EDITED BY THOMAS RITCHIE.

THOMAS RITCHIE & JOHN P. HEISS
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

TERMS.

Daily paper by the year, in advance - $10 00
" " for less than a year, $1 per month.
Semi-Weekly paper by the year, in advance - 5 00
" " for less than a year, 50 cts. per month.
Weekly paper by the year (with an index) 2 00
" " for six months - 1 00

Subscriptions to the Daily for less than two, to the Semi-Weekly for less than four, or to the Weekly for less than six months, will not be received.

If not paid within the first six months, the Daily paper will be $12, the Semi-Weekly $6, and the Weekly $2 50 a year.

Subscribers may discontinue their papers at any time by paying for the time they have received them, but not without.

Those who subscribe for a year, and do not at the time of subscribing order a discontinue at the end of it, will be considered subscribers until they order the paper to be stopped, and pay arrearages.

PRICES FOR ADVERTISING.

Twelve lines, or less, three insertions - - - $1 00
Every additional insertion - - - - - 25

Longer advertisements charged in proportion.

A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.

All payments to be made *in advance*. Those who have not an opportunity of paying otherwise, may remit by mail, at our risk, *postage paid*. The postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor. The notes of any specie-paying bank will be received.

No attention will be given to any order unless the money, or a postmaster's certificate that it has been remitted, accompanies it.

☞ *Letters to the Proprietors, charged with postage, will not be taken out of the post office.*

The Daily Union.

VOLUME 1. "LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION." NUMBER 77.

WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY NIGHT, JULY 31, 1845.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

THE annual course of lectures in this institution will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and continue until the first of March.

FACULTY.

Harvey Lindsly, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine.
Thomas Miller, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
John M. Thomas, M. D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Physiology.
William P. Johnston, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and the diseases of women and children.
Charles G. Page, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
Joshua Riley, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
John Frederick May, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
Johnson Eliot, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The conveniences afforded by the new and extensive edifice in which the lectures are now delivered, are such as will facilitate very much the imparting of medical instruction. The lecture rooms are admirably arranged, well lighted, and warmed. The museum is increasing daily in importance and interest. The rooms of practical anatomy afford advantages rarely equalled; they will be opened the first week of October. The infirmary is under the immediate direction of the faculty of medicine, and this, with the public dispensary, will continue to present numerous and valuable cases for clinical instruction. Clinical lectures will be delivered at least twice a week, and operations performed before the class.

The entire expense of a course of lectures, by all the professors, is $80. Demonstrator's ticket $10. Good board can be procured, at from $250 to $3 00 per week.

WILLIAM P. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
(Corner of 7th and F streets,) Dean.
June 12—2aw

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.—C. S. FOWLER, importer, has just received at his store, on 7th street, opposite the National Intelligencer office, a large assortment of the above goods—making his assortment very complete; among which are the following beautiful goods:

Purple and gold, blue and gold, crimson and gold, green and gold, buff and gold, white and gold, and white China dinner sets, and detached pieces
India China, white and gold-banded China casseroles, round and fluted
India China compotiers, shell, leaf, fluted, and octagon
India China dessert, sugars, fruit baskets, bowls, custards and stands, &c., to make dessert sets to any size wanted
Blue, buff, gold banded, and white China tea sets, Chinese, Grecian, French, and American shapes
Same by the dozen
Rich coffee cups and saucers
Vases, alumet holders, Cologne stands, &c.
Flowing blue, white, granite, and other Liverpool dinner sets and detached pieces
Beautiful toilet sets and tea ware
Rich decanters, various colors
Cut and pressed-glass bowls, dishes, pitchers, water bottles, wine, champagne, hock glasses, and goblets and tumblers of all kinds
Solar lamps, for lard or oil
Girandoles, hall lamps, chimneys, and wicks
Elegant waiters, plated baskets, castors, candlesticks, and snuffers; brass ditto
Britannia coffee and tea sets, looking-glasses, &c.
Fine ivory balance knives and forks, in sets of 51 pieces, and by the dozen; also, an inferior article, and silver plated forks.

In store, a large assortment of ware suitable for common purposes, which will be sold at reasonable prices, wholesale or retail. Stoneware at factory prices.

June 26—3taw4wif

AGENCY FOR CLAIMS AT WASHINGTON.—The undersigned offers his services as an agent for claims upon either of the departments or Congress.

Particular attention will be paid to the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers, who may find it inconvenient to attend personally, especially those of the navy. His experience and practical knowledge will afford many facilities.

Charges will be moderate, and regulated by the amount claimed and the extent of service required. Communications (post paid) will receive immediate attention.

CHARLES DE SELDING,
Room No. 11 Todd's Building,
Pennsylvania avenue.

REFERENCES.

Commodore Charles Stewart, U. S. N.
Commodore John Downes, U. S. N
Stephen Cambreleng, esq., New York.
A. O. Dayton, esq., Fourth Auditor, Treasury Department.
A. T. Smith, esq., Chief Clerk Navy Department.
Rev. Septimus Tuston, Chaplain to the Senate.
John C. Rives, esq., Washington, D. C.
John Boyle, esq., "
James Hoban, esq., "
Charles O. Handy, esq., Purser U. S. Navy.
John De Bree, esq., "
R. R. Waldron, esq., "
April 9—tf

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
Chesnut street, between 6th and 7th streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the travelling public, that they have taken the above house, (formerly known as the Marshall House,) and have made extensive alterations and improvements in its interior, having spared no expense to render it one of the most pleasant and fashionable houses in the city. The parlors are numerous, the chambers large and well arranged, and the furniture entirely new. Its location is in the most central part of the city, near to all the places of public amusement, and convenient to the depots of the Southern, Western, and Northern routes.

The tables will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The wines are of the choicest brands, and have been carefully selected.

The proprietors hope, by their personal attention and experience in the business, to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

BAGLEY, MACKENZIE, & CO.
James Bagley, (late of Jones's Hotel.)
Henry C. Mackenzie, (formerly of the Washington House.)
Peter L. Ferguson.
July 5, 1845—d1m

ELIXER OF CALISAYA BARK.

THIS preparation is particularly recommended to persons of weak habit, and to such as reside in low situations, where the nervous system is, in general, more or less relaxed. The addition of certain ingredients has so completely disguised the taste of the bark, as to render this efficacious remedy, a most palatable cordial; thus peculiarly adapting it to conquer that repugnance which most persons experience after taking for some time bitter potions, as it combines the greatest efficacy with a highly agreeable flavor. As a preventive of the ague it has superseded the use of all other remedies, in such parts of the country as it is known. Prepared only by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway, New York. Price $1 per quart bottle.

Sole agents for the above, T. W. Dyott & Sons, No. 132 North 2d street, Philadelphia.

N. B. Each bottle has the written signature of the sole proprietor.

J. MILHAU.

Special depot at the bookstore of Robert Farnham, corner of Eleventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington city; also for sale by the most principal druggists.
June 5

OFFICE OF COM. GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, July 14, 1845.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 1st day of October next, for the delivery of provisions, in bulk, for the use of the troops of the United States, upon inspection, as follows:

At Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

100 barrels of pork
200 barrels of fresh superfine flour
70 bushels of new white field beans
800 pounds of good hard soap
500 pounds of good hard sperm candles
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
250 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Pickens, or Barrancas, Pensacola, Florida.

224 barrels of pork
520 barrels of fresh superfine flour
200 bushels of new white field beans
4000 pounds of good hard soap
1600 pounds of good hard sperm candles
80 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
880 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At the Public Landing, six miles from Fort Towson, mouth of the Chiemichi.

504 barrels of pork
1170 barrels of fresh superfine flour
450 bushels of new white field beans
9000 pounds of good hard soap
3600 pounds of good hard sperm candles
180 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
1980 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1846; and to leave Natchitoches by the 20th February, 1846.

At Fort Atkinson, west bank of the Mississippi river, opposite Fort Crawford, at Dousman and Rice's warehouse.

100 barrels of pork
260 barrels of fresh superfine flour
90 bushels of new white field beans
1800 pounds of good hard soap
1300 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
400 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st May, 1846.

At Fort Snelling, St. Peter's.

168 barrels of pork
360 barrels of fresh superfine flour
150 bushels of new white field beans
2100 pounds of good hard soap
1900 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
150 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered from the 15th May, 1846, to the 15th June, 1846.

At Fort Leavenworth, Missouri river.

300 bushels of new white field beans
4600 pounds of good hard soap
3600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
125 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
1000 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in all May, 1846.

At Fort Scott, on the Marmaton river, Missouri, seventy miles land transportation from Independence, on the Missouri river.

150 bushels of new white field beans
1200 pounds of good hard soap
1950 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
650 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered in all May, 1846.

At Fort Winnebago, on the Fox river, at the portage of Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

40 barrels pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
36 bushels of new white field beans
600 pounds of good hard soap
650 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
175 gallons of good cider vinegar.

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1846.

At Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

56 barrels of pork
120 barrels of fresh superfine flour
30 bushels of new white field beans
800 pounds of good hard soap
600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
220 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One-half on 1st June, 1846; remainder by the 15th September, 1846.

At Fort Mackinac, Michigan.

112 barrels of pork
210 barrels of fresh superfine flour
100 bushels of new white field beans
1300 pounds of good hard soap
1300 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
300 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One-half on 1st June, 1846; remainder by the 15th September, 1846.

At Fort Gratiot, Michigan.

100 barrels of pork
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour
100 bushels of new white field beans
1300 pounds good hard soap
1300 pounds of good hard tallow candles
35 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
420 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One-half on 1st June, 1846; remainder in all October, 1846.

At Detroit, Michigan.

130 barrels of pork
260 barrels of fresh superfine flour
100 bushels of new white field beans
2000 pounds of good hard soap
1950 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
600 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One-half on 1st June, 1846; remainder in all October, 1846.

At Buffalo, New York.

200 barrels of pork
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour
200 bushels of new white field beans
3500 pounds of good hard soap
2200 pounds of good hard tallow candles
50 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
850 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One-half on 1st June, 1846; remainder in all October, 1846.

At Fort Niagara, New York.

50 barrels of pork
110 barrels of fresh superfine flour
40 bushels of new white field beans
850 pounds of good hard soap
650 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
190 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One-half on 1st June, 1846; remainder in all October, 1846.

At Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York.

56 barrels of pork
100 barrels of fresh superfine flour
50 bushels of new white field beans
750 pounds of good hard soap
650 pounds of good hard tallow candles
14 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One-half on 1st June, 1846; remainder in all October, 1846.

At Sackett's Harbor, New York.

168 barrels of pork
390 barrels of fresh superfine flour
150 bushels of new white field beans
3000 pounds of good hard soap
1900 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
660 gallons of good cider vinegar.

One-half on 1st June, 1846; remainder in all October, 1846.

At Plattsburg, New York.

50 barrels of pork
130 barrels of fresh superfine flour
30 bushels of new white field beans
600 pounds of good hard soap
650 pounds of good hard tallow candles
14 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
140 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Preble, Portland, Maine.

56 barrels of pork
120 barrels of fresh superfine flour
15 bushels of new white field beans
650 pounds of good hard soap
650 pounds of good hard tallow candles
10 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine.

56 barrels of pork
120 barrels of fresh superfine flour
50 bushels of new white field beans
700 pounds of good hard soap
600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

30 barrels of pork
100 barrels of fresh superfine flour
40 bushels of new white field beans
800 pounds of good hard soap
640 pounds of good hard tallow candles
16 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.

150 barrels of pork
300 barrels of fresh superfine flour
130 bushels of new white field beans
1,500 pounds of good hard soap
2,900 pounds of good hard tallow candles
50 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
660 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Trumbull, New London, Ct.

56 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour
50 bushels of new white field beans
750 pounds of good hard soap
650 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
220 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, New York harbor, New York.

200 barrels of pork
420 barrels of fresh superfine flour
175 bushels of new white field beans
4,000 pounds of good hard soap
2,000 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
650 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Hamilton, Narrows, New York harbor, New York.

140 barrels of pork
360 barrels of fresh superfine flour
110 bushels of new white field beans
3,000 pounds of good hard soap
1,900 pounds of good hard tallow candles
60 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
600 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania.

56 barrels of pork
130 barrels of fresh superfine flour
50 bushels of new white field beans
850 pounds of good hard soap
600 pounds of good hard tallow candles
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
220 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, Maryland.

100 barrels of pork
260 barrels of fresh superfine flour
75 bushels of new white field beans
1300 pounds of good hard soap
1200 pounds of good hard tallow candles
40 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
900 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Va.

350 barrels of pork
780 barrels of fresh superfine flour
350 bushels of new white field beans
4000 pounds of good hard soap
2800 pounds of good hard tallow candles
100 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
1200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Johnston, Smithville, North Carolina.

56 barrels of pork
100 barrels of fresh superfine flour
50 bushels of new white field beans
750 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard sperm candles
20 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Moultrie, Charleston, South Carolina.

164 barrels of pork
390 barrels of fresh superfine flour
120 bushels of new white field beans
2500 pounds of good hard soap
1200 pounds of good hard sperm candles
50 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
660 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Oglethorpe Barracks, Savannah, Georgia.

100 barrels of pork
230 barrels of fresh superfine flour
100 bushels of new white field beans
1200 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard sperm candles
25 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
400 gallons of good cider vinegar.

NOTE.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid.

The periods and quantities of each delivery at those posts where they are not specified, will be, one-fourth 1st June, 1st September, 1st December, 1846, and 1st March, 1847.

The hogs of which the pork is packed to be fattened on corn, and each hog to weigh not less than two hundred pounds, excluding the feet, legs, ears, and snout. Side pieces may be substituted for the hams. The pork is to be first salted with Turk's Island salt, and then carefully packed with the same article, in pieces not exceeding eight pounds each.

When the packing has been completed, the contractor must furnish to this office a certificate from the packer, that the pork has been so salted and packed. The pork is to be contained in seasoned heart of white oak barrels, full hooped; the beans and salt in barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes of convenient size for transportation.

Salt will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel. The candles to have cotton wicks. The provisions for Fort Atkinson and St. Peter's must pass St. Louis, for their ultimate destination, in the first week of April, 1846. A failure in this particular will be considered a breach of contract, and the department will be authorized to purchase to supply these posts. The provisions will be inspected at the time and place of delivery, and all expenses to be paid by contractors until they are deposited at such storehouses as may be designated by the agents of the department. The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or of dispensing with any or all articles required at any post, at any time before entering into contract; and also of increasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one-third subsequent to contract, on giving sixty days' previous notice.

Bidders, not heretofore contractors, are required to accompany their proposals with evidence of their ability, together with the names of their sureties, whose responsibility must be certified by the district attorney, or by some person well known to the government; otherwise, their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances cannot be made in any case, and evidence of inspection and full delivery will be required at this office before requisition will be made upon the treasury for payment; which will be effected in such public money as may be convenient to the points of delivery, the places of purchase, or the residence of the contractors, at the option of the Treasury Department.

No drafts on this office will be accepted or paid, under any circumstances.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked "Proposals for furnishing army subsistence."

GEO. GIBSON,
Com. Gen. Subsistence.

NOTE.—Editors will not be paid for inserting in their papers this advertisement, unless authorized to do so by the Commissary General of Subsistence.
July 15—3taw15thSept.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

S. HYATT, Agent for the Protection Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, offers to insure houses, mills, factories, barns, and their contents, and all other descriptions of insurable property, against loss or damage by fire. The rates of premium offered are as low as those of any other similar institution, and every man has now an opportunity, for a trifling sum, to protect himself against the ravages of this destructive element, which often in a single hour sweeps away the earnings of many years.

The course the office pursue in transacting their business, and in the adjustment and paying of losses, is prompt and liberal.

For terms of insurance, application may be made to the above named agent, at his office, opposite Brown's Hotel, in the city of Washington, who is authorized to issue policies to applicants without delay.

D. W. CLARK, President.
W. CONNER, Secretary.
S. HYATT, Agent.
June 5—1y

THE SHARON WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, SCHOHARIE COUNTY, NEW YORK.—The public are respectfully informed that Mr. Sandon, of the Congress Hall, Albany, is associated with Mr. Gardner in the management of the Pavilion Hotel at Sharon. The house is now open for the reception of visiters, and a pledge is given to the public that every effort will be used, and no expense withheld, to make the Pavilion equal in all respects to any similar establishment in this country. The beautiful scenery, invigorating mountain air, extensive and diversified rides, and its proximity to Cherry Valley and Cooperstown, render Sharon a most desirable residence for those in search of pleasure; whilst the established efficacy of the white sulphur spring presents to the suffering invalid all that can be desired. Physicians of eminent standing have pronounced the sulphur waters of Sharon unequalled in this country; and the thousands that have resorted thither in search of health, after years of affliction, will corroborate fully this medical testimony. These waters have resulted in the entire restoration of persons laboring under rheumatism, bilious affections, dyspepsia, and every variety of cutaneous diseases. In order that the reader may be enabled to form some idea of the real character of the white sulphur water at Sharon, an analysis is given below of this spring, and also of the celebrated white sulphur in Virginia. Whilst the former contains 20 5-12 cubic inches sulphuretted hydrogen to the gallon, it will be perceived that the latter contains only 2.5 cubic inches.

Analysis of the White Sulphur Spring at Sharon, by Prof. Reed, of New York.

Bicarbonate of magnesia, - -	24 grains.
Sulphate of magnesia, - -	34 "
Sulphate of lime, - - -	85.4 "
Hydro-sulphates of magnesia and lime - - - -	3.0 "
Chlorides of sodium and magnesia	2.7 "
Solid contents	149.1 "
Hydro-sulphuric acid gas, or sulphuretted hydrogen	20.5 cubic inches.

White Sulphur Springs, Virginia—Analysis by W. B. Rogers, Va.

One gallon contains—	
Sulphuretted hydrogen - -	2.5 inches.
Carbonic acid - - -	2.0 "
Oxygen - - -	1.448 "
Nitrogen - - -	3.552 "
Gaseous contents	9.9 "
One pint contains of solid contents—	
Sulphate of magnesia - -	5.588 "
Sulphate of lime - -	7.744 "
Carbonate of lime - -	1.150 "
Muriate of lime - -	.204 "
Chloride of sodium - -	.160 "
Oxide of iron (a trace) loss -	.410 "
Grains	15.276

Passengers leaving New York in the afternoon boats, arrive at Sharon the next day in time for dinner. Stages are in readiness to convey passengers to the springs on the arrival of the cars at Canajoharie from Albany or Utica.

LANDON & GARDNER.
June 30—d1m

FREDERICK WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS—situated six miles east of Winchester, Va., and one mile and a half from Stephenson's depot, on the Winchester and Potomac railroad—are now open for the reception of company.

This water is inferior to none in the State, as it holds in solution sulphureted hydrogen, iodine, and magnesia, imparting tone to the system, and acting as a powerful alterative, as numerous visiters can testify, having been visited for the last fifty years, and, had it not been for its contracted accommodations, must have been among the first watering places in the Union. For the last five years, the improvements have been increased so as to accommodate between two and three hundred visiters.

The proprietor has endeavored to put this watering place on a footing with the most fashionable and comfortable places of the sort, in a plain style, and will use every exertion in his power to make his visiters comfortable.

It is easy of access for all the Atlantic cities. Persons leaving Baltimore in the morning cars will arrive at the depot at 3 o'clock the same day, where a coach will be in readiness to take them immediately o the springs.

The proprietor feels thankful for the encouragement he has received from the public, and will use every exertion to merit a continuance of it, by making those comfortable who may give him a call.

BRANCH JORDAN, Proprietor.
June 9—tf

Persons wishing to visit this watering place are referred to my former visiters:

Ex-President Tyler, Gen. R. Jones, J. C. Rives.
Chief Justice Taney, Mr. J. N. Bonaparte, Rev. J. A. Collins, Reverdy Johnson, Rev. Charles C. Austin, Baltimore.
Judge Nicholas, Richmond.
Messrs. A. M. Patton, J. J. Chew, Fredericksburg.
Mr. John Cooper, Col. G. B. Cooke, Mr. —— Southgate, Norfolk, Va.
Jos. B. Skinner, Edenton, N. C.
Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun, Massachusetts.
Richard W. Barton, Virginia.

MRS. DAVID H. BURR'S
French and English seminary for Young Ladies, corner of E and 9th streets, Washington city.

THE location of this seminary is one of the most desirable in the city, on account of its healthy and airy position. The house is large and commodious, with ample grounds and other facilities for amusement and recreation. The principal, so well and favorably known in this city, and in New York, from her long experience in teaching, hopes to give entire satisfaction to all who may confide their daughters to her care. She is a native of France, and familiar with its language and literature, and conversant with the best and easiest modes of imparting to her pupils a perfect knowledge of that language, so that they can not only read and write, but speak it fluently. She has secured able assistants for various departments, so that all branches of an English as well as French education will be thoroughly taught. Pupils who reside in the family have the peculiar advantages of hearing, and conversing at all times in the French language, and of perfecting themselves in the science of music, being under the surveillance of an experienced teacher. The course of instruction, besides the usual elementary branches, includes all the higher studies pursued in the most approved northern seminaries. The discipline is mild and affectionate, yet decided, and is maintained by appeals to the affections and conscience of the pupil; it is designed, by a proper development and cultivation of the better qualities of the heart, to bind more affectionately the pupil to her teacher, and by it to secure obedience. As sound physical, moral, and intellectual improvement and culture, are the great objects desired, it is the aim of the principal not so much to crowd the memory with words, as to draw forth and train the systematic and vigorous action, the observing, reflecting, and active powers of the mind. The charges to those who reside in the family are, for board and tuition in all the branches of French and English, $200 per annum for a single pupil; but when two or more are entered at the same time, a liberal deduction will be made. The additional charges per quarter are for music, piano, and guitar, $15; use of instrument, $2 50; vocal music, $5. To day scholars, the charges for tuition in the first department in French or English, are $10; together, $15; in the second department first class French or English, $8; together, $12; in the second class French or English $7; together $10; in the third department, first class, French or English $6; together $9; in the second class, French or English $5; together $8; Latin $4, other languages, drawing, painting, and dancing; at professor's charges. Pupils can be entered at any time, and will be charged only from the date of their entrance. No deduction will be made to those who absent themselves after commencing a quarter, unless prevented from attending by sickness. Bills in all cases to be paid in advance. Every attention is paid to the religious as well as moral and intellectual instructions of the pupils, but no sectarian peculiarities are ever inculcated. Those residing in the family will attend such churches as their parents may select, under the care of a teacher. They will attend the Episcopal church with the Principal, when no other directions are given. Any other information, and the most satisfactory references will be given on application to the principal.
April 25—3tawfim

WANTED—a good dining-room servant. None need apply unless well recommended. A slave would be preferred. Apply at this office.
July 21—tf

EXTENSION OF PATENTS.

[CIRCULAR.]

PATENT OFFICE, June 21, 1845.

THE undersigned, constituted by law a board to decide upon applications for the extension of patents, have adopted the following suggestions and rules, for the benefit of those persons who may hereafter apply for extensions.

The questions which arise on each application for an extension are—

1. Is the invention *novel?*
2. Is it *useful?*
3. Is it *valuable* and *important* to the public?
4. Has the inventor been *adequately remunerated* for his time and expense in originating and perfecting it?
5. Has he used due diligence in introducing his invention into general use?

The two first questions will be determined upon the result of an examination in the Patent Office; as will also the third, to some extent.

To enable the board to come to a correct conclusion in regard to the third point of inquiry, the applicant should, if possible, procure the testimony of persons disinterested in the invention, which testimony should be taken under oath.

In regard to the fourth and fifth points of inquiry, in addition to his own oath showing his receipts and expenditures on account of the invention, by which its value is to be ascertained, the applicant should show, by the testimony of disinterested witnesses on oath, that he has taken all reasonable measures to introduce his invention into general use, and that, without default or neglect on his part, he has failed to obtain from the use and sale of the invention a reasonable remuneration for the time, ingenuity, and expense bestowed on the same, and the introduction thereof into use.

The report of the examiner upon the novelty and utility of the invention, will be ready fifteen days before the day appointed for the hearing, which will be open for inspection at the Patent Office; copies of which will be furnished to all parties interested, if desired, on payment of the usual fees for copies.

In case of opposition by any person to the extension of a patent, both parties may take testimony, each giving reasonable notice to the other of the time and place of taking said testimony, which shall be taken according to the rules prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents in cases of interference.

All arguments submitted to the board must be in writing.

In conclusion, the undersigned would remark, generally, that a monopoly of his invention is secured by law to the inventor for the term of fourteen years. This is done with a view to compensate him for his time and expense in originating and perfecting it. At the end of the time for which his patent runs, his monopoly should cease, and the invention become public property, unless he can show good reasons to the contrary. The presumption is always against his application; and if he cannot show that his invention is novel, useful, valuable, and important to the public, and that, having made all reasonable effort to introduce it into general use, he has not been adequately remunerated for his time and expenses in discovering and perfecting it, the board cannot grant an extension.

JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary of State.
EDMUND BURKE,
Commissioner of Patents.
S. BARTON,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

The publishers of the following papers will please insert the above notice twice each week for two months, and send their bills to this office for payment, viz: Union, Constitution, and United States Journal, Washington; Republican and Argus, Baltimore; Keystone, Philadelphia; Union, Harrisburg; Morning News and Jeffersonian, New York; Herald and Gazette, Providence; Post, Boston; Advertiser, Lowell; N. H. Patriot, Concord; Statesman, Columbus, Ohio; Kentucky Democrat, Louisville; Courier, New Orleans.
June 23—2aw2m

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS,
About 1¼ mile south of the borough of Bedford, Pennsylvania.

ESPY L. ANDERSON, proprietor, respectfully informs the public that he has fitted up and newly furnished the above celebrated watering-place in a style of superior attraction and comfort, and that it is now fully prepared for the reception and accommodation of a very large number of visiters.

The extensive buildings which have been erected within the last three years, and other improvements that have been made on a liberal scale and at great expense, with the important natural advantage of a salubrious climate, rich and diversified mountain scenery, hunting grounds abounding in game, and waters whose medicinal virtues are unsurpassed by any in the world, have placed the Bedford Springs amongst the most attractive and fashionable summer resorts in the United States.

Mr. Anderson has the gratification to announce to the numerous patrons of the springs and the public, that the establishment will be placed under the superintendence of Mr. A. S. Barnum, proprietor of Barnum's Hotel in Cumberland, Maryland, whose reputation and superior qualifications give the fullest assurance of comfort and enjoyment to all who may seek this retreat either for health or pleasure. (Barnum's Hotel at Cumberland will, of course, be continued as usual.) A large number of experienced servants and an excellent band of music have been provided for the season.
June 25—d2wtw2w

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption, is the Hungarian Balsam of Life, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine in the curse of pulmonary diseases, warrants the American agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community; cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished physicians as confirmed and incurable. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most desperate of cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping-Cough, and Croup.

☞ Sold in large bottles at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

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June 5

AGENCY FOR CLAIMS AT WASHINGTON, D. C.—CHARLES DE SELDING, General Agent, No. 11, Todd's buildings, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., offers his services to those who may have claims on either of the executive departments, or Congress, or private claims on individuals.

Particular attention paid to the settlement of accounts of disbursing officers who may find it inconvenient to attend personally, especially those of the navy.

Also attends as agent for non-resident property holders, collecting rents, procuring pensions, &c.

Charges will be moderate, and regulated by the amount claimed, and the extent of services required.

Communications (post paid) will receive immediate attention.

He has the honor to refer to the Navy Department, and the several bureaus connected with it; Second Comptroller and Fourth Auditor's offices, and the senior pursers in the navy; and also to Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, New York; Commodore Charles Stewart, Philadelphia; Commodore John Downs, Boston; Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, Washington; Hon. E. H. Foster, Nashville, Tennessee; and Thomas M. Blount, esq., Pensacola.
April 11

Ignatius W. Gardiner, vs. William Fletcher, Matilda Mudd, Mary A. Mudd, Harriet Mudd, and others.

In Charles county court, sitting as a court of equity, June term, 1845.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause, is to obtain a decree appointing a trustee to make a deed to the complainant for the land mentioned in the bill of complaint. The bill states that Roswell Mudd, late of the State of Maryland, died seised and possessed of the following-named tracts, pieces, or parcels of the land situate, lying, and being in Charles county, State of Maryland, to wit: part of "Wright's Forest," "Mudd's Purchase," and part of "Poor Chance," containing two hundred and twenty-three acres, three roods, and eleven perches; that said Roswell had living, at his death, three daughters—Matilda Mudd, Mary Ann Mudd, and Harriet Mudd; and that said children, if living, reside in some one of the western States, in parts unknown to the complainant; that some time about the 28th of July, 1817, they made and executed a letter or power of attorney, authorizing Benedict Mudd, of Charles county, Maryland, to sell said land; and, in pursuance thereof, he made a contract of sale with William Fletcher, who now resides in Prince George's county, in the State aforesaid; and that said Fletcher paid said Mudd a large portion of the purchase-money.

The bill further states, that after said contract, one Isadore Gardiner, of the county and State last aforesaid, was empowered to close said contract; and that he united with said Benedict Mudd in a bond of conveyance, or paper-writing, conditioned for the execution of a good and sufficient deed to Fletcher, on payment of the whole of the purchase money; that some time afterwards, Fletcher, for valuable consideration, assigned said bond to one Francis Beaven, of the county and State aforesaid; and that Beaven paid to Nathaniel Mudd, administrator of Benedict Mudd, the balance due on said land; and then, for valuable consideration, assigned said bond to the complainant.

The bill further states, that the complainant is ready and anxious to pay up the balance to the proper representatives of Beaven, as soon as he can obtain a deed; but that he has been unable to find the power of attorney under which the land was sold.

The bill also states that Francis Beaven and his wife have since departed this life, leaving Rosetta Beaven intermarried with Henry Penn, and Henrietta intermarried with John F. Penn; and that Henrietta has since died, leaving one child, Noble L. Penn; that said Francis Beaven also left two sons—William W. Beaven, and Thomas N. Beaven; that Thomas N. Beaven and Noble L. Penn are minors, under the age of twenty-one years, and prays subpœnas to issue to said minors.

It is thereupon, this 16th day of June, 1845, adjudged and ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in a newspaper printed and published in the District of Columbia, once a week for six successive weeks, before the third Monday of March, 1846, next, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, and warn them to be and appear in this court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the said third Monday of March next, to answer the premises, and show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed; otherwise, as to them, the same will be taken *pro confesso.*

CLEMENT DORSEY.
June 16, 1845.

True copy. Test:
WALTER MITCHELL,
Clerk Charles County Court.
July 10—law6w

DR. POWELL AND DR. DIOSSY,
OCULISTS AND OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS,
261 *Broadway, corner of Warren street, New York,*

CONFINE their practice to diseases of the eye, operations upon that organ and its appendages, and to all imperfections of vision. Testimonials from the most eminent medical men of Europe and America. Reference to patients that have been perfectly cured of amaurosis, cataract, ophthalmia, nebulæ, or specks on the eye, strabismus, or squinting, &c. Artificial eyes inserted without any pain of operation, that cannot be distinguished from the natural.

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New York, July