the same measure is pursued by different persons for directly opposite reasons, we commonly say that the views of one or the other are sure to be realized.

In the present case I deem it certain that the expectation of both parties will, in the event of a separation of the States, be woefully disappointed. Nothing will be gained by the South, in the way of security from anti-slavery agitation; it will gather new violence and strength. Nothing will be gained at the North in reference to the existence and extension of slavery; it will be guarded with greater vigilance, and will seek to spread itself, in the direction of Cuba and Mexico, with an energy of purpose not yet displayed. All the restraining and softening influences on both sides, which flow from the kindly union of North and South in one body politic, and which have ensured us sixty years of almost uninterrupted prosperity, will be at once blasted.

Every existing grievance complained of at the South and at the North will be immeasurably augmented and embittered, and superadded to all will be the horrors, crimes, and sufferings of civil war. Regarding these as the sure results of a dissolution of the Union, I know no language too warm to express the gratitude we owe to Mr. Webster, and the patriotic men of both parties who have acted with him, for their recent strenuous efforts to avert this calamity.

I remain, dear sir, with great respect, your friend and servant, EDWARD EVERETT.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 20, 1851.

Despatches were yesterday received from Mr. MCCURDY, United States Chargé at Vienna, of the date of March 29th, stating that the Austrian Government had refused the application of the Sultan for permission to release KOSSUTH and the Hungarian patriots, his companions, from confinement. By a compact existing between Austria and Turkey, the latter Power was charged with and accepted the surveillance of these unfortunate exiles, numbering several hundred; but, finding the expense of their maintenance becoming burdensome, she applied to be released from the incumbrance. Permission was granted in reference to all except Kossuth and eight or ten others. This decision was communicated before intelligence reached Vienna respecting the recent action of our Government. An urgent appeal will be addressed to Austria on this subject.

The ARCH-DUKE, the brother of the Emperor, who is to command the Austrian navy, will visit the United States in the course of the year, to examine our public yards and modes of naval construction, and doubtless make himself acquainted with the character of our institutions generally.

The question of paying interest on the Florida claims, which has so long engaged the attention of the Cabinet, is yet suspended. Mr. CORWIN will not resume his seat until it is settled, having, before becoming a member of the Government, expressed an opinion in the matter as counsel.

The late French Ambassador and his family will leave the United States on the 14th of May. Lady BULWER will visit England in the same steamer. Four or five of the principal diplomatic houses are already closed, or are about to close, with great disadvantage to society in Washington.

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

HAVANA, APRIL 14, 1851.

Having an opportunity to write you by a vessel sailing to-day for Key West, I accordingly embrace it, and send what little news is stirring at this date.

That another project for the invasion of this island is in contemplation there is not a shadow of doubt, and that the Captain-General is well aware of the fact is equally certain, from the vigilance he displays in exercising with the greatest precaution and skill the gigantic means of defence at his disposal. Since the departure of Mr. CLAY, the gates of the different military posts recently erected here and elsewhere are closed to all except those who are entrusted with a pass or countersign from the Grand Secretary, and upwards of twenty thousand men are under arms at night, ready at a moment's warning to march in any direction.

It is to be hoped that this blockhead undertaking will be abandoned; for, if the invaders should secure a landing, and place every man, woman, and child in the island under subjugation, the scenes that would inevitably follow would be truly frightful. The British and French fleets in the West Indies would make common cause with Spain, and Earl Dundonald is known to have expressed to the Captain General his readiness to protect Cuba at the shortest notice.

FROM COPENHAGEN.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

COPENHAGEN, FEBRUARY 16, 1851.

The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen held a general Anniversary Meeting, the 15th of February, at the Palace of Christiansborg, the President, His MAJESTY FREDERIC THE SEVENTH, KING OF DENMARK, in the chair. After the Vice President, Professor WEGENER, had greeted the King in the name of the Society, His Majesty was most graciously pleased to open the proceedings. The Secretary, Professor CHAS. C. RAFN, read a report of the transactions of the Society for the past year, and presented the new volumes of the Society's Archæological Journal and the Annals of Northern Archæology and History, which had been published; he announced, besides, that the printing of the second volume of the work, "Antiquités Russes et Orientales," which he had been engaged in preparing and editing under the auspices of the Society, had been continued without interruption. He further communicated, as a specimen of the work, the Biography of Björn Arngeirson, and laid before the Society a Genealogical Table, which he had completed, of this Icelandic warrior and poet, who had performed a notable deed of heroism in Russia, in 1009, while in the service of Vladimir the Great, by slaying a hostile chieftain; he exhibited some fragments of parchment containing parts of the saga of this distinguished hero, which sheets Arno Magnusson, in the year 1707, received from the identical valley in Western Iceland in which this man of note was born, and in which he afterwards made his home. The Archæological Committee exhibited from the Museum of Northern Antiquities two remarkable collections of antiquities, which had been lately discovered and deposited in the Museum; and remarks upon them were made by Thomsen, Warsaae, and other members. The Museum was augmented during the last year by one hundred and thirty-two donations and acquisitions, containing in all four hundred and sixty-four numbers. His Majesty THE KING was pleased to explain and illustrate more precisely, by draughts and ground-plans, the excavations which, during the past summer, he had caused to be made under his special direction in the ruins of the old castles Söborg and Adserbo, in the North of Seeland. New members were elected* and auditors chosen to revice the accounts of the preceding year.

* *Note.*—Col. W. W. S. BLISS, U. S. Army, Washington; GISLE BRYNJULFSON, Esq., Reykiavik, Iceland; and JOHN F. STICHÆUS, Governor of Borgo, Finland.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, APRIL 21, 1851.

Van Vleck, the broker, has shown me some very beautifully engraved notes, issued under the recent Private Banking law in New Jersey. By that law individuals, on conforming to certain provisions, and giving security in State stocks, were allowed to issue notes of a less denomination than fives, to the amount of $3,000,000. Three persons, or manufacturing establishments, have undertaken to issue one million each under this law. One half the amount can be readily kept in circulation in New York State.

The Brokers ridicule the idea of the Bank of the Metropolis (in this city) or any other institution taking from them the country note exchange business, and compelling the country banks to face up in this city, and have an office of redemption here, after the manner of the Suffolk Bank system in Boston and New England. I may be wrong, but it strikes me that the system they thus scout is a good one for the people at large, inasmuch as it operates in a way that checks the creation and issue of an excessive amount of bank notes, which are of value only so long as their bank is able to redeem them.

It is publicly announced here this morning that the first overt step towards the dissolution of the Union by the secession of South Carolina, will take place in the city of Charleston early in May next by a Convention of delegates from all parts of the State.

The ominous tale does not, however, receive credence here, and excites little or no attention. May God, in his infinite wisdom, influence our Carolina brethren to a wiser conclusion. The fears of a civil war are not so great certainly as to affect the sale of State securities and Corporation bonds. During the past week there has been great activity in the market, and stocks generally have sold better than for weeks previous.

The receipt of half a million in gold dust by the *Cherokee* yesterday, and the intelligence of two millions more on the way, renders still easier our already relieved money-market.

The steamship *Ohio* will leave here for New Orleans on the 26th instant, with the United States mails, and Stimson & Co.'s Express freight, if she should arrive here in season. She should have brought the mails which came yesterday; but, being delayed by her injuries, they were transferred to the Cherokee.

The Hutchins are performing here. Seven consecutive days of rainy weather have been very unfavorable both for their concerts and their collars.

THE QUICKSILVER MINES OF CALIFORNIA.

FROM THE "PACIFIC NEWS" OF MARCH 15.

We yesterday morning gave an article upon the mineral resources of California, more particularly, and devoted to the operations and investment of capital in quartz mining, which must always remain the more legitimate and abundant sources of wealth to those who come here to make their fortunes by patient labor or the expenditure of money. We now propose to devote a little space in this morning's issue to the Quicksilver Mines of California—a subject but little referred to by journals or letter-writers.

The richest mine yet discovered is located in the Santa Clara Valley, about twelve miles from San Jose, which is worked by an individual company, who hold possession under the old Mexican title of "denouncement." At this mine a large number of furnaces are in operation. These furnaces resemble in appearance a long steam boiler set in brick, with fires underneath. The cinnabar, or quicksilver ore, is thrown into the boiler, where it is left from thirty to forty hours, by which time it is smelted, and the quicksilver, in a fluid state, is drawn off in vessels, after the manner observed in iron foundries. The ore does not require to be crushed, except to a convenient size for the boilers.

The color of the ore is vermilion, resembling red chalk, immense piles of which are constantly on hand, prepared for the smelting process, and which not unfrequently yields fifty per cent., sometimes the nett profits yielding as high as $1,000 per day. The mine is worked by Mexicans and Chilians, who carry the ore in raw hide sacks upon their shoulders, from the bottom of the vein to the opening above, a distance of between three and four hundred feet. The mine is probably the richest in the world, and with the same facilities and machinery used elsewhere would yield most enormously, far beyond even what is now produced.

At one time during the past season there were 8,000 *cargas* (or mule loads) of the ore lying at the mouth of the mine, each *carga* being three hundred pounds, or an aggregate of 2,400,000 pounds. At an average yield of fifty per cent. the product would be 1,200,000 pounds of pure quicksilver, which, at a market value of one dollar per pound, would yield the enormous sum of $1,200,000. This finds its way to market in one direction and another, but its value is enhanced by the fact that California itself affords a good market, large quantities being used in separating fine particles of gold from the sand and dirt, and which cannot be procured in the ordinary process of washing. By the use of quicksilver the gold is taken up and adheres in lumps, while the dirt floats on the surface and is easily separated.

In addition to the quicksilver mine to which we have particularly referred, there are three or four others in the same valley, though not worked to the same extent, yet are reported to be equally as rich in yield of ore. These mines were worked long before this beautiful country fell into the possession of the energetic people whose cabins are now found in every valley, by the side of every streamlet, and throughout the mountains. It is said by a correspondent of an eastern paper that the aborigines had known and resorted to these deposites of cinnabar for centuries, for the purpose of procuring coloring materials with which to adorn their faces and persons, and it was by following their trail that a knowledge of the existence of this valuable mineral was obtained.

From this it will be seen that gold alone is not the only source of wealth to those who seek our shores for a permanent habitation, or, with the less commendable determination of amassing sudden fortunes. The quicksilver deposites alone will afford sufficient inducement for the investment of large capital; and when to this is added the silver ore, and, last and greatest, the *golden* treasure, the world need no longer wonder that the eyes of moneyed men in every locality are turned to California, as affording the safest investment and surest and largest return.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE EDITORS.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: As you have had the kindness to give place in your valuable journal to my opening paper on the Anglo-Saxon Population of the Northern Temperate Zone of America, you will herewith receive the enclosed in continuance of the same most important subject. "If you wish," said a philosopher of deep thought, "to scan the base of character of any individual, inquire who and what were the characters of those who superintended his education." This advice may have exceptions, but it is founded on general and substantial truth. So is it with nations, and gives substantial tenor to history. One age is the parent of that which is to follow; and therefore those who set themselves to the task of inquiry into the causes, character, and probable issue of any great event, must, to ensure true responses, commence retrospectively. The neglect of such antecedent analysis has caused and perpetuated the most egregious mistakes as to the history of our own country. It cannot be deemed irrelevant to observe, at the outset of this inquiry, that no great change in human affairs can be sudden.

What we usually and very loosely call revolution is and cannot be other than the announcement of fact; the electric exposition—the declaration that the elements had been long in preparation. It demands only a candid review of the past to lead us to the discovery that the present is the result of necessity; but it also teaches us to expect that cause and effect will have like dependence in futurity.

The elements I propose to place before the public have been, in a loose, irregular, and of course desultory manner, published in part through the last thirty-five years. The main fact, in the laws of Nature, as influencing the engrouping of mankind, the prevalence of western winds over the whole northern temperate, and, as far as man has been able to penetrate, the northern frozen zone, I have, as proper documents were attainable, inserted in my View of the United States, and in the Philadelphia edition of Brewster's Encyclopædia. In both cases the document could scarcely be regarded as really published. It ought, in reality, to be emphatically remarked that too little attention has been directed to the most important of all phenomena, aerial motion, on the history of nations; on a cause why, round the whole earth, in the northern temperate zone, all the appendages of civilization can be brought to operation twenty degrees of latitude more northwardly on the western than on the eastern borders of the two great continents. But, as in our views on the future increase and location of the people of the United States, and the inevitable corresponding social and political influence of this people over the earth, we must give due weight to natural laws, we now proceed to some brief but necessary views of history.

In A. D. 1500, not only America, but immense regions beside, had been but recently discovered, and were then in a more or less rapid state of development—as indeed was also the state of the human mind. It was said, and that truly, that, previous to the discovery and application to use of the art of printing, man had not "*either looked into the heavens, the earth, or himself.*" That art had been, when America was discovered, about fifty years in use, and had already operated great intellectual advances. It had supplied means of improvement beyond all that the most powerful imagination could have anticipated. But the whole tenor of contemporaneous history proves that much had to be done. Great minds were rising; human reason was awakened; the sphere of action was widening; the expanse of intellectual research was *no longer confined to the earth*. The telescope applied to the heavens, and the mariner's compass to the earth, seemed by their joint influence to bestow ubiquity on man. Other improvements followed; amongst the most efficacious were numerous colonies founded in the recently discovered countries. To all purposes relevant to man the sphere of creation was enlarged. But facts, which I may mention, will show that much, indeed, had to be done to rouse the human mind from its long lethargy.

The true astronomical system was not made known to Europeans, by the work of Copernicus, until 1543; fifty-one years after the discovery of America by Columbus. In regard to mental improvement, as we may express it in general terms, the Italians were very far in advance of any other of the European nations when the art of printing came into use. In the practice of navigation they were the only nation of the southern part of Europe, or, we hazard little in saying, of any part of Europe, who possessed men capable of either conceiving or of conducting extensive voyages. When the career of discovery opened, the Italians gave not only the most eminent, but nearly all the early great navigators, whatever other nations gave them employment: such were Toscanelli, Verrazzano, Americus Vespucius, the Cabots, and, above all, Christopher Columbus. These were the men who opened the immense drama yet in action. In the early dawn of this morning of discovery, there was an exciting vagueness, not yet (1851) entirely dispelled. In every great movement of mankind there ever has been, and, to lead to any enduring result, there ever must be, some all-pervading principle of impulsion. Personal aggrandizement, merging into national grandeur, has conducted the vast, the yet unabated modern movement.

To scan effects, we must, however, revert to primary causes. Those who enjoy a great estate ought not to forget the testator. When the age of discovery commenced, what pervading power was paramount in Europe? The Roman hierarchy, which issued from and followed the Roman empire, was then the real power, influencing and guiding human action. This power has been much more talked of, written about, praised and abused, than really understood. This system was essentially similar to all other institutions, by which one or a few men reach irresponsible power, liable to abuse, and it was abused. But we ought to pause and inquire into the law of compensations. We ought to suppose something inherently excellent in a system which formed the characters of the men who opened the sublime drama of the modern world. We set an inappreciable value on the Greek and Roman classics, and in a still more sacred degree on the Holy Scriptures. How and by whom were those invaluable treasures preserved through the dark ages? By the sacred arm and fostering care of the Christian church. And when, by means of printing, those treasures were thrown profusely forth, had the human mind been as degraded as too often represented, their value could not have been estimated, or their possession sought for with the insatiable appetite they were; and consequently preserved.

These retrospective glances are taken, with a feeling of gratitude to the men of former times, to whom we owe the inheritance, so rich, so wide, so invaluable, on which we have entered, and are improving.

The colonization of the central zone of North America is far from an isolated change, affecting only the colonists. There are enduring and world-wide spreading and connecting principles, inseparable from this great change. There are numerous consequences of stupendous importance to every nation of the earth, in the possession by the Anglo-Saxon population over North America. But, of these facts, one rises in magnitude far above the others, in action and reaction. The human cradle was first rocked in Asia. The race spread over Asia, Africa, and Europe; if Europe can in a geographical sense, be regarded otherwise than the western insular and peninsular part of Asia. Be the natural connexions or distinctions, however, what they may, on this expanse, between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, first rose the earliest recorded aggregations of mankind. Tribes rose to nations; nations to empires. Arts and sciences were invented, and more or less perfected. The earth was cultivated, and vegetable and animal nature made useful to man. Cities were built; and, in brief, over Asia, Africa, and their insular appendages, human beings spread, with every grade of intellectual culture and form of government. The empires of Egypt, Chaldea, Persia, Rome, &c., with other empires and kingdoms on Western Asia, Europe, and Africa; on Southeastern Asia, India, China, Japan, and others flourished, with varied phases of prosperity and permanency!

Here we pause, as an awful subject of reflection intrudes itself on our minds. During fifty or more centuries of time what was written of America? Where are the records of America? A continent and insular appendages, stretching northwards into the ever-frozen regions, and southward into upwards of fifty-five degrees towards the still more inaccessible southern hemisphere: a continent containing every climate, and more than one-third of all the productive soil of the earth: a continent facing Europe and Africa on one side eastward, and westward Asia and Oceania: a continent, comparatively with all historical time, only recently revealed to Europe. But I pause, with one reflection. Those who most carefully scan the past, are those best prepared to penetrate the future.

WILLIAM DARBY.

MEXICAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

Santa Rita de Cobre,
New Mexico, February 1, 1851.

Here, within forty miles of the Gila, and in the heart of the country of the Apaches, I find myself with a spare hour, which I will devote to giving you some account of the place and the journey to it.* Owing to the very uncertain character of the Rio Grande, it is highly important that the effects of the Commission should be safely across before the river begins to rise; and, as this place is near the line of our operations, Mr. Bartlett sent a party of three to examine it, with a view to the establishment of our depot here. Col. Craig, the commander of an escort, had already determined to quarter his men here until required in the field, and we availed ourselves of the protection which his going up afforded.

Our first march was to Dona Ana, a military post, sixty miles above El Paso, now under command of Major Shepard. Here we had the pleasure of meeting a townsman, Chas. A. Hoppin, formerly Mayor of Mobile, by whom, as well as by Capt. Buford, of the dragoons, and the other officers, we were treated with generous hospitality.

JORNADA DEL MUERTO.

Leaving Dona Ana, we went up the river about twenty miles, nine miles of which were upon the *Jornarda del Muerto*, (dead man's journey,) a stretch of ninety miles, upon the Santa Fe road, without water. We turned off from this towards the river, which we crossed at a point called San Diego. This is an immense square bluff, composed of a curious conglomerate of jasper. We crossed the river nearly opposite to it, and proceeded up the next bank some twenty miles. We then took a westerly course to Mule Spring, passing over rounded hills, which were strewed with angular fragments of stone that made the road very difficult for our wagons. After leaving Mule Spring the road makes a long stretch to the south to pass round the van of a *Sierra*, and then goes in a northwesterly course to the Rio Mimbres. This river was nearly dry, and we had to search some time before we could find water, which we at last found in small pools so strongly impregnated with vegetable matter as to give it a greenish color and a highly disagreeable taste. We found plenty of fish in one of these pools, something like a perch, but not resembling any variety we had ever seen before. The Mimbres is a stream of a character not unusual in this country; a few miles above where we crossed it, it is a running rapid stream with an abundance of water, and in the course of a few miles it sinks and almost entirely disappears. A few miles after crossing the Mimbres there is a warm spring which amply repaid a visit; a crater-like opening, about ten to fifteen feet, of an oval form, at the top of a mound of tufa, is filled with water so hot that the hand could bear it but a few seconds; it must have been at least 130 Fahrenheit. Lower down upon the side of the hillock is an outlet. I was surprised to find fresh water [algæ] plants and insects flourishing in water of this elevated temperature.

THE COPPER MINES.

We fell in, not far from here, with a band of Apaches. We had seen smoke signals all around us, showing that our march was observed. It proved to be Delgadita (the slender) and his party. This is one of the principal chiefs of this region, and is well known as a brave warrior. He is said to have shot Major Stieno in an engagement between the dragoons and Indians about a year ago. His dress was very becoming to a warrior, for he wore a light calico blouse and a broad brimmed hat. He carried a long lance; most of his party carried rifles, and all had bows. The last eight or ten miles of the road runs through a canon, the greater part of which we travelled for the first time with wagons, and it was necessary to fill up gullies, cut down trees, and make a road. At last we all arrived in safety. The mines have been abandoned for about twelve years. There was formerly a population of six hundred people here, and the houses occupied by them still remain in a more or less ruined condition. The spot is a charming one; a sheltered valley surrounded by high and bold mountains, the sides of which are well wooded, a stream of pure water running through it. The mines were first opened in 1804, and have been worked by various individuals with profit until 1838. The amount of labor which has been performed here is immense. There are several openings in the hill. The rock is usually feldspar, and the ore a red oxide of copper, intermixed with native metal. Large quantities of ore ready for smelting are deposited near the smelting house. Gold is said to have been found near here, and we are told that it was the custom of one of the workers of the mines to allow the miners on Friday and Saturday of each week to work on their own account, and that many of them employed their days in gold digging.† There is an old fort where the Mexican Government formerly kept a force for the protection of the miners against the Indians. This is taken possession of by Col. Craig, and he has converted it into quarters for his command.

THE APACHES.

The mining operations were suspended by the Indians. It seems that the State of Sonora offered a premium of one hundred dollars for each Apache scalp, and that a man named Johnston, an Indian trader, actuated by the reward, induced a large party, under some pretence, to come into his camp. When they had assembled, he fired a cannon, which he had concealed by covering over with saddles, &c. into their midst, killing some fifty or sixty. This outrage rendered the Indians suspicious of all the whites, and they broke up the settlement at this place by cutting off the train of supplies. We have had a number of Indians in camp every day. They are encamped a few miles from here, and belong to the "Copper Mine" division of the Apache tribe. Like all others of this tribe we have seen, they are poorly clothed and worse fed; they live principally on mule meat, mezcal, (the roasted root of agave,) and pinones, (pine-nuts.) Their clothing exhibits no ingenuity or care, being generally deer-skins tied about them without any attempt to fashion them into garments. They professed great friendship, and declared that they would rather help us take care of our animals than to steal them. Col. Craig had a long talk with them—they most all speak or understand Spanish—and told them that as long as they were friendly he should be a friend to them, and that he should expect them to take particular care of his animals, and see that no harm comes to them, which they promised to do. The Apaches have none of the dignified bearing nor any of the noble traits of the Northern Indians. Those who know them best place the least confidence in them; they are always treacherous and faithless. The cura of El Paso related a singular instance of ingratitude in an Apache. A party of them were encamped about five miles from El Paso some years ago: the smallpox broke out among them with great violence, and they broke up their camp and left a number of the sick on the spot. The benevolent padre went to the place to see if he might give any aid to the sick, and found when he arrived there that all save one were dead. This one he had removed to his house and attended through his sickness with the greatest care. After the smallpox left him he was taken with a fever, and it was four months before he was able to leave the house. As a return for all the cura's kindness, he left one morning, taking away all his horses and mules.

The principal trees here are the two species of evergreen oaks—two cedars, one like our red cedar, the other with a berry much larger, and several pines, among them the *pinus edulis*, pinon pine. This bears an eatable nut, which is a favorite article of food with the Indians. It is quite pleasant, but rather small and troublesome to eat. T.

*You will find the place on Emory's map as "Copper and Gold Mines," and is generally known in this country as "the Copper Mines."

† This gentleman, a Mr. Coursier, a French resident of Chihuahua, is said to have made a large fortune by working the mines. He had a contract to furnish the State with copper for coining, for which he received a large price.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION—AMERICAN INTERESTS.

We have been favored with the annexed extracts from the latest letter of Mr. Riddle, American agent at the London Exhibition, to Mr. Kennedy, Secretary of the Executive Committee:

U. S. Office Industrial Exhibition,
London, April 8, 1851.

Sir: I am happy to report the completion of the custom-house examination of all the United States contributions to the Industrial Exposition. In the main, it has been very satisfactory.

I had hoped to avoid any expenses to contributors in this matter of custom-house examination, and after the process of examination had been commenced I stopped it for two days, at the request of certain parties, to see if I could not, in some way, pass the goods unembarrassed by charges. After informing myself fully upon the subject, I came to the conclusion that this could not be done. While neither the officer nor the Government exact any fee, the custom-house broker, without whose assistance in making the necessary entries, giving the bonds, and completing the transaction, it is impossible to get forward with dispatch, makes certain charges, which, however onerous they may appear to the parties paying them, are sanctioned by a custom as insuperable as common law.

The utmost diligence is now necessary in order to put ourselves in readiness by the 25th instant. Carpenters are at work building our tables and counters; an upholster, with his men, is fastening the hangings over the unplaned boards of the upright fixtures; an accomplished decorator is employed in emblazoning the arms of our country to be displayed as the centre piece in our galleries; our flags are being made at the least possible expense consistent with a good appearance; the material for covering our tables is ready for use; and every package of goods is in its place ready for immediate opening as soon as the preparations are concluded. The point upon which we are most urged by the Royal Commissioners, viz. whether we cannot resign a portion of our space in favor of some other nations, I cannot determine with any certainty until our goods are opened and displayed. This makes me the more anxious to hasten all preliminary arrangements to completion; for since the letter of the Sultan of Turkey, which was received on Saturday last, announcing that his steam frigate *Trizi Budri*, the "Skimmer of the Ocean," had been dispatched for Southampton, ladened with shawls and carpets, has awakened a strong desire for more space, I do not feel willing to claim a superficial foot of room above what we shall actually need.

I have completed the first copy of the catalogue, containing the names and descriptions of our contributions, and it is now passing through the press. An account is necessarily opened for *pro rata* charges with every contributor. In addition to this, every invoice of goods must be examined and checked, every certificate from your committee filed, every direction given by contributors for unpacking and displaying their goods read and followed out, and the correspondence of the office upon every variety of subject be completed and copied within the day. I hope soon to be able to furnish you more interesting details in my letters, but at present I dare not look beyond my own department. I keep a register, in which the doings of each day are faithfully recorded. This, besides being a documentary history of the United States Commission to the Industrial Exhibition, will furnish a book of reference valuable in data and signally useful in enabling me to revise and correct my final report.

I have found it necessary to establish a rule that written instructions from contributors are the only evidences admissible to establish the validity of consigneeship of goods. In the outset I supposed that the possession of the authenticated certificate of your committee would be sufficient to show proof of consigneeship; but when I found that those certificates had in many cases been simply given to an individual to bring across the water, and that parties who did not hold them were in fact the real consignees of the contributors; that scores of those certificates had been merely sent by a third person as the carrier between the owner and the consignee, but had by that person been passed for consideration into the hands of jobbers and agents; and that in all cases where the real consignee appeared to claim the goods of his consignor, a claim was set up against him on the ground of holding the certificate; I saw no other way than to publish the rule requiring *written authority* as evidence of consigneeship, and to insist upon holding every one to its letter.

Above every thing else, this single thing gave in the outset great dissatisfaction to the contributors who were here. Charges of the most exorbitant character, altogether unnecessary, and in some cases amounting to the full value of the goods, were incurred by parties who claimed to be consignees upon the authority of holding the certificates. At the risk of strong opposition, but with the approbation of the contributors upon the ground, I have taken the responsibility of denying all but the written authority of the owners, and in so doing I have reduced the expenses upon the goods at least one half.

The arrival of every steamer brings crowds of our citizens to the metropolis. One of the State delegates, Mr. Jewett, of Vermont, has already appeared and filed his certificate in my office. I shall make it my endeavor to do every thing in my power to aid and forward the objects of gentlemen who come under the sanction of State authority.

FROM THE NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER.

Your correspondent from Boston tells us of the "invigorating atmosphere," &c., and says "he has to lament, however, that some of his co-mates in travel were so egregiously sensitive, that he received many significant glances, and saw many factitious shivers when he raised the windows at times to introduce a little of its freshness into the polluted atmosphere of the car; people who are afraid to breathe God's air," &c. I was not one of the gentleman's "co-mates in travel," but, had I been, very *likely* I should have given one of those, as he calls them, "factitious shivers," *not* always, however, factitious. And the occasion offers me an opportunity for speaking of that habit of some people in cars of raising windows in a fresh atmosphere such as that he breathed, probably was, on others, to whom, though the air of the cars, especially on a long trip, is sufficiently disagreeable, yet the air on the *back of the neck* is still *more* so. I am one of those "egregiously sensitive" people, and so are many others. Put me out in the open air, and I will bear it, if it is not *too* fresh; but put me not into a car going at a rapid rate, warm *inside*, and then open a window on me. People ought to have more consideration for *others*. And this wholesale denunciation is not to the purpose. There are some people who can bear what others *cannot*, and it is a *pity* if they must stay at home and "remain in their artificial hot-houses," (in which, that these are often so, I agree with the correspondent,) to enable others to go abroad. Protection, not exposure, said to me an able physician of Philadelphia, (Dr. Jackson,) is the principle. The climate of Italy is not our climate; and here, therefore, people must protect at least some people. All I object to is the wholesale denunciation. I fancy I can see just how he felt, strong himself, or able to bear it, and others not.

Yours, truly, J. R. B.

Attempts are making to introduce, east of the Mississippi, the *bunch-grass* which the emigrants to the land of gold find so nutritious for their cattle in crossing the Rocky Mountains. It grows on hill sides, preferring pebbly and sandy soils, producing a seed like the oat, and a stalk which contains an abundance of saccharine matter. The dry summers on the mountains ripen it in May or June, and the hay on the stalk remains good all winter, till the following year. It is said to give the flesh of neat cattle a fine flavor.

Avalanches in Switzerland.—The Swiss journals are filled with details of the numerous avalanches occasioned by the mildness of the winter. The *Gazette de Switz* informs us that at Schacheutal, in the canton of Uri, a vast avalanche has overwhelmed a forest, and swept away five houses, which were fortunately uninhabited. The *Band* says that it is impossible to give any idea of the mass of snow which fell from the 22d to the 23d of March on the road to St. Gothard. The whole space between Andermatt and Hospital, a full half league, is covered by an avalanche which now resembles a vast glacier. The snow in many parts is twenty, thirty, and even sixty feet deep.

Wagon Trains Burnt on the Prairies.—The Lexington (Mo.) Express states that on the 22d ultimo, near Cheateau's Island, on the Arkansas river, a train of twenty-eight wagons, belonging to Messrs. Brown, Russell & Co., and laden with Government stores for Santa Fe, was destroyed by fire, with all the contents. The teamsters, it seems, quarrelled with the Pawnee Indians, and the latter revenged themselves by setting the prairie on fire. The teamsters had to cross the river to save their lives. They had seen the fire approaching on the prairies, but being encamped, and the grass much beaten down by the stock around the corral, the teamsters thought themselves safe. The high wind, however, carried the fire to a considerable distance, and the wagons, being dry, took fire and burnt rapidly.

Increase of Banking Capital.—The Bank Committee in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts have recommended bills increasing the banking capital of that State, in certain old institutions, to the extent of $4,385,000. They have also recommended charters for new banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,450,000. An additional bill is about to be reported for a bank, with a capital of $100,000. The aggregate, therefore, is $5,935,000. The recent additions to the banking capital of New York amount, in the aggregate, to about $7,000,000. In Kentucky, eight new banks have been established, with an aggregate capital of $2,500,000. In Ohio, two new banks, with a capital of $300,000. In Mobile, one new bank, with a capital of a million. In Savannah, one new bank, with a capital of $300,000. Several new banks are also about to be established in New Jersey.

The new steamship *Lafayette*, Captain Stoddard, sailed for Philadelphia on Monday afternoon, to run as the pioneer of an independent line of steamships from that port to Liverpool. When she left her moorings, the dense crowd made the air ring with hurrahs. She made fifteen miles per hour on her trial trip down the Bay. The machinery worked with great precision, and seemed to give general satisfaction. The boilers are built after the Montgomery patent, which is said to be superior for generating steam and economizing fuel.

[*Courier.*

Destructive Fire at Defiance.—We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette that the United States land office, the State land office, and the telegraph office, at Defiance, Ohio, were burnt on the 10th instant. All the valuable papers of the land offices, and the plans and papers connected with the current business, were destroyed. The land titles to the land in nearly one-half of the State are connected with these burnt records. A few of the papers and plans of the State land office were saved. Buildings, worth $5,000, insured in New York.

Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Tolls.—The receipts into the State Treasury of Pennsylvania from canal and railroad tolls for the four months ending with March, 1851, were $318,167, against $221,541 for the corresponding month of the previous year: thus showing an increase of $96,625 in 1851. The entire receipts from this source for the whole of last year were $1,713,848. At the above rate of increase, if maintained, they will this year reach $2,000,000.

Railroad Enterprise in Russia.—A recent letter from Major Brown to Samuel Marsh, Esq., the Secretary of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, says that the Czar has resolved to commence the projected railway from St. Petersburgh to Warsaw so soon as the season will admit. The distance is nearly eight hundred miles, and the route will extend through an uneven tract of country, intersected by many rivers and swamps. The surveys were made last year.

Fish Ponds on Long Island.—The Suffolk Democrat has a very interesting article on the raising of fish for market and food. The following statements may prove of utility:

"In the immediate vicinity of our office are two ponds containing trout, where the propagation of fish has, we believe, been satisfactorily settled by the proprietors. One of these ponds is on the farm of Dr. Rhinelander, and the other on the farm of Ezra C. Prime, Esq. These ponds have been artificially constructed, according to the judgment and taste of the gentlemen named, and contain at present a vast number of trout, including some large specimens. Gideon Lee, formerly mayor of New York, but now deceased, constructed on his farm, near Seneca Lake, several years ago, a large pond for the rearing of fish, which most profitably confirmed his expectations in this respect.

"Mr. John Delafield, formerly a distinguished banker in the city of New York, has, on the east side of Seneca Lake, what is considered a model farm, and obtained the prize for the best conducted farm in the State of New York. He has a pond which covers an acre of ground, artificially constructed. Good fish are propagated in it, and they supply his table once or twice a week. These ponds can be easily constructed in many places on the north and south borders of Long Island, and with comparatively trifling expense; and we believe that our farmers, who lack neither enterprise nor the light of science, will yet give some attention to this subject.

[*American Agriculturist.*

That Lighthouse.—The New York Courier states that a suit is about to be commenced by the maker of the lighthouse lately sold at the Custom House in that city against those who purchased it. The suit will stand as follows:

"Henri Lepante *vs.* David Bungert, Stephen Lutz, John Cadwal, Francis Dolly, Andrew Jagger."

The name of the plaintiff is that of a philosophical apparatus maker, resident at Paris. He is in the employ of the French Government, and prior to September, 1849, on the 16th of which month the present apparatus was shipped, received an order for the same from Capt. Howard Stansbury, of the Topographical Engineers of the United States, who had been appointed by our Government to erect the Carysfort lighthouse on the coast of Florida. On the affidavit of C. Edward Habicht, of the firm of C. E. Habicht & Co., of this city, who deposes that the above-named plaintiff is lawfully entitled to the possession of the property, an attachment on the same has been issued by the sheriff, the parties having as yet failed to give the necessary bonds.

The positions taken are as follows:

First: That on the arrival of the apparatus and machinery at the port of New York, no appropriation by the Government, by whom they had been ordered, having yet been made for payment for the same, and their being, in consequence, sent to a public store until the sale thereof, were yet the property of the United States, subject only to the special property therein of the said plaintiff, inasmuch as the bill of lading was endorsed over to this deponent by the Messrs. Bache, of the United States Corps of Topographical Engineers, to hold the same, as the agent of said plaintiff, until the price of the apparatus and machinery should be paid; that the same were allowed to remain, and did remain, in the public stores in the port of New York, as the property of the United States.

Second: That the said property is wrongfully detained by the defendants in the suit.

Third: That the alleged cause of the detention thereof is, that the defendants purchased the same at a public sale ordered by the Collector of the port of New York, on the 10th day of March last, for the sum of five hundred dollars as and for unclaimed goods; that David Bungert, one of the defendants, is a laborer in the public store in which said property is stored, and well know that the same was the property of the United States, and was illegally sold.

Fourth: That the said property has not been taken for a tax, assessment, or fine, pursuant to a statute, or under an execution or attachment served against the property of the plaintiff.

A Catastrophe in Canada.—The Yamaska is a river that runs through the French Seignories, on the east side of the river St. Lawrence, and about twenty miles below Montreal has broken its banks. About seventy-two acres have fallen in, carrying with them three houses, out-houses, with the cattle and horses in them. One woman and two children were drowned. The husband of this woman has gone mad with fear, and a number of other persons have been injured. The *habitans* of the immediate neighborhood have lost three or four thousand cords of wood, and those who live on the banks of a neighboring river have lost as much more, in consequence of the rise of the water. The debouching of the water over the country has done considerable damage in consequence of its violence.

A London paper states that the eccentric but talented Dr. Crofts, of Coventry, intends at the opening exhibition to set the Thames on fire in reality. It appears that he has invented a composition to make water blaze on the application of flame, and will experimentalize on a portion of the Thames.

At the head of a court in Westminster Hall (the Exchequer) sat one very worthy and excellent person (Lord Chief Baron Macdonald) who never ceased taking snuff; the junior judge, (Mr. Baron Graham,) who was also a very worthy and excellent person, when he first came upon the bench, was too much addicted to talking. His Majesty George III. said, "That court has a snuff box at one end, and a chatter-box at the other."

The electors [voters at elections] in France, in conformity with the words of the constitution, were in 1848 reckoned at 11,250,000. The electoral law of March 15th of that year, however, by declaring some of the citizens incapacitated for several good reasons, reduced the number to 9,936,004. The new law of May 31, 1850, further limited the electoral list to 6,809,281. In this number are comprised: 1st. All the citizens paying for three years the personal tax, about 5,028,073. 2d. Persons paying the tax in kind, 449,221. 3d. Sons of families inscribed in the certificates of their parents, 546,545. 4th. The army, 338,949. 5th. Public functionaries, 110,304. 6th. The clergy, 32,492. 7th. Servants continuing for three years in the same family, 124,336. 8th. *Ouvriers*, 36,466. Now, according to official statements, there are no less than 2,500,000 *ouvriers* in France. The law of May 31st was, therefore, evidently got up with the almost exclusive view of robbing these workingmen of their right of suffrage.

[*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE DUTIES OF THE PRESS.

Under the above heading the New Orleans *Delta* publishes the following sensible remarks:

"Many persons have a very extensive idea of the duty of editors. They think it is the chief function of that much-persecuted fraternity to reform all abuses and evils, to examine into all complaints and grievances, and to avenge all wrongs, public or private, general or individual. In fine, in their view, an editor should be a Hercules, to go forth, and, by his individual exertions, abate all the plagues that afflict mankind. As humble workers in this responsible position, we desire to disclaim any such view of our powers and duties. The frequent complaints of particular evils, the eternal bore to which we are subjected by persons who are troubled by some particular grievance, induce us to define our position and views on this question.

"Every day, often in our editorial office, and more frequently when we trust ourselves on the streets, we are assaulted by some well-meaning person with the inquiries, 'Why don't you come out against that thing, or that person? why don't you look into that horrible act of malfeasance of a public officer? why do you allow that judgment (in which the interrogator is no doubt a party) to pass by without comment or censure? in fine, why don't you give your particular and special attention to my little grievance in preference to the thousand others which may be dinned in your ears?'

"These inquiries are addressed to us with all the assumption and importance of a regular subscriber, who pays us the very handsome sum of ten dollars a year, or, perhaps, of an advertiser; and, in that case, the interrogation is even more rigorous. 'Well,' we reply, 'that seems to be a pretty hard case. But is there not another side to the question?' 'Of course not.' 'Perhaps so; but suppose we launch out against the evil you complain of, and we prove to be in error?' 'Then I'll see you through the business.' 'Very well, we are permitted, then, to make use of your name as our authority?' 'Oh! no, no: I don't wish to get in the papers. You can examine the matter yourself.' 'We would if we had time, but we have not; but, if you will get all the facts in authentic form, we will examine them, and, if the matter calls for comment, we will give it.' This, of course, the complainant has no time to do; and so he leaves, muttering something about the timidity of the press, its indifference to public grievances, or its general corruption.

"Now, we beg it to be understood that we do not aspire to be general reformers. We have not the time or power, if we had the inclination, to expose and denounce a tithe of the evils that exist in the world. We like to undertake no more than we can perform. People or papers who are eternally abusing every body and every thing, become, after a while, like the boy in the fable, who, when the wolf really came, cried in vain for help. After all, there is more of good than evil in this world, and we prefer the pleasure of exhibiting the former to nauseating on the latter. This, however, does not relieve us of the duty of exposing and denouncing, from good motives, notorious acts of malfeasance, wrong doing, or corruption. We say from good motives; by this we mean without personal feelings, without vituperation and malice.

"There is another duty, however, of a public journal which is not sufficiently appreciated by many persons: it is that of impartiality—of a thorough examination of every subject to be commented on. Editors must look into all subjects, especially those relating to individuals, with the temper of judges, swaying to neither side, but hearing both and giving a fair and full showing to both parties. We are frequently pestered by people who wish us to rush into a controversy on their statement of a case; but, when a responsibility is incurred, they consider it quite proper to keep in the background.

"The position of a public reformer is quite a serious and responsible one. It demands a larger share of virtue, purity, incorruptibility, and wisdom, than most men, not even excepting editors, possess. It too often happens that those who assume this perilous and difficult position are the very reverse of what the task requires them to be. They hope to atone for their own lack of virtue by the fierceness of their denunciations of the short-comings of others. But such denunciations are usually impotent, or only produce a sneer at the source whence they proceed."

PEREMPTORY SALE—VALUABLE COAL LANDS, EXTENSIVE IRON WORKS, &c., by THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Philadelphia. Will be sold without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on Tuesday, May 13th, 1851, at 8 o'clock in the evening—

No. 1. The exclusive mineral rights in the property known as "The Smith Mine," containing 48 acres, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, near the village of Plymouth, one mile from the Nanticoke Pool, Susquehanna river; twenty acres are supposed to contain Coal in two or three veins, which together will make about thirty feet of solid coal; the mine can be opened at the expense of removing the rubbish from the mouth of the Tunnel. Together with this mine will be sold a piece of land of about two acres, on which are some small buildings, and on which might be erected all necessary miner's houses, shops, &c.

No. 2. A tract of Coal Land of about ten acres, known as "The Cooper Coal Bed," Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, two and a half miles from Wilkesbarre. There is coal on this tract, and the mine has been worked; a lateral railroad, now being laid, will connect this tract with the Nanticoke Pool, (at the crossing place of boats on the North Branch Canal,) Susquehanna river, four miles distant.

These two Coal tracts are well worthy the attention of capitalists, and will be sold without reserve or limitation.

No. 3. Peremptory Sale.—Extensive and valuable Iron Works—7,000 acres of land, &c.—The Mount Holly Iron Works, situate in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, six miles from Carlisle, seventy miles from Baltimore, and one hundred and ten miles from Philadelphia; consisting of about 7,000 acres of land, well timbered with chesnut, oak, and white and yellow pine; 2 to 3,000 acres of which can be converted into farming land. A Blasting Furnace, Forge, with puddling and heating furnace, a Saw-Mill, Office, Blacksmith Shop, Carpenter Shop, Stone Mansion House, Stabling, and seventeen dwellings, affording accommodations for a large business. The machinery was new in 1848, and was made by Merrick & Towne, of Philadelphia, and by Knop & Totten, of Pittsburgh. Both Furnace and Forge are ready for operation. The Furnace Stack is substantial. Ore can be placed on the Furnace Bank at 75 cents per ton, and Limestone at 68 cents per ton, and the neighborhood is capable of furnishing provision without the expense of hauling.

As a site for a Rolling Mill, in addition to the furnaces, it is unsurpassed. The Carlisle and Baltimore Turnpike passes through the property, and a fine turnpike leads from the works to the Cumberland Valley Railroad, six miles distant.

☞ This property is well worthy the attention of capitalists; the sale of it, and the Coal Lands above described, will be peremptory, without reserve or limitation.

No postponement.

☞ For further particulars refer to Edwin M. Lewis, Esq. Cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia, or to M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
ap 24—3&10M 93 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

ENGLISH REPORTS IN LAW AND EQUITY. Republishing in full, as fast as they appear in England and can be received in this country, Reports of Cases decided in the House of Lords, the Privy Council, the several Courts of Equity, the Court of Queen's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, the Court of Exchequer and Exchequer Chamber, the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts, the Court of Bankruptcy; including also the Election Cases, the Crown Cases Reserved, and the Railway and Canal Cases. To be published in monthly numbers or parts, each number consisting of over 300 octavo pages, fine paper and large type, carefully edited by a member of the bar, with notes and references to analogous American decisions. Published for $10 per annum, giving for that sum twelve large numbers, each forming a complete volume in itself, with the advantage of an easy and safe transmission by mail to any post office in the United States.

The first number of the above valuable series is this day received, containing Cases in the House of Lords, the Privy Council, and in the Courts of Equity and Queen's Bench, from and after Michaelmas Term, 1850, and may be examined at the bookstore of
ap 24 FRANCK TAYLOR.

SUPERIOR FAMILY HAMS.—100 Maryland premium Hams, cured after an old and celebrated recipe. 100 Queen City Hams, warranted to please.
E. E. WHITE & CO.
Successors to John T. Ryon, Louisiana avenue,
ap 22—3tTuThSif opposite Bank of Washington.

ATTORNEY FOR PROSECUTING CLAIMS AT WASHINGTON.—The undersigned prosecutes all manner of claims against the Government of the United States, before Congress, before Commissioners, or before any of the Public Departments; claims for bounty land, pensions, back-pay, half-pay, return of duties paid under protest, adjustment of accounts of disbursing officers, Postmaster's and Contractor's accounts, collection of dividends in arrear, obtaining patents, and every other business requiring the prompt and efficient services of an Attorney or Agent.

A residence of fourteen years at the seat of the Federal Government, with a thorough and familiar acquaintance with the various systems and routine of public business at the different offices; added to this, free access to consult the ablest legal advisers, if needed, justifies the subscriber in pledging the fullest satisfaction and utmost dispatch to those who may entrust their business to his care.

Being well known to the greater part of the citizens of this District, as well as to many gentlemen who have been members of both Houses of Congress in the last twelve years, it is deemed useless to extend this notice by special references.

Communications must be pre-paid in all cases.

Charges or fees regulated by nature and extent of business, but always moderate.

Address H. C. SPALDING,
oct 19—ep3awtf Attorney, Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

Office of the Secretary of the Senate,
April 24, 1851.

In pursuance of the "Act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," approved the 26th of August, 1842, sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 26th May next, for furnishing the following articles of Stationery for the use of the Senate, *each article to be of the very best quality*, and to be approved by the Secretary, viz:

150 reams cartridge paper, very tough, and with very smooth surface; the size to be 21 in. by 25 in., and to weigh not less than 26 lbs. to the ream
500 do cartridge paper, very tough, and with very smooth surface; the size to be 19 in. by 24 in., and to weigh not less than 23 lbs. to the ream
50 do white soft wrapping paper
100 do white single flat cap paper, satin finish
5 do white double cap paper, satin finish, of the very best quality, to be cut and ruled according to the sample at this office
100 do white vell. cap paper, satin finish, faint-lined, of the very best quality
50 do white vell. cap paper, satin finish, second quality, plain
90 do white vell. cap paper, satin finish, second quality, faint-lined
100 do white 4to post paper, highly glazed and hard calendered, gilt
200 do white 4to post paper, highly glazed and hard calendered, gilt, faint-lined
30 do white Bath post paper, highly glazed and hard calendered, gilt
25 do white Bath post paper, highly glazed and hard calendered, gilt, faint-lined
50 do blue 4to post paper, highly glazed and hard calendered, gilt, faint-lined
5 do white 4to post paper, satin finish, with black border
100 do large size white note-paper, satin finish, gilt
100 do small size white note-paper, satin finish, gilt
50 do fancy note-paper, of different kinds, satin finish
5 do white note-paper, satin finish, with black border
2 do blotting paper
12 dozen port folios, with locks
1 do cap portfolios, with locks
6 do cap portfolios, without locks
18 do four-blade penknives, pearl handles, silver tipped
12 do small two-blade penknives, pearl handles, silver tipped
3 do four-blade penknives, buck handles, tipped
2 do ivory-handle erasers
10 do pairs scissors
16 do pearl folders
25 do ivory folders, 9 inches long and 1 inch wide, and to weigh not less than 9 ounces to the dozen
18 do ivory-handle wafer stamps, chequered
20 do small seals, for notes
18 do paper weights
10 pounds wax tapers
5 gross black lead-pencils, Faber's No. 1 and 2, or others of like quality
12 dozen Standishes, or pump inkstands
2 do large glass inkstands
6 do cut-glass inkstands, 1¼ inches square, for desks, with hinge tops
6 do cut-glass sand stands, 1¼ inches square, for desks
10 do small-size cut-glass or fancy inkstands
2 do bronze or other spring-top inkstands
5,000 clear quills, No. 80
3,000 opaque quills, No. 80
5,000 clear quills, No. 70
200 dozen large-barrel steel pens, very elastic
400 do small-barrel steel pens, do
360 cards Perry's three-point steel pens, or others of like make and quality
200 do Perry's fine-point steel pens, or others of like make and quality
100 do Perry's elastic fountain steel pens, or others of like make and quality
170 dozen long-point steel pens
250 do bullion pens
100 Phineas's bank steel pens, or others of like make and quality
4 gross other steel pens
4 do large-barrel pen handles, rosewood
4 do small-barrel pen handles, rosewood
40 do small pen handles
10 dozen fancy pen handles
24 do cloth pen wipers
7 do pint jugs of black ink, of the very best quality
25 do half-pint jugs do do do
2 do bottles red ink do do
60 pounds red wafers for letters, in square or oblong boxes, containing 2 ounces each
24 dozen boxes small-size transparent wafers
24 do boxes fancy motto wafers
40 pounds red wax, of the very best quality, 10 sticks to the pound
120 do red wax, of the very best quality, 20 sticks to the pound, in ½-pound boxes
30 do black wax, of the very best quality, 20 sticks to the pound, in ½-pound boxes
5 do black wafers
20 dozen small boxes fancy wax
3 do pieces of taste, assorted sizes
25 gross red tape, No. 23
5 do red tape, No. 19
100 do red tape, No. 13
5 pounds India rubber, 40 pieces to the pound
18 dozen memorandum books, octavo size, morocco covers
2 do memorandum books, very small size, do
250 letter files
12 dozen embossed paper boxes, like the sample at this office
2 do japanned sand sifters
40,000 long brown envelopes, for letters, very smooth and thick, part adhesive
10,000 long white envelopes, for letters, very smooth and thick, part adhesive
900,000 medium brown envelopes, for documents, very thick, smooth, and tough, part adhesive
5,000 extra large-size white letter adhesive envelopes, very smooth and very thick
40,000 large-size white letter adhesive envelopes
10,000 small-size white letter adhesive envelopes
65,000 large-size brown letter adhesive envelopes
30,000 large-size white note adhesive envelopes
45,000 small-size white note adhesive envelopes
25,000 envelopes, to suit the fancy note-paper
5,000 fancy card envelopes
25,000 plain white card envelopes
2,500 white letter envelopes, with black border
2,500 white note envelopes, with black border
1,000 white card envelopes, with black border
5,000 extra-large size white envelopes, very smooth and thick, 9½ by 4½ inches
500 pounds black sand in 1 lb. papers

By the act approved June 17, 1844, the Secretary of the Senate is "directed to confine his purchases exclusively to articles of the growth and manufacture of the United States, provided the same can be procured of such growth and manufacture of suitable quality and at reasonable prices, upon as good terms as to quality and price as can be obtained of foreign growth and manufacture." A preference will therefore be given to the productions of American industry; and all persons making proposals to supply any article will state whether the same is of the growth and manufacture of the United States.

The articles must be delivered at the office of the Secretary of the Senate at Washington, free of any charge for carriage, on or before the 1st of October next.

Every article must be of the very best quality, unless an inferior article is called for.

A sufficient specimen of each article proposed for (of paper half a quire, and of envelopes twenty-five) is to accompany the proposal, and to be marked with the name of the proposer, and the price of the article. The whole of each article specified in the foregoing list will be deemed a class; and the person offering to furnish any such class at the lowest price (quality considered) will receive a contract for the same, on executing a bond, with two or more sureties satisfactory to the Secretary of the Senate, for the performance thereof, under a forfeiture of twice the contract price in case of failure, which bond is to be filed in the office of the said Secretary within ten days after the proposals have been accepted.

If any article contracted for should not be delivered within the time stipulated, or should be inferior in any respect to the sample, the bond of the contractor will be put in suit.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Stationery for the Senate," and be directed to the Secretary of the Senate at Washington.

Proposals and specimens must be delivered at the office free of charge.
ASBURY DICKINS,
ap 24—1aw4w Secretary of the Senate.

WELSH'S FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR, for sale by GEO. & THOS. PARKER & CO.
ap 1—4wTTh&Sif Opposite Brown's Hotel, Penn. av.

Clerk's Office House of Representatives U. S.
April 5, 1851.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 5th day of May next for the delivery at the Capitol of two hundred and fifty tons of the best Anthracite Coal, to be broken into lumps about the size of a fourteen pound weight; the same to be deposited in the vaults of the Capitol, free from fine particles or dust. Also, for two hundred and fifty cords of best quality seasoned Hickory Wood, twenty cords to be sawed in four pieces, and the remainder in two pieces, and to be delivered, sawed, and stowed away in the vaults on or before the first day of July ensuing.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Clerk House of Representatives U. S.
ap 7—dt4thMayif

On Saturday, April 26, 1851,
VIRGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY, Class D.
78 number lottery—13 drawn ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of $75,000	1 prize of $6,000
1 do of 30,000	2 do of 5,056
1 do of 20,000	5 do of 3,768
1 do of 15,000	100 do of 1,500
1 do of 10,000	173 do (lowest 3 No.) 600
&c.	&c. &c.

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2.50.

For sale by J. & C. MAURY,
ap 21— Alexandria, Virginia.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE WHIGS OF TENNESSEE.

The Whigs of the State of Tennessee have, as our readers already know, selected as their candidate for Governor at the ensuing election the Hon. WILLIAM B. CAMPBELL, most favorably known here from his service for several years as a Representative in Congress, at home from his excellent public and private character, and in the field by his conduct as one of the most gallant of the commanders of citizen soldiers in the late war in Mexico. We cannot allow ourselves to doubt, under these circumstances, of his being elected to the honorable trust for which he has been nominated.

Our object, however, in bringing this nomination immediately to the notice of our readers to-day is to introduce to them an extract from a capital speech delivered by the Hon. M. P. GENTRY, the distinguished Representative in the last and preceding Congresses from the State of Tennessee, delivered on the 20th of last month, before the Whig State Convention by whom this nomination was made. We shall leave the extract from this speech to speak for itself, believing that it will meet the same hearty approbation from our readers which it has commanded from us.

EXTRACT FROM MR. GENTRY'S SPEECH.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Convention: It is a grateful task to me to congratulate you and the Whigs of Tennessee upon the selection of a candidate for Governor, which you have this day made. I first met the distinguished citizen whom you have nominated in this chamber, fifteen years ago, as a member of the Tennessee Legislature. I was afterwards associated with him for many years, as a colleague, in the Congress of the United States. It was our custom to travel to and from the city of Washington together, and to live together at the same, whilst attending the sessions of Congress. I know him thoroughly. If we had been twin brothers, and had sported away our childhood together, I could not know him better. And, although Tennessee is rich in noble sons; though, like the mother of the Gracchi, she can proudly point to her children, and say, with truth, "these are my jewels," yet, in my opinion, she has not within her broad limits a nobler son than WILLIAM B. CAMPBELL. In integrity and honor; in fidelity and truth; in courage and patriotism; in all that constitutes a high, noble, and manly character, he has no superior. I regard his nomination as tantamount to his election. Independent of his late brilliant military achievements, he has a strong hold upon the affections and confidence of his countrymen, of which they have given repeated and striking manifestations. As commander of a volunteer company in the Florida campaign, he distinguished himself for courage, patriotism, and military qualifications. He was, when quite a young man, an honored member of the Tennessee Legislature; and he has been honorably distinguished by repeated elections to a seat in the Congress of the United States—succeeding by large majorities, though competing with his present distinguished opponent, Governor Trousdale. Since his return from Mexico, the Legislature of Tennessee unanimously elected him to the honorable and responsible office of Circuit Court Judge. These are conclusive proofs of the high estimate which the people place upon his talents and patriotism. But, from the day that the newspapers heralded to the world a faithful account of the battle of Monterey, and told how nobly CAMPBELL, amidst the iron-storm that was vomited forth from the Black Fort, upheld the fame of Tennessee; and with what heroic courage, when his comrades were falling by scores and hundreds around him, he led on that charge of death and glory, the people of Tennessee have placed him first in their affections, and have eagerly desired an opportunity to add a civic wreath to the crown of military laurels which he then won so gloriously. Your nomination of to-day presents to them that opportunity, and I have not the slightest doubt of his election *to the office of Governor by a much larger majority than has* been known in the political contests of Tennessee for many years past.

Confidently assuming that the election of our candidate for Governor is a certainty, let us turn our attention to an object less certain, and far more important. I mean the election of a Whig majority to the next Legislature. In responding to your invitation to address you on this occasion, I will not enter into a discussion of those measures of public policy which have for many years constituted the subjects of difference between the two great political parties into which the country is divided; because, in the address which you have just adopted, the principles and opinions held and advocated by the Whig party are so clearly and lucidly set forth as to make that task unnecessary. Therefore, such a grouping of the political issues which will be determined by the next election in Tennessee as in my opinion ought to inspire every Whig in the State to an appreciation of the vast importance of that election, and arouse him to a full exertion of all his energies to achieve success; and a presentation of the causes which tend to defeat us, with some practical suggestions as to the means by which those causes may be obviated, is all that I shall attempt in the residue of my remarks.

What are the political issues to be determined by the next election in Tennessee? Upon the next Legislature will devolve the duty of passing an act re-districting the State, so as to adapt the districts for the election of members of Congress to the law apportioning representation under the census recently taken. It will likewise be its duty to establish new districts for the election of Senators and Representatives to the Legislature of Tennessee, so as to apportion representation among the counties of the State, suitably to its present population. These arrangements will last for ten years; and we know our political adversaries too well not to know that if they obtain power at the next election they will be restrained by no principle of justice from so arranging the Congressional and Legislative districts as to exclude the Whigs of the State, in a great degree, from a fair participation in its honors. To be defeated at the next election is to be defeated for ten years at least. Let this fact address itself to the serious consideration of every Whig in Tennessee, and have all the influence upon his conduct which ought to attach to a truth fraught with consequences so grave and important. A just and proper pride, laudable ambition, and the highest patriotism unite in demanding that it shall arouse every true Whig to the exertion of his utmost energies to prevent such a consummation. It will be the duty of the next Legislature to elect a United States Senator to succeed the Hon. HOPKINS L. TURNEY, whose term of service expired on the 4th of March last. Mr. BELL's term of service will expire on the 4th of March, 1853; and, as the Constitution of the United States makes the Senate a perpetual body, it is, in my opinion, the duty of the States, by timely action, to guard against and prevent all vacancies in that body, except such as are produced by deaths, resignations, or impeachments. If I am right in this opinion, and the next Legislature should take the same view of its duty, it will elect two Senators to represent Tennessee in the Congress of the United States—each for six years. Should we fail to elect to that Legislature a majority of Whigs, it is needless to say that those two Senators will be Democrats. Are the Whigs of Tennessee willing to see those public men in whom they confide and whom they have delighted to honor, crushed under the iron heel of Democracy? As one of the sovereignties which united constitute the Republic, Tennessee wields in the Senate of the United States an equal portion with every other State of all the power of the Republic. Shall the voice of the State be spoken in that high body for or against the political principles and measures of public policy for the ascendency of which the Whigs of Tennessee have, in sunshine and storm, struggled with persevering patriotism? It seems to me that they will answer this question by promptly buckling on their armor for a fight such as was never fought before? If they are true to themselves, true to their principles, true to their country, such certainly will be their action.

But, gentlemen, there is yet a greater question than any which I have yet stated, that will be decided by the next election. That question is: *Shall Tennessee approve or condemn the conduct of President* FILLMORE, *in his administration of the Executive power of the Government?* As the vote of the State in August next shall be for or against his friends and supporters, so will it be construed as approving or condemning his Administration. This is an issue which is all-embracing in its character. Its decision by the people involves a judgment upon the conduct of the Whigs in relation to those measures which all candid men will now admit have involved the Republic in its present perilous difficulties, and also a judgment upon their position in relation to the remedies proposed to extricate it from danger. It connects itself in its consequences with the past, the present, and the future. Should the decision be against us, I repeat that it will be construed as a condemnation of our past action, it will consign the men of the Whig party of Tennessee to political non-existence; and it will, for reasons heretofore stated, determine the political position of the State for ten years at least adversely to our principles and views. Never, in my opinion, have the people of Tennessee been called upon to express their judgment at the ballot-box, when questions of such high and enduring importance to them were to be determined by their voice.

President FILLMORE acceeded to his high station at a period of extraordinary difficulty. Congress had been in session for an extraordinary period of time—engaged in abortive efforts to adjust the sectional questions which had been precipitated upon the country by the acquisition of extensive territories from Mexico. The extreme opinions and prejudices of the North and South seemed to be in irreconcilable conflict; and loud above the roar and din of maddened factionists, the thunders of disunion broke in terrible and startling peals upon the ear of the nation. The most sanguine patriots were almost ready to despair, and the most resolute trembled for the fate of the Union. The public anxiety, especially in the Southern States, was intense beyond description. The impression had been industriously propagated, during the preceding contest for the Presidency, that Mr. Fillmore was himself an Abolitionist. The national heart throbbed high with anxiety. All eyes were fixed upon the Capitol with intense solicitude. Had the President listened to the suggestions of a mean and selfish ambition, or heeded the counsels of a cowardly timidity, God only knows what would have been the result. But he did not hesitate a moment. With that promptitude which characterizes great men in great emergencies, he chose his line of conduct. With a courage and patriotism unsurpassed in history, he determined to throw himself into the breach and save his country, reckless of consequences to himself. Defying the ravings of Northern Abolitionists and Southern Disunionists, he openly and fearlessly directed all the influences which legitimately attach to his high position in support of those bills, then pending in Congress, generally known as the compromise measures, and under his auspices they became laws; and the dangerous crisis which menaced the safety of the Republic was safely passed for a time at least. Good men of all parties ceased their bickerings, and united in congratulating one another upon the safety of the Republic, and in pronouncing plaudits upon the President who had so nobly performed his duty. But curses loud and deep came up from Disunionists and Abolitionists and concentrated upon him. But Northern Abolition, and Southern Disunion have not been quieted. Forcible opposition to the execution of the fugitive slave law is threatened in the North; and South Carolina proclaims it to be her purpose to secede from the Union. Agitators and Extremists, Nullifiers, Secessionists, and Disunionists, are united in furious and malignant opposition to the President; and, by every means in their power, are seeking to break down his Administration, and destroy its capacity to serve and save the country. Calm amidst the raging storm, he firmly performs his duty to the whole country; and refuses to be the supple instrument of any faction. With a moral courage, which high patriotism and conscious rectitude could alone inspire, he has stretched forth one arm to the North and the other to the South, and throttled the monsters, Abolition and Disunion; and he calls upon the lovers of the Union, upon all good men of every party, to come to the rescue and aid him in strangling them to death. Will Tennessee go to the rescue and aid him in his great effort? Will she invigorate his arm with a cheering voice of approval? Or will she strike it nerveless by a sentence of condemnation? These questions will be answered on the first Thursday in August.

This is the great issue to be determined by the approaching election. With the exception of one Senator, the *Tennessee delegation in Congress were united in supporting the measures of compromise to which I have referred, and the* people of the State of both political parties have exhibited a remarkable unanimity in approving those measures. Scarce a dissenting voice is heard; and when heard it comes from some one engaged in a futile effort to sustain the waning fortunes of those aspiring public men of the State, who have so blunderingly identified themselves with the inglorious fame of the Nashville Convention. But these voices are faint, "few and far between." I think I may safely say that but for the party divisions among us, and the habits of antagonism which those divisions have created, the people of Tennessee would, as with one united voice, approve the conduct of the President in relation to the questions to which I have been referring; and they would with equal unanimity sustain and support his administration. In my opinion, high considerations of policy connected with our sectional interests demand that we should thus approve and sustain the President.

I trust that I am justified in entertaining the hope that there are many of our political adversaries, less maddened by party passions and prejudices, who, seeing the high policy of such a course, will unite with us in giving to the voice of the State a loud tone of approval on the first Thursday of August next. What motive can we present to any future Northern President to imperil himself by opposing the mad schemes of fanaticism, if under existing circumstances we fail to approve, sustain, and support Mr. Fillmore? Party divisions and party animosities ought to be cast to the winds, and all ought to be united in this matter. But I fear this approval must be given almost exclusively by the Whigs. Well, be it so, if it must be so. We are equal to the duty. We have to-day chosen a brave and skilful leader, one whose lead leads to victory. No obstacles discourage him—no dangers intimidate. Worthily to follow such a leader, we must dismiss timidity from our bosoms, and march with unfaltering steps, else we shall be left so far in the rear that we cannot hear the shouts of triumph when Campbell conquers. Let every Whig do his whole duty, and all will be well.

Gentlemen of the Convention, having thus attempted to present to your consideration the political issues involved in the approaching election, with the view of impressing upon you and the Whigs whom you represent the vast importance of that election, allow me to claim your attention yet a little longer, whilst I advert to some of the causes which I fear may endanger our success, and make some suggestions as to the means that ought to be employed to overcome those causes.

When Mr. GENTRY had proceeded thus far, he turned his attention to other topics, a portion of his remarks upon national points in which connexion are of too deep interest to be withheld from our readers. But we reserve them for another and an early day.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON: A document entitled "The Past, the Present, and the Future," is in general circulation in the South, and has produced an amazing effect upon public sentiment, wherever read. I am happy to confirm, by a classical quotation, the following sentiment in a South Carolina Disunion Address, quoted in the above document: "All 'ordinary rules of conduct fail in great crises of national convulsion, and that, to be successful, revolutions *must never pause for preparation*—since such pauses are fatal to their progress; the happy audacity of high and holy enthusiasm, not of calculating prudence, must ride the whirlwind," &c. This agrees exactly with TACITUS, the philosophical historian. "*Scelera impetu, bona consilia mora valescunt*;" which we translate thus: "*Crimes and wicked counsels prevail by sudden violence, but good by delays.*" TACEO.

NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 17.

ASHTON'S FINE SALT.—600 sacks Ashton's Fine Salt.
20 kegs Goshen Butter
25 hogsheads prime retailing Molasses
30 do Porto Rico and Muscovado Sugars
100 half chests black and green Teas of various qualities.
For sale by HOWELL & SHOEMAKER,
Corner of High and Water streets, Georgetown.
ap 21—3t

WASHINGTON.
"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."
THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1851.

AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

There has been within the last week some misunderstanding between the municipal authorities and certain of the most respectable citizens of Boston, the particulars of which we have not placed before our readers, because, in truth, we could not ourselves well understand them. And we are glad that we did not bring them into our columns, since we find—and are happy in so finding—that, though there has been much misapprehension on the subject, it is "all right" at last. The following brief statement of the matter puts it on its proper footing with honor to all concerned:

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER OF APRIL 22.

The Mayor and Aldermen have at length set themselves right in the matter of FANEUIL HALL and Mr. WEBSTER, and likewise in relation to the invitation to the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES to become the guest of this city. The Board, by a unanimous vote, resolved to "concur with the 'Common Council in raising a joint committee to 'tender to the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, in the name 'of the City Council, an invitation to meet and address his fellow-citizens at such time as he may 'elect, and to grant the use of Faneuil Hall for 'that purpose." The Board declares by another resolution, also passed unanimously, that they "do 'not yield to the other branch in feelings of regard 'and respect for MILLARD FILLMORE, the President 'of the United States; and from the moment that 'his disposition to visit New England was made 'known to them, they have been, and are, willing 'and desirous to afford him a proof of their respectful consideration, by uniting with the Common Council in inviting him, in the name of the 'citizens, to the city of Boston, at such time as 'may be most agreeable to him." They therefore "unanimously concur in the order of March 5th last, and order that the whole Board be joined to the committee appointed by the Common Council in reference to the same."

It is to be hoped that this will correct all erroneous impressions which have gone abroad with regard to the feelings in this city toward Mr. WEBSTER and the PRESIDENT. Boston now speaks with one voice, as she should, and there can be no mistake as to how she stands.

On Tuesday, the day of the date of the foregoing publication, Mr. WEBSTER, being called upon in the morning, at the Revere House, by a number of citizens desirous of paying their respects to him, he addressed them in front of that House, in the following terms, as reported by Telegraph:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF BOSTON: You rather take me by surprise this morning, but it is a very agreeable surprise. I am as much pleased to see your cheerful and satisfied faces as I am to see again the face of that luminary which shines out from the Heavens above: and if, gentlemen, you are half as glad to see me as I am to meet you, there is at this moment a great quantity of happiness and good feeling in Bowdoin Square. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, a long and violent convulsion of the elements has passed away, and the Heavens and the skies smile upon us. There is often an analogy between the occurrences in the natural world and occurrences in the moral and political world; and sometimes political agitations, like the elemental, pass away, bringing after them sunshine, joy, and gladness. May it be so now!

I greet you as citizens of Boston. I offer you my heart and hand, with the deepest gratitude for what you and your fathers have done for me, from the days of my early manhood, when I came from the North to throw myself among you, to partake of your fortunes, for good or evil, to the end of my life. I am not vain enough to suppose, fellow-citizens, that I have done any essential service to my country in my day and generation. If I have so done, however little or however much it may be, I owe it mainly to the constant, the warm, the unwavering friendship and support of the people of Boston.

I am bound the way of all the earth. I shall ere long follow your fathers and my fathers to their last home. But, while I live and breathe, and while I have the power of language or of thought; while my heart beats or my tongue moves, I shall feel and shall speak of Boston as the cherished object of my public, political, I may say friendly regard.

Gentlemen, you do not expect to hear from me to-day any discourse. I came to see you, and you came to see me. It is not an occasion for the discussion of any political topics. You do not expect me to detain you from your affairs while I rehearse any opinions of my own, or state the grounds of those opinions; but let me congratulate you, and let me ask you to congratulate yourselves, that the events of the last year have placed us under better auspices.

We see clearer, we breathe freer, we feel a new assurance that our political institutions, the rich blessings and inheritance which we derived from our fathers, will endure, be perpetual, be immortal, if any institution on earth can be immortal.

Yes, fellow-citizens, the youngest of your children will grow up to manhood in the proud feeling that they are born to an inheritance of imperishable liberty in these United States of North America, and in their ancient and beloved—I say beloved—and the always venerated, under all circumstances, beloved and venerated Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Why, fellow-citizens, we need not be vain, we need not be too much self-satisfied: but, after all, who is there among you at this moment that would change his political and social condition for that which befalls the inhabitants or the residents of any other country under the wide scope of the canopy which is over us?

Where would you go with the satisfaction that you would have under the institutions of your country? Where could you enjoy the political power which is so universally disseminated in popular principles? Here every citizen feels he is a man. If he is one of the governed, he is also one of the governors, and he has a voice in every transaction of public policy and national concern.

Let others say what they will; let others commend what they please; let them like either a more royal, a more despotic, or a more democratic form of government—for myself, and I believe I may speak for you, we are satisfied with our condition as people of the United States and citizens of Massachusetts, living under a free, popular, and glorious representative Government, which makes us favored all over the world.

Gentlemen, let us despair of nothing in behalf of our country. We see it growing in prosperity. We shall see that the patriotism of the community, the great principle of love of liberty, and we might add, and I would add, with all the emphasis I can pour out of my heart, the love of Union, will keep us together. [Applause.] If I had ten thousand voices, and I could speak so as to be heard here and on the shores of the Pacific; if I could gather around me the whole of this vast nation, I would say, fellow-citizens, Union, Union! Union, now and forever! [Tremendous cheering.]

What are all these petty distinctions? What are all these cavils and questions and sectional quarrels? They are not the dust in the balance; they are not fit to inhabit the heart of a true American; for the heart of a true American embraces his whole country; and if it is not big enough for that, he had better tear it out and throw it from his bosom. [Great applause.]

I have said, gentlemen, that the little I have done—if I have done any thing—is mainly attributable to the support which you and your brothers and your fathers have given me here in the city of Boston. I am not ungrateful for it. As I found you in times past, I find you now; and I am sure I shall continue to find you. And let me say to you, let me entreat you this day to deliver to your children what I say, that, as Boston found me thirty years ago, she finds me to-day, without a variation or a shadow of change; and I shall go to the grave full of the deep gratitude which I cherish for her, and her support of me in my political course thus far through life. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I bid you an affectionate adieu. By the blessing of God, I shall see you again, under circumstances, it may be, that will enable me to express somewhat at large my opinions upon the present state of things in this country. [Tremendous cheering, and cries of "Good, good."] All this, gentlemen, is in the hands of that Providence which is over us. To Him I commend myself, I commend you, and I commend all the great interests of our own dearly beloved country. Gentlemen, farewell!

[Tremendous cheers were given for Mr. WEBSTER, the Constitution, and the Union, at the conclusion of Mr. W.'s remarks, whilst, from the windows above and around him, bouquets in great profusion fell upon him from the hands of the fair forms that occupied them. This mark of approval on the part of his fair hearers drew from Mr. WEBSTER the remark, which is more true than poetic, "The Ladies—God bless them; they are all for Union." Mr. WEBSTER then retired to his room, accompanied by the committee, and the mass outside slowly dispersed.]

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE IN PENNSYLVANIA. A contested election case is now before a special court at Danville, (Pa.) Judge JAYNE presiding. HENDRICKS B. WRIGHT, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the district composed of Luzerne, Columbia, Montour, and Wyoming counties, contests the right of Hon. HENRY M. FULLER, the member elect, to his seat. The point in controversy is the omission of the votes from Montour county. "The majority for Mr. FULLER in the district was 65, Montour county having given him 1,717, and Mr. WRIGHT 473. Mr. Wright alleges frauds in the election, and that illegal votes were received, and, immediately upon the assembling of the judges to cast up the votes for Congress, protested on this ground against the vote of Montour being received. The certificate of election, however, was given to Mr. Fuller, and the present issue is to ascertain whether illegal votes were polled."

This course of trying in a court of law questions of *fact* in regard to a contested election for Congress, has, as far as we are advised, the merit of novelty; but it has a more important merit, as substituting a tribunal competent to decide such questions upon their merits for a trial of them by the House of Representatives, in which body, very frequently, they are decided by party considerations rather than by the law of equity.

Major General WINFIELD SCOTT left Louisville on the 15th instant, on the steamer Belle Key, for New Orleans, accompanied by Adjutant General JONES and Surgeon General LAWSON. Although Gen. Scott remained in Louisville but a day, and arrived there unheralded, he was called upon by hundreds of citizens of the place, and greeted with a warmth that must have gratified the heart of the veteran chief.

A PROPOSED COMPROMISE.

Mr. BOTTS has submitted a compromise in the Virginia Convention to settle the vexed question of representation. He proposes that the House of Delegates shall consist of 150 members, 75 from east of the Blue Ridge, and 75 west of it; the Senate to be similarly divided, and elected by districts. He also proposes a uniform ad valorem system of taxation, except where specially exempted by two-thirds of the Legislature; and to prevent the creation of a public debt, without at the same time providing for its payment by increase of taxation. Appropriations exceeding a certain sum, before becoming a law, must receive the vote of a majority of all the members of each branch of the Legislature.

The Southern Rights Association of Hinds county, Mississippi, has been convicted of subscribing for several copies of the vilest abolition sheets published in the country, for the purpose of circulating them among the people. The object, of course, was to heighten the exasperation felt towards the North. Such conduct deserves universal execration.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE RHODE ISLAND BRIBERY COMMITTEE.—The committee appointed at the late session of the Rhode Island Legislature to investigate certain charges alleged to have been made in grand committee by HENRY Y. CRANSTON against THOMAS WHIPPLE, the Lieutenant Governor of the State, have finished the investigation. Mr. Cranston was cited before the committee, and under oath disclaimed the intention to make any charge of bribery against the Lieutenant Governor, and disavowed the knowledge of any attempt on the part of the Lieutenant Governor to unduly influence any member of the grand committee in his vote upon the election of United States Senator.

NAVAL.—The U. S. sloop-of-war *John Adams*, Commander BARRON, was announced to sail from Norfolk on Tuesday last for Madeira and the coast of Africa.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur*, Commander WILLIAM GREEN, is ready for sea, and now lying at her moorings off the navy yard at Portsmouth, (N. H.)

It is stated that the order has been countermanded for the sailing of the steam frigate *Susquehannah* from Norfolk to the East Indies. She is ready for sea, and will be commanded, it is believed, by Com. AULICK.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, and brig *Bainbridge*, were lying off Buenos Ayres on the 2d ultimo.

The North Carolina, for ten or twelve years the receiving ship at the Brooklyn navy yard, is to be fitted immediately for Philadelphia. It is understood that the object in sending her there is to test the Balance Dock.

The storeship *Relief* is ready for sea, waiting for her complement of officers.

Capt. RICHARD DOUGLASS, of the marine corps, died at the naval hospital on Sunday, aged 70 years.

FROM THE CHEROKEE NATION.

The Old Settler Council met on the 17th of March at Dah-lon-tee-ske, according to Col. Drennen's notice, and decided to take the census, and have their money paid, upon the basis of Judge Brown's roll, taking all that are now living, including the latest births and rejecting the dead. They also determined not to send a delegation to Washington, but to leave the business with Col. Drennen to communicate with the Department by writing, and appointed a new committee or board to investigate claims against the Old Settler Fund.

LATE FROM CHINA.

By the recent advices from California dates have been received from Hong Kong to the 29th of December. They bring intelligence of a great battle, in which some important advantages were said to have been gained over the rebels in Kwang-Si, by Kwanshau, formerly adjutant general of the Governor General's division. With 400 soldiers, he is said to have defeated a force of the rebels 2,000 strong, killing 200, and making forty or fifty prisoners. The outlaws fled to some mountain stronghold, and the troops were so much encouraged with their victory that great exertions were being made to surround and destroy the rebels. It was rumored, but not believed, that a notorious chief named Tang Shi-fu was amongst the killed.

PASTORAL INVITATION WITHDRAWN.—It was announced some days since that the Rev. THOMAS K. BEECHER, had been elected Pastor of the Associate Reformed (late Rev. Dr. Duncan's) Church, of Baltimore. Since then it has been ascertained, through written communications received from Mr. Beecher, that he entertains opinions on the subject of slavery at variance with those held by the people and supported by the laws of this State. And, inasmuch as the members of this Church, like our citizens generally, are opposed to the agitation of a question, which has of late been exercising so unhappy an influence over the peaceful relations, civil and political, of some portions of our country, they very wisely and promptly determined to withdraw the invitation extended to Mr. Beecher, and thus avoid the unpleasant results which of necessity would have followed his declared intention to assail that domestic institution. Accordingly, at a meeting of the members and pew-holders, held last night, a resolution was adopted by a very large vote recalling that invitation.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

DEATH OF COMMODORE BARRON.

It becomes our melancholy duty to-day to record the death of another veteran officer in the service of the United States. Commodore JAMES BARRON, of the U. S. Navy, as we learn from the Norfolk papers, died at his residence in that city on Monday evening last, in the 83d year of his age. He was the senior officer in the Navy, which (having been previously an officer in the marine service of the State of Virginia during the Revolutionary war) he entered as a Lieutenant on the 9th of March, 1798, and received his present commission of Captain the 22d May, 1799. His whole term of service in the U. S. Navy exceeded fifty-three years. He had not, however, been on duty at sea since 1807, in which year he commanded the American frigate Chesapeake at the time of her unfortunate encounter with the British frigate Leopard, which came near involving the United States in war with England.

Of the later days of Commodore BARRON's life the Norfolk Herald, in announcing his death, speaks as follows:

"Until his last illness, which commenced its attack about five months ago, the weight of years had but slightly bowed his tall, majestic person, or dimmed the lustre of his bright and intellectual eye, or paled the florid glow of health on his manly cheek; and as he moved in our midst an object of veneration and love to his friends, and of admiration and interest to all who beheld him, the anticipation of health to sustain him yet many years longer was fondly indulged. But the charm is dispelled, and he has fallen as a shock of corn ripe for the sickle. He departed in full possession of the faculties of his mind, serene, resigned, and without pain.

"It must be reserved for another occasion to do justice to the noble qualities of his nature and the excellence of his character, as well as to sketch the events which connect him with his country's history."

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Asia* arrived at New York yesterday, with Liverpool dates of the 12th instant.

A further decline is reported in the price of cotton. The authorized quotations are: Fair Bowed 7⅞; Mobile 7¼: Orleans 7⅝. Breadstuffs are without change.

The political news is thus reported through the Telegraph:

ENGLAND.—The RUSSELL Ministry continue to have a majority in Parliament. The QUEEN has directed the Archbishop of York and the Bishops generally to interpose their authority for the suppression of certain Romish practices in the Church of England, and they have issued a circular with that view. The Whig budget was reviewed, as a matter of course, and passed without material alteration. A house tax of 9d. per pound on rentals has been substituted for the window duty. The relief promised agriculture is withdrawn. The income tax is retained. Sir H. N. BARROW proposed a committee to consider the state of Ireland, with a view to relief, which was lost by 138 to 139. Lord ASHLEY obtained leave to introduce a bill for encouraging the building of lodgings for the working classes. The Protestant demonstration at the Merchant Tailor's Hall is to be followed by a similar popular banquet at Edinburgh on the 22d, which bids fair to give a stronger demonstration than even that in London. The list already includes the names of two hundred and fifty Scottish noblemen and gentlemen. Preparations for the Great Exhibition are rapidly progressing.

FRANCE.—The Paris *Moniteur* publishes the following list of the new Ministers:

M. BAROCHE, Foreign Affairs; M. ROUCHER, Justice; M. FOULD, Finance; M. LEON FAUCHER, Interior; M. BAFFELL, Commerce; M. LINDANT, Marine; Gen. RAUDNER, War; and M. MAGNE, Public Works. At the opening of the Assembly M. FAUCHER read the Ministerial programme. The Ministers have a majority of 52 in the Assembly.

DENMARK.—A form of government has been fixed upon for Holstein and Schleswig.

SWITZERLAND.—The Government has refused to expel the French refugees, as ordered by the French Government.

SPAIN.—The Cortes have disbanded, and a new election will shortly take place.

PRUSSIA.—Intelligence from Berlin to the 9th brings no news of the German question.

AUSTRIA.—Our advices from Vienna are to the 7th. The Austrian Government has imposed an income tax on the Lombard and Venitian provinces.

TURKEY.—Accounts from Bosnia state that a corps of 20,000 insurgents from Kraina are advancing upon Noo, for the purpose of forming a junction with the rebels at Pisdor. OMIR PACHA is concentrating his troops at Banialauka.

ARCHBISHOP ECCLESTON'S FUNERAL.

The Catholics of the District, and others disposed to unite in the Funeral Procession of the lamented ARCHBISHOP, will meet this (Thursday) morning at the Convent, in Georgetown, at seven o'clock precisely, to walk from that place to the railroad depot, in Washington. Those who cannot join the procession at the Convent may unite therein on its progress at any convenient points in Georgetown or Washington.

The Pastors of the different Churches are requested to cause the bells to be tolled from 7½ to 9 o'clock.

Mr. VANDERLYN has a portrait of the late President TAYLOR, painted from life a little previous to his decease, which has been highly commended, both as a true likeness, and a well executed portrait, and a favorable representation of the distinguished individual.

This original Portrait is for sale, and can be seen at the store of *Mr. Lamb*, frame-maker, on the avenue, opposite to the National Hall. The terms of sale can also be learnt there.

Mr. GLIDDON gives his last Lecture on Egypt's Revelations this evening at eight. The subject, ETHNOLOGY, will prove the most interesting of his Course. (See advertisement.)

MARRIAGES.

On the 22d instant, by the Rev. JAMES B. DONELAN, CHARLES EDWARD THOMAS, of Norfolk, (Va.) to Miss JANE ELIZABETH, daughter of EPHRAIM FRENCH, of New Milford, (Conn.)

In Baltimore, on the 22d instant, by the Rev. Mr. BERRY, Dr. LOUIS MARSHALL, Jr. to MARGARET W. McVEAN, all of Georgetown, D. C.

DEATH.

In Georgetown, (D. C.) April 22d, of pulmonary consumption, Miss MARIA BOOTES, eldest daughter of the late SAMUEL BOOTES.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock, from her late residence on Bridge street.

On Wednesday, 23d instant, ROSE FRANCES TRENHOLM, aged nine months. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral this afternoon at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, on E street near 10th.

☞ Egypt's Revelations!—Mr. Gliddon's last special Lecture, Odd Fellows' Hall, this evening at 8 o'clock.
Subject: "ETHNOLOGY.—Egypt's testimony. How and why the Monuments of the Nile, in the debated question of the aboriginal 'Unity' or 'Diversity' of human races, corroborate the Xth Chapter of Genesis. Families of man known to the Egyptians 1500 years B. C. Antiquity of Negro Races. Rectification of some misunderstood points of Hebraical geography. ap 24

☞ The Board of Control for the improvement of the Washington City Canal will hold its stated meeting this (Thursday) evening at 4 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. ap 24—1t

☞ The Union Literary Society will hold its next stated meeting at Woodbury's Academy, corner of H and 12th streets, at a quarter before eight this (Thursday) evening. An essay will be read by one of the members. The question, "Were the crusades of advantage to the world?" will be discussed. The public are invited to attend.
ap 24— C. S. KEECH, Secretary.

BACON, LARD, AND FEATHERS.—
5,000 lbs. strictly prime Shoulder Bacon
2,000 do do Middling do
20 barrels No. 1 Leaf Lard
900 lbs. live Geese Feathers, warranted to be very superior. For sale low by E. E. WHITE & CO.
Successors to John T. Ryon, Louisiana avenue,
ap 22—3tTuThSif opposite Bank of Washington.

TELEGRAPH REPORTS, &c.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 23—5 P. M.

The announcement, last night, of the death of Archbishop ECCLESTON produced a very solemn sensation. At ten o'clock the bells of the Cathedral and all the Catholic churches commenced tolling, and so continued till midnight. The deep tones of these solemn knells plainly announced that a great and good spirit had been gathered to its fathers. The churches to-day are shrouded in mourning. The residence of the Archbishop, on Charles street, is draped with sable habiliments. A deep and universal sorrow is felt throughout all society, and by all denominations. A truly good man has gone, and many will feel his loss. The body of the deceased will arrive in our city by the cars to-morrow morning, and be escorted to the late residence, where it will remain in state until Saturday, when the funeral is to take place. It will be a most solemn and imposing scene.

Our market is steady. Sales of 1,000 barrels Howard street flour at \$4.62½; City Mills \$4.75. Grain steady; sales of red wheat at 100 a 105c.; white do. 108 a 115c.; white and yellow corn 63 a 64c.; oats 40 a 43c.; whiskey 24 a 25c.

Stocks steady. Sales of Baltimore 6's at 103½; Maryland 6's, 103 bid; Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bonds 78½ a 79½.

The Telegraph reports the New York stock market steady. Flour and Grain unchanged. Cotton dull and declining, under the steamer's news.

POSTPONED TO THE TWELFTH OF MAY.
CARUSI'S SALOON.—The annual May Festival, first introduced into this city by Sig. Carusi as a jubilee for the children and their parents, has been postponed to the 12th May.
Several new dances will be introduced by the children.
ap 24—

FRENCH LANGUAGE LECTURES.—Dr. E. GOURIE will deliver a Lecture on the Study of the French Language, every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at 7½ o'clock, at Masonic Hall, second story. To which students who wish to take a thorough course can have an opportunity of doing so; while others, whose object may be to acquire a sufficient knowledge to translate with facility, and to pronounce with tolerable correctness in as short a time as possible, are also provided for.
Admission to each lecture 25 cents. The first lecture will commence on Thursday next. ap 22—3t

A RARE CHANCE.—For rent or sale a Billiard Room, with tables, bar, and other fixtures in complete order, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, between 11th and 12th streets, a few doors east of the Irving Hotel; a situation that will always command a good run of business. The tables will be sold together or separately, if preferred. Inquire at the room. ap 24—eod1w

FOR RENT, an elegant three-story and attic brick house, on I street, near West Market, containing in all eleven rooms, with stable and coach-house attached, all in complete order. Application made to RIDGELEY & CO., Druggists.
ap 24—eo3t

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE in the vicinity of the General Post Office or of the City Hall is wanted for a small family. A convenient office room is indispensable. The house must be received in good order, and will be kept in good order. Apply to Charles Bradley, at the Patriotic Bank. ap 24—eo3t

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer.
SHOES, GROCERIES, FURNITURE, &c. AT AUCTION.—On Saturday, the 26th instant, I shall sell at my auction room, corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania avenue, at 9 o'clock A. M.—
A large lot of Shoes, 800 pounds Cheese
3 bags Burnt Coffee, 1 tierce and 1 barrel Rice
100 pounds Palm Nuts
10 boxes Sperm and 10 boxes Adamantine Candles, with many other articles in the grocery line.
Also, a large assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture.
ap 24—3t [Union] A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—On Tuesday next, at 5 o'clock P. M., will be sold the wreck of the schooner Lewellyn, with several cords of green Oak Wood, the purchaser giving satisfactory security for the removal from the shore of the entire wreck. Sale upon the shore, between Lambell's and Page's wharves.
HENRY D. GUNNELL,
ap 24—5td Commissioner 7th Ward.

OHIO LAND FOR SALE.—I offer for sale a small farm in Clermont county, Ohio, containing a little upwards of One Hundred Acres, within two miles of Batavia, the county seat of Clermont, and about twenty miles from Cincinnati, immediately upon the plank road leading from Chillicothe to Cincinnati, and within a few miles of the railroad from the latter place to Columbus.
Further particulars and information given on application to the subscriber, living in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia. JAMES L. RANSON.
Terms liberal. Apply by letter, post-paid, or in person to the subscriber at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia.
JAMES L. RANSON,
Or to Mr. PETER McNICKOL,
ap 18—w3tif Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sales This Day.

BY A. GREEN, Auctioneer.
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE at Auction.—On Thursday, the 24th instant, I shall sell at the residence of Mr. Lawrence, on 14th street, between H and I streets, in McDuell's Row, at 10 o'clock, a good lot of Furniture, viz:
Colored maple cane-seat and mahogany rocking Chairs
Mahogany Bureaus, dining and other Tables
Feather Beds, Bedding, and Bedsteads
Solar and other Lamps, Cooking Utensils
Washstands, Carpets, Oilcloth, Looking Glasses
Cooking and other Stoves
With a good assortment of Kitchen Requisites and several Birdcages. Terms cash. A. GREEN,
ap 22—3t (Union) Auctioneer.

BY DYER & McGUIRE, Auctioneers.
FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS of a private family.—On Thursday morning, April 24th, at 10 o'clock, we shall sell, at the residence of Mr. Hamerely, on 9th street, between E and F, his furniture and household effects, consisting in part of—
Mahogany Case London Piano, rosewood Work Table
Two rosewood Escritoires, Rocking Chair, Clock
Cane-seat parlor and chamber Chairs, Window Curtains
Lounge, dining, breakfast, and other Tables
Mantel Ornaments, Ottomans, Hat-rack
Mantel, passage, and other Lamps, Radiator and other Stoves
Parlor, chamber, and stair Carpets, stair Rods
China, dinner, and tea Service, Glassware
Castors, Cutlery, Books, and Pamphlets
French and other Bedsteads, hair and shuck Mattresses
Bedding, dressing Bureaus, Washstands
Toilet Sets, Fire Irons and Fenders
Cooking Stove, kitchen furniture, &c.
The furniture is nearly new, having been in use but a few months, and of good quality.
Terms: Twenty-five dollars and under, cash; over \$25, a credit of two and four months, for notes satisfactorily endorsed, bearing interest. DYER & McGUIRE,
ap 22—d (Union) Auctioneers.

BY DYER & McGUIRE, Auctioneers.
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, Horse, &c. at Auction.—On Thursday, morning, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock, we shall sell, at the residence of the late James Carbery, Esq., deceased, corner of E street south and 6th street east, (Capitol Hill,) all his household and kitchen furniture, consisting in part of—
One superior Piano Forte and Stool
Mahogany Sofa, rocker and parlor Chairs
Marble-top, Centre, and Pier Tables
Gilt-frame Mirrors, Card Tables
Mahogany, Dining, and Breakfast Tables
China dinner and tea Sets and Glassware
Three-ply and ingrain parlor, stair, and chamber Carpets
High and low-post Bedsteads
Beds, Mattresses, and Bedding
Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, and Sets
Stoves, Fire Sets, &c.
Together with a general assortment of kitchen requisites.
At 12 o'clock, precisely, we will sell a fine riding Horse, Saddle, and Bridle.
Terms: \$25 and over a credit of two and four months, for notes satisfactorily endorsed, bearing interest.
DYER & McGUIRE,
ap 18—d (Union) Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—By virtue of a deed of trust dated the 24th day of June, A. D. 1846, and in execution of the trusts of said deed, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the premises, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 24th day of April, 1851, all of Lot No. 61, in Square No. 448, in the city of Washington, D. C., fronting 24 feet on Sixth street west, and having a depth of 105 feet to an alley 15 feet wide.
Terms of sale made known at the time. All conveyances to be at the cost of the purchaser.
C. H. WILTBERGER, Trustee.
ap 1—dtd C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.—By virtue of a deed of trust dated 6th day of October, 1845, and in execution of the trusts of said deed, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the premises, at 4 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 24th day of April, 1851, all of Lot No. 2, in Square No. 448, in the city of Washington, D. C., fronting 30 feet 3 inches on M street north, and having a depth of 143 feet to an alley 15 feet wide.
Terms of sale made known at the time. All conveyances to be at the cost of the purchaser.
C. H. WILTBERGER, Trustee.
ap 1—dtd C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.

By DYER & McGUIRE, Auctioneers.
IMPROVED PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On Thursday evening, the 24th instant, at 5 o'clock, we shall sell, in front of the premises, part of lots Nos. 12 and 13, in square 281, fronting 32 feet 4 inches on 12th street, 100 feet deep, between M and N streets, with the improvements, consisting of a new two-story frame building. Terms, one-fourth cash; balance in 6, 12, and 18 months; notes, satisfactorily secured, bearing interest. DYER & McGUIRE,
ap 18—eots (Union) Auctioneers.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, APRIL 7, 1851.

The week here has been filled with rumors respecting the painful passage of the French Ministry from a transition to a definitive state. LANJUINAIS, DE TOCQUEVILLE, ABBATUCCI, DE MALLEVILLE, DE BEAUMONT, and BARROT are the names which have been most rife, in connexion with those of BAROCHE and FOULD. But these elements possess so little affinity with the President on one side, with the Assembly on the other, and also with each other, that all combination was found impossible. They could not be even made to cohere for half a day; and the formation of a Parliamentary Ministry is now, to all appearance as far from realization as it has ever been. No, nothing but the fear of imminent Socialism, with its concomitant horrors, can unite in apparent temporary concord the discordant elements of the Assembly and of the Elysée. There are signs that this fear is rapidly acquiring the force necessary to effect the union. The organs of all parties in the press signalize in Paris and throughout the departments the existence and progress of that disquiet, agitation, alarm, derangement of commerce, and cessation of industrial pursuits which are the precursors of change. But sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

The week has been fruitful too in curious documents touching the revolution of 1848. The publication of Marshal BUGEAUD's letter, which it seems took place without his family's consent and by a culpable breach of confidence, has elicited from Gen. BEDEAU, the Constitutionnel, and others, articles of hardly less interest. The most curious is perhaps the account of the conference which leaders of the parties held on the 19th February, in order to concert together the ways and means of avoiding collision by reason of the banquet, and at the same time save both parties from the appearance of retreat and from ridicule. It was agreed that the banqueters should assemble on the 22d; that the public force should not intervene; that they should take their seats at the table, and at a particular moment the commissary of police should enter in solemn form, take his notes, and summon the assembly to disperse. Thereupon M. ODILON BARROT was to rise, make a short speech, protesting against this abuse of authority by Government, and praying the company to immediately and peaceably retire, and declaring that in so doing they were yielding only to force. M. BARROT, who was the Magnus Apollo of the banquet, with other deputies named, was then to go and harangue the people, who, it was supposed, would be thronging the banqueting room outside, in order to prevent their becoming irritated beyond measure. The press was to be operated upon by influential persons, in order to prevent this ridiculous game which the great reformists were playing before the people from being unveiled. On one side, the conduct of the opposition was to be treated by the press as moderate and dignified; on the other, Government was not to be accused of having weakly yielded. The events of the next week showed that these gentlemen could not control the storm they had raised. The arrangements of these wire-pullers were all overruled when the day of action came by more sincere and revolutionary reformers, who considered as serious the game which was being played. Enough of politics.

Let me hasten to give you, in his own words, an account of the ingenious experiment alluded to in my last, by which M. LEON FOUCAULT has recently demonstrated the phenomenon of the earth's rotation. This gentleman is one of the youngest, yet already one of the most distinguished scientific men of France. He has, there can be but little doubt, a very brilliant and illustrious career before him. One of the veterans of science, CAGNIARD LATOUR, *has, to be sure, just won over him a seat in the Academy*; but it is admitted that the respective ages of the candidates entered as a very considerable element into the results of that election "M. FOUCAULT *can wait*," it was said; "he is yet young." In support of his claims, young as he is, it was urged that it was FOUCAULT who first demonstrated that the velocity of light is greater in air than in water, by which the *coup de grace* was given to the Newtonian or corpuscular theory of light, and the undulatory theory finally established; that he had made, in connexion with M. FIZEAU, remarkable observations in optics; that he first fixed electric light; and, lastly, the beautiful experiment which all Paris is flocking to the Pantheon to see, and which is being repeated all over France and Europe—the subject of the following memoir:

EXPERIMENTAL DEMONSTRATION OF THE EARTH'S ROTATION ON ITS AXIS.

The notion of the rotary movement of the earth has now become so general, it has so victoriously passed from the domain of science into that of vulgar ideas, that it would seem superfluous to seek to establish it by additional testimony. Nevertheless, when it is considered that the principal arguments in support of this movement are drawn from the observation of celestial phenomena, one will perhaps be disposed to accord some attention to the results of an experiment which dispenses with the necessity of scanning the heavens, and permits the fact of the earth's rotation to be deduced from a mere household experiment. As upon the broad ocean, with no shores in sight, the helmsman, his eyes fixed upon the compass, takes cognizance of every variation in the course of his ship, so the inhabitant of the earth may make for himself, by means of the pendulum, a sort of compass, which, set arbitrarily in absolute space, will, by its apparent motion, reveal to him the actual motion of the globe which supports him. When the magnetic needle, which does not cease to point toward the north, appears to turn in one direction, it is immediately concluded that the ship itself is veering in the other. By and by, when we shall see the plane of oscillation of a free pendulum constantly deviating in a certain direction, we shall likewise conclude, in presence of this plane, which should not turn, that it is we that are turning in the contrary direction. Upon this point, then, we shall be again constrained to correct by reasoning the testimony of our senses. Upon putting the pendulum in motion, we will commence by establishing—founding ourselves upon an essential property of matter, inertia—that the plane determined by the oscillations cannot turn about the vertical; and if, contrary to the most positive laws of mechanics, the pendulum appears to us to have a movement of rotation conformed to that of the celestial sphere, we will struggle against the appearance, and we will apply to ourselves, to the ground, to the objects surrounding us, this movement in an opposite direction.

At the same time it behooves us to acknowledge that if at the present day the new experiment seems conclusive and decisive, we must thank for it the progress of the times. In the hands of Copernicus and of Galileo this experiment would have only proved one perplexity the more, by reason of the difficulty they would have had in seizing the link which connects it with the movement of the earth. It is, then, rather a consequence of this movement than a proof in support of an undisputed truth, that we would produce here; for if, which is impossible, there be yet found persons who persist in making the sun revolve around the earth, it is certain that for those prejudiced minds the spontaneous deviation of the plane of oscillation of a pendulum would remain without effect. But, considered as a simple verification, this experiment has at least in its favor the advantage of facile execution and assured success. The phenomenon develops itself calmly. It is fatal, irresistible, like the superior cause which produces it. You feel, as you see it begin and progress, that it is not in the power of the operator to hasten or retard the manifestation. Every man put in the presence of the fact, whether converted or not to prevalent ideas, remains for some minutes thoughtful and silent, and generally retires bearing away with him a more pressing and livelier sentiment of our incessant mobility in space.

As we have already said, the observation bears upon the movement of the pendulum, one of the most precious instruments of physics, one of the finest conceptions of Galileo. The simple pendulum is a pure abstraction, a creation of the mind, which it is impossible to realize materially. It is supposed to be formed of a heavy molecule, suspended by a flexible, inextensible thread, without weight, attached by the upper extremity to a fixed point, and intended to preserve an unvarying distance between the fixed point and the molecule. The perfect flexibility of the thread at the point of attachment permits the molecule to move upon the surface of a sphere of which the thread is the radius and the fixed point the centre. In practice we approach as nearly as possible the conditions of the simple pendulum, by causing a very dense metallic sphere to represent the heavy molecule, and the most slender thread that can be used without rupture to represent the mathematical thread. Furnished with a pendulum of this kind, the physician verifies, very nearly, the laws indicated by mechanics as those which would be illustrated by the movement of the simple pendulum. It is thus that this physical pendulum, removed two or three degrees from the vertical, and then left to itself, passes and repasses by that vertical, describing a long series of oscillations, decreasing in extent, but the duration of which remains sensibly the same, from the largest to the smallest. This fundamental property of the pendulum, discovered by Galileo, and known by the name of *isochronism*, has been for more than two centuries the object of innumerable observations; and Huyghens, by applying the pendulum to clocks, produced the most valuable instrument for the measurement of time. But the clockmaker, in taking possession of the pendulum, has caused it to undergo a modification which masked another of its remarkable properties—the very one which we have just brought into play; I mean its property of faithfully preserving its plane of primitive impulsion. In the application of the pendulum to clocks, it has been found expedient to suspend it, not by a thread, but by means of a knife or a plate, which compels it to vibrate in a plane determined by the construction, and permanently set in correspondence with the immovable pieces of the machine; whence it follows that the pendulum of the clock-makers no longer oscillates freely about a point upon the surface of a sphere, but moves in a determinate arc and about a fixed axis.

In order to demonstrate the movement of the earth, it has been necessary to break this connexion of the plane of oscillation with the point of attachment, and come back to the free pendulum. It was necessary to deliver the admirable instrument of Galileo from the bonds which habitually attached it to the earth, and re-establish, with its original independence, its natural relations with absolute space. An exact sphere, suspended from a fixed point by a metallic thread, as slender, as homogeneous, and as exactly cylindrical as possible—such is, up to the present time, in all the simplicity of Galileo's invention, the instrument the best adapted to give to man a sensible sign of the rotation of the globe upon which he dwells. The moment it is put in motion it belongs, in some sort, to the celestial space; and if it yet holds by a point to the earth, it is only that it may continue present to the eyes of the spectator, and offer to him the evidence of his own mobility.

It is, in fact, easy to show by experiment up to what point we may count upon the independence of the plane of oscillation.

Before contemplating directly the movement of the earth itself, which by its slowness compels the resort to apparatus of extraordinary dimensions, let us install upon a table, which we will make move at pleasure, a small pendulum—a ball of lead suspended by a thread. The room in which we operate shall represent the universe; the table shall be for us the earth. The pendulum, attached to a support, shall work above a circle traversed by different diameters, of which the point of intersection corresponds with the direction of the pendulum when at rest. The pendulum, the support, and the circle form a connected whole, a complete apparatus, which we place, first, at the centre of the table. You then take hold of the ball of lead, draw it from its position of equilibrium, following the direction of one of the diameters of the circle; then let it go, and commence your observations. What happens then? The most simple and evident thing in the world. The moment it becomes free, the pendulum starts toward the central point, passes it by virtue of the velocity it has acquired, returns to it again, passes and repasses, until its movement ceases over that centre, having oscillated in an unvarying plane in the direction of the diameter along which it had received the primitive impulse. Let one seek to observe the vibrations of the pendulum, by comparing them with some fixed points off the table, upon the walls of the chamber, and he will in the same manner be conducted to the conclusion that the plane of oscillation is unchanging. But if, while the pendulum is in play, you cause the table gently and smoothly to turn upon itself, what will be the relations of the plane of oscillation, both to points or objects chosen off the table, and to the radii of the divided circle? I ask you, all who have not yet made the experiment, what would be your answer to such a question? Does it not appear to you, at first sight, that the plane of oscillation, drawn on by the movement of the table, is going to change its direction in the room, and preserve the same relative position upon the divided circle? Profound error! It is precisely the contrary of this which takes place. The plane of oscillation is not a material object. It does not belong either to the support or to the table. It belongs to space—to absolute space. The movement communicated to the material objects which surround the pendulum changes their relations with the plane of oscillation, whence it results that the rotary movement of the table has simply the effect of causing the several diameters of the divided circle to pass successively beneath the plane of oscillation, which remains invariable.

This being well established, it becomes necessary to repeat the experiment under circumstances somewhat more complicated. So long as the apparatus remains at the centre of the table, and the table itself only turns upon its own axis, the plane of oscillation remains absolutely fixed. But if you place the apparatus upon the edge of the table, while the table itself is turning about its supposed centre, the vertical of the pendulum, which must always be included in the plane of oscillation, becomes eccentric, and, consequently, is materially subject to a movement of translation, which did not exist in the preceding case. This movement draws with it the plane of oscillation, and we can no more count upon its absolute fixedness. But is the plane itself going to change? By no means. True, it follows the vertical in its displacement, but its direction undergoes no change. If in the beginning it was parallel to one of the walls of the room, it continues to be so parallel all the while that it is successively placing itself at various distances. Thus acts the compass, which you transport to various positions. The pivot carries with it the needle, but the needle does not turn. As for the plane of oscillation, the point of suspension is its pivot. It bears along the plane of oscillation parallel to itself. It is incapable of causing a deviation. Now, while the table is revolving upon its supposed axis, bearing along the whole apparatus of the pendulum, placed at a distance from the centre, it impresses a movement of translation common to the plane of oscillation and to the divided circle. More than that, it communicates to the divided circle an angular movement, which the plane of oscillation resists. We may, then, take no notice of the common movement of translation, and we thus fall back upon the preceding experiment, in which we had only to consider the contrast of the immobility of the plane of oscillation and of the circle of rotation about its centre. We may introduce into the experiment yet an additional complication, which will not be without analogy with the complication of the movements of the heavenly bodies. At the same time that the table is revolving upon its axis, we may make it move around the room. In this case, the point of suspension will describe in space a sinuous curve, but without affecting the parallelism of the plane of oscillation.

The communication of M. FOUCAULT being rather long, (I have translated about one-half of it,) you would, perhaps, prefer that it should appear in two parts. I will send, in three days, by Saturday's steamer, the concluding portion, in which the apparatus constructed beneath the dome of the Pantheon, in Paris, is described, and its application made to demonstrate the phenomenon of the earth's diurnal rotation.

FOR SALE.—That beautifully situated and desirable residence on Capitol Hill, at present occupied by Mr. Jas. D. Waller. It lies north of the Eastern Park of the Capitol, and fronts it. Lot 28 feet front, running back 118 feet to an alley. Inquire of T. Mountjoy Hanson, Esq., Potomac Savings Bank, 7th street. mar 24—2awif

---

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,
Corner of F and 12th streets, Washington D. C.
SUMMER COURSE—FACULTY.

NOBLE YOUNG, M.D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Charles H. Lieberman, M.D., Professor of Institutes and Practice of Surgery.
Flodoardo Howard, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
Johnson Elliot, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
Joshua Ritchie, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine.
James M. Austen, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
J. W. H. Lovejoy, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
Samuel W. Everett, M. D., Adjunct Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Lectures will commence on the second Monday in May, and continue four months.

Clinical Lectures will be delivered and operations performed on patients from the Infirmary and Public Dispensary attached to the College, commencing in May, and continuing during the year.

Fee for the full course	$70
Matriculation, (paid only once,)	5
Graduation	25
Demonstrator's ticket	10
Pepetual ticket	150
Fee for those who have attended two full courses in other colleges	50

For further information address the Registrar.
FLODOARDO HOWARD, M.D., Registrar,
ap 5—S&Tut2TusMay Corner of F and Tenth sts.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to a decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber, as Trustee, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 13th of May next, at 12 o'clock M., if fair, otherwise, at the same place and hour on the next fair day, all that part of the land now in the possession of Mrs. Norah Digges, being part of Chillum Castle Manor, lying in Prince George's county, and containing about two hundred and thirty acres.

The land offered for sale lies on the west side of the main road from Bladensburg to Rockville; is distant about two and a half miles from the railroad, and between five and six miles from Washington; is of excellent quality, with a good proportion in wood, well watered, under good fencing, and well adapted to grass and grain crops. The land will be divided to suit purchasers.

Terms of sale: One-fourth in cash, and the residue in three equal payments, at one, two, and three years, with interest from the day of sale, on bonds with security, to be approved by the Trustee.

Persons desirous of purchasing will apply for information to D. C. DIGGES, Esq., Attorney at Law, Upper Marlborough; to GEORGE A. DIGGES, residing near the premises, or to the subscriber in Baltimore.
ap 22—2aw3w R. S. STEUART.

STATIONERY, Fancy Goods, Account Books, Playing and Blank Cards, &c.—AMBURGER & STEVENS, Importers and Manufacturers of and Dealers in the above named Goods, have just removed to their new and spacious store, No. 139 William street, Washington Buildings, New York, and are prepared to supply the trade on the most liberal terms, and at as low prices as any other house in the country.

Mail orders, when accompanied by remittances, or good city references, attended to with the utmost dispatch.

Constantly on hand, a full assortment of Foreign and Domestic Stationery; Account Books, of all sizes and styles of binding; Copying Presses, Desks, Porte Monnaies, in great variety, &c.

Main depot for J. Silliman & Co.'s celebrated Wood Inkstands, Sand Boxes, Wafer Cups, Pocket Inks, &c.
AMBURGER & STEVENS,
Importers and Wholesale Stationers,
ap 23—3t No. 139 William st., New York.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTY LAND obtained for the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war, or their legal representatives.

Pensions for life, for the widows of such officers and soldiers who married previous to 1800.

Bounty land for the surviving, or the widows, or minor children of deceased officers and privates, who served in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, the Mexican war, or in any of the Indian wars since 1790.

Attention paid to suspended and rejected claims.

Having been employed on Revolutionary business in the Pension Office for a number of years, he is possessed of a thorough knowledge of the business. Refer to heads of the Departments and to members of Congress generally.

Communications addressed to the subscriber, Washington, D. C., will receive prompt attention.
jan 21—3m THOMAS LUMPKIN.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND IRON WORKS, in Monongalia county, Virginia. Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of said county, rendered in the cause wherein John Tassey and others were plaintiffs, and Evan T. Ellicott and others were defendants, the undersigned commissioners, appointed for the purpose, will proceed to sell at Morgantown, in said county, on the fourth Monday in June, 1851, (being court day,) all that property in Monongalia county, Virginia, lying along and near Cheat River, generally known as the "Monongalia Iron Works," and the same that was conveyed by said John Tassey and others to said Evan T. Ellicott and others, containing about 15,000 acres of land, whereon are a Rolling Mill, Forge, Foundry, Nail Factory, Grist and Saw Mill, all driven by water power, together with three Blast Furnaces. On this land there is an abundance of Iron Ore, Stone Coal, Timber, and Limestone. There is also a valuable Ferry crossing Cheat river, belonging to the property.

This estate is well situated for manufacturing purposes, not only of Iron, but of Wool and Cotton, being situated in the heart of a good farming and wool-growing country, about fifty-five miles south of Pittsburg, having one of the best water-powers in the west, and water communication to Pittsburg and elsewhere.

On these premises there have been expended within the last ten or twelve years some fifty thousand dollars, in the erection of the Rolling Mill, Nail Factory, Blast Furnace, and other buildings.

The Works are now in tolerably good order. Immediately connected with the Mills are some four or five hundred acres of superior farming land; some five or six smaller farms; together with sixty or eighty dwelling-houses suitable for the workmen.

The sale will be on a credit of one, two, and three years, the purchaser giving bond, with security, for the payment of the purchase money—the same bearing interest from the day of sale. It is expected that the property will be offered for sale in some three or four or more different parcels, and then altogether, and will be sold in such way as will realize the most money.

Those who may be disposed to make investments may expect a great bargain in the purchase of this valuable property, and they would do well to examine the premises. The undersigned will take pleasure in furnishing any further description or information which may be desired by persons wishing to purchase.
EDGAR C. WILSON,
W. T. WILLEY,
Commissioners.
Morgantown, April 18, 1851. ap 22—8wep

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES
FOR MAY, 1851.
F. MORRIS & CO., Managers.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class 12,
To be drawn in Baltimore, May 3, 1851.
RICH CAPITALS.
$40,000, $19,109, 5 of $8,000, 5 of $4,000, 8 of $2,000, 100 of $500, &c.
Tickets $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3 00.

Certificates of packages of	25 whole tickets		$170 00
Do	do	25 half	do	85 00
Do	do	25 quarter	do	42 50
Do	do	25 eighth	do	21 25

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class 13,
To be drawn in Baltimore, May 10, 1851.
78 Numbers, 18 Ballots.
RICH CAPITALS.
$40,000, $15,000, $7,500, $5,756, 4 of $4,000, 4 of $2,500, 4 of $1,500, 800 of $200.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50.

Certificate of package	do	26 whole tickets	$160 00
do	do	26 half tickets	80 00
do	do	26 quarter tickets	40 00
do	do	26 eighth tickets	20 00

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class L,
To be drawn in Baltimore, May 17, 1851.
Capital Prize 51,322 Dollars!
RICH SCHEME.

1 prize of	$10,000	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	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
1 do	10,000	1 do	10,000
1 do	10,000	1 do	10,000

Tickets $15—Halves $7.50—Quarters $3.75.

Certificates of packages of	25	whole tickets	$210 00
do	do	25 half tickets	105 00
do	do	25 quarter tickets	52 50
do	do	25 eighth tickets	26 20

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class M,
To be drawn in Baltimore, May 31, 1851.
78 numbers and 16 ballots.
Capital $67,500, 100 Prizes $2,500.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$67,500	1 prize of	$4,500
1 do of	37,500	1 do of	4,500
1 do of	22,500	1 do of	3,500
1 do of	11,500	1 do of	3,500
1 do of	7,500	100 do	2,500
1 do of	6,450	&c.	&c.

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5.

Certificates of packages of	26 whole tickets		$337 00
do	do	26 half tickets	168 50
do	do	26 quarter tickets	84 25
do	do	26 eighth tickets	42 12

Orders for Tickets, Shares, or Packages in any of the above Magnificent Schemes will meet with prompt attention.
Communications confidential.
Address F. MORRIS & CO.,
ap 22—3tawep Managers, Baltimore, Md.

NEW VILLAGE OF HERMANNVILLE—Only $25 for a Homestead—Twenty-two Farms, worth over $3,500, and $6,400, to be distributed among 800 subscribers. To supply the demand for the lots and farms at Hermannville, I have laid out another tract adjoining the Long Island Railroad, and the land already sold at Hermannville, to be of the same size and disposed of and divided among the purchasers in the same manner as those recently sold, there.

I have been induced to do this from the great number of persons wishing to purchase these Lots and Farms, as the improvements in that part of the Island are constantly increasing, and large numbers of persons have now become interested in those lands. The additional tract is in every respect equal to the other, and at the rate they are now being taken they will all be sold in a few weeks.

Each subscriber is entitled to 8 lots, 25 by 100 feet, lying together, or a farm of from 4 to 20 acres. The shares are limited at $25, payable $5 when subscribed for, $5 on or before the day of distribution, and the balance in monthly instalments of $3. If desired a warrantee deed will be made out immediately after the distribution and delivered directly after paying the balance.

The lots are situated in the village of Hermannville, on the Long Island Railroad, county of Suffolk, and 50 miles from the city of New York, and adjoins Lakeland, also a new village, recently laid out, where handsome buildings are erected, and the Railroad Company contemplate making a large depot for the termination of their early and late trains between that place and Brooklyn. It is one of the healthiest places in the United States, and within one mile of Ronkonkoma lake, a beautiful sheet of water about three miles in circumference, of singular transparency, and of great depth, with an abundance of fish. The village is about four miles distant from the great South Bay, which is five miles wide, and forty miles long, abundantly supplied with oysters, clams, and fish of various kinds.

These lands will produce as much per acre, with the same cultivation, as any land within fifty miles of New York.

Long Island Wheat.—At the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, held at Albany, on the 20th instant, for awarding premiums on field crops, we find Suffolk county stands second best (no slight honor) in raising wheat. Mr. Samuel L. Thompson, of Setauket, received the second premium of $15 for winter wheat, 42 bushels 1 peck per acre. Mr. Thompson's wheat is of a variety which has been raised but few years on the Island, and the yield proves it well adapted to the soil, &c. The agricultural capacities of Long Island are beginning to be developed.

Setauket is about 8 miles from this land, (Hermannville,) and is no better, by nature, than those lands now offered for sale. This wheat is a new variety, of a superior kind, and was sold for seed wheat at $5 per bushel; and Mr Thompson received for the product of a little more than two acres over $400.

There has been raised during the past season the very best of *Corn* and *Potatoes*, *150 bushels per acre*; Egg Plants, and a variety of garden vegetables, on land near the Long Island Railroad, at Lake Road, for which premiums at the Suffolk County Agricultural Fair, held September 24th, 1850, were given. Also, peas, beans, onions, squashes, pumpkins, beets, and tomatoes.

The following is from the New York Farmer and Mechanic of November 7th, 1850, and was written by Mr. STAR, the editor, who visited the lands. The wheat, potatoes, and crops, referred to in the article, were at Lakeland, near Hermanville Station:

"Having a few hours leisure during the past week, we were conveyed over the Long Island Railroad to a large tract of the country, about 50 miles from New York, which we find to be capable of very successful and profitable cultivation. Although late in the season, and viewed under some disadvantage, we were surprised at the quality and abundance of the crops which had been gathered from a portion of the land, as also the winter crops, which appeared unusually promising. Wheat which had been sown but two or three weeks, presented a beautiful thrifty appearance, while turnips, beets, and other vegetables, not yet gathered for winter use, would compare advantageously with the best in the New York market. Potatoes already in the cellar were very fine, *without a vestige of disease*, and corn standing in the field was not surpassed by much we saw on lands valued at more than one hundred dollars per acre. Indeed the vegetables which received the premium at the Suffolk County Fair were raised from a portion of this ground *which had not been under cultivation six months*. Altogether we were very favorably impressed with our visit to these lands, now so favorably offered to the public, at prices which cannot fail to double in a few years, and we would invite the attention of those who desire a cheap and eligible farm to this location."

Hermannville Station is located on the borders of the Long Island Railroad, where cars run several times a day to Brooklyn and New York. The surface of the land is smooth and level, and the surrounding country perfectly healthy, and, within a few miles of this place, highly cultivated and valuable, having been settled for more than 150 years, and where similar lands sell at from $50 to $200 per acre.

The lands are as good as represented, and as good as any new land on the Island, and when cultivated will produce in the highest degree.

The land was once heavily timbered; some portions are now covered with a thrifty growth of young wood, oak and pine. Wood is plenty and generally cheap in that part of the Island. Fire wood is cheap, that which is suitable to be cut into cord wood for the New York market, is of uniform price, and has for a great many years been always considered a cash article on the Island.

There is material on the land for common fencing. Good chestnut rails can be had within a few miles of these lands in abundance. All building materials can be had at the depots of Brooklyn and Greenport, and at many intermediate places, at usual market prices. There are numerous streams of water rising in these new lands, and running into the Great South Bay, which are remarkable for their purity, and never fail; indeed, dry weather makes very little change in them—they are unfailing, and wells are of various depths; probably over these new lands in the middle region of the Island, the average depth will be about 25 feet: at Hermannville, as the ground is higher, they are deeper. Subscribers are not compelled to build.

There are now churches and schools within two or three miles of the village, and within four miles, mills, factories, stores and villages. All the privileges of an old settled country are to be had here, and the people of Suffolk County pride themselves on being a highly moral, orderly, and religious people. All of my subscribers are persons of respectability.

The land can be very easily cleared, and the cost of settlement will depend almost entirely upon the settler. He can lay out as much or as little as he chooses. I do not know of any objections to the place, or to the land for a settlement, and the same labor and industry which make successful and prosperous settlements in other parts of the country bestowed upon these lands cannot fail to produce favorable results.

The climate is in every particular healthy and pleasant—the roads are good, and always passable at all seasons of the year; the winters are short and mild compared to the winters on the main, to the north of the highlands. There is seldom sleighing more than two or three weeks on the Island.

What is remarkable, a crop is seldom injured by drought—there is no part of the country where there is so little injury from drought as on Long Island; nor is there any injury from wet: there is no wet or cold land on the Island. All the land along the margin of the streams can be made highly valuable at a small cost, for there is no such thing as a flood or freshet, as in the interior part of the country, by which often very great damage is done. Such an event as the carrying off a bridge, or the breaking of a mill dam, with great damage, is almost unheard of on Long Island. The streams and bays abound in fish and wild fowl, in great abundance, and every variety.

The land is now being surveyed, and the lots and farms staked out, so as to designate each lot and farm as laid down on the map, thereby saving subscribers from any expense for surveying. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the splendid chance for a homestead or farm offered above, must apply soon.

In consequence of the great number of letters from all parts of the country, desiring information of these lands, it has been found necessary to answer them in this form.

Apply to CHAS. WOOD, Stationer, 117 John street, near Pearl, N. Y., who will receive remittances and forward receipts therefor by return of mail. They will also gratuitously furnish maps and pamphlets of the property, and cheerfully give such information as may be desired.
CHARLES WOOD, 117 John street, N. Y.

I also desire to say that I have good farming lands west of my village lands, which I will sell in five-acre lots or upwards, at from $20 to $50 per acre. These lands are well situated for farming and gardening purposes in every respect; and having the advantage and privilege of railroad, when cleared and cultivated, they will be equal to any land on the Island, and equal to that which, in the vicinity of all the old villages and settlements of Long Island, sell for $50 to $200 per acre.

References as to the quality of the lands can be made to Hon. Henry Meigs and Gen. Chandler, of the American Institute, Rooms 351 Broadway, New York; C. M. Saxton, publisher, Fulton street, New York; D. J. Browne, Esq., office of the American Agriculturist, 187 Water street, New York; Dr. E. F. Peck, 306 State street, Brooklyn; Alden J. Spooner, 3 Front st., Brooklyn; G. H. Striker, jr. 78 Broadway, New York; John Eadie, jr. United States Life Insurance Company, 27 Wall street, New York; Williams, Brothers, editors of the Morning Star, Nassau street, corner Ann street, New York; O. Holman, Stationer, Boston, Mass.; Liberty Gilbert, 19 Boardman Building, Troy, New York; Thos. Kissam, and Geo. D. Lyman, Jersey city; Levi Dodge, of Dodge & Co.'s Express, 118 West street, N. Y.; Geo. C. Morgan, jr. 221 Pearl street, New York; John C. Boeckel, 79 Ludlow street, N. Y.; V. B. Palmer, Philadelphia and Boston. feb 6—2awW&S&1tw3m

---

SALE OF CLIFTON FARM.—Having determined to move to the West, I will sell at public sale, on the premises—if not before sold privately—on Thursday, the 24th of July, the farm on which I now live, called "Clifton," situated in the county of Fauquier, State of Virginia, four miles west of Warrenton, four miles from the Rappahannock canal, and a convenient distance from both the Manassa Gap and Alexandria and Gordonsville railroads, and containing between seven and eight hundred acres, but susceptible of being divided into two equal parts.

"Clifton" is in a high state of improvement, from the use of plaster, clover, and grazing, having more than 200 acres in blue grass sod, some of it of fifteen years' standing. Every field is abundantly watered, and it is justly considered one of the best farms in the county. The improvements consist of a large frame dwelling-house, a large stone barn, and grist-mill—the latter running two pairs of stones and a plaster breaker, upon a never-failing stream. Stabling for 20 horses, and cattle sheds, together with all necessary out buildings. A further description is deemed useless, as persons wishing to purchase will come and view the premises. They are requested to do so, as I wish to sell as soon as possible.

Terms: One-third cash; the balance in one and two years, with interest. A. M. PAYNE.

References—R. E. Scott, Fauquier; Duff Green, Falmouth; B. Day, Warrenton; Gen. Jno. R. Wallace, Alexandria.
apr 1—2awif

NOTES ON NORTH AMERICA, Agricultural, Economical, and Social, by Professor Jas. F. W. Johnston, author of "Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry," in two vols., Edinburgh, 1851. ap 18 FRANCK TAYLOR.

FOREST SCHOOL, OWINGS'S MILLS,
Baltimore County, Maryland.

A FAMILY PREPARATORY SCHOOL, under the Rectorship of the undersigned. This school will go into operation on Monday 14th, under favorable auspices. The number of scholars will be limited to ten, in age from 8 to 12 years. There are yet several vacancies.

Terms $150 per annum, half yearly in advance. Circulars to be had at this office.

Refer to Rev. G. F. Worthington, Treasury Department, residence F street 3d door west of 13th.

Also, to H. M. Morfit, Esq. for reputation of neighborhood, &c.

For further particulars address Rev. JOS. J. NICHOLSON, Owings's Mills. ap 11—eolm

---

COOPER FEMALE ACADEMY.

MR. E. E. BARNEY, the gentleman who has been employed for several years as the Principal of the Cooper Female Academy, situated in the city of DAYTON, (Ohio,) intending to retire from the superintendence of that institution, at the end of the present academical year, the Board of Trustees desire to engage some competent person to succeed him.

The school is of well established and high character, and no teacher will be acceptable who is not expected to sustain for it that good reputation. The buildings are in excellent condition, and adapted for the accommodation of fifty boarders, in addition to a very large number of day scholars; and the institution is now enjoying a full and profitable patronage. As the Principal supplies furniture for the establishment from his own means, the possession of some capital will be necessary.

Letters and proposals from applicants are invited. Unexceptionable and satisfactory references will be required. The next academical year will begin on the 1st of September, and it is important that the new Principal should be employed, and at his post, ready to enter upon his duties at that time; so that there shall be no interruption of the progress of the school.

Address Trustees of Cooper Female Academy, Dayton, Ohio.
SAMUEL FORRER, President.
ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
J. D. PHILLIPS,
E. W. DAVIES,
ROBT. W. STEELE,
RICHARD GREEN,
ap 17— Board of Trustees.

NOTICE TO RESIDUARY LEGATEES OF Nelson Reed, deceased.—Whereas, by decree of Baltimore County Court, sitting as a Court of Equity, dated the twenty-second day of March, 1851, and passed in a cause therein pending between James Dudley, for himself and other legatees of Nelson Reed, deceased, and William Baker and Wm. George Baker, trustees under the will of said Nelson Reed, the Auditor of Baltimore County Court, in order to a distribution of the funds in the hands of said trustees, is required and directed to ascertain and report to said court, upon the information and proofs that may be produced, who were the children, of Mary Barton, Rebecca Myers, Elizabeth Eichelberger, (who were sisters of testator's wife, Nancy Reed,) Joseph Burneston, (who was a brother of testator's wife,) James Reed, Isaac Reed, (who were brothers of testator,) Elizabeth Marll, Rebecca Lloyd, and Jane Bewley, (who were sisters of testator) living at the death of Nancy Reed, the testator's widow, who died the twenty-ninth day of September, 1849, or having died before said Nancy Reed, left issue living at the death of Nancy Reed, and what were the names and relationship of such issue then living of such children deceased prior to the death of said Nancy Reed; and, also, to ascertain and report whether Saunders Alexander Reed, Robert S. Reed, (brothers of the testator) and Anna Toreyson, (sister of the testator,) or either, and which of them were dead at the time of the death of said Nancy Reed, and if either of them were so dead, who were the children of such decedent living at the death of said Nancy Reed, or having died before said Nancy Reed, left issue living at the death of said Nancy Reed, and what were the names and degrees of relationship of such issue so living at the death of said Nancy Reed; and also to ascertain and report who were the children of Dinah Dudley, living at the death of said Nancy, or having died before the said Nancy Reed, left issue living at her death, and the names and degrees of relationship of such issue; and also to report, if any of the parties entitled and living at Nancy Reed's death, have since died, who are now the personal representatives of such decedents, and upon the expiration of the time limited in this notice to report to the said Court the persons who may have established their title to participate in said fund:

Now, in pursuance of said decree, all persons entitled under the will of said Nelson Reed, deceased, are hereby notified to appear and produce the proofs of their title before the said court, on or before the first day September, 1851, and that in default of such appearance and proof, the parties so failing to appear will be excluded from any participation in said funds, and that the same will be distributed among the parties so appearing and proving their title.
WM. BAKER,
WM. GEO. BAKER,
ap 8—1aw10w Trustees, Baltimore.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES
FOR MAY, 1851.
J. W. MAURY & CO. Managers.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 49, for 1851.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, May 3, 1851.
75 number lottery—13 drawn ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$35,000	1 prize of	$3,000
1 do of	20,000	1 do	2,142
1 do of	10,000	40 do	1,000
1 do of	5,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	25 whole tickets			$120 00
Do	do	25 half	do	60 00
Do	do	25 quarter	do	30 00

$50,285—$25,000—$12,017, &c.
10 prizes of $1,200!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 52, for 1851.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, May 10, 1851.
16 Drawn Numbers out of 78.
(Making more prizes than blanks.)
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$50,285	1 prize of	$4,000
1 do of	25,000	1 do	3,000
1 do of	12,017	3 do	2,000
1 do of	7,000	10 do	1,200
1 do of	5,000	10 do	1,000
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7.50—Quarters $3.75—Eighths $1. 87½

Certificates of packages of	26 whole tickets			$170 00
Do.	do	26 half	do	85 00
Do.	do	26 quarter	do	42 50
Do.	do	26 eighth	do	21 25

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 55, for 1851.
To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, May 17, 1851.
66 number lottery—11 drawn ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$33,000	1 prize of	$4,000
1 do	17,828	1 do	2,000
1 do	11,000	15 do	1,000
1 do	5,000	15 do	500
&c.	&c.	&c.	

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	22 whole tickets			$110 00
Do.	do	22 half	do	55 00
Do.	do	22 quarter	do	27 50

68,000—$40,000—$25,000—$10,000!
125 prizes of $1,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class E, for 1851.
To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, May 24, 1851.
75 Number Lottery—12 drawn ballots.
GRAND SCHEME.

1 splendid prize of	$68,000	10 prizes of	$3,000
1 do	40,000	40 do	1,500
1 do	25,000	40 do	1,200
1 do	10,000	125 (lowest 3 Nos.)	1,000
1 prize of	6,955	&c. &c.	&c.

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2,50.

Certificates of packages of	25 wholes		$270 00
Do	do	25 halves	135 00
Do	do	25 quarters	67 50
Do	do	25 eighths	33 75

$40,000—$30,000—40 of $1,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 60, for 1851.
To be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, May 31, 1851.
78 number lottery—13 drawn ballots.
MOST BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$40,000	1 prize of	$4,000
1 do	30,000	1 do	2,089
1 do	20,000	40 do	1,000
1 do	10,000	40 do	500
&c.		&c.	

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2,50.

Certificates of packages of	26 whole tickets			$140 00
Do.	do	26 half	do	70 00
Do.	do	26 quarter	do	35 00

Orders for tickets and shares, and certificates of packages, in the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.
Address J. & C. MAURY, Agents,
ap 16— Alexandria, Va.

$100 REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, nine miles south of Culpeper Court-house, on the 4th of November, 1850, a mulatto woman named JUDY, about five feet high, 27 years of age; stoutly built, sandy colored hair; has a scar over or near the corner of the left eye; two upper front and several jaw teeth out, and has a twisted nail on the forefinger of one of her hands, caused by a bone felon. She has attempted twice before to get off; once got as far as Warrenton and to Frontroyal. She has a number of acquaintances in Washington and Alexandria, and an aunt living in Winchester.

I will give $100 if taken out of this State, and secured in jail so that I get her again; and $50 if taken in Winchester or its vicinity, or Alexandria or its adjoining counties.
nov 8—tf WM. MAJOR.

CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 23, 1851.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 22d day of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving thirty days' notice) at each or either of the Navy Yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of any, or all of the following named articles of Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials as may be ordered by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of said navy yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1852, viz:

Blue pilot cloth pea jackets, wool-dyed	2,000
Do do do monkey jackets do do	1,000
Do cloth round jackets do do	4,000
Do do trowsers do do	4,000
Blue flannel over-shirts, twilled and wool-dyed	10,000
Do do under-shirts do do do	8,000
Do do drawers do do do	5,000
Do flannel do do do yards	15,000
Barnsley sheeting frocks	4,000
Canvass duck trowsers	4,000
Barnsley sheeting for do yards	7,000
Canvass duck for do yards	7,000
Dungaree yards	15,000
Calfskin shoes pairs	5,000
Kipskin do high cut do	5,000
Calfskin pumps do	10,000
Woollen stockings do	10,000
Woollen socks do	10,000
Mattresses, (with two covers to each)	2,500
Black silk handkerchiefs	12,000
Blankets	3,000

The clothing and clothing materials will be divided into nine classes, for each of which separate proposals will be received, and a separate contract made, viz:

First Class.—All the woollen articles made up, viz. blue cloth pea jackets, blue cloth monkey jackets, blue cloth round jackets, blue cloth trowsers, blue flannel over-shirts, blue flannel under-shirts, and blue flannel drawers.

Second Class.—All the flannel that may be required for making garments similar to those specified in the first class.

Third Class.—All the linen articles made up, viz. Barnsley sheeting frocks and canvass duck trowsers.

Fourth Class.—All the Barnsley sheeting and canvass duck that may be required for making garments similar to those specified in the third class, and the Dungaree.

Fifth Class.—All the shoes and pumps.

Sixth Class.—All the stockings and socks.

Seventh Class.—All the mattresses, including two covers to each mattress.

Eighth Class.—All the black silk handkerchiefs.

Ninth Class.—All the blankets.

The shoes and pumps to be stamped with the contractor's name, number of shoe and pump, and year when made; the sizes to be in the following proportion for each 100 pairs, unless otherwise ordered, viz:

Two of No 12, four of No. 11, twelve of No. 10, fifteen of No. 9, fifteen of No. 8½, twenty of No. 8, fifteen of No. 7½, ten of No. 7, five of No. 6½, two of No. 6.

All the above articles are to be fully equal, in the quality, texture, and finish of material, pattern, and workmanship, to the samples which are deposited at the aforesaid Navy Yards; the pea jackets, monkey jackets, round jackets, cloth trowsers, over-shirts, under-shirts, drawers, and blue flannel to be of American manufactured cloths and flannels, made of clean wool and indigo-dyed, and dyed in the wool.

The number or quantity which will be required of each of the foregoing articles cannot be precisely stated; it is even possible that of some none may be required. A contract will therefore be made, not for a specific number or quantity of any article, but *only* for such number or quantity of each as the service may require to be delivered at those Navy Yards respectively. The prices must be uniform at all the stations.

All the above articles must be subject to such inspection at the place of delivery as the Chief of this Bureau may direct; and no article will be received that is not fully equal to the sample or pattern, both in material and workmanship, and which does not conform in all other respects to the stipulations and provisions of the contract to be made.

The whole must be delivered at the risk and expense of the contractor, in good, tight, substantial, and dry packing boxes or bales; each box and bale to be marked with the contractor's name, and the year and month when manufactured or put up; the whole to be in good shipping order, free of all charges to the United States, and to the entire satisfaction of the inspecting officers, said officers to be appointed by the Navy Department.

The offers must distinguish the prices for each article mentioned, and must be calculated to cover every expense attending the fulfilment of the contract, including the necessary metal and navy buttons. A schedule of sizes will be found, with the samples, at the respective navy yards.

In case of failure on the part of the contractors to furnish and deliver the several articles which may be ordered from them, *in proper time, and of proper quality*, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to purchase or direct purchases to be made of what may be required to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts will be required, and ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; and ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the Navy Agent within thirty days after triplicate bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guaranty required by law; the competency of the guaranty to be certified by the Navy Agent, District Attorney, or some officer of the General Government known to the Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Extract from the act of Congress, approved August 10, 1846.

"Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. If, after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies; and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guarantied and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons." ap 23—1aw4w

---

TO INSTRUCTORS OF YOUTH.

THE undersigned, a committee on behalf of the Trustees of the UNIVERSITY OF NACOGDOCHES, (Texas,) have been instructed to make known, through the medium of the press, the situation and prospects of the institution, and to invite the attention of instructors to the inducements which it presents.

This institution was chartered by the Government of the late Republic of Texas, with the most liberal and comprehensive powers, and endowed with twenty thousand acres of valuable land; in addition to which large and convenient buildings have been donated by individual subscription. In addition to the college proper, a female institute is contemplated by the charter.

The Board are desirous of obtaining the services of a competent individual to take charge of the institution as President, who, under the charter, has the right to nominate to the Board his Faculty in the male department, and *Principal* and assistant teachers in the female department.

As yet the Trustees are not prepared to offer salaries, but the fees of tuition will afford liberal compensation to competent instructors, the number of pupils having already, during a past session, amounted to an hundred, at the liberal prices common to the South.

The town of Nacogdoches is certainly one of the most healthful and eligible situations for an institution of learning within the knowledge of the committee, being the oldest "American settlement" in Texas. Its society and improvements are of a much higher order than would be expected in a new country.

The committee are authorized to receive proposals for the charge of the institution until the first day of August next, to be addressed to them at Nacogdoches, Texas. Proposals should contain the name of the President and those of his proposed Faculty, and the teachers of the female departments, with all the necessary information with regard to qualifications of each. A copy of the charter is deposited at the office of the Intelligencer, to which reference is invited.
W. B. OCHILTREE,
T. J. JENNINGS,
T. JEFF. JOHNSON, M.D.
Committee.
NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS, MARCH 14, 1851.
ap 5—d3t&eop10t

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE.—The undersigned wishing to retire from business as early as practicable, offers his stock in trade, and the good will of the store, for sale. To an active man it offers advantages of a most profitable investment. The terms very liberal and the rent low. Apply to E. LINDSLEY,
between 9th and 10th streets, Washington.
mar 24—d3teo6t