THE UNION.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 24, 1845.

SPIRIT OF THE WHIG PRESS.

We have never seen the whig press more completely at fault, than they are at the present moment. The firm and prudent counsels by which the administration has been conducted—the brilliant acquisition of Texas—the determined course which the government have pursued towards Mexico—the determination which they have evinced to carry out the principles that brought them into power—the conciliatory disposition which they have displayed, in spite of a few grumblers, to keep the republican party united,—in a word, their wise policy towards foreign nations, and the presentiments which they have given out upon our domestic concerns, have surrounded them with a moral power, that confirms the hopes of their friends, and confounds their opponents. The whig press was never more at a loss for the materials of attack. Unhappy wights! they must say something; and yet they know not what to say. They must war upon the administration; but where are their weapons? In this ludicrous state of embarrassment, they are still idly attempting to sow the seeds of jealousy and dissension among the several portions of the republican party—in one part of the country seeking to persuade the friends of Mr. Van Buren that the friends of Mr. Calhoun are preferred in the dispensation of the public patronage; and in another, that the friends of Mr. Van Buren are favored at the expense of the Calhoun men; and that the President intends to deceive the South about the reduction of the tariff.

The whig press is compelled to draw upon the effusions of Washington scribblers, and the columns of the Charleston Mercury, for materials to carry on this insidious warfare upon the republican party. For this purpose, they first hold the Mercury up as the organ of the friends of Mr. Calhoun, and then they quote from its reckless correspondent the most profligate assertions, the grossest abuse, and the rankest misrepresentations. This game, however, cannot continue. The true friends of Mr. Calhoun in South Carolina will soon see this trick, as clearly as his friends in Virginia now see and denounce it. So shamelessly is this imposition attempted upon the understandings of his friends, that the appointment of Mr. Woodbury is denounced, because, as is pretended, the President was anxious to remove one of the ablest opponents of the tariff system from the Senate, and thus defeat every attempt to reform its abuses. Effrontery can no further go. We have no doubt that the friends of Mr. Calhoun in South Carolina will soon vindicate themselves from all such attempts to deceive them, in the same spirit which his friends in Virginia are now exhibiting. The "Richmond Enquirer" of yesterday morning has several interesting articles upon this subject. It is striking down the poisonous weapons of a pretended friend, from the hands of the whigs. The "Enquirer" comments upon the course of the "Charleston Mercury," as exposed in the "Union," and says:

"The sole material now employed by the whig prints for attacking the administration, is drawn from this blundering and reckless correspondent of a paper professedly democratic. It is strange, indeed, at this time, when the administration avows itself to be guided by the principles of the Baltimore convention; when its every act and sentiment is in favor of a reduction of the tariff to the revenue standard—that a paper like the Charleston Mercury, professing its deep anxiety for such a modification of the tariff, should throw embarrassment in the way of the administration, by suffering its columns to be filled with ridiculous and factious misrepresentations of the President, and with ascriptions of the worst motives to the administration. Upon authority, not derived from Washington, we feel able to add our testimony in confirmation of the following views of the Union:

"'We have the best reasons to believe that the Baltimore American has no right to denominate the Mercury as the Charleston organ of Mr. Calhoun's friends; or to infer, from the character of its communications, that the administration is likely to find among its opponents, the main body of Mr. Calhoun's friends, &c., &c.'"

The "Richmond Enquirer" alludes also to some of the silly twaddle, for insidious purposes, of the "Richmond Whig," and says:

"Whatever to the Whig may '*seem* to be the fact,' we are fully authorized to say that there is not one word of truth in the assertion, that the 'real friends' of Mr. Calhoun, in this region, are receding from the support of Mr. Polk; and we may safely add the same remark for the friends of Mr. Calhoun throughout Virginia. They have seen nothing in the acts and declarations of the administration which they do not approve; and they are not yet prepared, upon the fabulous statements and ridiculous theories of a correspondent of any journal, to charge upon an administration, which they believe to be honest, a deliberate purpose of deception. Their wish is to assist the administration in its avowed policy of carrying out the principles of the republican party, and not to play into the hands of the whigs by embarrassing the action of the President and cabinet, and thereby defeating the success of those principles."

Another article, but not in the same connexion:

"In the name of the republican party of Virginia, we thank the President for this admirable selection, (*Mr. Woodbury's appointment.*) New Hampshire has, by her inflexible devotion to principles, won a high place in the heart of the Old Dominion; and should she, at the approaching election, repudiate the abolition, the anti-Texas, recreant Hale, our debt of gratitude will be greatly enhanced. For her distinguished son, Levi Woodbury, the republican party of Virginia and the South have ever felt the warmest regard and esteem. His unshaken adherence to the constitution and to the rights of the States, his indomitable devotion to the republican party in times which 'tried men's souls,' have secured him the highest confidence and attachment of the democracy, who will rejoice to see him so nobly rewarded. Long before the death of the learned and virtuous Story, when his resignation was confidently spoken of, we warmly urged the appointment of Mr. Woodbury; and we doubt not it will be most kindly received throughout the Union. The Boston Post and the Boston Times, two leading democratic papers in New England, were zealous for his elevation. Mr. W. for many years acted as chief justice of the supreme court of New Hampshire; and, by his dignity, learning, and wise decisions, proved himself to be thoroughly fitted for the station. We doubt not, that the same high qualities will win for him a distinguished reputation in the more extended and elevated theatre to which he is now called."

SECRETARY WALKER'S CIRCULAR.

Under this head, the St. Louis Missourian of the 12th instant makes the following very pertinent and seasonable remarks:

"We see the opposition presses generally are down upon Mr. Walker's circular address to public officers, with instructions that they should be handed to those who could furnish the desired information. They contain a long list of questions, making inquiries into the productions, investments, and profits of almost every pursuit of the citizens in our wide-spread territory. The information is desired, so that the administration can go to work understandingly, and adjust the present tariff to the best advantage for all interests. A complete statistical table of the products of all pursuits would be of incalculable advantage in such an adjustment. But the whigs, true to their instincts that such a table might show that there are other interests which also deserve some attention, other than their favorite bantlings, take it for granted that the answers are to be *ex parte*, and upon this testimony the government will proceed to destroy manufacturing. And hence they oppose and refuse to give the required answers. One stigmatizes the questions as an attempt at espionage about to be established by the government, which must be resisted at the threshold if we would preserve even the semblance of liberty. Another says 'I looks upon them with unaffected astonishment and indignation; and so of the rest. We would also feel astonishment and indignation, if we had not long since learned not to be astonished at anything that we saw from that quarter. Their indignation does not proceed from the fact that the government has propounded questions, but that those questions may elicit some truths that it does not comport with the interests of the whigs to have told."

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"The administration wishes to adjust the long-vexed tariff question—not for the benefit of one or more interests, but for the equal benefit of all—commercial, agricultural, mechanical, as well as manufacturing, iron-making, salt-boiling and sugar-planting, which have been heretofore the only recipients of the government's bounties, while all the burdens of sustaining the government and the bounty to the favored interests have fallen on the former. It wants to act wisely, understandingly; and hence its inquiry for knowledge not foolishly, without understanding, as did the whigs in 1842. If the administration succeeds in collecting the desired information, we may expect that it will suggest a plan to adjust our revenue laws that will stand for years; which is desirable for all interests, as instability makes all pursuits hazardous. But to do so, the administration must have facts to go upon, which, we hope, it will obtain by the circulars which it has issued."

Strange indeed that any objection should be made to Mr. Walker's power of collecting information in this way. It is perfectly compatible with the very character of his department. The statute-book has several laws upon it, which justify it. Among them is the following:

An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act to establish the Treasury Department."

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to digest, prepare, and lay before Congress at the commencement of *every session*, a report on the subject of finance, containing estimates of the public revenue and public expenditures, and plans for improving or increasing the revenues, from time to time, for the purpose of giving information to Congress, in adopting modes of raising the money requisite to meet the public expenditures.

Approved May 10, 1800.

This law is now in full force.

How can the Secretary obtain this information, which he is *required* to lay before Congress, unless he can ask questions?

COTTON—THE GREAT STAPLE.

We lay before the public this evening one of the most interesting letters which has ever appeared in the "Union." Our regular correspondent in New York furnishes a clear, full, and decisive description of the result of the celebrated experiments made by the East India Company in the cultivation of cotton in the East. We recommend it to the attention of our countrymen, particularly of the South; and respectfully advise the editors of newspapers to read, and to republish it in their respective papers.

The English experiment in the East has signally failed. It was made under the most favorable auspices in different parts of India. It has succeeded in none of them. It was made under the eye of ten experienced planters from the cotton region of the United States, with the best American cotton-seed; but it has failed! Nature forbids any serious competition between the cotton of the East Indies and that of the United States. The southern portion of our country stands unrivalled in the production of a staple which constitutes the basis of the most important manufacture both in Great Britain and on the continent. Well might England struggle to baffle us in the annexation of Texas, for *there* she would have planted her lever. By her aid, and by her cotton plantations, Britain would have attempted to make herself independent of the United States,—throwing her own manufactures into Texas, upon terms that would have defied the competition of our own fabrics; and receiving the raw material in return, upon better terms than she could have obtained the growth of our own southern cotton-lands. The acquisition of Texas, therefore, foils the most anxious policy of Great Britain. It makes her greatest interest (the most important branch of her manufacturing system) dependent upon us. In the same proportion, of course, it gives us every advantage in competition with her. It gives us wealth in peace, and power in war; because how can Great Britain continue to prosecute a desperate and continued war, which is destined to starve her own manufacturers? The acquisition of Texas thus puts us in possession of almost all the best lands in the world for the growth of cotton; and this is decidedly one of the most important staples, in every respect, that can be cultivated by man. If we do not hold the monopoly of the article, yet we produce it of better quality, and in greater quantity, than any other country. We may safely defy all rivalry in its production. Thus it becomes an unfailing source of wealth and abundance—of prosperity in peace, and of power in war.

Let us further add, that the acquisition of Texas is not only of great value to the South, but it is destined to shed incalculable advantages upon the North. Let the whigs oppose it as much as they please, or let the abolitionists threaten even a dissolution of the Union. Not many months will pass away, before our Eastern brethren will appreciate and confess the benefits which they receive. Is it nothing to them that a growing trade is thrown open to their shipping? Is it nothing that a market is opened for the consumption of their manufactures free of all duty, whilst the British fabrics are subjected to the requisitions of our revenue laws? Is it nothing that our own manufacturers have the advantage of enjoying free trade in Texas, with 25 or 30 per cent. in their favor, over the rival manufactures of England or of the continent? But enough for the present! The remarks of our correspondent supersede the necessity of any further reflections on our part; and we again recommend his valuable statistics, as well as his general conclusions, to every reader and to every editor in the country.

[From our regular correspondent.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1845.

The *Zenobia*, which arrived at this port on Saturday morning last, from Calcutta, East Indies, brought home one of the Amercan cotton-planters, who, some five years since, entered the service of the Hon. East India Company, as a superintendent of cotton farms, in their extensive experiment made to grow American cotton in that region, and to improve the cultivation of native cotton. I have had much conversation with Mr. T., who went from Mississippi; and after having served the government for five years, the term of his engagement, has returned, as stated, in the Zenobia. He has communicated to me much valuable and interesting information in relation to India.

He estimates the experiment has cost the government about $500,000, and that it has resulted in the most complete and signal failure!

In 1840, an agent of the government came to the United States, and repaired to Louisiana and Mississippi, where the growing of cotton has been carried to the greatest state of perfection, and where he engaged ten Americans, who had been employed in superintending cotton estates in that section of the Union for several years. They were well recommended by the most respectable planters. They left with the agent for India, via England, and took with them large quantities of the best American cotton-seed, agricultural implements, cotton-gins, presses, &c., &c.

The planters were engaged at an average salary of about £300 each, with an allowance for subsistence of £100 more. Each entered into a contract to remain in the service of the company five years, and to conduct the experiments in such parts of India as the government should point out. Of the ten persons thus engaged, three after the first year returned home, being paid their salaries up to the time of leaving, but were left to bear their own expenses home; while, according to the agreement, those who remained five years were to have all their expenses borne from America to India, and from thence, at the expiration of the service, back to the United States. Seven of the party remained to the end of their engagement—one of whom is Mr. T., who has just arrived in the Zenobia.

He says, on reaching India, their party were distributed to different parts of the Indian empire, in order that the experiment might be tested in reference to the different soils and varieties of climate in that vast empire.

One (Mr. T.) was placed at Calpee, in the district of Bundelcund. Another was stationed at Goruckpore, under the Napal hills; another in Dooab; another was located in Soomapore; another at Humeapore, in the province of Banda; another at Raatch, in Bundelpore; other in Coimbatore and at Surat, on the western side of the peninsula.

After experimenting a year or two at each place, without a prospect of success, they were changed to other localities, so as to give every district in India, as far as possible, a trial. Mr. T. was changed from Bundelcund to Rungpore, Northern India—near the base, and in full view of the Himalaya mountains, which were covered with perpetual snow. Others were changed to Dahwar, in the southern Mahratta country.

The American planter placed at Raatch, during a rebellion which commenced with the Decoyls, (robbers,) had his premises attacked, his houses sacked and burnt, barely escaping with his life and the clothes he wore.

In every part of India, where the Americans tried the cultivation of cotton, and endeavored to instruct the natives in the best mode of culture, they most signally failed!! Those who remained used every possible exertion to succeed, as they were liberally paid, having every facility granted that they could ask, with the expectation of being handsomely rewarded if they succeeded.

Mr. T. thinks the two great and insuperable difficulties, in the way of cultivating cotton in India, are attributable to the two great extremes of DRY and WET WEATHER, either of which is peculiarly fatal to cotton. During the continuance of the rainy season, the cotton plants grow with unwonted luxuriance and rapidity, to be as suddenly checked and cut off by the intense heat of the sun, which pours upon them during the succeeding dry season. When the dry weather sets in, the sun ripens the bolls prematurely, when apparently not more than half grown; while the leaves of the plant are crisped and burnt to a brown color by the intensity of the solar heat.

In lower Bengal, the rainy season commences late in May, and continues till October. In central India, the rainy season begins about the middle of July, and lasts till from the 1st to the 15th of September.

In lower Bengal, as much as 76 inches of rain usually falls in 12 months. In central India, no crops can be anticipated with much less than 13 inches of rain. Eleven inches never fails to result in a famine, which is dreadful in its effects upon the natives.

In addition to the unconquerable difficulties of the climate, the cotton-plant is exposed to the fatal attacks of destructive insects. There is one, which lays an egg in the flower of the plant. Before the boll matures, the worm forms within it, which feeds upon the green and tender fibres of the cotton, eating out all the cotton within the boll before it matures; leaving only a lock or two in some bolls, or pods, while, in others, not a fibre is left. In some parts of India it is also subject to the attacks of white ants, which cut down the plants while young, or attack the young pods, and cut them off.

All that the Americans could do, with their best exertions, only enabled them to raise, on the average, about ten pounds of clean cotton to the acre from the best American cotton-seed, and only seventy pounds of clean cotton to the acre from native India cotton-seed.

Mr. T., before leaving Mississippi to go to India, superintended a cotton estate near Rodney, in that State, in 1839, on which he raised over nine hundred pounds of clean cotton to the acre! He says, that year he made a fine crop, actually sending to market two hundred bales of good cotton, averaging four hundred and fifty pounds each, from ninety-six acres of land! What a contrast, this, to cropping in India!

Mr. F., one of the American cotton-growers who went to India, and was stationed at Goruckpore, put two hundred acres in cotton, from which he gathered only two hundred pounds of clean cotton! The most those sent to Coimbatore could do, was to raise, in a favorable year, two hundred pounds of seed cotton to the acre—equal to about fifty pounds of clean cotton! The most Mr. T. could do, was to raise, the first year, ten pounds of clean cotton from American cotton-seed of the Mexican variety, (the best,) and seventy pounds of native cotton, to the acre! He says the American seed carried out from about Rodney, (the best in America,) deteriorated every year; the staple or fibre growing shorter, while the yield grew less.

It is his firm conviction, that if the American seed be planted over and over again in the same soil, in India, in *five years* it will totally cease to mature any cotton whatever! He also says, by changing it to other districts, it may be made to yield something a few years longer; but would ultimately run out.

He thinks the resources of British India greatly overrated, and that its produce of all kinds is growing less; accompanied with an immense diminution of the Indian government revenues, which (like the parent power) is immensely in debt; and, like her, has gone largely into banking and loaning operations. Paper issues are afloat all over India, put in circulation with little hope of ultimate or future redemption.

The Affghan, and other recent wars, have added £13,000,000 to the Indian government debt. During Mr. T.'s residence there, they issued a loan for 5,000,000 rupees, at 5 per cent., having other large outstanding loans made at 4 per cent. The fact is, there is no government which has been so wastefully and extravagantly managed as the Indian government. The most enormous salaries have been paid to its public officers, from the governor general down to the collector of revenues in a district.

Reckless and oppressive exactions from the natives on the one hand, with the most wasteful expenditures on the other, have marked the progress of the Indian government from the days of Lord Clive and Warren Hastings, down to the present time. Under such management, since the monopoly of the government has been broken in upon by the nonrenewal of its charter, (in its commercial features at least,) the case seems to be, that India presents more or less the character of a squeezed orange—little else being left beyond the rind; while there is danger of the government—termed "the honorable company"—becoming irretrievably and hopelessly bankrupt! When the English first obtained sway over the country, they found it full of the accumulated treasures of ages, which they have succeeded in removing from the country, while reducing its owners to a species of bondage worse than that endured by the African race in any part of the world. For be it known, that they deprived the conquered Hindoos of all title to the land on which God had placed them, without treaty, or other means than the sword. They claim one-half of all the rice or other produce raised by the natives, as a land-tax or rent!

Mr. T. tells us that when less than eleven inches of rain falls in central India, there is a famine by reason of the failure of the rice crop, which is almost the only food of the natives. The government makes no allowance for the failure of a crop; but enforces the collection of its dues from head renters, (who hire land, and employ natives of the country and villages to work it,) just the same as if no failure had occurred.

He says these famines have a kind of periodical recurrence, once in seven or eight years. That during the last most severe famine, in 1837, many thousands expired from absolute starvation! That in some portions of India, to enable them to meet their government dues, and obtain subsistence, they were forced to sell out their cattle and every other thing they possessed. They would cut down their trees, strip their houses and themselves of clothing, and even sell their children into bondage, in order to save themselves from destruction!

He says that India never can become settled with a European population, on account of the extreme heat preventing their laboring in the open fields beneath a burning sun, without destruction. Such is the overwhelming oppressiveness of the heat, that all the travelling is done at night. The traveller is carried in a sedan, or palanquin, supported by six or eight men, who relieve each other at the end of every eight or ten miles. They set off, usually, at 4 o'clock in the evening, travelling all night, and until 9 or 10 o'clock next morning, when they lay by for the remainder of the day. It was in this way the American cotton-growers were carried from one part of India to another. Troops march at night, and often fight their battles at night.

Mr. T. says that such is the destructive character of the white ant in many parts of India, they actually level mud houses in a few years—which are the only kind of houses that can be used in the interior, on account of the scarcity of timber. Machinery made of wood, and carried into the country, after a while is liable to be attacked by them and destroyed.

At his station, in *Bundelcund*, he found the heat so great as to be compelled to sleep out of doors—the common practice in India. In such cases, it is necessary to hire the natives to keep watch all night, at 12½ cents each per night, to keep off jackals, hyenas, and wolves, with which the jungles abound, and which often venture upon the abodes of the people in the most ravenous manner.

When one attempts to sleep in a house, the heat is so severe, that it becomes necessary to hire two natives to fan you all night, by turns, with a contrivance something similar to that used for keeping flies from the table in this country, which the natives put in motion by pulling a rope on the outside of the house.

Mr. T. seems to think India will continue to decline in her resources, till England will cease to derive a great deal of benefit from its possession; and that large tracts of the country may, by-and-by, revert back to the undisturbed possession of the jackals and hyenas.

In this view, he may overdraw the picture; yet the reflection forces itself upon the mind,—what is to become of the power of England, in the event of the fall of India? The bare possibility of such an event cannot fail to fill the government and people with apprehension for the future!

One thing of great importance to us has become clearly manifest—and that is, with the possession of Texas, we hold the only cotton lands in the whole universe, that are worth "the snap of a man's fingers." There is no section of the globe which can "begin" to compete with us in the cultivation of this great staple.

We have fast hold upon the cotton markets of the world; and we shall hold them during future time, as far as can be seen to the contrary; and through our cotton bales we can, to a great extent, control the destinies of Europe, make peace or war, and otherwise affect the political economy and relations of the world!

What a proud, elevated, and happy position do these United States occupy! What other part of the world is so blessed with a favorable climate, extent, richness, variety of soil and productions, or traversed with such vast and noble rivers?—stretching its boundaries from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the waters of Hudson's bay and the St. Lawrence on the north, to the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande del Norte on the south and southwest; settled by a free, enterprising, and intelligent people, living under wisely-framed DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS. What other people BENEATH HEAVEN have cause to be so devoutly thankful as the citizens of the United States? who should thank God every day they breathe, that they are AMERICAN CITIZENS, and not the subjects of a foreign potentate, or the inhabitants of a less favored country. "*Esto perpetua*" rests upon our free institutions.

I well remember how the abolitionists of the United States, ever foes to their country's best interests, crowed over the prospect held out by visionary people, five years ago, that India was about to rival the United States in the growth of cotton; and how Mr. Clay, in the United States Senate, with other supporters of a high protective tariff, warned the cotton-growers of the South against the competition of India; and urged them, on that ground, to come out and support protection, as the time would soon arrive when they themselves would need protection against India-grown cotton, in supplying our domestic cotton factories.

Some items which I intended to touch upon must be deferred till my next, particularly in relation to indigo, &c.

The packet-ship Victoria, Capt. Morgan, arrived yesterday from London, with a large number of passengers. She sailed 23d August. Also, the packet-ship Independence, from Liverpool; sailed 23d August. Ship Tennessee, from do., 17th ult.

Within the two last days we have had quite a number of foreign arrivals—viz: the Monument, from Manilla; the James E. Shepperd, from Palermo; packet-ship Prince de Joinville, from Marseilles; Lella, (of Baltimore,) from Havre; one barque from Laguayra; one brig from Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo; and a British barque from Sydney, New South Wales.

The ship Platina cleared to-day for Trieste.

Cotton has advanced fully equal to the rise reported in Liverpool, with considerable activity in the market.

Flour is dull at $4 75 for most descriptions. More is asked for superior lots, especially for choice Genesee and Georgetown. A prime lot of Genesee wheat sold at $1 05 on Saturday.

The stock market is buoyant. The sales to-day were considerable, with an advance over Saturday's rates.

Half-past 3 p. m.—Nothing further of importance to note. Yours, truly,

MORGAN.

INDIAN CORN IN ENGLAND.

Some years ago, a memorial was addressed to the British government, urging upon them the policy of admitting Indian corn into Great Britain free of duty, and pointing out the relief which such a measure would afford to the suffering poor of the kingdom. A polite answer was returned. The author of the memorial did not fail to inculcate this measure, as one eminently beneficial to both countries, furnishing the British poor with cheap bread, and opening to the American farmer an extensive market for one of his principal products. There is reason to believe that the labors of an humble individual were not without effect; and that the seed sown by him will, at no distant day, produce a luxuriant harvest.

The following article in relation to this subject is extracted from the Weekly Albion of the 13th inst., published in New York, viz:

"We have been extremely gratified in the last five years, to observe the great advance which liberal opinions, in respect to trade, have made all over the world; and this has been hastened by the temporary triumph gained by the "protective theorists" here and in Europe. A large portion of the industrious community really supposed that a trade or mutual interchange of products of industry with other countries was really injurious to them. They have now tried a high tariff, and in its paralyzing effects they do not find the benefits they looked for. In the Courier and Enquirer of Saturday, we find a very marked instance of this extraordinary change in opinion; and we hail it with the more satisfaction, coming from so high a quarter. We transcribe the article as follows:

"'Among the items of intelligence brought by the last steamer, was a statement that notice had been given of an intention, at the next session of Parliament, to move for the admission of Indian corn into Great Britain free of duty. We cannot help believing that such a motion must, in the end, prove successful; and it certainly would be of great importance both to England and to this country. The laboring people of Great Britain are not able to eat wheat; its price, under the operation of the corn laws, puts it to a great extent beyond their reach. A very small portion, comparatively speaking, of the grain grown in the country, is therefore consumed by the laboring population. Something of it, of course, they must have; but they are forced to use it with the greatest economy, and to substitute for it, so far as possible, other and cheaper articles.

"'Indian corn would thus be principally consumed by a class that does not consume a very large proportion of the grains grown at home. And yet to that class it would be most welcome; for it would give them a cheap, wholesome, and abundant article of food, and relieve them from very much of the suffering under which they groan. We observe that some of the English papers are ridiculing the notion that Indian corn is at all *eatable* by human beings, representing it as a waste grain, fit only for hogs, and as likely, if made an article of food by Englishmen, to reduce them to the level of the American hog. In some cases, even that, we are quite certain, would be *levelling up*, instead of down; but, however such language may impose upon the English laboring population, its absurdity and utter falsity are sufficiently apparent to every one in this country. Travellers upon our steamboats cannot fail to have noticed that *corn bread*, when put upon the table by the side of the whitest and best wheaten loaves, is preferred by nine out of ten of the guests. In many parts of the country—and, indeed, to a greater or less extent, in every part—it is considered one of the most palatable, as well as most wholesome articles that can be put upon the table. It can be cooked in a variety of ways, and is good in all. Its introduction into England might be slow, for it has never been eaten there, and there is a mountain of prejudice against its use; but a few years' experience would effectually dissipate that, and it would be as heartily prized, and as extensively used, by the poor of England, as it is in our own country. There is no way in which the English government could more effectually alleviate the sufferings of its poor population, and thus avert from itself impending evils of unknown and incalculable magnitude, than by the *free* admission of Indian corn.'

"*To this country such a measure would be of great importance. Indian corn is the great staple of the United States—far more of it being raised than of any other grain. The interests of both countries, it seems to us, would be greatly promoted by the step proposed.*

"We cannot omit saying here, that, in our opinion, much has been done to enlighten the public judgment of England, as well as to draw the attention of the government to the subject, by the efforts of Dr. Bartlett, of the Albion, to whose essays we have formerly alluded."

A letter from England, in the "New York Evening Post," confirms these accounts. It alludes to a notice given by Mr. Escott, in the House of Commons, near the close of the late session, of a motion which he intended to make in the first week of the session of the next Parliament, for the total repeal of the duty on Indian corn. The New York correspondent remarks, that "there can hardly be a doubt of its passing; and no doubt a large consumption of American Indian corn will be the result." The "Boston Advertiser" says that an entire repeal of the duty on this article would doubtless be of considerable benefit to the agricultural interests of this country, though it thinks there is little reason to anticipate that the use of Indian corn would be very rapidly introduced into that country. The use of it is at present little known, and there is a popular prejudice against it. But it doubts the success of Mr. Escott's efforts to obtain the repeal. It apprehends it will be regarded by a majority of the House as too direct an interference with the policy of the corn-laws. Should the motion succeed, it may be regarded as a proof that the measure is not considered as one of great moment, or likely to lead to so large importations as to interfere materially with the interests of domestic agriculture. The same letter expresses the opinion "that Sir Robert Peel will deal with the corn-laws generally, and will remove all duties whatever;" or, "more probably that, in the first instance, a duty of six-pence the bushel on wheat will be levied." "Such an event we conceive (says the Boston editor) to be far more improbable than the repeal of the duty on Indian corn."

Perhaps this very prejudice against the consumption of corn-meal may operate in favor of the relaxation. The English farming interest may not dread the competition of Indian corn with English wheat; and ministers, availing themselves of this feeling, may be prompted to relax their corn laws, as a compromise which may, in some degree, conciliate the body of the people. We know that this prejudice may be overcome, because it is unfounded, as the article from the "Albion" so distinctly shows. At all events, we hope our able minister in London will turn his attention to the subject. Should this article meet his eye, (as we have no doubt it will do,) we would respectfully invite his best exertions in behalf of a general relaxation of the British system. May he not succeed in obtaining some remission of the high duty on tobacco? Can he not prevail upon the government to relax their heavy duties on flour? If he even fails in these two objects, he may succeed in prevailing upon ministers to admit Indian corn free of duty. And who so well calculated to liberalize the whole commercial system of the two countries as Mr. McLane, the former Secretary of the American Treasury—an avowed friend, as he is, of free-trade? No American is better acquainted with our revenue laws, with the various productions of our soil, the character of Indian corn—in fact, all our resources and all our wants.

THE FACTORY GIRLS.

We respectfully inquire of the editors of the Lowell papers, and of other papers in New England, to state whether the ten-hour system prevails in the neighboring factories, or whether their employers are attempting to wring from the female operatives as much work as they can command, to pamper their own niggard interests? The facts ought to be publicly known, that the exactions of avarice may be checked by the moral force of public sentiment. It is stated in a newspaper, that "from two to four thousand operatives, one-third females, held a meeting at Allegheny city, Pa., to solicit the adoption of the ten-hour system of labor, which the proprietors refused to adopt until it was adopted in the Eastern factories. A resolution, urging a general strike, was adopted, and a procession agreed upon. Ten hours' work is enough, in all conscience." The meeting of citizens of Pittsburg, on the 19th inst., before they adjourned, "on motion of R. H. Kerr, esq., appointed a committee to prepare an address to the factory operatives of the United States, urging upon them the propriety of insisting upon the ten-hour system." This movement is entitled to the warmest approbation.

"The 'Union' *cuts* the Charleston Mercury with an air of offended dignity, declaring that it will not again contradict any of its charges, 'however mendacious,' and that the 'republican party,' (i. e. the locofoco party) 'prefer an open enemy to an insidious foe.' There's for you, friends of Mr. Calhoun!"—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The editor of the Alexandria Gazette does itself more injustice by such insidious paragraphs, than it does ourselves. Its editor is capable of nobler efforts, and he only lowers himself when he stoops to such little game. What we did say was this:

"We would not condescend to notice these fabrications at all, if they were not caught up by the whig press from the columns of the 'Mercury,' and insidiously circulated as the assertions of a republican press, and the 'organ of the friends of Mr. Calhoun.' How long the friends of Mr. Calhoun in South Carolina will consent to be misrepresented in this manner, it is for them to decide. But, for ourselves, we say, (and we venture to assert there is not a republican in Washington who does not cordially agree with us,) in regard to these two presses, which sometimes blow hot and sometimes cold, the republican party prefer an open enemy to an insidious friend."

The expression which we used was not meant to apply to the "friends of Mr. Calhoun." It was intended for the "Charleston Mercury" and its affiliated press in this city. The "friends of Mr. Calhoun in South Carolina" have, indeed, some interest in the question. We repeat, it is for them to decide how long they will consent to be so misrepresented. We have no doubt that they will do their duty in this behalf. But certainly we never intended to say to them that the "republican party" would ever regard them either as an "insidious friend or an open foe." How strange and absurd would such a designation appear! They are themselves part and parcel of the bone and sinew of the "republican party."

☞ The "National Intelligencer" has fired its last gun over the western boundary of Texas. It is altogether Mexican in its views. It would surrender into her unmolested possession the whole territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. We have no such sympathies. The great body of our people are Americans. They go for our whole right, whilst they would make no aggression upon the property of Mexico. We shall pay our respects, in a day or two, to the "National Intelligencer," and sum up the case on the Texas boundary.

OFFICIAL.

JAMES K. POLK,

President of the United States of America,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me, that CHARLES DUNKIN WAKE has been appointed consul of her Britannic Majesty for the States of North and South Carolina, to reside at Charleston:

I do hereby recognise him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to the consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 22d day of September, A. D. 1845, [L. S.] and of the independence of the United States of America the 70th.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

HENRY G. HUBBARD, of New York, as consul for the port of St. John's, in the island of Puerto Rico, in the place of O. S. Morse, recalled.

PHILO F. BARNUM, as deputy postmaster at Bridgeport, in the State of Connecticut, in the place of Isaac Sherman, removed.

OREGON—BRITISH FLEET.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says, the British fleet seen by the ship London, Ross, from Liverpool on the 12th ult., in latitude 45° 56′, longitude 15° 20′, was the experimental squadron which left Spithead a short time previously, to try the sailing qualities of the different ships composing the squadron—the Bay of Biscay being the most proper place for that purpose.

Upon which, the New York True Sun remarks: "The fleet in question was undoubtedly that referred to by the Commercial Advertiser. Of the character and purpose of this fleet, we have received some information since our notice of it above quoted. It consists of two 104-gun ships, four frigates, and three steamships. Under the guise of an experimental squadron, it is, in fact, a squadron of observation; sailing with sealed orders, and having on board a full regiment for Oregon, should their landing be deemed advisable; and also a governor for the territory, should circumstances warrant his assuming that position, to carry out the instructions under which he has been sent.

"Such, we learn through a gentleman directly from England, and who was at Spithead at the time of the sailing of the squadron, was well understood among the officers of the squadron to be the object of the mission on which they were about starting."

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The advocates of a *protective tariff* are averse to a commercial treaty between this country and England, because, say they, "we should send more grain and meat to that country, and take of her far more cloths, wares, &c., in return. Commerce would, for a brief season, be stimulated; but our manufactures would be shaken and crippled, if not prostrated; and our agriculture, compelled to seek a market across the ocean for a vast surplus product, would be doomed to subsist on low prices forever." This argument is quite a curiosity in logic. If it were said that agriculture, tied down to a home market, by laws prohibiting a free interchange of commodities between different nations, "would be doomed to subsist on low prices forever," one could see something approaching common sense in it; but to say that the opening to us of a new market, where all farm products are much higher than here at home, must produce that effect, is a refinement in politico-economical logic that would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer, or any other problem-solver, to explain. If it is meant that the diminution of the northern and eastern manufacturing markets would be so great as to outweigh the entire market of Great Britain, with her twenty-five millions of souls, then we can but marvel at the credulity presumed in the public. It is doubtful whether, if the restrictions upon foreign trade were permanently reduced to the standard of the compromise act, one single pound less of pork, or one bushel less of corn, would thereby be consumed in the eastern markets. A prohibitory or high protective tariff is, therefore, maintained at the direct cost of the agricultural interest, to the exclusive benefit of the home manufacturer, when the currency is down to the minimum point, and to the profit of the foreign manufacturer when the currency is so inflated as to nullify the effects of protection, as it frequently has been.

THE HON. LEVI WOODBURY.—The President has appointed this distinguished and able statesman to the seat on the Supreme bench of the United States, made vacant by the recent demise of Judge Story. We are more than gratified at this selection; and it will not fail to meet the warm approbation of the entire republican party. Mr. Woodbury's mind and abilities admirably fit him for the high station; and in the orthodoxy of his politics, the States and the people have a security that their rights can never suffer by a misinterpretation of the constitution. While we express our gratification at Mr. Woodbury's appointment, we cannot but regret that we shall lose him in the Senate, as the great champion of the radical democracy of the North.

[*N. Y. Globe.*

SCUDDER ARRESTED!—We understand that information was yesterday received in town, that Scudder, the ringleader in the late outrage and murder of the sheriff of Delaware, has been arrested in Cattaraugus county, and committed to close confinement.

[*Albany Citizen, Sept. 22.*

MAINE.

From the Augusta (Me.) Age, Sept. 19.

ELECTION—THE RESULT.—The returns continue to drizzle in most provokingly slow. We are, at this late hour, able only to present our readers with the votes of 295 towns. They contain, however, a very large proportion of the votes of the State, and are sufficient to show Gov. Anderson is re-elected by a decided majority. J. F. Scammon has been elected representative to Congress from York district. We have elected three senators in York, three in Oxford, three in Waldo, three in Penobscot, one in Aroostook, one certainly in Cumberland, and probably one or two in the eastern districts. The whigs have elected three in Kennebec. The senate consists of thirty-one members. To the house we have received the returns of 45 democrats elected, and 28 whigs. We have also heard from 32 districts in which there is no choice; and there remain 46 districts not yet heard from, most of which are strongly democratic. From these facts, there cannot remain a shadow of doubt of the success of the democratic party, by strong majorities, in both branches of the legislature. *All is safe in Maine!*

ILLINOIS.

OREGON MEETING.

At a meeting of a large number of the citizens of Illinois, assembled at Paris, Edgar county, Illinois, on Monday, the 8th day of September, 1845, David Longnecker, esq., was chosen president; George Moke, A. Summerville, George Redman, and David Wood, vice presidents; and James Miller and Edward J. French, secretaries; when the following preamble and resolutions were offered for the consideration of the meeting:

Whereas the territory of Oregon, from the 42d to the 54th degree 40 minutes of north latitude, is ours by treaties with Spain, France, and Russia, and also by discovery, exploration, and occupation: and whereas the President of the United States, James K. Polk, declared, in his inaugural address, that our title to Oregon was "clear and unquestionable:" and whereas we concur in that opinion: and whereas our negotiations have continued for more than a quarter of a century with Great Britain, in regard to that territory: and whereas Great Britain, by the arts of diplomacy and other appliances, has obtained almost the sole and exclusive possession of Oregon: therefore

Resolved, That notice should be given at once to discontinue the joint occupation of that territory, by this nation and Great Britain; that forts should be erected at convenient distances from the western part of Missouri to the mouth of Columbia river; and that the laws of the United States should at once be extended over our citizens who have located there.

Resolved, That the patriotic assertion of our title to Oregon, by the President, is creditable alike to his head and heart; and that he will, and of right should, be sustained by the American people in that declaration.

Resolved, That negotiation as to the title of Oregon should be brought to a termination as speedily as possible.

Resolved, That no portion of the North American continent should be subject to the colonization of the monarchical governments of other countries.

Whereupon the Hon. Orlando B. Ficklin, Gen. U. F. Linder, Judge Pierson, Augustus C. French, esq., and J. W. Ross, esq., severally addressed the meeting with great power and eloquence, in support of the resolutions, showing the American title to the whole of the Oregon Territory, between 42 and 54 degrees 40 minutes, north latitude, to be clear and unquestionable, with able expositions of the commercial and military importance of Oregon to the United States, and the ability of the American people to maintain their rights whenever invaded.

Resolved, That the newspapers, as well in as out of Illinois, favorable to the occupation of Oregon, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

LAVID LONGNECKER, President.

JAMES MILLER, }
EDWARD J. FRENCH, } Secretaries.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—Some people have thought that the Mexican administration might, perhaps, declare war for the sake of keeping up their popularity, though with the expectation that the immediate interference of France and England would prevent any actual war. But we fear this would be a vain expectation. There is, throughout the western country, an intense contempt for Mexico; and in Texas a deep desire of revenge for the cold-blooded perfidy and murders which have characterized the Mexicans in Texas. Calm and peaceful as everything is now, our western pioneers snuff the scent of Mexico on the breeze, and, if war were declared, they could hardly be restrained; and if once fairly at it, we know not how they could be stopped. The long boundary-line would be broken over; orders could be but slowly transmitted; and when transmitted, would be announced in the ears of men who could not understand them. These backwoods riflemen would hardly stop until they had planted the stars and stripes on the walls of Mexico. California would not begin to satisfy them.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Ay. And the apprehensions felt, and so freely expressed by the press of Europe, about our extension of territory, are but calculated the sooner to arouse the attention of our people to a view of the natural and inevitable law under which this whole continent, from the isthmus to the pole, is destined gradually but surely, at some future day, to be included under one general government. The workings of this law appear to our view to be preparatory to that great contest which the earth is yet in due time to witness, and which will be not a war between nations merely, but *between continents*, if not hemispheres. It is to be hoped that this period will be yet ages—nay, centuries in the *future*.

[*Baltimore Sun.*

THE EXPLORING PARTY.—We learn that some thirty Cherokees (perhaps more) will leave the nation this day, or early next week, with a view of exploring the uninhabited parts of Texas, west and southwest of Arkansas. Among them are the excellent warrior Charles Reece, James Starr, Ezekiel Starr, Joseph M. Lynch, Dr. J. L. Thompson, Matthew Moore, John Harnage, Jesse Mayfield, John A. Bell, and others of the intelligent and substantial men of the nation. The expedition will proceed on horses and packed mules. The party will be accompanied by our eccentric young friend, W. Queensbury, who goes to gather up fragments in the West. The public may expect something interesting from his observations. The party is said to go under passports, and we bespeak for them a welcome reception, should they fall into the Texas settlements.

The plan of settling the Cherokee difficulties, by opening an emigration to the dissatisfied, is at once practicable, and, perhaps, the only remedy for long existing evils, produced mainly by the precipitate action of the United States.

The placing a portion of the civilized Indians between the Texian settlements and the Cumanches would be the best security to the frontier.

Our citizens will feel a good deal of anxiety in the success of the enterprising party.

[*Arkansas Intelligencer.*

The Governor of Kentucky has been notified by the Secretary of War that General Taylor, commander of the army of occupation in Texas, is authorized, in case he should need them, to call on Kentucky for auxiliary troops for that service, to repel the apprehended Mexican invasion. Governor Owsley has replied that he holds himself in readiness, as he has signified to the secretary, to comply with all constitutional and legal requisitions of the federal government, made by the President or his authorized agents; and he assures the government at Washington, that any requisition upon the militia of Kentucky will be promptly and gallantly responded to by them.

DIED,

On the 23d instant, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. MARTHA ANN, wife of Mr. FRANCIS C. LABBE, in the 52d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday (to-morrow) afternoon, at four o'clock, from the residence of her husband, on Pennsylvania avenue, between 14th and 15th streets.

Philadelphia papers will please copy—particularly the Philadelphia Inquirer.

This morning, MARY ADELAIDE, daughter of HORATIO KING, esq., aged four years and ten months.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, (to-morrow,) at four o'clock, p. m., from the residence of her father, on Capitol Hill. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

On Saturday last, at Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg county, Virginia, whither he had gone for the improvement of his health, Mr. ROBERT TWEEDY, of this city, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner of 12th and G streets, to-morrow morning, (Thursday,) at 9 o'clock.

CARRIAGES, HORSES, AND HARNESS AT AUCTION.—On Wednesday afternoon, 1st October, at 5 o'clock, I will sell, in front of my store, a first-rate assortment of carriages, viz:

Large close carriages
Square carriages and barouches
Rockaways for two and four persons
Buggies with leather tops
Doctors' phaeton; light square carriages
1 shifting-front phaeton, for two or four persons
2 second-hand buggies, in good order

Also, a pair of match sorrel horses, five years old next spring, kind and gentle. They are sold for no fault, the owner having no further use for them.

WILLIAM MARSHALL,
Sept. 24—ts Auctioneer.

From the last New York Globe.

A QUEER BOOK BY WM. L. MACKENZIE.

A book made its appearance yesterday, entitled "The Lives and Opinions of Benjamin Franklin Butler, United States District Attorney for the southern district of New York; and Jesse Hoyt, counsellor at law, formerly collector of the customs for the port of New York: with anecdotes or biographical sketches, &c. &c.; by William L. Mackenzie."

We have perused the book, and find that it is made up of the private correspondence of a great many of the most prominent politicians in this State to Jesse Hoyt. How Mr. Mackenzie came into possession of these private letters, we are not positively advised. They certainly could not have been obtained from Mr. Hoyt, and we are naturally to infer that some dishonest or surreptitious means have been resorted to, to get them before the public. To Mr. Mackenzie be all the *credit* and all the *honor* their publicity will entitle him to—a credit and honor to which he is entirely welcome. If it be true what we have heard—that these letters were deposited in the custom-house, in a room where Mr. Mackenzie formerly occupied a desk, and that the letters were a parcel left there accidentally when Mr. Hoyt was removed, he forgetting that they were there—we do not envy the reputation incident to the *presumed* mode by which they were brought to public notice. Be that as it may, the letters are published to the world. Some of them are harmless and innocent, and of no kind of moment. Others tell of political corruption and chicanery. * * * * * One good will certainly result from the publication of this book, (however infamous the conduct of the man who obtained the private letters;) and that is, the evidence it contains of the demoralization incident to the creation of banking and other monopolies. It furnishes facts "as strong as proofs of holy writ," of the absolute necessity of that great revolution in the democratic party which commenced in 1834, and which gave rise to what the federalists termed the "locofoco party." What that little band of pure republicans then urged—the corruption of our legislation—the creation of banks for peculating and speculating purposes—that those who then wielded the power in this State were, in the language of William Leggett, "a set of creeping, dissembling creatures, who had grown fat on the drippings of unclean bank legislation—a knot of cat-paced, sly-faced, cringing, artful fellows, who went among the members of the legislature, smiling and bowing, and shaking hands with all they met, and disclosing their schemes in broken whispers, eked out with knowing shrugs and nods—men who strove to turn all political questions into a lever to raise up and set in motion their own nasty, selfish projects"—all these things are proven in the *exposé* of these private letters, a triumphant vindication of the pure motives, the high intentions, of that gallant band of reformers. Mackenzie, who has published this book, is, *per se*, a man in whom we place no kind of confidence, if we are to believe the information received from some of his Canadian friends. In 1841 he published a violent paper in this city, in which, "without rhyme or reason," he denounced the democratic candidate for the presidency, and was of great service to the federal party. He was subsequently appointed a clerk in the custom-house by collector Curtis, and held the place until recently, when he was either removed or resigned, taking with him probably the *private* letters from which he obtained material for the book we notice. Since he fled from Canada, he has taken especial pains to injure the party which most sympathised with the revolutionary movement there, and has ever been the ready instrument, since he has sojourned among us, of any faction or *clique* opposed to the democratic party. He is a violent abolitionist, and a most industrious man in the collection of scandal when he can make it bear to the injury of the party he opposes. His queer book can be purchased at the *Tribune* office.

SEVENTY-FIVE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE, in the best locations for profitable investment, at low prices for cash, or for work and building materials at fair prices. Apply to
EDW. SIMMS.
Sept 24—3t

VERY DESIRABLE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The very desirable and well-known property called the Globe Hotel, on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, and opposite the Union office, is for private sale. It has long been very profitably occupied as an hotel by Mr. James Maher; and there is not a more desirable location in the city for an hotel, being convenient to the public offices, market, &c. The lot fronts 51 feet on Pennsylvania avenue, and runs back 70 feet; the house is commodious, containing twenty-one rooms, with excellent back buildings and a good yard. There is plenty of room on the lot for other buildings.

If the above property is not disposed of at private sale by the 1st of October next, it will on that day be sold at auction, without reserve, at half-past 4 o'clock p. m.

The property is now unoccupied, and will not be rented; the owner being determined to sell. The terms will be made known on application to us.

The key can be had and the property examined at any time, on application to Mr. James Maher, or to the subscribers. There is a quantity of furniture which can be had with the house, at a fair valuation, if desired.

R. W. DYER & CO.,
August 9—tawd&ctOct1 Auctioneers.

JUST RECEIVED at the new store, northwest corner of 13th and F streets, in addition to my former well-selected stock—

Rio and Java coffee, very good
Green and black teas, an excellent article
New York flour
Smithfield hams, sides, shoulders, and beef-tongues, very fine
Loaf and brown sugars
Brandies, whiskey, and wine, choice
Spices of every description
Pure cider vinegar, very acid, expressly for pickles
A few baskets super Champagne wine
No. 1 mackerel, codfish, and herring
Country produce of all kinds bought and sold.
Give a trial to my articles.

JOHN J. JOYCE,
Northwest corner of 13th and F streets.
Sept 20—eo3w

LUMBER! LUMBER!! 'LUMBER!!!—The subscribers have entered into copartnership under the name and firm of O. P. Preston & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the lumber business in all its various branches. They are now receiving, and intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of well-seasoned white pine, and other lumber, viz: Boards, plank, joist, scantling, weather boarding, fencing, shingles, laths, paling, eastern shore and North Carolina flooring, dressed and undressed, &c. &c., all of which they are selling very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. The subscribers, being well acquainted with the business, and having resolved to do all in their power to accommodate purchasers, flatter themselves, that they will be (as they already have been) sustained by many customers. Persons wanting bargains will please call down to 14th street bridge, examine stock, inquire prices, &c., all of which will be freely given by

O. J. PRESTON,
L. STOWELL.
Sept. 22—3tawlm [Int.]

By A. Green, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BRICK HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION.—On Tuesday, the 30th instant, I shall sell, on the premises, at half-past 4 o'clock p. m., a good two-story brick house and lot, situated on 13th street, between G and H streets north, now occupied by Lieut. Thomas J. Page. The lot is 25 feet front by 104 deep, running back to a twenty-nine feet alley, and enclosed by a brick wall, stable, &c. The house is 25 by 37 feet, containing twelve good rooms, built in modern style and of the best materials.

Terms of sale: One-fourth cash; balance in one, two, and three years, for notes bearing interest: a deed given and a deed of trust taken, and the house to be kept insured. Title indisputable, and free of all incumbrances.

The above property is well worthy the attention of any person wishing to make a good investment.

REBECCA K. BILLING, Adminis'x.
A. GREEN,
Auctioneer.
Sep 22—eod&ds

LOTS AND HOUSES FOR SALE.—I am authorized to sell lot 22, in square 516, on K street, between 4th and 5th streets; a lot in square 543, on H street, north side, between 6th and 7th streets; lots 1, 2, and 20, in square 38, on Pennsylvania avenue, near Georgetown; three frame houses in square 401, on 8th street; the whole of square east of 510, and square 115, with improvements; one lot in square 480, on 5th street, near N street; besides several other lots, houses, squares, &c. in various parts of the city, some of which will be exchanged for building materials, workmanship, bank stock, &c., &c., &c., at fair prices. Apply to

J. F. CALLAN,
Sept. 19—6t corner E and 7th streets.