NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

Military coat worn by General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans.

At the meeting of the National Institute of the 8th instant, the corresponding secretary submitted the following correspondence:

Letter from General Bradley, of Tennessee, presenting the military coat worn by General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 4, 1845.

SIR: I am deputed by a portion of the citizens of Tennessee to present to the National Institute the military coat worn by General Andrew Jackson at the memorable battle of New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1815, and ask for it a place by the side of the one worn by the father of our common country, General George Washington.

I trust you will, without hesitation, accept the gift, and dispose of it as above requested.

Respectfully,
THOMAS H. BRADLEY.

To FRANCIS MARKOE, jr., esq.,
Cor. Sec. National Institute, Washington city.

[ANSWER.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1845.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated yesterday, stating that you had been deputed by a portion of the citizens of Tennessee, to present to the National Institute the military coat worn by General Andrew Jackson at the memorable battle of New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1815, and to ask for it a place by the side of the coat worn by the father of our common country, General George Washington.

I acknowledge the receipt, at the same time, of the coat referred to in your letter.

No time will be lost in bringing your interesting communication to the attention of the members of the Institute, and in laying before them this precious relic of the great Jackson, who has made the plain of New Orleans one of the consecrated places of history, and stamped the 8th of January, 1815, as a proud day in the American calendar.

I shall do this, sir, in perfect confidence that your gift will be accepted and disposed of in conformity to your wishes. Certainly, no fitter place to deposite such sacred American relics could have been chosen than the National Institute, at the seat of government—holding its charter from Congress, and its property, by law, belonging to the nation; where, exhibited to all, the garments worn by *Washington* and *Jackson* may incite our countrymen to emulate their devotedness, their purity, their sincerity, and their lofty patriotism.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
FRANCIS MARKOE, JR.,
Cor. Sec'y Nat Inst.

To Gen. THOMAS H BRADLEY, Washington.

The present of General Bradley having been duly accepted, N. P. Trist, esq., submitted a resolution on the occasion; which was adopted, and which he accompanied by a few remarks.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That, to every American heart—every heart that glories in the glory of our country, and loves with her love—the relic here presented to the National Institute must ever be an object of the deepest patriotic reverence; and that, in assigning to it the place asked for it by the donors, by the side of the like memento of him who, in the day of our fathers of the revolution, was "first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen," the Institute do but comply with the award of that same country on the day which closed the mortal career of the immortal Jackson.

Remarks of Mr. N. P. Trist.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has often been a subject of regret with me, to be without that power, without which an American citizen is but half a citizen—the power of giving utterance, in unpremeditated words, to the thoughts and emotions which he would communicate. But never, sir, have I so felt the want of this noble gift as at this moment. What man, whose pulse ever throbbed in unison with the great heart of our country, but would here, among us at this moment, feel his bosom swelling with that for which language has no name—with things which, to utter, to speak out, the power of the loftiest eloquence would be tasked in vain? And, sir, feeling this, as I do feel it, how deep, how confounding must be my sense of the poverty of the voice which, now for the first time, is raised in a public meeting of any kind. Would that the task which, at the suggestion of my friend, the corresponding secretary of this institute, I am now venturing upon, solely because the appeal has struck a chord whose vibrations are so strong as to overpower a conviction the most thorough, of my utter unfitness for any effort of the kind—would, sir, that this task had devolved upon one having less reason to shrink from it. Most especially do I regret not to see standing here, in the presence of this eloquent memento, him who, were not the space which separates us so great as to forbid, would certainly be at a post so peculiarly his own; filling the place to which he would be called by acclamation, and pouring forth, "in words that burn," that stream of electric thought with which his ardent mind is ever ready charged, and whose corruscations would, at the sight of this old EIGHTH-OF-JANUARY coat, have been brilliant beyond all former brilliancy.

I need not name him. It will readily occur, that I allude to the veteran whose power to stir up souls has been felt by thousands, and heard tell of by all; and whose proud privilege it would now be to say to us: "I was there. During that conflict, in which BEAUTY and BOOTY was the watchword that resounded through the ranks of the advancing foe, my eye was oft turned upon the erect and commanding form, clad in the garment which now fixes our gaze. These insignia, now dimmed by the touch of time, and which, lustreless as they are, mere *tinsel* as they are to aught but an American eye, possess for our country and her sons a value beyond the price of the rarest jewels of all the crowns of Europe and Asia combined: These old epaulets were then bright; they shone through the battle-cloud, sending assurance to our anxious eyes, that Jackson stood unharmed. That Old Hickory, whom the Tennessee volunteers, worn down by forced marches, such as men never performed before, had, on nearing the battle-field, DEMANDED *to* SEE, as their reward for the toils through which they had passed—as the one thing needful to make them fresh for the fight, and to make them sure of victory—ay! though the foe to be beat were Wellington's invincibles; these old epaulets were the token by which those Tennessee volunteers, and the noble old farmer-soldier who led them, knew that their beloved Old Hickory was still there; guarded still, as so oft before he had been, under their eyes, by that PROVIDENCE, which he never for an instant distrusted, and his trust in which lay at the foundation of the strength and the power of his resistless character."

This it would be the privilege of the old veteran* to tell, and to tell it in strains not unworthy of the theme.

But, sir, unequal as I feel myself to be to this theme, there is one respect in which I acknowledge no inferiority in my title to speak upon the present occasion. What man, with a spark of soul, ever knew that wonderful being, but he loved him; and loved him with a depth that knew no bound, save the degree in which he was gifted with the ability to love? What man ever enjoyed the privilege of an insight into the workings of that noble, that glorious nature, but he felt, in his inmost soul, how ineffably noble and glorious it was? This privilege, sir, has been mine. I have known that man; and so known him as to learn that hero-worship—as it is called by one of the master minds of the epoch in which we live—that hero-worship is no sin—no! no weakness.

It has been remarked, sir, by one of the French wits, that "no man is a hero to his valet"—an epigrammatic way of telling us, that to the eye of a close observer, enjoying opportunities of seeing him at all hours and under all circumstances, every man becomes reduced to, or near to, the ordinary standard. This wit never knew a hero—a true, a real hero; at least he never knew Andrew Jackson. Had this boon been given him, he would have come to learn that the very reverse of what he has uttered is true; that it is exactly in proportion to the closeness of our insight into him—exactly in proportion to the number and the variety of the circumstances under which we become intimate with him—nay, to the very triviality of those circumstances, that the difference between a hero and other men becomes manifest, vast, impressive.

Such, sir, has been my experience; for I have known Andrew Jackson. Nor do I feel that distrust in the impression that he has made upon me, which I might feel, had he been the only man of eminence with whom it has been my lot to be thrown into contact. However limited my capacity may be for measuring men, and appreciating true greatness of character, my opportunities for so doing have certainly not been small. Through accidental circumstances, unconnected in any way with merit of mine, my life has been passed in a manner calculated to harden me against impressions of the sort. From my boyhood I have lived among eminent men. In this sense, I have truly been the spoilt child of fortune. To name but two—Thomas Jefferson and James Madison have been of the number. And, sir, it was after enjoying the priceless privilege of an intimacy with these two—after being, through periods by no means short, as intimate with them as the disparity of years rendered possible; that the same blind fortune conferring upon me the same boon in regard to Andrew Jackson, I came to know him; and to know him with a thoroughness which had no obstruction, no limit, save that of my capacity to know.

Would that the noble gift, my want of which I deplored on rising to break the silence that followed the reading of the resolution which I had the honor to submit,—would, sir, that this gift were mine! Could I possess it, even but for one hour, I would attempt a sketch, which, faint though it might be,—must be,—could not altogether fail to convey a conception of a character, which, save by the few to whom the boon has been accorded of knowing him as I have known him, never will be, never can be understood; a character in which—strange as it may sound to the world, who have misconceived it in this respect more than in any other—gentleness and forbearance were conspicuous traits; a character, the moral purity, the ingenuousness, the tender affectionateness—in a word, the graceful loveliness of which, in all things wherein a nature can be graceful and lovely, were no less captivating to every man with a heart who ever enjoyed the opportunity of contemplating it under this aspect, than its heroic features have been striking and impressive to his country and to the world.

And the meeting adjourned.

*Major Davezac.

From the Florida Statesman.

The democratic convention of Duval county held its session in Jacksonville on last Monday. Every precinct in the county was fully represented. The greatest order and harmony prevailed during its deliberations. By a reference to its proceedings, it will be seen that the resolutions offered by Doct. Byrne were adopted by acclamation. This conclusively proves that our democratic citizens have the highest confidence in Mr. Brockenbrough, and will support his nomination to a man. The nominations for county officers, we think, will be acceptable to the people. There may be a close poll for clerk, but it is more than probable Major Crichton will succeed. We are prepared for the contest, however, and shall enter into it with spirit and candor—relying on the faith of our principles to gain a most signal victory.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF DUVAL COUNTY.

At a convention of delegates of Duval county, assembled to nominate county officers, held in the town of Jacksonville on the second day of September, 1845, the following gentlemen appeared on the part of their respective precincts, and took their seats:

From St. John's Beach.—Lawrence Ryan.

From Cedar Creek.—John Broward, jr., Robert Turner, and Robert Roberison.

Jacksonville.—Walter Kipp, Leonard Vandegrift, John M. Pons, Oliver Wood, George Grouard, and Robert Jack.

Mandarin.—Charles Byrne and Jos. E. Summeral.

Black Creek.—A. Coy, Joseph Finnegan, and Richard Dillon.

On motion of L. Ryan, Doct. Charles Byrne was called to the chair.

On motion of O. Wood, esq., L. Ryan was appointed secretary.

The convention having been organized, the chairman briefly stated its duties, &c.; after which, on motion, the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock, p. m.

3 o'clock.—Convention met pursuant to adjournment; present all the delegates.

On motion of Joseph Finnegan, esq., it was

Resolved, That a majority of this convention will decide all questions that may arise before it.

On motion of O. Wood, esq.,

Resolved, That this convention vote by ballot.

On motion of L. Ryan,

Resolved, That this convention now proceed to nominate a suitable candidate for the office of sheriff.

Mr. Ryan nominated Thomas Ledwith; whereupon, Thomas Ledwith received the unanimous vote.

On motion of Mr. Jack, the convention proceeded to nominate a clerk of the circuit court.

Mr. Wood nominated A. M. Read; Mr. Ryan nominated A. A. Candva; Mr. Dillon nominated A. W. Crichton.

Whereupon, on the second ballot, A. W. Crichton, esq., of Black Creek, having received a majority of the votes, was duly nominated.

On motion of Walter Kipp, esq., the convention then proceeded to the nomination of county surveyor: Mr. Wood nominated Joshua A. Coffee, esq., who was unanimously nominated.

On motion of Mr. Vandegrift, the convention proceeded to nominate county commissioners.

Whereupon, Robert Robertson, A. G. Phillips, Joseph Finnegan, and J. H. Gunby, esqs., were duly nominated.

On motion of Mr. Turner, the convention went into the nomination of county coroner,

And George Grouard, esq., being nominated, was unanimously chosen.

Doct. Chas. Byrne offered the following resolutions; which were adopted by acclamation.

Resolved, That while this convention maintains the good old democratic rule of selecting all candidates for office by regular conventions called together by the people for that special purpose, it must still be acknowledged that emergencies may, and sometimes do, arise, in which a deviation from this sound and wholesome rule is justifiable.

Resolved, That such emergency did arise during the late session of the general assembly, when a vacancy in our congressional representation was created by the transfer of the Hon. D. Levy to the United States Senate; for the time before the election being too short, and the season of the year unpropitious for calling a convention, it devolved as a duty on the democratic members of the legislature, as the immediate representatives of the people, to preserve the unity and harmony of the democratic party, by recommending to their suffrages a candidate who would be acceptable to their constituents.

Resolved, That this convention responds with hearty concurrence to the nomination made at Tallahassee, by the democratic members of the legislature, of Wm. H. Brockenbrough, as the democratic candidate for representative to Congress.

Resolved, That, in selecting for this highly responsible trust a man conspicuous alike for his eminent abilities and elevated character, the democratic members of the general assembly deserve well of their constituents.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support Wm. H. Brockenborough, at the ensuing election, with unabated zeal and perseverance; and we respectfully recommend to our democratic brethren throughout the State unanimity of action and firmness of purpose, as the surest means of defeating the machinations of the enemy, and consolidating the power and ascendency of the democratic party.

Mr. Grouard offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

[Our limited space prevents us from publishing these resolutions. They speak of the high sense the convention entertains of the abilities of Gov. Moseley; allude to his able addresses, &c.; approve of the proceedings of the general assembly; and sanction their choice of United States senators, &c.]

On motion of John M. Pons, esq., it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to George D. Miller, esq., for the use of his commodious and airy room.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the democratic papers throughout the State, and in the Washington Union.

There being no further business before the c vention, after thanks to its officers, it adjourned *sine die.*

CHAS. BYRNE, Chairman.
LAW. RYAN, Secretary.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED IN KENTUCKY.—An extensive counterfeiting establishment has been discovered and broken up in Kentucky, about 40 miles from Lexington, and five miles from Stanford. It was located upon a farm, and consisted of presses, stamps, dyes, crucibles, &c. The counterfeiters, John and William Banton, were arrested. The Lexington Observer, whence we gather the particulars, says:

"About two months ago, a gambler, named Robinson, was arrested in Columbus, Georgia, for passing counterfeit money. The money consisted of notes on the Bank of Charleston, and the Southwestern Railroad Bank; and such was the skill with which they were executed, that he succeeded in passing one hundred and ninety dollars, in notes of various denominations from $5 to $100, upon a keen-sighted broker of that place, receiving in return gold, at but two per cent. discount. Shortly after the exchange was made, one of the notes was, upon examination, thought to be not genuine, which led to a more critical examination of the whole of them, when they were all found to be counterfeit. One-half of the business men of Columbus, however, protested that they were genuine, until subsequent events forced upon them the conviction of their baseness. Robinson was thereupon arrested, but protested vehemently his innocence, stating that he was a Kentucky drover, and had received this money for stock he had sold. His room, however, was searched, and in the lining of his fellow-lodger's cloak it was discovered that he had concealed near a thousand dollars of the same money, and also a bunch of skeleton keys, which he had with him to answer certain purposes when his counterfeit money failed him. He was tried before an examining court; and the evidence being as we have stated, there was no hesitation as to his guilt, and he was sent on for final trial before the criminal court. Shortly after his imprisonment, he was taken sick, and was so ill that the physician supposed he must die. Under this belief himself, he sent for several gentlemen, and made a full confession, and detailed all the circumstances about the counterfeit money which had been found upon him. He told them that he procured the money, as an agent for its disposal, from the Bantons, (John and William,) where there was an extensive manufacturing establishment, for notes as well as coin, and that it was in constant operation. He accurately described to them every portion of the buildings, as well as the apparatus, and gave them the names of many of their agents for the disposal of the money throughout the United States."

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Union.

MR. WALKER AND HIS ASSAILANTS—THE REFUTATIONS AND THE RESULTS—THE TEXAS CONVENTION AND MR. WALKER, &c.

Seeing in the "Union" of last evening, the correspondence which has passed between the President of the Convention of Texas, and the late ex-President of the United States, it strikes me that a similar compliment paid to another of our fellow-citizens, distinguished by a similar honor, might not prove unacceptable to your readers. I am also prompted to undertake this pleasing task by other consideraions.

It is, perhaps, a characteristic of our countrymen, that they are curious to know, and sometimes even credulous to heed, the very worst that is said of rising men in conspicuous positions; but once dispel the delusion, and unmuffle the defamer, and none are so prompt, so just, and so generous in their retributions as they. In their bosoms, deliberate wrong rarely finds forgiveness; while their rejoicings run even to excesses over vindicated truth. The more amiable of these characteristics have been most strikingly exemplified in the case of the present Secretary of the Treasury; and with your leave, Mr. Editor, I would claim a niche in the popular columns of your far-spread "Union," to notice generally and briefly the last judgment upon his case, which has come up from the popular hustings, as introductory to a noble compliment to his public services, from a very high and most gratifying source.

Few men, if any, have ever entered the American cabinet, and remained there so brief a time, who has had so much said *of* him, and *against* him, as ROBERT J. WALKER. None, certainly, have endured the inflictions better, or have emerged from their involvements easier, surer, or more unsullied than he. While imputations foul enough and galling enough to put all patience to the rack were sweeping over the land, and menacing all that man values, or virtue prizes, there sat he the while, in his Treasury studio, toiling, as is his wont, over the most gnarled problems in revenue, currency, and trade—meeting the many interruptions which broke in upon his speculations, with so bland and winning a suavity of mien, and with such kind words, so kindly spoken, that he charmed and won over all comers, and was, in truth and in achievement, absolutely irresistible. I witnessed and shared in many of these interruptions; and I deeply reflected upon all they evinced, and all they betokened; and the conviction came over me, that Robert J. Walker was not the man to be put down or kept down, under the blight or pressure of any defamation. Such were my thoughts and feelings on these occasions; and time, which tests the accuracy of all prognostics, has, since then, come and gone with its revealings, and I have not been disappointed.

Though he never dignified many of these calumnies by a public contradiction, yet how thorough has been the refutation of them all, and how quiet and unobtrusive the process through which it has been wrought! After defamation had striven its uttermost, and done its very worst, *facts*—convincing and unanswerable facts—that had slumbered for years in the passive keeping of honest men in varied abodes, shaken out of their repose by the clamor which had been raised, crept silently forth, till, meeting and mingling together, as kindred parcels of kindred truths, strengthening and confirming one another, they took their way to public notice; and, lo! the defamers, dumb-stricken and confounded under the power and presence of truth, turned away from the gaze and scorn of men in very shame; while the vile calumnies have gone down "deeper than plummet ever sounded" beneath the Lethe of the world's contempt, and have been heard of no more! Out of the crucible of these galling trials, his reputation has come, cleansed of the impurities it imbibed from so vile a contact, and is now shining on with a brighter and steadier lustre than ever; and the tongue of the world's report proclaims, as with a trumpet's blast, that Robert J. Walker has never, since he was man, stood fairer, purer, higher, in the eyes of his countrymen, than *now*. Reality is already doing for him all that he asks; and he would thank no friend of his to ask for him more. Here is a chastening lesson, from which malice, in the very zenith of its triumphs, may take warning; and innocence, in the lowest nadir of its despair, may take courage!

While Mr. W. has thus triumphantly lived down all these imputations, by practising the admirable self-denial of *letting them alone*, it has seemed to me a suitable occasion for casting back over a few pages of his past career in senatorial service—convinced, as I am, from all I see and hear, that the public, after listening so long to the ravings against him, of malice dire and "all uncharitableness," far from begrudging, would gladly award him so slight a retribution as listening to something in the way of praise—that balm of "hurt minds," when justly bestowed, from right motives and on fit occasions.

Most seasonably for my purpose, there has just reached my hands, from the far south, the noble compliment already referred to, and which has emanated from Texas assembled in her sovereign council, to decide upon the most momentous measure which ever engrossed her deliberations—that measure alone excepted which involved her resolution to be BOND OR FREE. Most graciously and gratefully did her enlightened convention turn aside from its graver callings, to lavish her honors upon her distinguished champion, who had so gloriously earned them by his arduous and victorious services in the cause of her liberty, independence, and union. As the resolutions adopted by the convention have already been noticed elsewhere, I do not see the slightest indelicacy in introducing them here, with the chaste and tasteful letter through which it was made known:

"CONVENTION HALL,
"CITY OF AUSTIN, TEXAS, July 29, 1845.

"SIR: I take great pleasure in transmitting to you the enclosed copy of a resolution *unanimously* adopted by the Convention of the people of Texas, now in session.

"The stand taken by you at an early period, as the friend of Texas, in procuring the recognition of her independence, and the accomplishment of her annexation to the United States of the north, has secured to you the lasting gratitude of her people.

"You, sir, as one of the first, best, and staunchest advocates of the latter measure, the consummation of which so vitally affects the interests of the two countries, are entitled to occupy a bright page in the history of one of the most important events in modern times.

"I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

"JAS. H. RAYMOND,
"Secretary of the Convention.

"To the Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER."

"RESOLUTION.

"*Resolved*, That this Convention, in behalf of the people of Texas, tender to the Hon. Robert J. Walker their profound consideration and gratitude for the great and untiring services he has rendered them, as one of their earliest, best, and most efficient friends in procuring the recognition of their independence, and consummating the great and glorious work of annexation.

"Adopted in convention, at the city of Austin, Texas, July 29, 1845.

THOMAS J. RUSK,
"President of the Convention.

"Attest:
"JAMES H. RAYMOND,
"Secretary of the convention."

Persons not fully conversant with Texian affairs, nor with Mr. W.'s arduous and persevering toils in her behalf, from the earliest dawn of her independence, out of the darkness of her revolutionary struggle, up to the glorious moment which has made her republic ours, and our republic hers, might complain that Texas was not just and impartial in her praises, in thus singling out ONE MAN from the mighty hosts of her friends in the United States, and, with a few distinguished exceptions, lavishing her honors upon him alone. But Texas should not be arraigned for this. She feels the deepest and the liveliest gratitude to *all* her friends; but the very fact that there are *hosts* of them so nearly equal in zeal and service, makes just discrimination in all other cases than those where she has made them, the most delicate and defying of all tasks. If any other man could have shown that he had rendered as early, as many, and as important services in her cause as Mr. W. has, most gladly would she have placed him by his side; and if justice were consulted, justice would say that there is not a man in the nation who better deserves a part by his side than the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, when he wielded the battle-axe of Richard in so many desperate strifes with the Saracens of opposition. Now, look at the facts in Mr. Walker's case.

When General Jackson—among the earliest, most ardent, constant, and, past all rivalry, the mightiest of her friends—hesitated and declined, at the session of Congress of 1836–'37, (in his famous special message of the 22d December, 1836,) to recommend to Congress the recognition of her independence *at that time*, and many of the staunchest republicans in Congress rallied firmly to his side, Robert J. Walker, unconvinced by the powerful reasoning of the message, and undismayed by the weighty odds he was to encounter, in three weeks thereafter, (to wit, on the 12th of January, 1837,) and but nine months after the battle of San Jacinto, introduced the following resolution in the Senate of the United States:

"*Resolved*, That the State of Texas, having established and maintained an independent government, is capable of performing those duties, foreign and domestic, which appertain to independent governments; and it appearing that there is no longer any reasonable prospect of the successful prosecution of the war by Mexico, against said State, it is expedient and proper, and in conformity with the laws of nations, and the practice of this government in like cases, that the independent political existence of that State be acknowledged by the government of the United States."

And on the 1st day of March thereafter, he triumphantly carried the resolution through the Senate, by yeas 23 and nays 19.

I will not dwell, even for a moment of time, upon the powerful and persevering efforts he made on this occasion, for I am sure that your readers must greatly prefer, to anything I could say in its stead, the racy and truly eloquent correspondence it occasioned between the Texian ministers plenipotentiary (who witnessed the effort) and the senator from Mississippi—whose reply is truly a masterpiece for its brilliant sentiment and classic elegance. But here is the correspondence; and I freely submit the estimate I have made of it to the canons of cultivated taste and sound criticism:

"TEXAS LEGATION,
"Washington, March 4, 1837.

"DEAR SIR: We will not do injustice to our feelings by attempting to express the gratitude which we so deeply feel for your noble exertions in the cause of independent Texas. Nor will we offend you by more than alluding to that generous love of liberty which dictated your early vindication of our claims to an immediate recognition by the Senate of the United States, and the enduring spirit of perseverance which, under so many difficulties and adverse inferences, still prosecuted the great object to its final accomplishment. We have but one more favor to desire of you—that you will permit us to obtain your bust, in marble, to be placed in the capitol of our nation, in order that our present and future population may be enabled to behold the image of one of her earliest and most ardent benefactors.

"With the highest and most grateful consideration, we have the honor to be

"Yours, &c.,
"MEMUCAN HUNT,
"WM. H. WHARTON."

Mr. Walker's reply.

"WASHINGTON CITY,
"March 4, 1837.

"GENTLEMEN: I have received your communication of this date, requesting, on behalf of the independent republic of Texas, permission to have my bust taken in marble, to be placed in the capitol of your nation.

"In my own name, and for my poor services, I could never accept your proposition. It was as the representative of the wishes of Mississippi that I moved and advocated (in consonance with my own feelings and judgment) the recognition of your independence. My humble name must hence be forgotten, as connected with this or any other transaction. But may it long be remembered that it was a representative of the State of Mississippi, who, in the hour of your deepest gloom and danger, predicted your success, when not a voice in either house of Congress had been raised in your behalf; and who afterwards moved the resolution, adopted by the American Senate, recognising the independence of Texas. For my State, then, and not for myself—in her name, and as one of her senators—I accept your offer.

"Let me join you in congratulations upon the glorious event of the recognition of your national independence—an event with which your names must ever be proudly associated as the future Franklins of Texas; for I know that, without your zealous aid and co-operation, Texas must yet have remained unrecognised. I marked, with many a rising hope and ebbing fear, your trembling solicitude; and I beheld the overflowing joy with which your bosoms throbbed, when my country first inscribed the name of Texas upon the roll of independent nations. It was done; and you have more than witnessed the birth of a new republic—the only one worthy the name, except our own confederacy. Your STAR is now beaming in all the brightness of new-born liberty. The history of your struggle is a history of a series of actions of commingled valor and clemency, worthy your glorious parentage, unrivalled in moral sublimity, and which exalt and dignify the character of man. You are the child of our free institutions—the first-born of that *race* who will carry onward, and onward still, our language, laws, and liberty, throughout our own America. Go on, patriotic Americans; go on, my countrymen—for so I must call you; go on, noble and generous people; and may the Great Disposer of the destiny of nations so order the course of events, that the single luminary which now shines from your country's standard, may break forth a constellation of lights, BURNING AND BEAMING WITH OUR OWN KINDRED STARS IN PERPETUAL BRIGHTNESS FROM THE BANNER OF THE AMERICAN UNION!

"With the deepest regard and consideration, I am yours, most truly,

"R. J. WALKER."

Much—very much in his praise might be spoken of the very able speeches he delivered in the Senate in behalf of the Texian treaty and joint resolution of Congress for the annexation of Texas; and a column of applause might justly be added, on account of his famous letter on the reannexation of Texas—a paper unsurpassed for its luminous statistics, convincing statements, comprehensive statesmanship, and deep philosophy—and which, by the mere power of truth, logically educed, and lucidly announced, won its modest way to all minds of all classes, and left the great masses of men, in all sections, convinced of the policy of the measure it advocated, and resolved to maintain it. But no. I will leave all these achievements to rest upon their own treasured renown, and will trespass upon your indulgence but a single moment longer, in briefly stating an incident which most affectingly links the name of Robert J. Walker with many of the touching memories and benedictions which have been brought to us from the death-bed of the great and good and venerated Jackson.

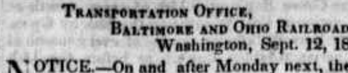
The readers of the "Union" will not soon forget the graphic and affecting narrative furnished by Capt. William Tyack of New York, from his interesting journal of seven of the last twelve days of General Jackson's life. That worthy man, in taking his last leave of the dying general, was charged by him to stop at Washington, on his journey home, to deliver his last verbal message to his deeply-endeared friend, Robert J. Walker. But I have a letter before me, in Captain Tyack's own hand-writing, in which he purports to put General Jackson's message in his own words; and they are precious, and must not be lost. He says:

"During my late visit to the Hermitage, to take my last farewell of the aged soldier, statesman, and Christian patriot, Andrew Jackson, in conversation, he said:

" 'My kind friend Captain Tyack, should your life be spared to reach home—and I pray God it may—that on your way, you will please stop at Washington, and communicate to Mr. Secretary Walker my sincere regard for the enjoyment and happiness of himself and family in this life, and for eternal happiness in the world to come, which shall be my fervent prayer to Almighty God! Say, sir, to Mr. Walker, I would write him if I could; but I cannot—I can write no more!' "

It is worthy of note, and a most felicitous coincidence, that the last letter the departed patriot ever wrote, was to the President of the United States, and, teeming with the most touching and affectionate expressions, bore the last and highest testimonies of his unshaken confidence in, and regard for, the chief magistrate of the nation; and that the last and most solemn and impressive message of his remembrances and regards, was to Robert J. Walker, one of his chief officers of state; and thus, at peace with all men, and relying and attesting that all was well, in fruition and in promise, with his country and his countrymen, this great soldier and statesman, patriot and Christian, bowed his head and died!!

S. R., from Va.



TRANSPORTATION OFFICE,
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
Washington, Sept. 12, 1845.

NOTICE.—On and after Monday next, the 15th instant, the through fare in either direction, between this city and Baltimore, will be $1 60; and at the rate of 4 cents per mile for intermediate distances. By order,

SAM'L STETTINIUS, Agent.

Sept. 12—1m

GREEN GINGER, SPICES, &c.
Just received—
300 pounds green ginger
200 do race ginger
200 do white mustard seed
1 barrel cloves
1 do mace and nutmegs
50 mats cinnamon
1 pipe white spirit for preserving peaches
10 boxes double refined loaf sugar
10 do do do low-price
20 barrels crushed sugar
10 hhds prime Porto Rico sugar
300 superior sugar-cured hams
2500 gallons pure cider vinegar
For sale by GEO. & THOS. PARKER.
Sept. 12—3t

Sketches from the foreign papers received at the "Union" office by the Great Western.

THE RAILROAD MANIA IN ENGLAND.—Those who do not peruse the English newspapers can form no idea of the extent to which the mania for constructing railroads, and speculating in railroad stocks, is now being carried on the other side of the Atlantic. The two following extracts—the first from the report in the "London Morning Chronicle" of the debate in the House of Commons on the 5th ult.; and the second from the "Times" of the 7th—throw much light upon the subject of these "operations" in the United Kingdom; and we therefore lay them before the readers of the "Union:"

The Marquess of Clanricarde then rose to present two petitions against this bill from George Pryme, esq., late member of Parliament for Cambridge, a proprietor of land in the county of Huntingdon, through which the line was proposed to pass. The first petition complained, that whereas the original estimate was for only five millions, the estimated capital was afterwards raised to six and a half millions. The second petition set forth strong allegations against the contract deed, describing many of the names it contained as utterly false and fictitious, and that as to a number of persons who in it represented upwards of half a million sterling, some of them were dead, others not to be found, and the rest paupers, or very little better. There was a John Theobald whose name stood opposite to a large sum, which John Theobald was nowhere to be found; and there was a Mr. Shackell, whose name figured in the Dublin and Galway discussions, who was down here for £5,000, and who was equally invisible. Another party—a half-pay officer, with £54 per annum—was down for a large sum in this, as in other projects. Then there was a Mr. Davie, a clerk in the Australian Trust office, who was a subscriber for £12,000 worth of shares in this London and York line; while a fellow-clerk of his, flying still higher, had signed for £52,000. Another name in the contract deed was John Guernsey, a subscriber for £12,500 worth of shares. Who was John Guernsey did their lordships suppose? The son of a charwoman, and himself a clerk to a stockbroker at 16s. or 18s. a week. [Hear, hear.] Next came his brother, Charles Guernsey, who lived with John in a garret in Angel-court, and who, being a clerk at 12s. a week, had his name down a subscriber for £52,000 worth of shares in the immaculate London and York. [Hear, hear.] The latter proprietor, indeed, when applied to, stated that he had never applied for shares, but that a stockbroker had taken him to the company's office, put him forward to sign the contract deed, and then, taking the scrip into his own possession, dismissed him without giving him a single sixpence for his trouble. The young man would do well to institute a suit against the stockbroker, for the profits he had doubtless realized upon "Charles Guernsey's, esq.," shares in the London and York. Another proprietor was the clerk of the company himself—that active, sharp, scrutinizing, all-detecting gentleman, whom a noble and learned lord (Lord Brougham) had so eulogized; but who, however, had allowed names of dead people—of people who had never existed—of people who did not reside at their assigned addresses—and of people not worth a farthing, to appear on his parliamentary contract deed as subscribers for shares to the extent of more than half a million sterling. If the Dublin and Galway railway case was one which merited their lordships' censure, the London and York merited it still more. He begged to move that the petitions be referred to a committee.

RAILWAY SHARE JOBBING.—Such is the desperate eagerness for gambling in shares in Leeds, that the magistrates are compelled to employ the police to keep the foot-path clear in the street in which the stock exchange is situate. The Leeds "Mercury" states that the leading sharebrokers are becoming quite alarmed at the spirit of reckless speculation which is now abroad; and that at a meeting held on Saturday week, Mr. Ridsdale, the senior sharebroker of the town, and chairman of the stock-exchange, said that he considered it his duty, as chairman, to call their attention to the present position of the share-market, and to the immense extent to which speculation was now carried, causing in every reflecting mind alarm and anxiety for the consequences. He cautioned them to observe the utmost care as to the principals with whom they dealt, reminding them that though the amount of their brokerage might be large, and their business apparently exceedingly profitable, the responsibility involved in it was frightful in extent; and that a sudden reverse in the market, which a single week's wet weather might occasion, might produce most serious consequences. He urged them to repress, rather than to foster, the speculative spirit of the times; and especially to discourage the prevalent practice of bear sales, or sales made by persons not actually holding the shares sold, in expectation of a fall in the price. This he considered a most dangerous business, and one especially to be deprecated, as giving entirely a fictitious value to the shares so dealt in. He also recommended to the members the propriety of discontinuing all transactions in shares of which the scrip certificates were not already issued, as brokers thereby were involved in very heavy liabilities, of which they could not rid themselves till the issue of the scrip took place, which was often delayed for many weeks.

AFFAIRS IN NEW ZEALAND.—The schooner Oratava arrived at the Bay of Islands on the 6th inst. The United States ship St. Louis, from Sydney the 23d of February, arrived at the Bay of Islands on the 4th instant, where the Hazard was also lying. On the 4th instant the Coolangatta saw a schooner off the Bay of Islands, running for Auckland, which Captain Meggett took to be the Coquette, Captain Rogers. March 18, in longitude 161 degrees east, saw the schooner Velocity with troops on board for New Zealand. The natives at the Bay of Islands were still carrying on their depredations, headed by John Heki. On the 4th instant they surrounded a station belonging to Mr. Turner, on which a person of the name of Yates was living, and, having stripped the inmates of the house (both male and female) of every article of wearing apparel, set fire to the place, and also to a standing crop of wheat which was ready for the harvest. The male inmates immediately repaired to Kororarika, a distance of two miles, in a state of nudity, to procure clothing for themselves and families, and also to make the authorities acquainted with what had transpired. The following morning the pinnace belonging to her Majesty's ship Hazard was despatched up the river to the scene of outrage, having a carronade in the bows, and her crew fully armed. Whilst going up, they were fired into by some of the natives, who were concealed behind some of the high banks, and one of the crew was wounded in the face. The party on shore then took to the hills, and no further collision took place. So serious had the aspect of affairs become, that the merchandise and furniture belonging to the settlers of Kororarika had all been deposited in a large store contiguous to the watch-house, into which the chief part of the female population had retired for fear of an outbreak. An armed guard patroled the place both day and night, which was composed of civilians, who acted alternately. Business was entirely put a stop to, and the minds of the people were wholly engrossed with one object—that of fortifying the neighboring heights, and constructing block-houses to fly to in case of need. The arrival of the troops from Sydney was anxiously looked for.

From the following extract from the London Times of the 18th ult., it appears that Marshal Bugeaud's conduct in Algeria has, or rather is about to force the resignation of Marshal Soult, the French Minister of War. In summing up the (then) latest news from France, the editor says:

"Those papers confirm the report that Marshal Bugeaud, covered with the ashes of the victims of his orders at the Dahra, will return forthwith to France. He is expected to arrive at Toulon this day, on a three months' leave. No doubt was entertained, that whatever be the occasion of it, his return, if not a recall, will lead to his or Marshal Soult's retirement from the position they respectively occupy at this moment."

ENGLISH NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS.—We take from the London papers the following advertisements, which are somewhat characteristic of the state of society in England, and will afford amusement to our readers, from their novelty:

To E. M. S., now calling herself Miss Smith.—The above, who left her home clandestinely on the 29th ult., is earnestly requested to communicate with her agonized friends, and to give the name and address of the lady she is with, that satisfactory proofs of her respectability may be obtained, and the misguided one depart with permission, if she still wishes so to do, or return to a home where all will be forgiven. Should this application be unattended to, the affair will be immediately placed in such a train as will inevitably lead to the detection of the parties detaining a young lady (a minor) from her lawful guardians, and such parties will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.—August 5, 1845.

Etta.—Write to G. S., naming address. He is still in town.

Title for Holy Orders.—Any graduate simply desirous of a title for holy orders in London, may hear of the same by a letter addressed, post paid, to X. Y., at Crew's library, Lamb's Conduit street.

Situation directly wanted.—A young man, about 25 years of age, is desirous to find a situation as man-servant in a respectable family, in which he can employ his leisure hours in teaching either two or three children, or youth, in the first elements of French, his own language, arithmetic, even music, and finally make himself generally useful. The most respectable references can be given. No objection out of town. Wages £20 a-year. Address, post-paid, to F. I. C., Hall of Information office, 8 Fore street.

Wanted to rent, in a hunting county in England or Scotland, a moderately-sized family house, with a few acres of grass land about it, and the right of shooting over a small manor. Trout or salmon fishing would be an inducement. Apply, with full particulars, post-paid, to A. B., 19 Coventry street, London.

A gentleman, fully and highly qualified, is anxious to obtain an assistant surgency in the British army. To any person procuring for him the appointment, a liberal douceur will be given. The strictest secrecy will of course be observed. Address to A. E. Z., care of Daniel Lynch, esq., 9 Cecil street, Strand.

Partial board and residence are offered in Nelson square, Blackfriars, to a young gentleman of agreeable manners and respectable genteel connexions, in an unostentatious family, where the domestic comforts of home are cultivated, and the society occasionally enlivened by evening visiters, music, &c. References mutually exchanged. Address, post paid, to A. B. C., care of Mr. Innes, Queen's Arms Hotel, Cheapside.

A douceur of £50 will be given to any one who will procure for the advertiser a permanent mercantile situation. Address to J. D., Post office, Wicken, Cambs.

A douceur of £60 will be presented to any person who will procure for a young man of highly respectable connexions, of active business habits, and a good accountant, a clerkship on a railway, or in any public company. The strictest secrecy may be relied on. Address by letter, prepaid, to A. B., 12 Albert-place, City-road.

DOUCEUR.—Half the salary for the first two years will be presented to any lady or gentleman procuring for the advertiser, aged 23, a permanent government appointment, legally obtainable, commencing with not less than £100 per annum. The highest testimonials can be given. Address to F. P., 11, High Holborn.

THE DUKE AND THE RAT CATCHER.—The Duke of Buckingham has a fine eye for a happy peasantry. On a royal visit to Stowe, his Grace can group a thousand tillers of the soil—in snowy smock-frocks, washed expressly for the occasion—with the taste of a ballet-master. The Duke is the farmer's friend; and, therefore, descending a little in his benevolence, he is the friend of the laborer. Nevertheless, his Grace is a greater friend to leverets, though they shall not be bigger than kittens. In the East, there are asylums and hospitals for reptiles; and the man who could, with meekest serenity, contemplate the wants of his fellow-biped, would feel the tenderest pity for a cock-roach or a lizard. And in this spirit do some of our gentlemen of England—"merry England," as sometimes, with a knowing look and tongues in their cheeks, they call it—preserve their game. Fine, imprison, grind to the dust the peasant; but preserve the game! Heap hot coals upon the gray head of the laborer; but preserve the game! Be deaf to the goodly reputation of forty years, and punish the dog in the pauper master, (for they are one and the same thing,) but—preserve the game! The Duke of Buckingham, (represented by one of his game-keepers,) appeared a few days since at the Buckingham petty sessions against a "venerable-looking man," although a rat-catcher, named William White. Fearful odds! "The judges were ranged—a terrible show;" for they were three preachers of the word of God, "the Rev. Messrs. Eyre, Andrews, and Baynes." The offender, White, had caught rats for 40 years; and, in that time, had never been cited before a magistrate. He had a wife and five children to support; and, (rat-catching was not the best of trades—the reverend magistrates themselves might allow that,) at times, it was a hard matter with him to get his crust in an honest way. He was crossing the public road, followed by three dogs. One of them went into a ditch and brought out and killed a "leveret as big as a kitten;" whereupon the officer of the Duke of Buckingham—the laborer's friend—cited the dog's master before the bench. And then did these reverend men take counsel one with another; and, sympathizing with the wrongs of the coroneted owner of the leveret "as big as a kitten," they ordered White to "pay 18s., and, in default, 14 days imprisonment." William White handed in a written testimonial of good character, signed by many men of good report; and the reverend magistrates—what could they do?—looked at the document, and still the sentence was, "18s., or 14 days imprisonment." Not a shilling, not a day, was abated; but mercy was not wholly banished from the court; time was given the rat-catcher to earn the money. Thus, William White—his family, to be sure, will be pinched a little for bread the while—may be enabled to discover how many rats make the value of one "leveret as big as a kitten." He may also learn the true value of character; may feel how worthless is the reputation of 40 years honest toil, when his dog kills a leveret "as big as a kitten." And thus, at beer-houses, by the way-side, and at the cottage-hearth, will the tale of the naughty William White go round; and, it is natural to suppose it, a universal love for the Duke of Buckingham in the individual, and reverence for aristocracy in the abstract, will sink into the hearts of the storytellers. And thus will the reputation of the Duke of Buckingham descend. For though he may not mark his name in his country's councils—though, with the exception of the £50 clause, he may never be known as a legislator—still his name may travel from generation to generation of rustics, written in the blood of "leverets as big as kittens." Yet is not all our sympathy for William White. No; we feel a touch of compassion for his reverend judges. Apostolical as they must be, we can imagine their moral struggles, the acuteness of their sufferings, when called upon to levy a crushing fine upon a venerable old man who has lived a life of honesty and toil, for that his dog has killed "a leveret as big as a kitten." Sure we are, that, with their peculiar caste of thought, they must now and then ask themselves whether leverets, any more than field-mice, were sent upon the earth to be ticketed as the sacred property of any one owner. It is unfortunate that, when a game-law sentence of peculiar cruelty is to be pronounced, a clergyman is generally on the bench to utter it. To be sure, this may give more solemnity to the sacrifice, as in the olden day the victim was also sacrificed by a priest.—*Punch.*

POLAND.—The Paris *Constitutionnel* of a late date, contains the following article relative to the state of Poland: "Every day ukases more and more rigorous press upon unfortunate Poland. The following is the most recent, against desertion: 'Any family concealing a deserter, a member of such family, or the parish to which he belongs, shall furnish two recruits for the one concealed; the deserter shall suffer the punishment prescribed by military law, and afterwards be reinstated in the army. In case the family cannot furnish two members of it fit for service, the parish shall be subjected to the expense, for having neglected to deliver up the deserter. Should it ever happen that the parish cannot furnish two persons fit for service, the heads of the culpable families shall receive a certain number of lashes, and be sent into Siberia. Persons culpable, and to whom corporal punishment cannot be administered, (the nobles and honorary citizens,) shall pay a fine of 1,200 silver roubles for each deserter whose guilt shall have come to their knowledge; and 600 roubles, when in ignorance of the crime, which ignorance they must be able to prove.' This ukase can but have for its end the depopulating the kingdom of Poland."

BEALE H. RICHARDSON & CO.,
Dealers in foreign and domestic dry goods,
No. 223, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE,
Three doors east of Charles;

HAVE now on hand a large and well selected stock of staple and fancy dry goods, as follows;

WOOLLENS.

200 pieces French, English, and American broadcloths, of every color, from common to superfine.
250 pieces new style fancy doeskin, and plain black French, English, and American cassimeres.
A large assortment of black, blue, brown, olive, wave, and gold mixed beaver cloths.
Black, blue, and drab pilot do.
1,000 pieces sattinets, Tweeds, Kentucky jeans, fulled linsey, and kerseys.
500 pieces white, red, and yellow plain and twilled flannels.
500 pairs riband-bound, Whitney, and rose blankets.
Servants do. white and colored counterpanes.
50 pieces fancy plaid cloakings and cloak linings.
Bleached, unbleached, and colored Canton flannels.

VESTINGS.

Silk, satin, fancy, toilette, plain and fancy velvet.
Cashmere, merino, and swansdown vestings.

DRESS GOODS.

Repp Cashmere, Cashmere d'Ecosse, black and fancy-colored alpacas.
French and English bombazines.
Crape de Pekin, Venetian crapes, mousselin de laines, silks, &c.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

Silk, cashmere, mousselin de laine, crape.
Pain and embroidered Thibet, and blanket shawls.

LINENS! LINENS!!

6-4, 8-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Barnsley shirtings.
6-4 and 12-4 cotton do.
Bleached and brown linen table-cloths.
Birdeye, huckaback, and Russia diapers.
Fine and superfine linen cambric handkerchiefs.
White, black, and brown Hollands, Irish linens.

VARIETY.

Silk handkerchiefs; black Italian, and fancy silk cravats.
Silk and worsted serges, paddings, canvas, black lastings, waddings, patent threads, sewing-silk, suspenders, buttons, tapes, hooks and eyes, spool cotton, &c.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

1,000 doz. silk, worsted, and cotton hose.
Woollen, Berlin, and kid gloves.

PRINTS AND BLEACHED GOODS.

40 cases new-style fall prints.
30 cases bleached muslins and sheetings.
50 bales 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, and 5-4 brown muslin and sheetings.
20,000 lbs. cotton-yarn, at factory prices.

In addition to the above, we are daily adding large quantities of the most desirable and fashionable goods from auction and private purchases; to which we invite the attention of the trade, assuring all, that we can, and will, sell as cheap as any jobbing house in this or any of the eastern cities.

B. H. RICHARDSON & CO.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 10, 1845.
Sept. 13—tf

FRENCH WORK.—We have opened
11 cartons rich French work, assorted, viz:
5 do. collars, assorted prices,
5 do. pelerines and capes, a few with sleeves to match,
1 do. handsome collars for misses.
Also, 3 cartons low-priced worked collars.
We invite the ladies to call and examine our stock. D. CLAGETT & CO.
Sept. 15—3tif

STAPLE GOODS.—We have opened, and are daily receiving, a large supply of seasonable staple goods. We have in store—
30 pieces extra fine Irish linens, made expressly for collars, fronts, &c.
30 do medium do do do do
50 do Irish linens, made expressly for family use, very cheap
30 do Irish linens, extra stout, for pillow-slips, low-priced
20 do 10-8 and 9-8 pillow-case linen
50 do white Hollands
10 do 12-4 Irish sheetings
15 do 12-4 and 10-4 Barnsley sheetings
2 do extra fine 10-4 double damask table diaper
5 do 10-4 damask diaper
15 do 8-4 all qualities do
2 do 8-4 Silesia damask
20 do Huckaback towelling, assorted
50 do Russia diapers, some extra width
20 do birdeye diapers, assorted qualities
30 do damask napkins, assorted, great bargains
75 do flannels, all prices and qualities
3 cases Canton flannels, brown and bleached
20 do new-style plaid ginghams, twilled and plain
3,000 yards furniture calicoes, assorted
10,000 do 12½ cents do in great variety of styles
5 cases domestic shirtings and sheetings, assorted
5 bales unbleached do do (1 bale extra fine)
5 pieces ladies' cloakings
10 do woollen plaids, for children
50 do cassinets, assorted
An assortment of cloths and cassimeres
An assortment of vestings
2 pieces super satin do
1 case real French prints, &c.
And many other articles that cannot be enumerated; but we can say that we have all kinds of goods, and warrant all goods to be perfect that are sold by us.
Sept 15—3t D. CLAGETT & CO.

NEW GOODS.—The subscriber is now receiving a very large and carefully-selected supply of new and seasonable dry goods, which, added to his stock on hand, makes his assortment at least equal to any in the District. He names in part—
Black and blue silks, all styles and prices
New style rich fancy silks, from 50 cts. to $2
Cashmere d'ecosse and mousselines de laine, new style
Rich ginghams; French, English, and domestic calicoes, at all prices and styles
Cashmere, brocha, and embroidered Canton crape shawls
Flannels in great variety
Domestic goods of every kind
Cloths, cassimeres, and vestings—a larger and cheaper stock than ever before offered in this market
All kinds of mourning goods, such as bombasins, silk-warp alpaca, black mousselines de laine, challeys, love veils and handkerchiefs, veils, crapes, hosiery, gloves, &c.
50 pieces very rich new style Brussels carpetings
75 pieces superfine and common ingrain do
10 sets passage and stair carpetings
5 pieces damask linen for steps
50 tufted and chenile rugs, very rich and cheap
5 pieces rich chintz floor baize, 6-4 and 12-4 wide
Green baize, damask and watered moreens
Damask table-cloths, all sizes
Table diapers, all widths
Napkins, towellings, linen sheetings and shirtings, in great variety
Reviere, hem-stitched, and tape-bordered linen cambric handkerchiefs
Ladies' silk, lambswool, and merino vests
Gentlemen's Saxony wool shirts and drawers, warranted not to shrink
New-style French worked chemizetts and collars
And a great variety of other goods, too numerous to mention. All of which will be offered at the most reduced prices. The citizens of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.
R. ESTEP.
Sept. 15—3t

Oakland School, near Burlington, N. J.—Professor E. C. Wines, principal.

THE course of study in this institution is extensive, embracing all the branches necessary to a good classical, scientific, and commercial education. *Thoroughness* in all the departments, is the distinctive characteristic of the school. In every instance where there is sufficient capacity for the purpose, the pupil is required to *master* the subject of study before he leaves it. In this way only, it is believed, can be secured that sound and full mental development, in which intellectual manhood consists, and which is the chief aim of every intelligent system of education. The situation of the school, for beauty and healthfulness, cannot be surpassed; and the accommodations are ample and commodious. There are two sessions in a year, of five months each. The vacations are the months of April and October. Pupils are admitted at any time; but the commencement of a session is the best time for entering. Circulars, stating terms and other particulars, will be sent on application, by letter or otherwise, to the principal.

Reference might be made to gentlemen of the highest standing in every part of the country, whose sons have been educated by Professor Wines; but he deems such reference unnecessary, and simply subjoins the following letter from Professor Bache, superintendent of the United States coast survey:

DEAR SIR: The just and widely-spread reputation which you have acquired in the education of youth, and in unfolding, as an author, the principles of your science, appears to me to render any opinion of mine in regard to your capabilities entirely valueless; and I believe that, in the estimate which you set upon it, you are influenced by feelings of friendship towards me. It gives me great pleasure to say, however, that, in regard to both the principles of education and the practice of instruction, as far as I have had an opportunity of observing your methods in the Philadelphia High School, I consider you among the first of those devoted to the honorable but arduous profession of a teacher.

Very truly and respectfully yours,
A. D. BACHE.
E. C. WINES, esq.
Sept. 10—2aw2w*

MARSHAL'S SALE.—In virtue of two writs of *fieri facias*, issued out from the clerk's office of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Washington, and to me directed, I shall expose at public sale, for cash, on Wednesday, the 15th of October next, at the front of the court-house door of said county, at 12 o'clock, m., the following property, viz:

The east half of lot No. 30, in reservation No. 10, of the city of Washington, with the improvements thereon, being a two-story brick dwelling, and other improvements thereon; seized and levied upon as the property of Elizabeth Bacon, and sold to satisfy judicials No. 1, to November term, 1843, in favor of Charles D. Moorehead, use of Joseph W. Beck; also, judicials No. 2, to November term, 1843, in favor of John P. Van Ness, against said Elizabeth Bacon.

ALEXANDER HUNTER,
Marshal of the District of Columbia.
Sept 15—dts

MOURNING GOODS.—We have received a large assortment of mourning goods for dresses, &c. We have 10 pieces Parametta cloth, a new and superior article for mourning, suitable for the approaching season, being rather heavier than bombasins
50 pieces Lupin's celebrated bombasins, from the lowest to the highest numbers. All who have ever purchased Lupin's bombasins pronounce them the very best
20 pieces alpaca cloths, silk chain
5 do 6-4 mousselines, plain black, Lupin's make
15 do common-width do do
5 do black thibet cloth and merino
5 do black and lead-colored mousselines
3 do black Italian lutestring
3 do Gro de Paris
3 do black taffeta, a beautiful silk
10 do black and blue-black poult de soie
20 do in a variety of styles, of satin-striped, satin-striped and figured, plain, twill, &c.
Superior and common black kid gloves
Hosiery of all qualities, silk, cotton, merino, &c.
Crapes of all qualities, with many other necessary mourning articles, to which we invite attention.
D. CLAGETT & CO.
Sept. 15—3tif

A HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION.—Will be offered at public sale on Thursday next, the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock, on the premises on M street north, near 9th street west, a two-story frame house, containing six rooms, with pantry, wood-house, and stable attached. The lot on which it stands, containing nearly 11,000 feet, is in garden, highly improved, with choice fruit and shrubbery, and has a pump of very fine water at the door.

Terms of sale: One-half cash, and the balance in three equal payments of six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest, secured by a deed of trust.

A. GREEN,
Auctioneer.
Sept. 13—