Thorn's, Buck Creek, and R. H. Hick's, to Shelby C. H., 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Shelby C. H. same day by 6 p m.

Leave Shelby C. H. every Wednesday at 7 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 6 p m.

2961. From Rutherfordton, by White Oak, Green river, Edneyville, and Hendersonville, to Mill's river, 60 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Mill's river next day by 6 p m.

Leave Mill's river every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 6 p m.

Proposals for service once in two weeks are invited.

2962. From Catawba View to Deal's Mills, 9 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Catawba View every Tuesday at 8 a m, arrive at Deal's Mills same day by 11 a m.

Leave Deal's Mills every Tuesday at 12 m, arrive at Catawba View same day by 3 p m.

2963. From Jamestown, by Deep river, Brown-town, Midway, Hussey's store, and Phillip's ferry, to Mocksville, 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Jamestown every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Mocksville same day by 7 p m.

Leave Mocksville every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Jamestown same day by 7 p m.

2964. From Ashboro' to Lawrenceville, 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ashboro' every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 7 p m.

Leave Lawrenceville every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashboro' same day by 7 p m.

2965. From Merry Hill to Edenton, 10 miles and back, once a week by water.

Leave Merry Hill every Tuesday at 11 a m, arrive at Edenton same day by 1 p m.

Leave Edenton every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Merry Hill same day by 10 a m.

2966. From Kinston, Lenoir county, by R. D. Nunn's, Lewis Jones's, and Stephen M. Graddy's, to Hallsville, in Duplin county, 35 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Kinston every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Hallsville same day by 6 p m.

Leave Hallsville every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Kinston same day by 6 p m.

2967. From Hallsville, Duplin county, to Richland, Onslow county, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hallsville every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Richland same day by 12 noon.

Leave Richland every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Hallsville same day by 7 p m.

2968. From Hunt's Cross-roads to Nashville, — miles and back, once a week.

The distance of this route not being known, bidders will state it, and also a schedule by which they will run.

2969. From Chilhowee, Tennessee, Blount county, to Cheoce, Cherokee county, North Carolina, 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Chilhowee every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Cheoce next day by 12 noon.

Leave Cheoce every Tuesday at 1 p m, arrive at Chilhowee next day by 6 p m.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

3193. From Newbury C. H., by Shop Spring, John Williams's, Wells's Store, Island Ford, and Saluda Homestead, to Woodville, 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Newbury C. H. every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Woodville next day by 12 noon.

Leave Woodville every Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Newbury C. H. next day by 7 p m.

3194. From Laurens C. H., by Anderson C. H., to Athens, Ga., 110 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Laurens C. H. every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Athens next Wednesday by 6 p m.

Leave Athens every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Laurens C. H. next Saturday by 6 p m.

Proposals for service once in two weeks are invited.

3195. From Unionville, by Meansville, Smith's Store, and Rogers's Bridge, (on Tyler's river,) to Woodruff's, 32 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Unionville every Thursday at 7 a m, arrive at Woodruff's same day by 6 p m.

Leave Woodruff's every Friday at 7 a m, arrive at Unionville same day by 6 p m.

3196. From Cannon's Store, Spartansburg district, by Furger's Mills, to Buck Creek, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Cannon's Store every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Buck Creek same day by 12 noon.

Leave Buck Creek every Monday at 1 p m, arrive at Cannon's Store same day by 7 p m.

3198. From Augusta, Ga., by Hamburg, South Carolina, Edgefield C. H., Dantonsville, Longmire's Store, Winter Seat, Frazieraville, Abbeville C. H., Due West Corner, Craytonsville, Anderson C. H., Steel's, Pendleton, Double Branches, and Pickensville, to Greenville C. H., 140 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Augusta every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Greenville C. H. next Wednesday by 8 p m.

Leave Greenville C. H. every Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Augusta next Saturday by 8 p m.

Proposals for service once in two weeks are invited.

GEORGIA.

3406. From Hawkinsville by Milwood, Vienna, Cedar Creek, and Holydaysville, to Albany, 75 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hawkinsville every Tuesday at 6 a m, arrive at Albany next day by 6 p m.

Leave Albany every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Hawkinsville next day by 6 p m.

Proposals for service once in two weeks are invited.

3407. From Monticello, by Planters and Indian Springs, to Jackson, 24 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Monticello every Friday at 2 p m, arrive at Jackson same day by 10 p m.

Leave Jackson every Saturday at 8 a m, arrive at Monticello same day by 4 p m.

3408. From Marthasville, De Kalb county, by Villarica and Carrollton, to Jacksonville, Ala., 85 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Marthasville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Jacksonville next day by 7 p m.

Leave Jacksonville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Marthasville next day by 7 p m.

Proposals for service once in two weeks are invited.

3409. From Marthasville, De Kalb county, by Newnan, Corinth, and La Grange, to West Point, 90 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Marthasville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at West Point next day by 8 p m.

Leave West Point every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Marthasville next day by 8 p m.

Proposals for service once in two weeks are invited.

3410. From Talbotton, Talbot county, to Pineville, 10 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Talbotton every Saturday at 1 p m, arrive at Pineville same day by 4 p m.

Leave Pineville every Saturday at 9 a m, arrive at Talbotton same day by 12 noon.

3411. From Marietta, by Roswell, to Cumming, 35 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Marietta every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Cumming same day by 6 p m.

Leave Cumming every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Marietta same day by 6 p m.

3412. From Villarica, Carroll county, by Van Wert and Carpenter's store, to Cassville, 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Villarica every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Cassville next day by 11 a m.

Leave Cassville every Thursday at 12 noon, arrive at Villarica next day by 6 p m.

3413. From Greenville, Meriwether county, to Newnan, 25 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Greenville every Friday at 4 a m, arrive at Newnan same day by 12 noon.

Leave Newnan every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Greenville same day by 9 p m.

FLORIDA.

3537. From Newnansville, Alachua county, to McKinney's, Columbia county, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Newnansville every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at McKinney's same day by 12 noon.

Leave McKinney's every Friday at 1 p m, arrive at Newnansville same day by 8 p m.

3538. From Marianna, Jackson county, to St. Andrew's Bay, 60 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Marianna every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at St. Andrew's Bay next day by 6 p m.

Leave St. Andrew's Bay every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Marianna next day by 6 p m.

NOTES.

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails, at all offices where no particular time is specified.

2. Post office blanks and mail-bags are to be conveyed without further charge, on mail-lines admitting of such conveyance.

3. In all cases there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip when the trip is not run; a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it, when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connexion with a depending mail; and a forfeiture of a due proportion of it, when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amounts, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

4. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at a post office, the mail, or any part of it; for suffering it to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed; for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; and for not arriving at the time set. And for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

5. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the post office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General; or for setting up or running an express, as aforesaid.

6. The Postmaster General may alter the contract and alter the schedule, he allowing a *pro rata* increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary; but the contractor may, in such case, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. He may also discontinue or curtail the service, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

7. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

8. *The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed, should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.*

9. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, anything whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract.

10. A bid received after time—to wit, the 22d of September next, at 9 p m—or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal, not adjudged to be extravagant.

11. A bidder may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connexion, or other public accommodation, is prejudiced. He may ask for a specified number of days, or for more running time to the trip at certain seasons of peculiar bad roads. But, beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement, will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid, not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

12. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

13. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm where a company offers, should be distinctly stated.

The following may be used as a form for the bid, *where no change from the advertisement is contemplated by the bidder:*

"I [or we, as the case may be,] hereby propose to carry the mail on No. ——, from —— to ——, agreeably to advertisement, for $ —— per annum."

14. The following is the form of a guaranty which should be filled, the first blank with the name of the guarantor, the second with that of the bidder; and the third and fourth with the beginning and terminating points of the route; and after being dated, should be signed by the guarantor, who must be shown by the written certificate of a postmaster, or other equally satisfactory testimonial, to be a man of property, and able to make good his guaranty. This guaranty, so certified, should accompany each bid.

"The undersigned —— guarantees that —— if his bid for carrying the mail from —— to —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, —— shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of January next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed.

"Dated ——."

15. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State of ——" written on the face of the letter; and should be despatched in time to be received by or before the 22d September next, at 9 o'clock p m.

16. The contracts are to be executed before the 1st January next.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 11th July, 1845.
C. JOHNSON,
Postmaster General.

July 16—law4w

*By A. Green, Auctioneer.*

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c., AT AUCTION.—On Thursday, the 17th instant, at 5 o'clock, p. m., I shall sell at my auction room, Concert Hall, Todd's buildings, a good lot of furniture, such as—

Mahogany hair-seat sofas, divans, ottomans, &c.
Do sideboards, bureaus, workstands
Do book-case and secretaries, dressing-stands
Do dining, breakfast, and other tables
Chandeliers, astral, solar, carcel, hanging, and other lamps
Arm rockers, cane, wood-seat, and office chairs
Wardrobes, tin safes, washstands, looking-glasses
China, glass, crockery, stone, and Britannia ware
Feather-beds, bolsters, and pillows, mattresses, &c.

Also two second-hand pianos, with a large lot of other articles, not necessary to enumerate.

Terms cash. A. GREEN,
July 15—3t Auctioneer.

*By Boteler, Donn, & Co., Auctioneers.*

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On Thursday afternoon, 17th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock, we shall sell, on Capitol hill, on New Jersey avenue, between B and C streets, (the flag will designate the house,) all the household and kitchen furniture of a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting in part of the following, viz:

Mahogany sofa, mahogany bureaus, mahogany column dining tables, mahogany centre table, bedsteads, feather beds and mattresses, mahogany work table, solar lamp, mantel ornaments, cane and wood seat chairs, rocker chairs, clock, china, glass, and crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c., &c.

Terms: all sums of and under $25, cash; over $25, a credit of two and four months, for approved endorsed notes bearing interest.

BOTELER, DONN, & Co.,
Auctioneers.

July 15—2t

*By A. Green, Auctioneer.*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., AT AUCTION.—On Friday, the 18th instant, I shall sell, at my auction room, Concert Hall, Todd's buildings, at 4 o'clock, p. m., a large lot of jewelry, watches, &c., belonging to the estate of the late J. P. Latruite, deceased. I enumerate, in part—

Fine gold breast-pins, ear and finger rings
Watches, chains, seals, keys, lockets, and pencils
Silver spectacles, jet buckles, and ear-rings
Several gross watch glasses, spoons, &c.
Glass counter-case and signs, with many other articles, not necessary to enumerate.

The public are particularly invited to attend this sale, as there is some valuable and handsome jewelry in the lot.

Please be punctual to the time, as I have a long road to travel, and a short time to travel it in. I wish to be off precisely at four.

Terms cash. A. GREEN,
July 15—3t Auctioneer.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 23d June, 1845.

UNDER the provisions of the act of 3d March last, "reducing the rates of postage," &c., all letters, packages, and other matter properly transmittible by mail, received by officers of the general government, after the 1st proximo, will be charged with postage, at the rates therein established. With a view to economy in the disbursement of the funds of the Department of State, it is therefore desirable that officers connected with it, in preparing the despatches, letters, reports, &c., they may have occasion to forward to the Secretary of State, should bear in mind the provisions of the act referred to, and take care to confine their communications to one sheet, when their extent and character will admit of such restriction without injury to the public service.

All applications addressed to the Department of State for passports, certificates, information relative to claims, appointments to office, or any other matters involving private or personal interests merely, *ought to be prepaid.*

Postages accruing on letters or communications to the Secretary on public or official business, will be paid by the department; but the postage on private letters will be chargeable to him personally.

June 26—d&swt1A

FOR SALE, 300 cords of best quality yellow pine wood. Also, hickory, oak, and anthracite coal; which will be delivered for cash on reasonable terms. PETER CASANAVE,
10th street and canal.

July 1—2aw3w

## COMMUNICATIONS.

Communicated.

### DEMOCRACY AND FEDERALISM.

The comments in regard to the liberation of Gov. Dorr, have called forth the animadversions of the "*Intelligencer*," a federal paper published in Ohio. The pretended or real fear of jacobinism, exhibited by the federal party, has always been a marked feature in its career, designed to strike a mortal blow at the principles of democracy, and clearly proving their distrust of the virtue and intelligence of the people. The people of the republic have returned this compliment to their patriotism, by allowing those who thus doubt, to remain in private life; while they have ever bestowed a generous confidence upon the party who (with one or two trifling exceptions) have held the political power since the days of Jefferson, and have given to our national renown whatever of glory or honor it may possess. If the Declaration of Independence is true; if the brilliant close of the war of 1812 was honorable; if the overthrow of that corrupt monopoly, which nearly destroyed the liberties of the people, was right; they are all attributable to that jacobinical democracy, "which is ungraded by worth, and unrestrained by justice."

I can forgive the bitterness of the "Intelligencer," for the gates of the Rhode Island Bastile are open, and Thomas Wilson Dorr is free. I have opposed his imprisonment, because it was an attack upon equal rights, and an invasion of the rights of the people. The people of Rhode Island had petitioned for the abrogation of the old King Charles's constitution, which limited the right of suffrage to freeholders only, or those holding real estate. The federal party, with their usual distrust of the people, wished *property* to be the qualifying test of citizenship; while the Dorr party wished *mind* to have its just superiority. In the New York convention of 1821, the federal leaders—Williams, Van Ness, and others—took precisely the same ground; assuming that property would be deprived of its just influence, and that the multitude would rule; when all past experience has shown that the "rich have taken care of themselves"—while the present proud standing of the Empire State, her wealth, her common schools, attest how wisely and how well the "mob" can rule! To the democratic leaders in the convention of 1821, is due the high honor of giving universal suffrage to the people of New York; thus giving them the rights of citizenship—the privilege of saying who shall govern them; a right, in connexion with others, denied by a British King, and maintained and established at Saratoga and Yorktown.

The people of Rhode Island "petitioned for a redress of grievances"—which was neither "revolutionary nor disorganizing." For years their petitions were treated with contempt, and the power of the manufacturing and landed interest reigned supreme. Where was the remedy—in abject submission, or a recurrence to first principles? A convention was called; a State constitution formed; Gov. Dorr nominated and *elected*—the constitution formed by the federal party having been *voted down* by five hundred majority, in the heavy poll of sixteen thousand votes; which was a virtual overthrow of the anti-Dorr party, even if Gov. Dorr received, as his opponents state, many illegal votes. For exercising the rights of governor, Mr. Dorr was tried for high treason, found guilty, and sentenced for *life* to imprisonment. I have not the figures within my reach; but, if the editor of the Providence Gazette will send me the statement made by John Brown Francis and others, (a whig statement,) prior to the last presidential election, I think I can demonstrate that Gov. Dorr received a majority of the votes of the State—his opponents having never established the fact that there were sufficient illegal votes to invalidate his election. In any event, the constitution proposed at that time by the anti-Dorr party was lost by five hundred majority—a rebuke to the advocates of the freehold qualification; although, since, the people have *submitted* to one not as liberal as they wish, but still far preferable to the original charter of King Charles, for which the federalists were ready to fight, with the same patriotism which they displayed by lowering the flags at half-mast, and tolling the bells, at the news of the declaration of war, and the surrender of Hull. If the Declaration of Independence is right in the position that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, when they become subversive of the ends for which they were established, it is the *right* of the people to alter or abolish them,"—then Gov. Dorr, so far from being guilty of treason, was a martyr to principles which are eternal.

But it was not my purpose to enter into a labored defence of Gov. Dorr, (who, by a vote of the people, has been released,) so much as to vindicate the democracy from the charge of jacobinism. I have done this in part, by showing that all we have of prosperity or glory we owe to democratic administrations, who, for a period of near half a century, have controlled the nation. But I go one step farther, and assert that the federal-national-republican-whig party have been, in their career, jacobinical and monarchical. They favored the gag law and sedition law of John Adams in 1798, and upheld the Hartford convention in 1812. They justified the United States Bank in its war upon the government, and sustained it in its struggles for power; and, when vetoed by the patriot Jackson, threw the country into one wild scene of dismay, by the discharge of laborers, and the panic-cry of distress and ruin.

They proclaimed, through Daniel Webster, in the streets of Baltimore, "that there were no Sundays in revolutionary times," and have endorsed Henry Clay, whose life, since he left the democracy in 1825, affords no evidence that he would go for "liberty restrained by justice, or a democracy graded by worth." But I have not the space to exhibit more of the jacobinical despotism of federalism, under its hallowed name of whig;—I leave them in the hands of the people.

The democracy of the French revolution is not the democratic republicanism of the United States. Robespierre, Danton, and Marat, governed by *no principle*, and backed by a people, then destitute of public virtue, cannot be compared with Hancock, Henry, Otis, Warren, Madison, Jefferson, and Jackson, sustained as they were by high and ennobling principles, and loved by a people governed by convictions of duty. Even Lafayette doubted the propriety of a democratic republic in France. The excesses of the French revolution cannot be attributed to the *principles* of democracy; but to the absence of those feelings of right, which alone conduct a nation to honor and glory. If we doubt the experiment of free government; if we believe the people incapable,—then, indeed, was the "star-spangled banner" unfurled in vain. No; we would rather cling to the beautiful sentiment of Bancroft, "that democracy and christianity are twin sisters—one and indivisible. I have faith to believe that the star of our hope will never set, and that millions yet unborn will drink at the fountain of liberty, and be refreshed by the "high swelling regenerating tide of democratic freedom."

PATRICK HENRY.

For the Union.

### PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The annexed letter of Professor Morse, written some time ago, at the request of a friend, is given to the public, in consequence of the notices of a printing telegraph which have recently appeared in the New York papers.

Doubtless, a most ingenious machine has been invented there, which is made to print *actual letters.* But we may well doubt whether it can *arrange the type, distribute the ink on them,* and *take the impression,* as quick as Professor Morse's simple machine can make the sign of a letter. But if all that can be effected in the *same time,* it must be by a more complicated machinery; which is, consequently, more liable to get out of order. And then the ink, its preparation, and all that belongs to it, Professor Morse dispenses with altogether. He spent much time himself in attempting to write with ink; but found it troublesome and dilatory, and finally abandoned it altogether. A dot or a mark made with a sharp point on a piece of white paper, is just as good as a dot or mark made with a pen and ink; and a dot which is understood to represent a letter, is *just as good* as the letter itself. Thus, in Professor Morse's telegraphic alphabet, a dot represents the letter E; it is made instantly, without taking time to bring a type into place, put the ink on it, and take an impression.

Of the machinery used in the printing telegraph, we know nothing; but it is impossible to make anything more simple than Morse's, in its essential parts. One end of a lever is fixed over a piece of soft iron, which, changed for the instant into a magnet, by the passage of the electric or galvanic fluid, gives the lever a jerk, when a point in the other end thus thrown up, makes a dot or indentation on a slip of white paper which is passing over it. The dots are repeated at will by the operator, and as rapidly as his hand can move, letting on and breaking off the current of galvanism; and, if he wish to make a mark, he permits the current to run on a second or two. Combinations of these dots and marks make up the letters of the alphabet, which any one can learn as easy as he can learn A, B, C. Printers can set their types from them as readily as from actual letters; and, as a dozen copies can be struck off at once, a dozen printers can be supplied at the same time.

If a machine as simple, as rapid, and as efficient, has been invented in New York, which will throw off actual letters, and multiply copies as fast as Professor Morse can make his dots and marks—and all that, without more danger of getting out of order, or of infringing upon his patent—it is a great triumph of genius, which deserves to be rewarded. But the mere production of letters by a machine worked by galvanism, is nothing new; and if it be at the expense of time or simplicity, however well it may work in a room prepared for exhibition, it will be found in practice to be of inferior value. While, on the one hand, we would not deprive genius of its appropriate reward, by disparaging its *new* combinations, we should not, on the other, throw aside that which has been perfected and tested after years of privation and toil, to run after untested new devices, gotten up by those who would now step in to contest the palm which Professor Morse has so laboriously won. During his years of study, toil, and want, nobody envied him; but now, that he is on the point of realizing his reward, many men will be found stepping in with new combinations, to reap the harvest of which he has sown the seed. A just press and a just public will be well assured of the originality and value of new contrivances, before giving their authors a preference over one who has spent thirteen years of his life in maturing this great invention.

NEW YORK, June 9, 1845.

DEAR SIR: In relation to *printing telegraphs,* concerning which you desire some information, I would say, that since my printing telegraph, invented in 1832, (which is the first ever devised,) there have been many attempts in Europe to construct one. Professor Steinheil, of Munich, in 1837 constructed a printing telegraph, making use of the magnetic needle to strike dots upon paper. Professor Wheatstone, of London, and Mr. Alexander Bain, in 1840, invented printing telegraphs, concerning which an angry controversy was for some time waged between the two claimants. Both these plans have for their object to print the real letter, *or the common letter of the alphabet*—a matter of some importance, (if successfully executed,) as compared with the method Mr. Wheatstone now uses, of merely pointing to a letter; but of positive disadvantage in some respects, and of none in other respects, as compared with my mode of printing the conventional alphabet, which I have invented.

As far back as 1836, the idea of printing the common letter of the alphabet, formed the subject of many plans and contrivances, both by Mr. Vail (my present assistant superintendent at the Washington station) and myself; and they were abandoned, not because they were not practicable, but because they could not compete with my simple plan already devised.

A few considerations will show the *fallacy* into which many have fallen, in supposing that any advantage is gained by printing the common Roman letter of our alphabet. The common letter of our alphabet is but a *conventional* sign, by which we represent the words of our language; and as it is conventional, it may be changed as expediency may require.

The Greek signs for A, B, C, would spell the words of our language as well as the Roman signs familiar to us from our infancy, requiring, in order to be familiar with the change, about half an hour's study by an intelligent child. So in regard to any other sign for a letter, which convenience may suggest. If, then, by the invention of a series of *dots,* and *lines,* and *spaces,* variously combined to form a conventional alphabet, and thus adapted to a simple mechanism, I am able to dispense with a great complication of machinery, and thus to simplify my mechanism, and render it less costly, and less liable to be deranged, I consider such an invention as in advance of any contrivance which would attempt, at the expense of more complication and greater cost, to print the common letter of the alphabet.

By means of a single key, like a piano key, (as you well know,) and common clock machinery occupying a space of about one square foot, I can print my letters of the alphabet at the rate of more than 50 per minute; and they are read as fast as they are written. A letter of my alphabet is recognised *the instant it is printed;* and, certainly, more cannot be said if the common letter were printed.

Some have supposed, that the multiplication of copies would be facilitated by printing in the common letter. This, also, is a fallacy. Experience has shown that the public intelligence read off by the attendant at the stations of my telegraphs as fast as received, can be simultaneously recorded by any number of reporters that may be required. And where *private* or *secret* intelligence is to be sent, (and most of the intelligence will be of that character,) the common letter is rather a disadvantage—or, at least, of no advantage over mine, which is, in itself, a secret alphabet to the many.

I have been long of the opinion, that much ingenuity has been wasted in endeavoring to print the common, or Roman letter of the alphabet; and I am not surprised, therefore, to learn that both Wheatstone's and Bain's printing telegraphs are laid aside. The former, I understand, shows the printing telegraph at one of his stations merely as a curiosity, but does not find it compete even with his needle telegraph.

I feel confident that none has yet been invented which can successfully compete with mine in *simplicity of construction,* and in *rapidity of printing.*

I ought, perhaps, to say, that neither Bain's nor Wheatstone's printing telegraphs could be introduced into the United States, without encroaching on my patent—both of them using the *electro-magnet for telegraphic purposes,* which is covered by my patent.

With great respect, sir,
Your obedient servant,
SAM'L F. B. MORSE.

*By A. Green, Auctioneer.*

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On Tuesday, the 22d instant, I shall sell, at the residence of Major G. W. Cambloss, on 4½ street, near Pennsylvania avenue, at 10 o'clock a. m., his entire household and kitchen furniture, all of the latest pattern, and of the best quality. I enumerate, in part—

Fine mahogany hair-seat sofas, lounges, and ottomans
Fine mahogany hair-seat parlor and rocking chairs
Fine mahogany Egyptian marble-top sideboard, pier and centre tables; washstands
Fine mahogany workstand; dressing and other bureaus
Fine mahogany dining, breakfast, and card tables
Fine mahogany damask and hair-covered Boston rocking chairs and ottomans
Fine mahogany hat-rack, with glass; French bedsteads, &c.
Fine gilt pier glasses, mantel vases, and flowers
Fine gilt girandoles and plated candelabras
Fine gilt mantel clock—a first rate timepiece
Fine gilt-frame engravings and paintings
Fine feather beds, bedding, and mattresses
Fine scarlet, moreen, and other window curtains, with ornaments complete
Fine high and low-post bedsteads, Venetian window blinds, &c.
Fine brass andirons and fenders, shovels, tongs
China, glass and crockery ware
Parlor, chamber, passage, and step carpets
Cooking and other stoves, grates, &c.
A first-rate patent refrigerator
A large lot of kitchen utensils, not necessary to enumerate
Also a splendid toned rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering, extra finish, with extra keys, selected by Dielman, and entirely new.

Terms of sale: All sums of and under $25, cash; over $25, a credit of four and six months, for notes satisfactorily endorsed, bearing interest.

☞ The house is for rent.

A. GREEN,
July 9—eod&ds Auctioneer.

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED IN 1830,
*No. 15 South street.*
CHARTER PERPETUAL.

THIS company makes insurances on lives for one or more years, or for life, at the following rates per annum, per one hundred dollars.

| Age. | One year. | Seven years. | Life. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | $1 00 | $1 13 | $2 03 |
| 35 | 1 36 | 1 53 | 2 76 |
| 45 | 1 91 | 1 96 | 3 75 |
| 60 | 4 35 | 4 91 | 7 00 |

and intermediate ages at proportionate rates; and the premiums payable semi-annually or QUARTERLY, if preferred.

*Buys and sells annuities—grants endowments for children—makes all contracts in which life or the interest of money is involved.*

The policies of insurance may be made payable to a wife, child, or any other person designated by the assured. By an act of the State of Maryland, 1840, chapter 212, insurances made by married women on the lives of their husbands are fully protected from all claims of creditors.

The proposals and rates, as well as blank forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the company, or its agents.

JOHN I. DONALDSON, President.
RICHARD B. DORSEY, Secretary.
JAMES H. CAUSTEN, Agent for Washington.
June 2—d1y

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT at Georgetown College will take place on Thursday, 24th inst., at 9½ o'clock, a. m. On the preceding Tuesday, (22d inst.,) at 3½ o'clock, p. m., the class of Natural Philosophy will exhibit a series of experiments in chemistry.

The public are respectfully invited to attend on both occasions. July 14—3t

## EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

[From our regular correspondent.]

SAULT STE. MARIE,
Near Lake Superior, July 2, 1845.

We left Mackinaw yesterday, the 1st July, about a quarter-past eight, a. m.; our course for forty miles to the "*detour*" lying through the open and upper part of Lake Huron, which exposed our little boat to a very heavy rolling sea—the result of the previous day or two's severe blow on the lakes. Many of the passengers, as usual on such occasions, became severely sea-sick. At half-past 12, p. m., we rounded into St. Mary's river, where we had smoother water.

The river at first appeared very wide, with a low and sandy beach on each side, and a flat swampy country running back into the interior. As we progressed, however, the stream grew more narrow, and again expanded into two smart lakes—the first called Great George, and the latter Little George's lake. Leaving these lakes, the river fifteen or twenty miles below the Sault again contracted, and turned about among high hills a little distance off, while its margin was skirted with low, flat, gravelly ground, covered with white cedar and other rather dwarfed forest trees. These highlands showed steep hills or knobs of old red sandstone.

It was not long after passing the hills, before we hove in sight of the white and frothy rapids, at the foot of which stands the small village of the *Sault,* at the principal pier of which we landed—it being 60 miles from the lake.

The town exhibits a collection of wooden log-houses, roofed and weather-boarded with birch bark, gathered along the river at the foot of the falls, here and there showing small framed painted houses, one of which is an *hotel,* at present overflowing with people bound for the mineral lands of Lake Superior.

The *Sault* contains, besides the houses noticed, a small United States garrison; the slender wooden stockade defences of which, with officers' quarters, are almost in a state of dilapidation. There is also a small missionary station and school-house belonging to the Methodists, and a U. S. Indian agency.

There is a collector of the port on each side of the river, which is here about a mile wide, between us and Canada. I imagine there is very little business to do by either functionary. The American Fur Company have a station at the Sault. The Hudson Bay Company have a factory, or station, on the opposite side of the river. I paid a visit to the latter yesterday, having a note of introduction to a Mr. Beneden, their agent, whom I found busy in packing up for a voyage up the Canada side of Lake Superior. He is bound on a tour among the posts towards Hudson's Bay to the north. Mr. B. received me very politely. He informed me that he intended to carry his children with him, whom he expected to send in the care of friends across to Hudson's Bay, where they would embark on one of the company's ships for London, and be from thence conveyed to Edinburgh, to be placed at school. He told me Sir George Simpson, the governor of the company, had passed up the lake not long since, accompanied by his boats, &c. He was bound for the valley of the Red river of the North, where he expected to meet a kind of convention of the authorities of the company's territories in that quarter—among whom would be the representatives of Selkirk's colony, the population of which is about 5,000. They produce more grain, &c., than they can find means of having conveyed to market: hence there is some emigration from their colony to the valley of the Mississippi, within the States.

Mr. B. states that the Hudson Bay Company employ about seven ships in their trade—two or three of which, every summer, visit Hudson's Bay; three double Cape Horn, and ascend the Columbia river; and one or two others are employed at other points. He states that their charter gives them ample territorial jurisdiction over all the lands, mines, &c., on the high lands to the north and west of Lake Superior, but not over the lands immediately along the shore. He states that a geologist, Dr. Logan, is engaged in surveying the country of Upper Canada, and is now employed between Lake Ontario and Lake Huron, or the inlet of the latter lake, called *Lake Georgina Bay.* He is expected up this summer, to examine the northern shore of Lake Superior, which is supposed to be as rich in copper ore, at certain points, as the southern shore.

The two fur companies (American and Hudson Bay) are on the best possible understanding; which has a very favorable influence on the northwestern tribes of Indians.

In 1830, they mutually agreed to exclude all intoxicating drinks, in their traffic and intercourse, from them. The Indians, in consequence of this wise and humane compact, are everywhere, within their bounds, more inoffensive and peaceable. It is just as safe, if not more so, to travel among them, than among the whites. They have a considerable number of birch-bark lodges at the Sault, employing their time in catching fish at the foot of the falls, in their *gill-nets.* They belong almost exclusively to the Chippewa tribe. The Sault is the greatest place for catching fish I ever saw. They can take ten times as many white fish, salmon-trout, brook-trout, bass, &c., as can be disposed of. The Indians push their canoes up into the foam of the falls, cast forward their nets, and draw it as the current carries the boat down again. Our staple article of food at the Sault is fresh fish.

The falls here, or rapids, have only a descent of about 18 to 21 feet in a mile; while the ground is very favorable to the construction of a ship-canal—the length of which need only be a mile. On the Canada side, the length of the rapids is only about three-quarters of a mile long. It is very likely, if our government refuses to construct a canal on our side, that the English may, ere long, make one on their side; which will be only three-quarters of a mile long.

The fort at this place, in time of war, should be erected on a considerable hill, about three-quarters of a mile in the rear of the Sault, called Coal-pit hill; which commands a fine view of the falls, river, &c.

There are several schooners (say three or four) on Lake Superior, plying between the head of the falls and Lapointe, Copper Harbor, &c. They have been drawn around the falls on rollers. There is some talk of having a steamer carried around by the same means. A fine new vessel is on the stocks at the head of the falls, which is about half done. It will be launched about the 1st of August. She is building by Newbury & Co.; to be rigged as a fore-and-aft schooner.

At the Sault, a Catholic station was founded from one to two centuries ago, being fixed upon as a missionary station. Next to Quebec and Montreal, it is said to be the oldest point settled upon by Europeans in Canada. It has always been an important point for the Indian trade. Here goods are carried round the falls, and sent up Lake Superior to be distributed to various Indian trading-posts, far in the northwestern region of the continent.

The early Catholic Jesuits, or priests, who first explored the far distant, cold, and dreary regions bordering the shores and streams of the upper lakes, must have been animated with a deal of perseverance, and influenced by the dictates (to them) of an all-powerful religion. They at every prominent point throughout this vast country erected the cross among the savage tribes, and impressed their minds with the solemn and imposing ceremonies of the religion they professed. Their success among the savage tribes of North America has never been surpassed, if equalled, by more modern and persevering denominations. They acquired an influence over the Indians, which nearly a century of British and American domination has not been sufficient to efface. Even at this day, the frail wooden cross seen standing in the humble grave-yards of the Indians, sufficiently attests the remaining influence of the Catholic religion. French and Indian have also intermarried more than the Anglo-Saxon and Indian. The latter also more commonly speak French. Indians never, in early times, fought Frenchmen. Our earliest accounts of the vast interior western and northwestern regions of this continent were derived from Catholic priests, such as Father Hennepin, &c.

The first Englishmen who explored the upper lakes after the fall of Canada, were Henry and Carver, between the years 1766 and 1775–'76. Their works contain many interesting details relative to the country.

In alluding, in a former letter, to our loss of Hunters' island by the treaty of Washington, I underrated its size. It is greater in area than the vaunted Isle Royale; being about 50 miles long, instead of 40, and about 40 wide.

A gross error prevails with regard to Isle Royale. It is supposed by some that we acquired it by the late Washington treaty, when it has always been ours, since the treaty of peace after the revolution. We have, therefore, given away important territory on Pigeon river, without receiving any equivalent, that I know of.

We have been wind-bound at the Sault for two or three days, by reason of a strong *northwester,* blowing directly down the river. It has been blowing about a *half a gale* on the upper lakes for nearly two months past; and, from all indications, the gale may last all summer. The weather in this latitude (46 degrees 30 minutes) is very cold. We have to wear thick woollens and sleep under blankets—it being