EDITED BY THOMAS RITCHIE.

THOMAS RITCHIE & JOHN P. HEISS,

PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

TERMS:

DAILY, per year - - - - - - - - $10 00
SEMI-WEEKLY, (published tri-weekly during the session of Congress)] - - - - - - 5 00
WEEKLY, - - - - - - - - - - - 2 00

Clubs will be furnished as follows:

Five copies of the DAILY for - - - - - - - $40 00
Five copies of the SEMI-WEEKLY - - - - - - 20 00
Ten copies of the " " " - - - - - 35 00
Five copies of the WEEKLY - - - - - - - 8 00
Ten copies of the " " - - - - - - - 15 00

The Daily Union.

VOLUME III. "LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION." NUMBER 118.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 18, 1847.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The name of no person will be entered upon our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance.

Distant subscribers may forward us money by letter, the postage on which will be paid by us, and all risk sustained by ourselves in its safe transmission.

The COUNTRY PAPER is published tri-weekly during the sessions of Congress, and semi-weekly during the recess.

Subscriptions for a period less than a year will be received on terms proportioned to the above annual rates.

A postmaster's certificate of remittance in payment for subscriptions or advertisements will be a sufficient receipt therefor. The notes of any specie-paying bank will be received.

☞ POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and, by sending us FIVE DAILY subscribers, with $50 enclosed; or five SEMI-WEEKLY subscribers, with $25 enclosed; or five WEEKLY subscribers, with $10 enclosed, will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish us subscribers for, *gratis*.

☞ THE CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER will be furnished them on the *same terms*.

Foreign Mails No. 1; from New York, by Cowes and Southampton, England, to Bremen, Germany.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Sept. 1, 1847.

THE United States mail steamship WASHINGTON will leave New York for Cowes, Southampton, and Bremen Haven, on Thursday, the twenty-third instant.

POSTAGE.

The inland postage to the city of New York, as well as the postage by steamer from New York, is to be *prepaid* before it can leave the United States, on all mailable matter to be conveyed by this line, which is destined for Great Britain, Ireland, Hamburgh, Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, or other points in southern Europe, as well as for points in Africa or Asia.

To Bremen, and to the points supplied through that office—such as Germany, Switzerland, Prussia, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, &c.—*unpaid* letters, &c., may be sent. Postage to be collected at Bremen.

The rates of postage on this route, as established by the act of March 3, 1845, are as follows:

Upon all letters and packages not exceeding one-half ounce in weight, twenty-four cents; over one-half ounce in weight, and not exceeding one ounce, forty-eight cents; and for every additional half ounce, or fraction of an ounce, fifteen cents.

Upon each newspaper, pamphlet, and price current, three cents.

Inland postage, in all cases, to be added, whenever the matter is transported by mail within the United States.

C. JOHNSON, Postmaster General.

Sept 1—wtSept 23. [Imel.]

NEW DAILY EXPRESS LINE

Trough by Mail Train from Washington, via Alexandria, to Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, Virginia.

THE undersigned, having made the necessary arrangements with the Steamboat and Railroad Companies between the above named places, are now prepared, under the name and style of ROGERS, DARRACOTT & ALLEN, to receive every description of light goods, and forward the same (as above stated) on reasonable terms.

We trust, by giving our personal attention to the business, to meet with encouragement, and assure our friends that nothing shall be wanting on our part to afford satisfaction.

All light articles, such as parcels and packages, which may be consigned to our care, will be delivered free of cartage; and merchandise or other articles, which may be too heavy for the mail train, will have our particular care by the freight train.

J. W. ROGERS, Master Steamer Powhatan.
E. F. DARRACOTT, Train captain, R. F. & P. R. R.
WILLIAM H. ALLEN, Depot agent, do do
Richmond, Va., May 1, 1847—May 1—dtf

NEW AND MOST EXPEDITIOUS LINE

To Piney Point and the other landings on the Potomac, and to persons wishing an agreeable excursion by the Chesapeake bay to Baltimore.

THE public is hereby advised, that on and after Monday the 5th instant, the quick and beautiful steamer POWHATAN will run semi-weekly, in connexion with the steamer AUGUSTA, between the mouth of Aquia creek, Piney Point, and Baltimore.

Passengers by the Augusta, leaving Washington at 9 or Alexandria at 9½, a. m., on Mondays and Thursdays, arrive at Aquia creek about 12 m., where they take the superior steamer Powhatan, arriving at Piney Point between 5 and 6, p. m. The Powhatan thence proceeds to Baltimore, where she arrives by 4, a. m. the next morning.

Returning, the Powhatan will leave Baltimore at 6 p. m. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Passengers by her breakfast at Piney Point, and arrive at Aquia creek by 12, m., where they take the mail steamer Augusta and arrive at Alexandria by 4½ and at Washington by 5 p. m.

The Powhatan will take in and put out passengers at all the landings on the Potomac.

Passage and fare between Washington or Alexandria and Piney Point, and return - - - -	$3 00
Passage to any other landings on the Potomac below Aquia creek - - - -	2 50
Passage between Washington or Alexandria and Baltimore, (including meals,) with the privilege of returning the next day at a charge of $1 only -	3 00

For further particulars apply to Capt. J. W. Rodgers, on board the Augusta, or to

GEO. MATTINGLY, Agent.

June 30—3taw

MARSEILLES LINE OF PACKETS,

Touching at Gibraltar to land passengers.

THE undermentioned ships will be regularly despatched from New York on the 1st, and from Marseilles on the 10th of each month, as follows:

FROM NEW YORK.

Ship Prince de Joinville, (new,) Capt. W. W. Laurence, Oct. 1, 1846.
Ship Arcole, (new,) Captain W. R. Hoodless, Nov. 1, 1846.
Ship Gaston, Capt. James Anthony, Dec. 1, 1846.
Ship Nebraska, (new,) Captain James Watson, Jan. 1, 1847.
Ship ——, ——, Feb. 1, 1847.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ship Prince de Joinville, (new,) Capt. W. W. Laurence, Dec. 10, 1846.
Ship Arcole, (new,) Capt. W. R. Hoodless, Jan. 10, 1847.
Ship Gaston, Capt. James Anthony, Feb. 10, 1847.
Ship Nebraska, (new,) Capt. James Watson, March 10, 1847.
Ship ——, ——, April 10, 1847.

These vessels are all of the first class, and commanded by men of experience. Their accommodations for passengers are unsurpassed for comfort and convenience. Goods sent to the agents will be forwarded free of all other expenses than those actually paid.

For freight or passage, apply to

CHAMBERLAIN & PHELPS, 103 Front street; or to
BOYD & HINCKEN, agents,
No. 9, Tontine buildings, corner of Wall and Water streets, New York.

Sept. 18

WASHINGTON TO BALTIMORE.

THE STEAMER OSCEOLA having been put in complete order, will, on Sunday, the 11th July, commence plying regularly between the above places, leaving the lower end of Frederick street dock, Baltimore, every Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, p. m. Returning, will leave Washington every Sunday, at 7 o'clock, a. m.

She will stop regularly, going and returning, at Cone river, Va., Curriomnn, Va., Leonardtown, Md., and Port Tobacco, Md.

And will touch at the following landings for signals, or to land, viz:

Point Look Out, Piney Point, Blackstone's, Pope's Creek, Nanjamoy, Chapman's, Md., Sandy Point, Bluff Point, Boyd's Hole, and Quantico, Va.

For Norfolk.

The steamer OSCEOLA will leave Washington for the above place (touching at Piney Point and Old Point) every Thursday at 9 o'clock, a. m. Returning, will leave Norfolk every Friday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

Passage and fare $5. Passage and fare to Piney Point, and return, $3.

July 7 JAMES MITCHELL, Capt.

THE written signature the only safeguard against counterfeits.—The public attention is invited, and particularly referred to the advertisement, setting forth the new style of labelling, and the putting up of Dr. Beckwith's anti-dyspeptic and dinner pills. Also to that of Dr. Dyott's approved anti-bilious pills; both of which, it may be seen, are protected from being counterfeited, by the only safeguard to be depended upon—the WRITTEN SIGNATURES of the proprietors on the label of each box of pills.

All others which may be offered for sale by unprincipled persons are surely base counterfeits, and will be rejected as such. The pills that were in the hands of persons who purchased the genuine have all been exchanged for such as have the written signature of the proprietor.

The sole agency for the sale of Beckwith's anti-dyspeptic and Dyott's anti-bilious pills, is vested in the hands of T. W. Dyott & Sons, of the Columbian College, No. 132 North Second street, Philadelphia, who will execute any orders for the same.

Druggists and all wholesale dealers, who wish to be furnished with the genuine pills, will be supplied on the most liberal terms, by applying as above May 21—tf

THE LITERARY WORLD,

A gazetteer Authors, Readers, and Publishers.

EDITED BY C. F. HOFFMAN.

EACH NUMBER OF THIS ELEGANT WEEKLY embraces twenty-four quarto pages, in handsome form, convenient for binding; is devoted principally to critical reviews of new publications, with interesting and entertaining extracts; notices of the movements of historical and literary societies, with a general correspondence on matters relating to education, art, and literature; and judicious selections from foreign journals of whatever is new in science and letters; together with a weekly list of new books published in this country and abroad, prepared in the fullest manner. Price $3 per annum.

Published weekly by Osgood & Co., 136 Nassau st., N. Y.

Subscriptions received by

Aug 13—d3m WM. Q. FORCE.

CANVASSERS WANTED, apply to WM. Q. FORCE, or OSGOOD & CO., New York. The most liberal terms will be allowed.

TO Surgeons and Pursers in the Navy.—The subscribers are importing gold epaulletts and trimmings under the regulation of the 1st of June, 1847. Surgeons, passed assistants, assistants, and pursers can be supplied in the shortest space of time necessary to import the same. Officers (named above) describing rank, will please send their orders and address, by mail, to BAILEY & CO.

formerly Bailey and Kitchen,
June 11—2aw3m 136 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

"First Principles of Chemistry;"

BY BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, JR., M. A.,
Professor, in Yale College, of Science as applied to the Arts.

IN no department of science, usually taught in our colleges and schools, has there been felt such a lamentable deficiency of text-books as in that of chemistry. None of the text-books upon this subject now in use, seem to meet the wants of teachers, and for years past there has been a general inquiry for a text-book better adapted for colleges and higher academies than any of those that have heretofore been before the public. To supply this want, Professor Silliman has been induced to prepare an elementary work, which, we have no hesitation in saying, is calculated in every respect to fill this long existing deficiency. The well-known reputation of the author is in itself a sufficient guaranty of the merits of the work. Every sheet has passed through three able hands, and the book has been made in all respects as complete as possible.

The work is printed in a 12mo. form of 492 pages, on good paper, handsomely bound, and contains upwards of two hundred excellent illustrations, descriptive of the subject.

"I have examined 'Silliman's First Principles of Chemistry,' and consider it decidedly the best elementary work on that science with which I have met, containing a large amount of well-arranged matter in a small space. The style is clear and concise, as it should be in a text-book, and is easily comprehensible by the beginner. It is a work admirably adapted to the use of schools and academies, and of all who are commencing the study of chemistry.

"HENRY S. PATTERSON, M. D.,
"Professor of Materia Medica, Pennsylvania College."

For sale by F. TAYLOR.
Price one dollar. June 16.

MILITARY Law, Courts Martial, &c.—The Constitution and Practice of Courts Martial, and the Law of Evidence of such Courts, by Captain Simmons, Royal Artillery, 3d edition, enlarged, 1 vol., London. The Duties of Judge Advocates, by Captain R. M. Hughes, Deputy Judge Advocate General, 1 vol., London, 1845. Notes on Military Law and the Proceedings of Courts Martial, by Capt. Griffiths, Royal Artillery, 1 vol., London. Military Law Authorities, by Major W. Hough, 1 vol., Calcutta. The Practice and the Forms of Courts Martial and Courts of Enquiry, by a Field Officer, 1 vol., Dublin. Practical Remarks on General Courts Martial, by Major Kennedy, Judge Advocate General of the Bombay Army, 1 vol., London. McArthur on the Principles and Practice of Courts Martial, 1 vol., London. Tyler on Military Law, 1 vol., London. Treatise on Courts Martial, by Major Adye, Deputy Judge Advocate, 1 vol., London. Military Law, Constitution, and Practice of Courts Martial, the Law of Military Evidence, &c., by Capt. De Hart, of the United States Artillery, 1 vol., New York. American Military Law and the Practice of Courts Martial, by Lieut. O'Brien, United States Army, 1 vol., Philadelphia. Macomb's Practice of Courts Martial, 1 vol., New York. Proceedings of Military Court of Enquiry on Generals Scott and Gaines, 1 vol., Washington. Proceedings of the Court Martial in the Mackenzie case, by J. Fenimore Cooper, 1 vol., New York.

Military Miscellany: A History of Military Punishments, &c., by H. Marshall, Deputy Inspector General, 1 vol., London, 1846. The Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, 1 vol., London. The Despatches and General Orders of the Duke of Wellington, 1 vol., London. Marshall on Soldiers, 1 vol., London. Official Letters, Naval and Military, of the last War of Great Britain and the United States, 1 vol.—and many others of the same classification, including also various Military and Naval Histories, Biographies, and Memoirs, most of which are just imported by

June 18 F. TAYLOR.

BRUFF'S Map of the Valley of Mexico.—A new and correct map of the valley of Mexico and the surrounding mountains, including a map of the route between Vera Cruz, Alvarado, and Puebla, drawn by J. Goldsborough Bruff, is this day received for sale at Stationer's Hall, Pennsylvania avenue, two doors east of 12th street. Price 25 cents. WM. FISCHER.

LAND FOR SALE.—120 acres of land fronting on the Rockville turnpike, within one mile of the Georgetown corporation line, and north of land of Mr. John Green, embracing several beautiful sites for building, well wooded and watered. It will be sold together, or divided to suit purchasers.

Also, 15 acres on the same road, being the meeting-house lot, and which will be divided, if necessary, into two parts.

Also, 30 acres of excellent land adjoining Tennally Town, and immediately north of Mrs. Syles's farm, well watered.

The above lands are most convenient to the markets of the city and Georgetown; and in order to close the sale of them, they will be disposed of at very reduced prices, and on accommodating terms. Apply either to Richard Smith, or to Charles J. Nourse. Oct. 3—lawtf

General Agency at Washington.

THIRTY-THREE years' experience as a clerk in one of the principal accounting offices of the Treasury (3d Auditor's) has qualified the subscriber to undertake a general agency business at the seat of the federal government, and the transaction of any business with the public department, or before Congress. An intimate acquaintance with all matters of business in the several departments and bureaus, a knowledge of the laws, and the principles established by decisions in the executive departments, in relation to almost every subject connected with public accounts and transactions, with which he has become familiar from long experience in the public service, affords him advantages and facilities which, perhaps, few others possess. His attention will be directed to the prosecution of claims of every character, embracing revolutionary claims against the United States or individual States, whether for lands or money; pensions of all kinds; commutation for half pay and bounties; claims growing out of contracts with the United States; examination of titles, and procuring patents for lands; return of duties, or remission of fines or forfeitures, under the revenue or other laws; the prosecution of claims arising out of transactions connected with the Florida or Mexican wars; claims before any board of commissioners, now or hereafter to be formed; the sale or purchase of real estate, and generally to the transaction of any and every description of business in which the services of an agent may be required.

The subscriber is extensively known in the city of Washing, to the civil officers of the government, to many officers both of the army and navy, as well as to members of Congress, to whom a general reference is made. The following gentlemen are selected, to whom, if necessary, particular reference is requested, to wit:

JAMES W. MCCULLOH, First Comptroller of the Treasury.
ALBION K. PARRIS, Second do do.
PETER HAGNER, Third Auditor of the Treasury.
Gen. THOMAS S. JESUP, Quart. Master General U. S. A.
Gen. GEORGE GIBSON, Commissary General of Subsistence.
Gen. ROGER JONES, Adjutant General.
Gen. NATHAN TOWSON, Paymaster General.
Col. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN, Chief of the Corps of Engineers.
Col. JOHN J. ABERT, Chief of Topographical Engineers.
RICHARD SMITH, esq., Cashier Metropolis Bank.
JAMES THOMPSON, esq., Chief Clerk Third Auditor's Office

RICHARD BURGESS.

Office on 14th street, opposite N. E. corner Fuller's Hotel.
June 29—1y

Magnetic Telegraph.

TO MERCHANTS, EDITORS, &c., &c.—Morse's Electro-Magnetic Telegraph is now in operation between Richmond, Virginia, and all the principal cities north and east, as far as Wheeling, Virginia; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Buffalo, New York; and Portland, Maine.

The mail from the south reaches Richmond about 7 o'clock, a. m., and the same mail is not distributed in New York until about 3 o'clock, p. m., the next day, and in Boston about 8 o'clock the succeeding morning.

On the other hand, the mails that leave Boston during the day up to 4 o'clock in the evening, reach Richmond at 6½, p. m., two days afterwards.

A message telegraphed from Richmond at 7 o'clock in the morning, on the arrival of the southern mail, will reach Boston in a few minutes; its contents may be attended to, and an answer returned to Richmond in time to be put into the mail going south, at 6½ in the evening of the same day, thereby gaining FOUR ENTIRE DAYS.

In like manner, THREE BUSINESS DAYS may be gained between Richmond and New York, and TWO between Richmond on the one hand, and Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington on the other.

To enable merchants and others to avail themselves of this gain, it has been arranged that messages from New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, and other southern cities, addressed (postage paid) to "Telegraph Office, Richmond, Va.," shall be forwarded, without prepayment of the telegraph charges, it being understood that the writers will make arrangements with their correspondents in the eastern cities for payment on delivery. If not so paid for, they will not be delivered; nor will any more messages be forwarded for the same party without prepayment.

The charges upon a message not exceeding ten words, exclusive of the signature and address, are as follows—viz:

From Richmond to Washington	-	30 cents.
" Baltimore	-	40 "
" Philadelphia	-	60 "
" New York	-	80 "
" Boston	-	130 "

For any number of words over ten, and not exceeding twenty, double these rates; and so on up to one hundred words—any excess over that number being chargeable at two-thirds of those rates.

Southern editors will perceive that, by having the news telegraphed from Boston and put into the mail at Richmond, they will gain TWO ENTIRE DAYS. In the same manner they may gain *one* from New York, and *virtually one* from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Eastern editors will likewise perceive that, by having the southern news telegraphed from Richmond, they may gain *one, two*, or *three* days, according to their respective locations.

It is the interest of the telegraph companies to serve the public promptly and impartially; and they will not hesitate to discharge from their service any one who fails in that duty, upon satisfactory evidence of his default.

AMOS KENDALL, Agent, &c.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1847—tf

P. S. Since the foregoing was published in the Union, I learn that the New York and Boston company decline the arrangement. Messages from the south for *Boston* cannot be sent, therefore, without prepayment in Richmond

A. K.

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.]

LANDON FEMALE SEMINARY.—The winter session of this institution will open on Wednesday, September 8. The Rector with pleasure announces that he has associated with him, as teacher, the Rev. Joshua Peterkin, who will preside over some of the classes of the senior department. Professor Engelbrecht will have charge of the classes in music and botany. In the other departments the Rector will be aided by three female teachers of experience and skill in their profession. The location and organization of this institution commend it to the favorable notice of parents in search of a home school for their daughters.

Terms: For board and English branches, per annum, $150.

Music, languages, and other ornamental branches, extra. For circular, with full information, address

Rev. R. H. PHILLIPS, Rector;
Aug. 24—eo3w Urbana, Frederick Co., Md.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm here tofore existing under the name of Young & Steer is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Young, who retires on account of declining health, will for the present devote his attention exclusively to the settling up of the concern; and we hope those indebted to us will be prepared to settle when called upon, as it is very important to us that speedy settlements be made.

A. H. YOUNG.
P. J. STEER.

P. J. STEER, who will hereafter conduct the business on his own account, tenders his very hearty thanks to his former patrons and friends for the favors heretofore extended to him, and solicits their continuance. He hopes, by a faithful attention to business, to be able to give great satisfaction in future. The arrival of new goods will be announced very soon. Scott's New York fall and winter fashions just received. Sept 2—2awimif

Cooking Ranges! Cooking Ranges!!

HAVING obtained the exclusive right for the sale of Stimpson's justly celebrated cooking ranges, I am now prepared to put them up at the Boston prices, and warranted in all cases, if well used.

These ranges are so constructed that, with the addition of a hot-air back, the room over the kitchen can be heated by the same fire that does the cooking; or, if persons wish it, they can substitute a water-back, and by that means have from thirty to fifty gallons of hot water all the time ready for use.

Persons wishing to purchase can see them in operation at Mr. Thomas Parsell's, Pennsylvania avenue; Dr. Thomas P. Jones, patent agent, on F street; Mr. Kibby's, on C street, between 3d and 4½ streets; and Mr. J. K. Boyd's, upholsterer, near the corner of 11th street and Pennsylvania avenue; all of whom, I am authorized to say, will show them with pleasure.

Also, for sale, all kinds of stoves; among which are Stewart's cooking-stove for wood and coal, warranted, Walker's hot-air furnace for heating public buildings, private houses, &c.

House-spouting and roofing done at the shortest notice.

WH. H. HARROVER,
Aug 30—eo4tif 7th street, opposite Patriotic Bank.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN R. WALLACE, of Fauquier county, Virginia, will, after the first week in November next, open an office in Washington city, for the practice of law in the District of Columbia and contiguous counties in Virginia.

He will also undertake the settlement and collection of claims on the United States, and promises the utmost diligence in regard to all business committed to his management.

He refers to the members of the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia for the last four years.

Sept. 14—3t [Richmond Enquirer.]

CHEMISTRY applied to the manufacture of Soap and Candles, 170 engravings, by Campbell Morfit.

The American in Paris, by John Sanderson, 2 vols.

Tam's Fortnight Rambles, and other poems; by Thomas MacKellar, author of "Droppings from the Heart."

No. 11, Dombey & Son.

Thiers's Consulate and Empire, part 7.

Sept. 14. F. TAYLOR.

NEW WOOD YARD.—The undersigned beg leave to inform the citizens of Washington that they have opened a wood yard in the First ward, on H street, between 17th and 18th. They will also continue their yard at the old stand in Georgetown, and keep constantly on hand all kind of wood and coal, which will be delivered in Washington or Georgetown at the lowest market prices. Orders left at either yard will be promptly attended to.

JABEZ TRAVERS & SON.
Sept 14—eo3t [Intel.]

NEW FALL GOODS, such as blankets, carpetings, oil- cloths, worsted damasks, embroidered curtain muslins, watered moreens, brocade damasks, gilt rods and ornaments, white counterpanes, furniture dimitys, cotton sheetings, linen sheetings, damask table-cloths, and napkins, huckabacks, diapers, crash, bordered towels, table diapers, table and piano covers, bed tickings, pillow-case cotton, &c., &c; together with many other useful and desirable articles, just received and will be sold cheap by

Aug. 28 P. H. HOOE & CO.

CARPETING, Rugs, Oilcloths, &c.—The subscribers have just received a full and general assortment of very rich house-furnishing goods, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. They name:

25 different patterns rich Brussels carpeting
50 do do ingrain do
5 do do 3-ply do
5 sets venetian carpeting
50 extra rich chenelle rugs
50 imperial and tufted do
25 different patterns very rich floor oilcloths
50 pieces rich new-style curtain damask
25 sets embroidered muslin curtains
50 rich cloth piano and table covers
50 white imperial counterpanes
250 pairs superior Whitney blankets, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, and 13-4
10 pieces linen sheetings, some very low
5 do pillow slip sheetings
5 do rich floor baize, 3 yards wide
5 do do do, usual width
10 do furniture dimity
10 do superior huckaback toweling
100 dozen colored end towels, very cheap
10 pieces 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 table damasks
50 dozen satin damask napkins
250 pieces cotton sheetings, all widths

Gilt curtain fixtures, &c.

All of which will be offered very low.

Sept 15—3w P. H. HOOE & CO.

MACGREGOR'S Commercial Statistics of the American Nations, a Digest of their Productive Resources, Commercial Legislation, Tariffs, Navigation, Port and Quarantine Laws and Charges, Shipping, Imports and Exports, &c., 1 vol., London, 1847. McCulloch's Descriptive and Statistical Account of the British Empire, 3d edition enlarged, 2 vols., London, 1847. The British Consul's Handbook, 1 vol., London, 1846. Political Philosophy, by Lord Brougham, 3 vols., London, 1846. The Year Book of Facts, 1 vol., London, 1847. McCullagh's Industrial History of Free Nations, 2 vols., London, 1846. McCulloch's Literature of Political Economy, 1 vol. McCulloch on Taxation and the Funding System, 1 vol. Buchanan's Taxation and Commercial Policy of Great Britain, 1 vol. Clements's Guide to British Customs Duties, containing Laws, Tables, Bounties, Drawbacks, Excise, Warehousing System, &c., 1 vol. The British Constitution, by Lord Brougham, 1 vol. History of Ten Years, 1830 to 1840, by Louis Blanc, 2 vols. The British Almanac and Companion, for 1847. Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, new edition, London, 1846, complete in 1 vol. Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, notes by McCulloch, 1 vol. Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, with notes from Ricardo, Chalmers, Mill, Dugald Stewart, and other eminent writers, 4 vols. Porter's Progress of the Nation, 3 volumes. Crawford's Philosophy of Wealth, 1 vol., London, 1846. Just imported from London by F. TAYLOR.

Together with many other valuable works, new and old, on the same class of science. Sept 16

Heirs of Sally Harris and Jeremiah Allen.

MRS. ELIZABETH BIGGS died about September, 1844, leaving, by her will, a legacy to the children of her deceased brother Jeremiah Allen, and to the daughters of her deceased sister Sally Harris. I understand that Mrs. Harris married a man named Harris, of Charlotte county, Virginia, (probably Richmond Harris,) and afterwards removed to Kentucky or Tennessee. I have heard that Jeremiah Allen removed from Brunswick county to Tennessee. I desire to pay the legacies, and would be thankful to any person, who knows the parties, for any information which they can give, either to the heirs or to me, so that I may know where they now reside.

WM. W. TALBY,
Executor of Elizabeth Biggs, deceased.
Sturgenville, Brunswick county Va.—Aug. 16—lmsw

RICH Fall Silks, Cashmeres, Mousselines, Quadrille, and silk plaids, this day received by

Sept 7—tf WALTER HARPER & CO.

WASHINGTON AND HIS GENERALS.—By J. T. Headley; in 2 vols.—the second volume this day received for sale by F. TAYLOR, or for circulation (to subscribers only) from the Waverly Circulating Library.

June 12

From the Carlisle (Pa.) Volunteer.

A National Convention.

That a "majority shall rule," is a cardinal principle in the democratic creed, and applies with equal force to party and to matters pertaining to a representative government. The decision of a fairly constituted nominating convention, composed of the representatives of the various sections and interests of the people, we hold to be as morally binding upon the *whole party*, as the laws passed by a majority of Congress are binding upon the *whole people;* and we look upon that man who refuses to support the nominee of such a convention as being as much a traitor to his party, as he who would resist the laws of Congress would be to his country.

In selecting candidates for the presidency, there are many interests to be consulted, many prejudices to be overcome, and many sacrifices to be made. Each section has its peculiar interest and its favorite candidate. All cannot be equally gratified at the same time, for only one portion can furnish the candidate, unless we divide and suffer federalism to step in between us, when all would be lost without benefiting either division. Would it not be infinitely better for us and for the country to sacrifice a little to each section and interest, than to sacrifice, by contentions among ourselves, to the federal party, all we gained by the hard-fought battle of 1844?

The democratic party occupy a peculiar position at this time. The liberal and enlightened policy of the party is yet to be fully carried into effect. The benefits arising from the wholesome acts of the last Congress have just begun to be realized by a grateful people. The Mexican war must be prosecuted with vigor to an honorable peace. And how are these things to be continued and carried triumphantly through, without a continuation of power in democratic hands? for let it be remembered, that the federal party stand pledged to repeal the laws of the last Congress and to withdraw our troops *ingloriously* from Mexico, just so soon as they get the power!

That there are at this time differences of opinion in the great democratic family on questions of *minor importance*, none, we presume, will deny. And the question among us should be, how are these differences to be reconciled? What course can be pursued to harmonize the party and converge it to a unit?

In 1844, before the meeting of the Baltimore convention, all was doubt and despair, disorganization and despondency throughout the entire party. That convention met under any other than favorable auspices. But, after a free, frank, and cordial interchange of feeling and sentiment, the choice of that body fell *unanimously* upon the two distinguished individuals who now fill the highest stations in the gift of man. All will recollect the magical effect produced by the result of the deliberations of that enlightened body of men. The nominations were everywhere hailed with enthusiasm. Everybody was satisfied, for all had been heard, their claims had been weighed, and the nomination made by mutual concession and compromise. "POLK AND DALLAS" resounded through the land like the voice of a "silver trumpet." All doubt instantly vanished—confidence inspired the democracy of the whole Union. The party rallied under the banner so proudly unfurled, *as one man*, and went forth "conquering and to conquer."

Who can doubt that the party owes its success in the presidential campaign of 1844 to the deliberations of a national convention? None, we presume—no, not one. So would it be in 1848. And yet there are men in our ranks who would *now* eschew a convention, and palm upon us as candidates men whose political tenets are unknown to the great body of the people, and about whose democracy we may safely say there exists some doubt! Have these men reflected upon the consequences of their course, should they persist in it? Have they any guaranty that their favorite candidate would receive, or that his political principles entitle him to, the support of the *entire* party of the Union? They must know that it requires the united efforts of the whole party to keep down the common enemy; and that the only way to secure such efforts is by sacrificing our individual preferences upon the altar of our country. And how are these sacrifices to be satisfactorily made without a convention composed of the representatives of individual and sectional interests?

We have our favorite, but we are willing to drop him if the welfare of the democratic cause requires it. We have a preference before a nomination is made—afterwards *we know but the nominee*, for we have entire confidence in the wisdom, integrity, and judgment of such men as are selected by an intelligent constituency to represent them in a national convention, and know to our own satisfaction, that they would present no man for our support who would not, if elected, carry out the principles and wishes of the democracy of the Union.

We go in, then, for a national convention, and we think we are safe in saying that nine-tenths of the party in Pennsylvania are with us in this respect. We think, too, that the nominee of that convention, *be he who he may*, will receive the twenty-six electoral votes of the Keystone State. It is by adhering to conventions and regular nominations that the party has been kept together and been so often victorious. This alone, in our opinion, will enable it to continue to act in harmonious concert, and to dispense the blessings of democratic government through future ages.

Let any man in the democratic ranks take a candid and impartial view of this matter, and we think he must arrive at the conclusion that a national convention is not only proper, but actually necessary to insure success in the next presidential contest. That such will be the opinion of the great body of the party, and that a convention will be held, we firmly believe. Let every man pledge himself to give to the nominee of that convention a vigorous and hearty support. Let it meet in a spirit of "UNION, CONCESSION, AND HARMONY," and another bright and glorious banner, like that of 1844, will be raised high aloft under which to rally; which all "can see, read, and understand;" and who is so blinded by prejudice, so misled by individual preferences or sectional interest as to doubt the overwhelming triumph of the democratic party under that banner, when thus so distinctly and honorably submitted to the consideration of the intelligent people of this glorious republic?

From the Ohio Republican.

The next Presidential Election—The Wilmot Proviso.

The approaching presidential election will, judging from present appearances, be one of unusual interest to the nation; our present position with Mexico cannot fail to carry forward into the next presidential term many questions for adjustment, which will demand the exercise of the best talents, and the most practised diplomatic experience which can be brought into the public service, be the result of the existing war with Mexico what it may. Should the war not be concluded before the expiration of Mr. Polk's term, it is highly important for the interest and honor of the nation that his successor should possess the talents, energy, and decision requisite, not only to keep good whatever advantage we may have then acquired, but also to rigorously vindicate our demands upon that faithless government, in order, in the end, to bring the war to such a conclusion as strict justice may dictate. On the other hand, should the war be ended by the complete conquest of Mexico, or by mutual arrangement, there will, of necessity, be many very important subjects left for future adjustment, requiring all the tact and acumen of our most enlightened statesmen. In view of these circumstances, the importance of excluding from the issues, legitimately connected with the presidential canvass, all foreign, abstract, and impracticable issues, must be apparent. It would be well for the interests of the country, if the selection of a candidate for the presidency by the democratic party could be unobstructed, and unbiassed by questions remote from, and even antagonistical to, those considerations which should alone determine that selection.

While we disclaim all intention of arraigning the political integrity of the authors, friends, and supporters of the Wilmot Proviso, we cannot refrain from expressing our regret that any portion of the democracy of the Union should allow themselves to waste their influence and energies in the agitation of questions that can be of no practical utility to the country, whether decided one way or the other; but productive of jealousy, distrust, and sectional feelings, prejudicial to the advancement and perpetuity of democratic principles. Without inquiring how Congress could, by a simple act or resolution, add to or withhold from the States which may be hereafter added to the Union the powers and prerogatives common to all, we find objections enough in the unpropitious time of the moving of the Wilmot Proviso to induce us to oppose its agitation at present. There needs no expression of the popular voice in the north on the subject of slavery; it is understood and admitted that nearly all men of all parties deplore its existence. There has nothing new arisen in the south to justify an assault from the north upon the institutions peculiar to them—institutions with which they entered the confederacy, with the full knowledge of the northern States. It is thought by many, both north and south, that an issue involving this question is inevitable. From the signs of the times, this presumption might well arise. Still we confidently hope that a spirit of enlightened compromise will pervade the counsels of the democracy of the Union, that will secure the ascendency of that party, to whom the country can alone look for the perfection and development of the great measures dictated by patriotism and republican equality.

We conclude our remarks by recommending to our readers the perusal of the letter of the Hon. James Buchanan to the democracy of Berks county. The position of this distinguished individual in the democratic party gives interest to whatever escapes from his pen, explanatory of his sentiments upon this question.

From the Baltimore Argus.

Texan Annexation.

Ex-Senator Preston on annexation—Mr. Clay a supporter of the Texan claim to the Rio Grande—The last plank on which whigery bases its opposition to the administration on account of the origin of the war knocked from under their feet.

We are at length in possession of a document which will put the whigs and their Baltimore champion, Mr. Kennedy, to SHAME—we care not whether they attribute the cause of the war to the annexation of Texas, or the march of our army to the Rio Grande. The following extract from a speech of William C. Preston, late a whig Senator from South Carolina, delivered in the United States Senate in the summer of 1838, convicts Mr. Clay of being a great advocate of the annexation of Texas until he thought he could obtain abolition votes by opposing it; and it also convicts him of trying to establish the Rio Grande as the southwest boundary between the United States and Mexico. After thus bringing up Mr. Clay to the support of the Texan claim to the Rio Grande, in addition to showing that General Taylor advised the occupying of one or two posts on that river, as the most certain means of PRESERVING PEACE *and avoiding war*, we call upon the whig editors and politicians to acknowledge the wrongs they have done their country, and to order a disbandment of their forces as a punishment for the commission of so heinous an offence. To substantiate what we here assert, we will now let Mr. Wm. C. Preston speak, and, while he speaks, we will look on and see the whig abusers of Mr. Polk flying in shame from his presence. He says:

It is *strange* that a measure *which has been urged for twelve years past* should now, for the first time, be met by a tempest of opposition; and it is *very* strange that *he* should be found riding upon and directing the storm, *who was the very first man to propose the annexation of Texas*, as one of the very earliest measures of his administration, after he was made President. Yes, Mr. President, *Mr. John Quincy Adams* had hardly ascended the presidential chair, before he assiduously addressed himself to the task of repairing the injury inflicted upon the country by the treaty of 1819, in the making of which it has been since understood he was the *reluctant* agent. As Secretary of State, in 1819, he negotiated the treaty of transfer; as President of the United States, in 1824, *he instituted a negotiation for the reannexation*. Through his Secretary of State, Mr. Clay, (whose name *heretofore* has been *always* connected with opposition to the cession,) and with *advocacy of the reannexation of Texas, and whom I should be glad to find standing on the same ground now that he occupied from* 1819 *to* 1829,) the President instructed Mr. Poinsett, then minister to Mexico, to open at once, and vigorously urge a negotiation for reacquisition of Texas, *and the re-establishment of the southwest line of the United States at the* RIO GRANDE DEL NORTE. The Secretary *urged it* upon the