From the St. Louis Union, Sept. 1.

Dinner to Lieut. Col. Fremont.

We have the pleasure of laying before our readers the following complimentary letter to Lieutenant Colonel Fremont, tendering to him a public dinner, with his reply thereto. On his arrival here, there was a general desire among our citizens to express, in a suitable way, their admiration of his services and character; and the following letter was at once prepared and signed by a large number of our most influential citizens of all parties. If time had permitted, or it had been desirable, it would have received the signatures of our citizens generally. This spontaneous expression of public feeling must have been highly gratifying to Colonel Fremont; and it is to be regretted that circumstances prevent his accepting the public dinner tendered him. Yesterday a large number of citizens called on him at the residence of Colonel Brant, and tendered to him, in person, their congratulations at his safe return, and the brilliancy of his achievements on his distant theatre of action. He will leave this afternoon, or to-morrow, for Washington city.

ST. LOUIS, August 30th, 1847.

Colonel J. C. Frémont:

SIR: The undersigned, your fellow-citizens, tender to you their congratulations upon your return, in health, again to the bosom of your country and friends.

More than two years ago, you took your departure from us for California, on a tour of exploration, under the instructions of your government; and that not long after having completed a similar one in Oregon.

The result of the expedition to Oregon is well known. The name of Frémont will live in its history, classed among the first of her benefactors. It is confidently believed by the undersigned, and your friends at large, that an equally enviable fame will result from your labors and discoveries in California, and that your field of benefaction will be enlarged as your contributions to science will be rare and invaluable. Civilization owes you much for the labors, privations, and perils that you underwent in Oregon. With an increased share of these in California, and a responsibility that did not attach to you on the first tour, how much more is the obligation enhanced?

With a knowledge of the *political* difficulties that would beset your path in Oregon and California, at the time of your departure, arising from the then delicate relations of the United States with Great Britain and Mexico, you took the earliest opportunity to avoid them, after your arrival on the frontier of California, by traveling more than 100 miles alone, and separate from your companions, to Monterey, to explain to the Mexican authorities the peaceable and scientific nature of your expedition. The explanation was not only satisfactory, but your request was granted to winter in the rich valley of the San Joaquin.

Mexican perfidy alone first drove you from the peaceable and scientific nature of your mission, to occupy an entrenched position, on the *summit of the Sierra*, overlooking the town of Monterey; by marching an overwhelming force of all arms against you: and *then*, for the first time, you formed the *heroic* determination to stand by your defences to the last man, under the law of self-preservation.

The *summit of the Sierra* is nature's monument to the truth and force of her own laws, and may never cause a blush to mantle your cheek.

After the Mexican force, which declined an attack, was withdrawn—true to the determination to avoid, if possible, all collisions with the authorities of the country, you withdrew from your entrenchments, and took up your line of march for the United States, intending to pass through Oregon.

This determination was not changed, until your homeward advance was unexpectedly stopped by deep and impassable snows on the mountains, and an Indian enemy in front, threatening to attack, and instigated to do so by the Mexican governor.

At the same time a large Mexican force was collected in your rear, avowedly to war not only on you, but also on all the American settlers.

The mind is curious to know and inquire the cause of all these multiplied dangers.

The answer is given in the hollow pretext and false charge of a meditated overthrow of the government, under your direction.

Then, to save your own party and the American settlers, involved in a common danger, you deliberately took the resolution to turn upon the Mexican foe, give battle, and seek safety, with the American settlers, by overthrowing the government.

Accordingly you rapidly advanced on Sonoma, an important military post, and captured it.

In a few days afterwards, on *the 4th of July, 1846, at Sonoma*, surrounded by a number of American settlers, suddenly collected together, and under a solemn resolution adopted by them, *you did declare the independence of California.*

That act gave to civilization California with freedom, and to your name celebrity imperishable as the *summit of the Sierra.*

There is yet an incident in the early, stirring events that surrounded you in California, which our feelings will not allow to pass unnoticed.

It is one that directly appeals to the heart of every good man; and when recalled to your recollection cannot fail to raise in your bosom the most pleasurable emotions. We allude to the case of *Don José de Jesus Pico*, who was your prisoner, charged before a military tribunal with the crime of *treason*—condemned—sentenced to death—and pardoned by your hands at the intercession of his wife. What a picture! the kneeling, prostrate wife, with a bleeding, upturned heart, and upraised hands, imploring you to forgive the crime and restore the husband to life, and both to happiness! Justice relents, and mercy triumphs!

They live! and the parties to this blissful scene all now live—the one to offer, and the other to receive, daily homage—and *the author* to feel that he is a better man by the *deed.*

Again, sir, we extend to you our most hearty welcome, on treading once more the soil of your native land; and be assured, *that that welcome will accompany you wherever you go.*

Oregon points to you as the early and cherished *pioneer* to her most extensive settlements; and California will not be slow to bestow upon you the same deserved title.

The pleasing duty now remains, in conclusion, to invite you to partake of a public dinner, as a small testimonial of the esteem and admiration which we entertain for your public services, and the many *virtues* which adorn your private character.

You will be pleased to fix the day that will be most agreeable to yourself for the dinner.

Advised as we are that your stay in the city will be short, you may be assured that your friends will be minute-men on the occasion.

With assurances of our best wishes for your health and prosperity, believe us, sir,

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

John Smith	J. G. Shelton
Thomas Gray	O. D. Filley
John W. Reid	Nathaniel Holmes
J. O'Fallon	P. A. Berthold
John B. Sharpy	J. B. Crockett
G. K. McGunnegle	J. R. Shepley
Edward Walsh	John Simonds
Adolphus Meier	Wm. Robb
James D. Yeatman	T. O. Duncan
John Slack	Wm. Campbell
Joseph A. Sire	H. Shurids
John F. Darby	G. B. Cole
Nicholas Tiernan	John P. McMeal
C. J. Carpenter	John Rice
R. Cathcart	John H. Wilson
Geo. A. Hyde	Benj. Clapp
Jas D. Houseman	Saml. Hawken!
Samuel H. Lowry	J. Hawken
Josiah Dent	Thos. McMartin
John M. Krum	Thos. T. Gantt
Alex. Kayser	John Walsh
W. Risley	G. P. Cerre
S. M. Bay	Delphy Carlin
John Lee	John M. Wimer
A. R. Chouteau	E. Dobyns
F. P. Chiles	Willis L. Williams.

SAINT LOUIS, August 30, 1847.

GENTLEMEN: I had the pleasure this morning to receive your letter of this date, in which, with many kind assurances of welcome and congratulations on my return, you honor with the strong expression of your approbation my geographical labors during the recent exploration in Oregon and North California, and the military operations in which sudden emergencies involved me in California.

I beg you to receive my earnest acknowledgments for the very favorable notice you have bestowed upon the published results of those expeditions, and I regret that events which interrupted, and more recent circumstances which abruptly terminated the last exploration, will permit me to give only a brief and imperfect account of California, and of the intervening basin, which it had been the great object of the expedition to explore and determine.

The labor of many years in the interest of science, undertaken and sustained with only a distant hope of gaining your good opinion, has received, in the rapid progress of events, an earlier reward than I could possibly have hoped for or anticipated; but I am free to say that the highest pleasure I received from the perusal of your letter was derived from your decided approval of my political course in North California. Circumstances there, made us, in connexion with the emigrants to that country, involuntary witnesses and unwilling actors at the birth of a great nation; but, to which we now consider it our great good fortune to have aided in securing the blessings of peace, with civil and religious liberty.

Placed in a critical and delicate position, where imminent danger urged immediate action, and where the principal difficulty lay in knowing full well what must be done, where, in a struggle, barely for the right to live, every effort to secure our safety involved unusual and grave responsibilities, I could only hope from your forbearance a suspension of judgment until, with full possession of the facts, you would be able to determine understandingly.

I had the gratification on my arrival to find that neither remoteness of situation, nor the more immediately important and interesting events at home, had diverted your attention from our conduct, but that from a knowledge only of the leading occurrences in California, it had been fully and completely justified and sustained.

I regret that, under present circumstances, I cannot have the pleasure of meeting you at the dinner which you have done me the honor to offer me; but I beg you to accept the assurances of the high and grateful sense which I entertain of your kindness and regard, and of the very flattering manner in which you have expressed it.

With sentiments of respect and consideration, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. C. FREMONT.

To Messrs. John Smith, Thomas Gray, John W. Reid, John O'Fallon, John B. Sarpy, George K. McGunnegle, Edward Walsh, Adolphus Meier, James E. Yeatman, John Slack, Joseph A. Sire, John F. Darby, and others.

It has been calculated that the man who shaves every day, cuts off nearly half a foot of beard per annum, and that a man eighty years of age will have removed in his time 27 feet of hair from his own countenance!

SPIRIT OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Ohio.

GUERNSEY COUNTY.

Pursuant to a call of the democratic central committee, the delegates from the different townships of Guernsey county assembled in convention at Washington on Monday, the 30th day of August. The convention was organized by calling John B. Heaton, esq., to the chair, and appointing John Bute and William H. Gill secretaries.

On motion, R. Leech, Nathan Hutchison, and Samuel Marshall, esqrs., were appointed a committee by the Chair to draught a preamble and resolutions expressive of the views of the convention.

After the convention had nominated different candidates for various offices, R. Leech, esq., from the committee on resolutions, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas it is not only the privilege but the duty of the people peaceably to assemble themselves together, and consult for the common welfare; and whereas the present is a crisis in the history of our beloved country when every true republican is called upon, emphatically, to raise his voice in behalf of his country's rights, and in favor of equal laws: therefore,

Resolved, That the war in which the country is now engaged is just and righteous upon the part of the United States; that it was caused by Mexican aggression, plunder, and rapine, and forced upon us by a succession of the most enormous outrages recorded in the annals of modern times; and that it is the imperative duty of the government to vindicate and maintain the honor and integrity of the nation and the sacred rights of our citizens, by prosecuting it with vigor, until an honorable peace is secured.

Resolved, That the course of the leaders of the whig party in reference to the war—their misrepresentation of its causes—their espousal of the cause of Mexico—their denunciations of the government, and attempts to cripple its action—their efforts to dishearten and paralyze the energies of our people, and render the war unpopular, and their giving of "aid and comfort" to the enemy, is a disgraceful abandonment of patriotism—a shameful, black, and infamous betrayal of their country's cause—should mantle them with infamy and disgrace, and merits the scorn and condemnation of every true American.

Resolved, That we highly approve the wise, judicious, consistent, and salutary measures of the present administration, as beneficial in their tendency, equal in their application, and prosperous in their results; and we hail with admiration the patriotic and consistent course pursued by our present Chief Magistrate in our affairs with Mexico.

Resolved, That the present prosperous condition of the nation is in a great measure to be attributed to the wise and liberal commercial policy of the democratic party, displayed in the tariff of 1846; and is a sure test of its wise, equal, and beneficial influence upon the agricultural, mechanical, commercial, and manufacturing interests of the country.

Resolved, That our faith in the soundness of the issue proclaimed by the democracy of Ohio on the 8th of January, 1846, on the question of banks and the currency, is not only undiminished but strengthened; and that recent developments in the history of banking, the frauds practised upon the people, and the baneful effects of the system upon the great producing interests of the country, prove conclusively the necessity of a speedy return to the constitutional currency—gold and silver.

Resolved, That the present tax law is unequal and unjust; that it taxes the farming and producing classes exorbitantly in comparison with bankers, speculators, and moneyed men, and is otherwise partial and oppressive.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the next legislature deducting 25 per cent. from the present valuation of landed property, and taxing bankers upon their loans and discounts.

Resolved, That the disgraceful legislation of the whig party, in creating new and useless offices, and increasing the fees of others, was a species of demagoguism and inconsistency unparalleled in the history of any party, and a breach of their oft-repeated promises to the people.

Resolved, That we hail with emotions of pride and pleasure the announcement of our distinguished fellow-citizen, William Lawrence, esq., as the democratic candidate for governor in 1848; and that we recommend him to our democratic brethren throughout the State, as every way worthy the confidence and ardent support of the Spartan democracy of Ohio.

John Harrison, esq., offered the following resolution, which was adopted by acclamation:

Resolved further, That we recommend the "Guernsey Jeffersonian" to the democracy of "Old Guernsey" as every way worthy of their support—containing at all times the latest foreign and domestic intelligence.

John Hannom, esq., read the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the democracy of Guernsey county have a right to, and *do* expect our democratic office-holders to encourage and patronize exclusively, in their official capacity, the press of the party; that we look upon no democratic office-holder as worthy the confidence and support of the democracy, who bestows his patronage upon the whig press, thereby giving "aid and comfort" to the enemy.

On motion it was,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Guernsey Jeffersonian, Ohio Statesman, Ohio Press, and Washington Union.

Pennsylvania.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION OF LEBANON COUNTY.

The following resolutions were passed at its meeting on Monday, the 6th of September instant:

Resolved, That we are at all times willing to award to the soldiers of the republic every honor that is due to them; but we can never lend our aid to further the views of ambitious demagogues; and, therefore, that we refer to a national convention of the democratic party the question as to what men are best qualified to carry out the principles to which we have so long been attached.

Resolved, That our confidence in the patriotism of James K. Polk remains unchanged; the promptness, wisdom, and energy exhibited by the administration has won our highest respect.

Resolved, That we approve of the course of the national administration with regard to the war with Mexico; and we have full confidence that, whether a treaty be made or the war prosecuted, the honor, dignity, and interests of the nation will be fully consulted and maintained.

Resolved, That should the war with Mexico result in the acquisition of more territory to the United States, we hold that all questions incident to such acquisition can be settled among ourselves, in the same spirit which pervades our glorious constitution, viz: a spirit of compromise; and that this doctrine is and has always been that of the democratic party.

Resolved, That the operation of the tariff of 1846 has thus far met the expectations of its warmest friends, and proved the declamations, the pretended facts, and the gloomy prophecies of the whigs to be what they were always declared to be—a humbug.

Resolved, That the firmness shown by F. R. Shunk in carrying out many leading questions of State policy, despite the denunciations of interested factions, has won our unlimited esteem.

Resolved, That in Francis R. Shunk and Morris Longstreth we recognise two tried and worthy democrats, who can and will receive the vote of the democratic party at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the truth and correctness of our principles, and have no doubt they will again prove triumphantly successful.

A Card.

NEW WINE STORE, No. 85 CHESNUT STREET.—JAMES BAILIE, late of the firm of Gowen, Jacobs, & Co., respectfully announces that he has fitted up the store, No. 85 Chesnut street, a few doors below Third street, and one door above Congress Hall Hotel, north side, as a Wine Store; where he will keep a well-selected stock of the most approved varieties of wines, brandies, liqueurs, London brown stout, Scotch ale, and the finest brands of choice cigars, &c.

Private gentlemen, hotel-keepers, and others in the country, are invited to call and examine his stock. Sept. 3

VOLUNTEERS, ATTENTION!—Those who have enrolled themselves for the corps which I am raising are requested to report themselves at the Rendezvous in Washington, on Saturday next, so as to be mustered into the service, that they may be rendezvoused at Fort McHenry for instruction; and those young men who have made up their minds to serve their country are requested to come forward and enrol themselves, as I am anxious to leave for the seat of war at the earliest practicable moment.

Sept 8 E. B. ROBINSON, Captain.

To Pursers and Surgeons of the U. S. Navy.

THE subscribers have just received from London (made to order by one of the first manufacturers) epaulettes for all grades, according to the recent order of the Navy Department; also shoulder-straps;—which they offer at the lowest possible prices for cash.

WM. H. SMITH & CO.,
Aug. 7—1m* No. 4 Maiden Lane, New York.

DRAWN Numbers of the Alexandria Lottery, Class 54, drawn 4th of Sept., 1847.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

71, 30, 50, 27, 74, 39, 46, 15, 29, 35, 3, 28, 9.

On Saturday, 11th September,
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class No. 56, draws.
13 drawn numbers out of 66.

CAPITALS.			
1 prize of - -	$30,000	1 prize of - -	$2,080
1 do - -	10,000	1 do - -	2,000
1 do - -	5,000	10 do - -	1,000
1 do - -	3,500	&c. &c.	&c.

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.
For sale by J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for the managers, next door east of the National Hotel, Washington city.
Sept. 6

HATS.

NEW YORK FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN 1847.
STEVENS'S (late Fish's)
Gentlemen's outfitting store, Brown's Hotel.
Sept 7—6tif

DRAWN NUMBERS of the Grand Consolidated Lottery, class 36.
43 8 4 28 2 78 69 52 50 73 40 72 67
Sept 7—3tl2cp D. PAINE & CO., Managers.

WANTED, a good plain Cook.—A slave would be preferred. Apply to W. FISCHER, Stationers' Hall.
Sept 3—d2w

SELECTIONS FROM THE PRESS.

From the Boston Post.

The next Congress and the next Presidency.

The recent congressional elections render it almost a certainty that a majority of the next House of Representatives will be whig. In all probability, the lower branch of the Thirtieth Congress will be controlled by the opposition; and, as far as its official action and influence can go, will sustain a direct and decided hostility to the Senate and the Executive. We are not about to dwell upon the causes which have operated to produce this apparent political revolution; they have not been unexpected, nor of an extraordinary character, and are not such as will affect permanently the supremacy of democratic principles, and the safety of democratic measures. It was wholly impossible to prevent a considerable reaction after our great success in 1844, and after the policy, which was the fruit of our triumph, had been faithfully and securely established. But the first and most extensive changes which have taken place, are in the representation of the larger States, and were effected before the policy of the administration had sufficiently abided the test of experiment—those States, if they have not done it already, that will be the first to revoke their hasty verdict. Besides, the opposition have most unwarrantably dragged the question of the war into the political arena, and have operated upon popular prejudice and timidity, wherever they existed, to create an anti-national sentiment, and effect a transfer of authority and responsibility from the hands of the administration to their own.

The change in the political character of the House is principally important in view of the effect which its official action may have upon the country on the eve of a presidential election, and the part which it may be called upon to act in the final election of a President, if a failure should exist in the electoral suffrage. We do not anticipate such a condition of parties as will render the latter circumstance likely to occur; but we look upon the action of the next Congress—conceding it to be whig—as certain to exercise a powerful influence upon the contest of 1848.

As citizens, having the honor and welfare of the country at heart, we might regret the circumstances which place the government, in time of war, even partially in the hands of the federal party; for the result, if not quite a calamity, will at least amount to some sacrifice of national interests and honor. But as partisans, we do not lament this temporary whig ascendency, for we regard it as an occurrence certain to *insure* to the democracy of the Union the election of a democratic President in 1848. The same immediate and overwhelming condemnation which has heretofore uniformly overtaken every attempt of federalism to assume the direction of national affairs, awaits already any arbitrary legislation with which the whigs of the next Congress may seek to amend or embarrass the policy of a democratic administration.

The division of official power and responsibility will at once bring the conflicting measures of the two great political parties prominently before the country. We imagine that the opposition will soon enough discover that it is one thing to assail at random the measures of the President, and another to mark out and pursue a consistent and popular policy itself. Whatever the action of the whig party may be, it yet remains for its oracles to decide. It must now sanction or condemn the war; it must vote appropriations for its prosecution, or withhold them and prevent it. For the sake of the country, we desire to see the whig majority of the House assent to the vigorous conduct of the war; but if it should persist in the same system of "aid and comfort to the enemy" which rendered the late minority notorious, we shall then rely with perfect confidence upon the intelligence of the people to discern *where* patriotic motives exist, and *where* the success of "*party schemes*" is considered paramount to peace and the welfare and glory of the country.

We know well that the genuine, deep-rooted sentiment of the people is almost unchangeably democratic; that it will never again endure the influences of that restrictive and backward legislation which the opposition is already prepared to force upon it. This *democratic* feeling needs only to be alarmed, in order to sustain and vindicate itself; and it is in this respect that we regard the *reaction* to which we have alluded as a fortunate and timely occurrence. At least, nothing can be *undone*. The *whole* system of democratic measures is destined to receive a fair and favorable trial, which will place them triumphantly beyond the reach of political opposition. There have been those who have systematically depreciated the services of the twenty-ninth Congress. True, its majority did sometimes hesitate, and became divided; but, upon the whole, no Congress since the adoption of the constitution has originated and enforced so many great national measures, each distinct and important in itself, but all recognising the same PRINCIPLE, and having for their object the same scheme of NATIONAL ADVANCEMENT. Its legislation forms an era in American government, and, no matter how bigoted the character of its successor, we predict that it will not have the hardihood to raise the question of *repeal*.

We shall await, however, the action of the new Congress with considerable interest. If it should be characterized by an illiberal, fanatical, and treasonable hostility to Executive measures—if the whig leaders should resolve in every way to thwart and embarrass the action of the President—*he may appeal with safety to the verdict of the country.* If, on the other hand, as we hope, a portion of the whigs shall yield a moderate though reluctant support to the war, then the administration will stand sustained by *its enemies;* and its policy, *in the past*, will need no further vindication at the hands of its friends. *If the next Congress is whig*, THE NEXT PRESIDENT WILL BE DEMOCRATIC.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, September 4.

The Campaign—The Nominations.

The nominations for the October elections are fast filling up. The democrats are making, as a general thing, unusually good and judicious selections; and we hope that they will not consider the work done by filling up the tickets. Something more is necessary, and we hope our friends will not be caught napping at any point. The work is not all done until the polls close at 4 o'clock, p. m., on the second Tuesday of October. To set out with high hopes and fine spirits, is all well; but to sit down afterwards and consider all well, is not the best mode of insuring success, but an excellent one to secure defeat. "The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong," has more meaning in it than some might, at first thought, discover. Recollect that the enemies of the present war, and of the democracy, are bitter and malignant, and will leave nothing undone to send a Mexican triumph to the leaders of the Mexcan guerilla armies, to encourage them against our own troops. These elections are looked to with perhaps more interest in Mexico than here at home. Already are the Mexicans notified, through the whig papers, and by whig meetings, as at Lebanon, that supplies are to be withheld from the American army by Congress, and that our soldiers are to be literally *starved out* of Mexico. Is there a democrat that would be found, at such a time, from the ballot-boxes? Is there one in the State who would willingly have the reproach of staying at home, and in effect sanction such a reproach upon our people, and disgrace to our noble volunteers, offering up life and all they hold dear in the climate of Mexico, at the call of their country? While the friends of Mexico vote on one side, let the friends of our country vote on the other. This is no time for dodging or to gratify personal disappointments. Our duty is to our country—to our consciences and republican principles. And never was there a time that called more loudly for every sacrifice for the public honor and safety. Never was there a time when dereliction of duty could be so little excused as now. Not only are the principles that every democrat holds dear at stake, but our country is involved in war, and the same hostile spirit threatens our honor and internal peace—as has always been the case when our country was involved in conflict. It becomes as necessary now to rebuke the spirit of enmity to our government as at any former period; and let it not be said that we are less patriotic than those who have gone before us.

From the Columbus (O.) Statesman.

The Mexican Meeting at Lebanon, Ohio.

We noticed, a few days since, the tory meeting at Lebanon, and gave some extracts to show the glorification over the speeches by the whigs. We now give an extract of a letter from an old democrat, received by us this morning, to show what the friends of our country think of it. It is well for these no-supply-for-the-army men to know what they are thought of:

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Ohio Statesman.

"Our goodly village was visited by the great *Bulls* of whiggery on Saturday last, the 29th; and such seditious slang, I venture to say, was never uttered in the United States, except by the blue-light federalists in the war of 1812, as came from the lips of the notorious Corwin, Schenck, and Stephenson, editor of an abolition paper printed in Cincinnati, called the Times. I heard an old gentleman say, 'that if such language had been uttered in the time of the revolution, the only question that would have been raised by a court-martial on their trial would have been whether they should be hung with a rope or a grape-vine.'

"It really appears as though the freedom of speech, allowed by our glorious constitution, is as much abused at this time by the abolition-whigs, as it was in the war of 1812 by the old blue-light federal party. National honor and national interests appear to be strangers to that mongrel, and now apparently coalesced, party.

"There was a time when John Smith, a Senator from Ohio, was impeached for supposed treason against the United States, when the evidence was not half so strong, as to his connexion with Burr, who was suspected of treason, as could be adduced against Corwin and Schenck for uttering treasonable declarations in favor of the cause of Mexico, and against their own government, between which there exists an *actual war.* Yours, in haste."

WHO RUIN.—Where is it? According to whig prediction, it was to have been along more than a year ago. As the whigs are great prophets, the probability is that it came as predicted, but everybody was so *busily engaged in good and profitable business*, that they could not spare time to *notice the monster.—Saco Democrat.*

Look for G. W. Phillips's Cash Store.

FRESH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

WHICH I will have made to order, and in all cases warranted to fit. Among them will be found—

5 pieces Bonjean's black cloth
5 do Bylley's do
5 do Simoni's do
10 do low-priced English black, blue, and fancy colors.

These goods are much superior to anything I have ever had in store.

20 pieces plain, ribbed, and doe-skin cassimeres of Bonjean's, Bylley's, and Simoni's make, which cannot be excelled in this or any other market
15 do new style French plaid cassimeres, something entirely new
20 do fancy cassimeres, some fine and others low priced
10 do rich black satin for vesting
2 do Delmont black silk satin for vesting
20 do colored silk satin for vesting

As I have made arrangements with one of the best cutters to make for me this season, purchasers may depend on their clothes being made in the best manner.

Also, I have this day received—
Gentlemen's silk handkerchiefs, linencambric do.
Gum suspenders, lambswool and merino shirts and drawers
Silk and lawn cravats, kid, silk, and buck gloves
Cotton and silk umbrellas

And in fact every article used for gentlemen, of whom I only ask a call.

Sep. 8—diftf G. W. PHILLIPS.

Marshal's Sale.

IN virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, or *scire facias*, under the lien law, issued 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 to public sale, for cash, on Monday, the 13th day of September next, at the front of the court-house door of said county, at the hour of 12 o'clock, m., the following property, viz: Part of lot No. 5, in square No. 518, in the city of Washington, with the improvements thereon—being a two-story frame dwelling-house, &c., seized and levied upon as the property of John Ennis, and sold to satisfy judicials No. 12, to October term 1846, in favor of Ulysses Ward against said John Ennis.

ALEXANDER HUNTER,
Aug. 16—dts Marshal of the District of Columbia.

ACTIVE SERVICE.—Having been authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a company of active young men to operate against the guerillas, those who are anxious to enter the service will now have a fair opportunity. This corps is designed to operate between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, for the purpose of keeping open the base of the operations of General Scott, which will be an active service. Young men from the surrounding country will find this a most exciting campaign; and if they should feel disposed to enter the service, by application at the rendezvous in Washington, they will be mustered into the service, and instructed in the school of the soldier, the squad and company drill, which will render them fit for immediate service on arriving at the seat of war.

E. B. ROBINSON, Captain.
Sept 2 [Nat. Intel. please copy.]

CARLTON HOUSE.

THE proprietor of this establishment begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that his house, having been thoroughly repaired and considerably enlarged, was reopened for visiters on Monday, the 7th of June. The whole of the ground floor has been included in the hotel, and the house has been newly and elegantly furnished throughout.

The proprietor trusts that in the Carlton will be found all the comforts and quiet of a private house, together with the living and attendance of a fashionable hotel, and solicits from his patrons a continuance of the favors hitherto bestowed, pledging himself to use his utmost endeavors to give general satisfaction. PRESTON H. HODGES.
Aug 23—2w

Wine Store.

JOHN H. BUTHMANN, Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between 4½ and 6th streets, has received a lot of—
Superior Havana cigars, "Silva" brand
Also, an invoice of Claret in boxes and casks, some of the very highest grade
Also, Haut-Sauterne
An invoice of Sherry and Madeira in casks
A lot of fine Old Whiskey
All of which are offered for sale.
Sept 7—3tif

By R. W. DYER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GREEN-HOUSE SASH, PLANTS, &c., AT AUCTION.—On Friday next, the 10th instant, at half-past 3 o'clock, p. m., by virtue of a deed of trust, I shall sell, at the residence of Mr. William Buist, his household and kitchen furniture, consisting of, viz:

Mahogany sideboard, cane-seat chairs
Mahogany dining table, clock
Carpets, bedsteads and bedding
Bureaus, washstand, &c.
A lot of kitchen furniture, cooking stove, &c., with many other articles not necessary to enumerate.

Immediately after the sale of the above will be sold—
100 green-house sash
A large lot of plants, in pots, and in the ground
Wheelbarrows, cases for seed, &c.
Terms of sale, cash.
Sep. 8—d R. W. DYER, Auctioneer.

Manager's Office, Alexandria, Virginia.

D. PAINE & CO., Managers.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY
Of Delaware and Georgia—Class No. 37.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, September 11th.
75 numbers—12 ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

1 prize of - -	$35,295	1 prize of - -	$3,292
1 do - -	10,000	1 do - -	2,500
1 do - -	5,000	2 prizes of - -	2,000
1 do - -	4,000	2 do - -	1,700

20 prizes each $1,500, $600, $400, $300, $250.
110 prizes of $200.
Tickets $10—shares in proportion.
Certificate of packages of wholes, $152 88; do. do. halves, $76 44; do. do. quarters, $38 22.
One number prize $10 nett; two number prize $20 nett.

SUSQUEHANNAH CANAL LOTTERY.
Class 42.
To be drawn in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, September 15th.
75 numbers—12 ballots.

BEAUTIFUL SCHEME.

1 prize of - -	$15,000	are $75,000.
1 do - -	15,000	
1 do - -	15,000	
1 do - -	15,000	
1 do - -	15,000	

1 prize, each $6,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,000, $1,627—$16,627
20 prizes each $1,000, $500, $400, $300 - - - 44,000
130 do do of $250 - - - 32,500
Tickets $10—shares in proportion.
Certificate of packages of wholes, $130; do. do. halves, $65; do. do. quarters, $32½.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY
Of Delaware and Georgia—Class No. 38.
To be drawn in Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, September 18.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of - -	$40,000	40 prizes of -	$1,000
1 do - -	14,604	80 do -	500
4 prizes of - -	10,000	160 do -	250

Tickets $12—shares in proportion.
Certificate of a package of wholes, $156; do. do. halves, $78; do. do. quarters, $39.

SUSQUEHANNAH CANAL LOTTERY.
Class 22.
To be drawn in Baltimore on Wednesday, September 22.
66 numbers—13 ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of - -	$25,000	10 prizes of -	$1,000
1 do - -	10,000	15 do -	500
1 do - -	5,000	20 do -	250
1 do - -	2,000	25 do -	200
1 do - -	1,750	30 do -	150
1 do - -	1,500	180 do -	100

Tickets $10—shares in proportion.
Certificate of a package of wholes, $90; do. do. halves, $45; do. do. quarters, $22 50; do. do. eighths, $11 25.

In addition to the above, we have tickets in each of the daily lotteries drawn in Baltimore. Tickets, $2 to $8. Also in the daily Delaware lotteries. Tickets, $1 to $3.

All orders for tickets will have prompt and confidential attention. D. PAINE & CO.,
Sept. 8—6td&2c Alexandria, Virginia.

D. PAINE & CO.,

CONTRACTORS AND MANAGERS OF LOTTERIES.

WE present the following magnificent scheme to the public, and invite their particular attention to it. It is the very best lottery ever before offered, considering the price of tickets, which is only $20. $60,000 capital prize, and the lowest a three-number ticket can draw is $1,000.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 48,
To be drawn in the city of Baltimore, Oct. 27, 1847, under the superintendence of State lottery commissioners.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 prize of - -	60,000 dollars	is 60,000 dollars
1 prize of - -	15,000 dollars	Amounting to 60,000 dollars
1 prize of - -	15,000 dollars	
1 prize of - -	15,000 dollars	
1 prize of - -	7,500 dollars	Amounting to 60,000 dollars
1 prize of - -	7,500 dollars	
1 prize of - -	7,500 dollars	
1 prize of - -	7,500 dollars	
1 prize of - -	7,500 dollars	
1 prize of - -	7,500 dollars	
20 prizes of - -	3,000 dollars	are 60,000 dollars
30 prizes of - -	2,000 dollars	are 60,000 dollars
40 prizes of - -	1,500 dollars	are 60,000 dollars
117 (lowest 3 Nos.) -	1,000 dollars	are 117,000 dollars

1st and 2d numbers $250; 3d and 4th $200, &c.
Tickets $20—halves $10—quarters $5—eighths $2 50.
Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets, $280
Do do 26 half do 140
Do do 26 quarter do 70
Do do 26 eighth do 35

All orders, by mail or otherwise, for tickets, shares, or packages, will meet with prompt attention. Address
D. PAINE & CO., Managers,
Sept 3—2awd&c7w Baltimore, Md.

University of Virginia.

THE next annual session of the University will commence on the 1st of October, and continue without interruption until the 20th June. The faculty is composed as follows:

Gessner Harrison, M. D., professor of ancient languages.
M. Schele de Vere, LL.D., professor of modern languages.
Edward H. Courtenay, LL.D., professor of mathematics.
Mr. William B. Rogers, professor of natural philosophy.
Robert E. Rogers, M. D., professor of chemistry and materia medica.
James L. Cabell, M. D., professor of anatomy and surgery.
Henry Howard, M. D., professor of medicine.
Wm. H. McGuffey, D. D. and LL. D., professor of moral philosophy.
Mr. John B. Minor, professor of law.

To be admitted into the University, the student must be sixteen years of age; but the Faculty are authorized to dispense with this requisition in the case of application for admission by two brothers, one of whom may be under the age of sixteen.

If the applicant for admission has been a student at any other incorporated seminary, he cannot be received into the University unless he produce a certificate from such seminary, or other satisfactory evidence to the Faculty, with respect to his general good conduct.

The whole necessary expenses, exclusive of clothes, books, and pocket money, are estimated as follows:

Board, including furniture and attendance, for nine months - - - - - - - -	$100
Fees, if a single professor be attended, $50; if two, $30 each; if three or more, $25 each; say - -	75
Fuel and candles, to be furnished by the Proctor at cost, and 5 per cent. commission—estimated, if only one student in the dormitory, at $30; if two in the same room, at - - - - - - -	15
Rent of an entire dormitory, $16; for half, if occupied by two students - - - - -	8
Use of library and public rooms - - - -	15
	215

Good washing may be had at from $8 to $10 for the session.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In the medical department, the session is of the same length as the academic session, (nine months,) which enables the students to complete a curriculum of studies as extensive as that of any other medical institution in the Union, by attending only two lectures a day. They have, moreover, the advantage of daily rigid examinations on the subjects discussed in the daily lectures.

The expenses of the medical students are the same as those of other students, with the addition of a dissecting fee of $5.

WM. S. KEMPER,
Proctor and Patron, University of Virginia.
July 29—2aw2mcp

COLLEGE of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of the State of New York.—The forty-first session of the college will commence on Monday, October 18, 1847, and continue until the second Thursday in March, 1848.

Alexander H. Stevens, M. D., president of the college, and Emeritus professor of Surgery.
Joseph M. Smith, M. D., professor of the theory and practice of medicine and of clinical medicine.
John B. Beck, M. D., professor of materia medica and medical jurisprudence.
John Torrey, M. D., LL. D., professor of chemistry and botany.
Robert Watts, jr., M. D., professor of anatomy.
Willard Parker, M. D., professor of surgery.
Chandler R. Gilman, M. D., professor of obstetrics and the diseases of women and children.
Alonzo Clark, M. D., lecturer on physiology and pathology, including microscopy.
Gustavus A. Sabine, demonstrator of anatomy.

FEES.—Matriculation, $5; full course, $108; graduation, $25; demonstrator's ticket, $5; board $3 and under.

Clinical instruction at the New York hospital by Professor Smith. College clinique every Monday. Upwards of one thousand patients were prescribed for before the class during the past year. Obstetrical cases furnished to the advanced students.

Subjects for dissection are obtained without difficulty.

Annual commencement—On the second Thursday in March.

Requisites for graduation—twenty-one years