A. O. P. NICHOLSON & J. W. FORNEY,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:

DAILY, per year.....$10 00
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WEEKLY.....1 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
No deduction for clubs on WEEKLY.

The Daily Union.

VOLUME V. "LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION." NUMBER 245

CITY OF WASHINGTON, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1856.

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 of which will be paid by us, and all risk assumed 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.

☞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, will be entitled to a copy gratis.

Brilliant Schemes for February, 1856.

GREGORY & MAURY, MANAGERS, Wilmington, Del.

$41,082!

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE.

Class 20, for 1856.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, February 2, 1856

75 number lottery—12 drawn ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$11,282	10 prizes of	$1,500
1 do	2,000	10 do	1,000
2 do	10,000	20 do	600
2 do	5,000	170 do	300
4 do	2,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, $140
Do do 25 half do 70
Do do 25 quarter do 35

$50,000!

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE.

Class 26, for 1856.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, February 9, 1856.

73 number lottery—16 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	1 prize of	$2,696
1 do	20,000	10 prizes of	1,000
1 do	10,000	10 do	1,100
1 do	8,000	10 do	500
1 do	6,000	20 do	250
1 do	5,000	592 do	100
1 do	3,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets $15—halves $7 50—quarters $3 75—eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets $195
Do do 26 half do 98
Do do 26 quarter do 49
Do do 26 eighth do 29

$35,000!

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE.

Class 22, for 1856.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, February 16, 1856

73 number lottery—15 drawn ballots.

HIGH SCHEME.

1 prize of	$5,000	1 prize of	$2,000
1 do	10,000	1 do	1,870
1 do	10,000	10 prizes of	1,000
1 do	6,000	10 do	700
1 do	4,000	10 do	400
1 do	3,000	15 do	300
1 do	2,500	400 do	150
1 do	2,300	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets, $120
Do do 26 half do 60
Do do 26 quarter do 30

$62,500!

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE.

Class K, for 1856.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, February 23, 1856.

75 number lottery—14 drawn ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 grand prize of	$22,500	1 splendid prize of	$4,267
1 splendid prize of	10,000	100 prizes of	1,000
1 do	10,000	100 do	500
1 do	10,000	159 do	200
&c.		&c.	&c.

Tickets $20—halves $10—quarters $5—eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, $950 00
Do do 25 half do 475 00
Do do 25 quarter do 237 50
Do do 25 eighth do 118 75

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from me. Address,

P. J. BUCKEY, General Agent,
Jan 16 Wilmington, Delaware.

GEORGE P. FOX,

New York Metropolitan Tailoring Establishment.

United States Military and Navy Depot, 581 Broadway, (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)

OUR Allow me the pleasure of placing my name before your notice, at the same time offering you my best services as a tailor, together with the resources of my store, for the supply of military and naval uniforms, United States consul and citizens' dress. I am now engaged making uniforms for the military, navy, and marine corps, also the revenue, according to the written and printed instructions and official drawings, to the latest regulations, as received by me from the State, Navy, and War Departments in Washington, D. C. If you should feel disposed to favor me with any orders, you may rest assured of receiving experienced attention and accurate fitting. The very best English and French cloths, cassimeres, gold lace, treble gilt buttons, &c., &c., all at the lowest possible cost for cash. I have, at very great expense, employed first rate artists as gold embroiderer, silk, moleskin, beaver, chapeau, cockcap, and general regimental ornament maker; English, French, and American coat cutters, vest cutters, pantaloons cutters. I believe I am doing one of the largest military and naval officers' clothing and outfitting business in the United States, and can refer you to many officers, my customers, attached to the artillery, dragoons, infantry, ordnance and engineers, &c. I am also personally known to many of the navy officers attached to ships of war namely, the North Carolina, Mississippi, Princeton, Powhatan, San Jacinto, St. Lawrence, Brandywine, Vincennes, Vandalia, Congress, Germantown, Independence, Macedonia, Fulton, Lexington, Fredonia, Constitution, Plymouth, Relief, Perry, Porpoise, including gentlemen the heads of the executive departments, members of both houses of Congress; also ministers plenipotentiary, secretaries and attaches of legations, the English, French, and other foreign military and navy services.

I have the honor to subscribe myself yours, grateful and obliged,

GEORGE P. FOX.

We hear it is the intention of Mr. Fox to visit our city in a few days hence. Jan 15—eod3t

GENERAL AGENCY AT WASHINGTON.—The subscriber, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, having established an office in this city, on F street, a few doors in front of the Treasury Department, tenders his services to claimants upon the government, especially for revolutionary services, and for land bounties and pensions under the recent acts of Congress.

Having purchased the manuscripts of the late David Dorrington, he has, perhaps, the only index which was ever made to the immense mass of revolutionary papers in the first auditor's office in Richmond. He has also a very copious index to the papers in all the other public offices in the Capitol of Virginia. These, and the accumulations from other sources of twenty years' experience, entitle him to hope that if a claim intrusted to him be just, he will be able to show it, even where the claimant himself may be entirely unable to do it.

For claims under the recent act of 3d March, 1855, giving 160 acres of land to all who were in battle or who served fifteen days, his charges will be very moderate.

FELIX RICHARDS.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Henry A. Wise, Accomac, Virginia.
James Lyons, Esq., Richmond, Virginia.
James E. Heath, late Commissioner of Pensions, Richmond, Virginia.
Stafford H. Parker, Richmond, Virginia.
Hon. John S. Pendleton, Virginia.
Hon. Samuel Chilton, Washington, D. C
William J. Ward, esq., Baltimore.
Lewis Timberlake, esq., New York.

March 7—d&eply*

TO THE LADIES.—Mr. R. L. HARPER, 38 Broomfield street, Boston, has just received a choice assortment of those rich and elegant straw embroidered ball dresses, of the latest Parisian style, which were so universally admired at Newport last season. As he was not then able to supply the demand, he takes this opportunity to inform the ladies that he is just opening a fresh supply, some of which are white, and very appropriate for bridal costumes.

Also, head dresses, coiffures, capotes, collars, mantles, &c., all of which are in embroidered straw on black or white lace, and a variety of wreaths of straw flowers, feather flowers, &c.

N. B.—This is the only house in the United States where these goods can be obtained.

Boston, January 3, 1856.
Jan 5—law3w

NOTICE is hereby given that I will apply to the Commissioner of Pensions to grant me a duplicate of a 40-acre land-bounty warrant, issued to me under the law of September, 1850, and numbered 54,083, for my services in the war of 1812-'13 which warrant has been lost, and which has never been assigned, pledged, or hoisted by me, or by my authority.

Jan 15—law6w JOHN KOSS

GEORGE W. SORELLE, Attorney and Counsellor-at-law, United States circuit court commissioner, commissioner for the Court of Claims, No. 44 Wall street, New York.

Refers to Hon. S. Nelson, Justice United States Supreme Court; Hon. H. Fish, United States senator; General J. G. Totten, Corps of Engineers United States army; M. Blair, Solicitor to the Court of Claims; S. H. Gillet, esq., and Major Arnold Harris, Washington city. Oct 16—W&Sdu2m

THE North American Review.—Published quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in numbers of nearly three hundred pages each, at five dollars a year.

Contents of No. CLXX, for January, 1856.

Article 1. Life, Services, and Works of Henry Wheaton.
" 2. Retief's Frontiers of Europe.
" 3. Statistics of Insanity in Massachusetts.
" 4. Sydney Smith.
" 5. The Roman Hierarchy.
" 6. History of the Jacobin Club.
" 7. Varnhagen's Memoirs.
" 8. The Pacific Railroad.
" 9. American Poetry.
" 10. German Emigration to America.
" 11. Critical Notices.

The North American Review has now attained its 170th number, having been published without intermission for more than forty years. It is for the oldest American periodical devoted to general literature and science, and its reputation has been steadily maintained, both in this country and in Europe, as the leading journal of the United States within its appropriate department. Supplied for the publishers by FRANCK TAYLOR.

Jan 7

MISS BUNKLEY'S BOOK.—The Testimony of an Escaped Novice from the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, Emmitsburg, Maryland, the Mother House of the Sisters of Charity in the United States; by Josephine S. Bunkley. $1

Edith Allen, or Sketches of Life in Virginia; by Lawrence Neville. $1

Flora's Dictionary (one of the most elegant books of the season) Cloth, $2; morocco extra, $3.

A host of novelties for Christmas at

TAYLOR & MAURY'S
Dec 14 Bookstore, near 9th street.

Proposals for Oil for Light-houses.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office Light-house Board,
January 16, 1856.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, p. m., on Friday, the 1st day of February, 1856, for supplying the light house establishment with the following lots or quantities of oil, to be delivered alongside of the government supply vessels at Boston, New York city, New Bedford, or Edgartown, Massachusetts, at the option of the contractor, to be determined on at the time of accepting the bid, in tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in prime order, on or before the following dates, respectively, and also at the respective points named on the Lakes, viz:

Lot No. 1.—8,000 (eight thousand) gallons best winter-strained or pressed sperm oil, and
22,000 (twenty-two thousand) gallons best spring-strained or pressed sperm oil, to be delivered on the 15th day of March, 1856.

Lot No 2.—14,000 (fourteen thousand) gallons best winter strained or pressed sperm oil, and
16,000 (sixteen thousand) gallons best spring-strained or pressed sperm oil, to be delivered on the 15th day of May, 1856, as above.

Lot No. 3.—18,000 (eighteen thousand) gallons best winter-strained or pressed sperm oil, and
12,000 (twelve thousand) gallons best spring-strained or pressed sperm oil, to be delivered as above, on the 15th day of July, 1856.

FOR THE LAKES.

Not No. 4.—6,500 (six thousand five hundred) gallons best winter-strained or pressed sperm oil, and
6,500 (six thousand five hundred) gallons best spring-strained or pressed sperm oil, to be delivered at Buffalo, New York, to the proper officer authorized to receive it, on the 15th day of April, 1856, or immediately after the opening of the Erie canal.
900 (nine hundred) gallons best winter-strained or pressed sperm oil, and
900 (nine hundred) gallons best spring-strained sperm oil, to be delivered to the collector and superintendent of lights at Oswego, New York, on the 15th day of April, 1856, or immediately after the opening of the Erie canal, and
325 (three hundred and twenty five) gallons best winter-strained or pressed sperm oil, and
325 (three hundred and twenty-five) gallons best spring strained or pressed sperm oil, to be delivered to the collector and superintendent of lights at Plattsburg, New York, on the 15th day of April, 1856, or immediately after the opening of the Erie canal.

All of the oil comprised in lot No 4, to be delivered at the above-mentioned places for the lights on the lakes, must be in small iron-bound casks, in prime order, free from leakage, containing from thirty to thirty gallons each, and free from all expense to the United States, at the risk of transportation, damage, and leakage, being at the charges and risk of the contractor or contractors, and all tests and inspection to be made prior to the transportation of the oil from the contractor's warehouse, or other place of deposite.

The several lots of oil required to be delivered alongside of the supply vessels shall be so delivered when the said vessels shall be in readiness to receive the same; and in case the supply vessel should not be ready to receive the oil on the days herein specified for its delivery, then the contracting party will be at liberty to deliver it to an authorized agent of the light house establishment at the point of delivery, and shall be entitled to payment therefor within fifteen days from such delivery.

All the oil contracted for under the foregoing proposals to be subjected to the usual tests of specific gravity, temperature at which it will remain limpid, by burning and such other means as may be thought proper by the person or persons to whom that duty may be assigned by the Light House Board, before it will be accepted. The winter-strained oil to remain limpid at a temperature of 32 degrees of Fahrenheit or lower, and the spring-strained oil at a temperature of 40 degrees of Fahrenheit or lower.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for the whole quantity required, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be entertained for a less quantity than is comprised in one of the several lots designated Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4. The bids must state explicitly the lot or lots proposed for by the number or numbers, the quantity of each kind of oil in the lot or lots, and the price per gallon for each quality of oil.

All bids must be sealed, and endorsed "*Proposals for Oil for Light Houses,*" and then placed in another envelope, and directed to the Secretary of the Light House Board, Washington, D. C., *postage paid.*

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the department in a penalty equal to one fifth of the amount of each contract made under the foregoing proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of each contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

The board, under the authority of the department, reserves the right to reject any bid, though it may be the lowest, from other considerations than its amount.

By order of the Light-House Board:

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Jan 16—eod1aFeb Secretary.

BRILLIANT SCHEMES,
FOR JANUARY, 1856.

GREGORY & MAURY, MANAGERS, Wilmington, Delaware.

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE.

Class 1, for 1856.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, January 26, 1856.

Scheme named by the binary combination of 75 numbers, making 67,425 tickets, and the drawing of 15 ballots, there will be 455 prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on; 6,300 each having two of them on; and 46,550 having one only of them on.

About one prize to a blank. One fifth of the prizes will have on them either three or two drawn numbers!

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 grand prize of	$70,000	1 splendid prize of	$4,500
1 splendid prize of	25,000	1 do	4,167
1 do	15,000	50 prizes of	2,000
1 do	8,500	50 do	500
1 do	6,500	100 do	400
1 do	5,000	247 do	300
&c.		&c.	

Tickets $20—halves $10—quarters $5—eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets, $350 00
Do do 25 half do 150 00
Do do 25 quarters do 65 00
Do do 25 eighth do 32 50

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from me.

Address P. J. BUCKEY, Agent,
Dec 19 Wilmington, Delaware.

Maryland State Lotteries.

Drawn under the Superintendence of the State Lottery Commissioner.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES FOR JANUARY, 1856.

January 26 1856.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

Class D.

To be drawn in Baltimore city, January 26, 1856.

90 drawn ballots.

$60,000! $40,000! $20,000!

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 grand prize of	$60,000	1 prize of	$4,503
1 prize of	40,000	5 prizes of	2,500
1 do	20,000	5 do	2,000
1 do	10,000	124 do	1,000
1 do	7,500	1869 do	500

100 prizes of $300, being the lowest 3-number prize.

Tickets $20—halves $10—quarters $5.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole.....$420
Do do 26 halves.....210
Do do 26 quarters.....105

All orders for tickets, or shares, or certificates of packages will be promptly attended to, and official drawings forwarded immediately after the lotteries are drawn.

Address R. FRANCE & CO.,
Jan 9—3aw10S Managers.

United States Patent Office,
Washington, January 2, 1856.

ON the petition of Zephaniah Bosworth, of Harmer, Ohio, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 6th April, 1847, for an improvement in "constructing heating stoves," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 6th day of April, 1856—

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 24th of March next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 14th of March; depositions, and other papers relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Union, Intelligencer, and Evening Star, Washington, D. C.; Argus, Baltimore; Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia, Pa.; Journal of Commerce, New York; and Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio, once a week for three successive weeks previous to the 24th of March next, the day of hearing.

CHARLES MASON,
Jan 4—law3w Commissioner of Patents.

Virginia Land Office,
Richmond, January 9, 1856.

IN conformity with the code of Virginia of 1849, page 491, section 16, I do hereby make known to all whom it may concern that it appears, by a certificate of the escheator of the city of Petersburg, dated the 5th day of January, 1856, and received into the land office on the 9th day of January, 1856, that by inquest held on the 14th day of December, 1855, the following lots in the city of Petersburg, of which Charles O'Hara died seized, have been found escheated to this Commonwealth, to wit:

1st. One house and lot, the late residence of said O'Hara, containing a brick dwelling, commencing at a pole on Market street, running south 32 feet, west 38 feet, north 30 feet; thence eastward by 34 feet, with a small lot in rear and adjoining, 18 by 20 feet.

2d. One vacant lot, in two parts, adjoining the above lot on the south, Nos. 4 and 5. The first, No. 4, 55½ feet on Market street, bounded on the west by E. T. Jones about 19 feet, it being 100 feet deep. The second lot, No. 5, 36 feet fronting rear on Market street, it being on the north line from Market street back 120 feet deep, on the south line from Market street back 111 feet deep.

3d. One house and lot, on the east side of Doone's alley, 37 feet front, bounded by Frazier's lot on the north, on the east by Harris's lot, on the south by Warshe's lot.

4th. One house and lot on Short Market street, devised to said O'Hara by Mrs. W. Tolliver, have a brick dwelling, &c., the room, on west side of Short Market street, 30 feet front and rear, and running back 99 feet, with a 10-feet alley running from the rear to Low street.

S. H. PARKER,
Jan 13—law6w Reg'r Land Office.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, &c.,
January 12, 1856.

PROPOSITIONS will be received by this bureau, until the 12th of February, for the following articles for the United States steamer Mississippi, to be delivered at the navy yard, New York:

Two vertical tubular boilers, to be made of the best charcoal-bloom boiler plates; tube sheets to be one half inch, water bottoms and ash-pits seven-sixteenth, shell three-eighths of an inch in thickness.

All the external parts to be double rivetted, and caulked on both sides where it can be got at to do so; no screw stays to be used in the legs, water bottoms, or steam chimney.

The crowns and sides of shell to be stiffened by T iron, from which the braces are to lead.

The boilers will be about twenty-three and one-half feet front, by about eleven and one-half feet deep, and about twelve and one-half feet high; to be furnished with the necessary man and hand hole plates, furnace, flue, and damper doors, lugs for grate bearers, and for securing boilers to the ship, and to be tested when done at a hydraulic pressure of 35 lbs per square inch.

The tubes to be furnished by the government and to be set by the contractors, the government being responsible for all tubes condemned from their defects, and the contractor for all condemned from bad workmanship.

The price to be per pound finished, less the weight of the tubes.

Also, the prices per pound for such iron castings as may be required for engine and boilers, of green sand, of dry sand, of loam, and for one and one-third sets of grate bars, and for composition castings, (of copper and tin.)

The patterns to be furnished by the government.

The whole to be done in the best manner, and to be subject to the inspection and approval of such persons as the department may appoint.

Drawings of the boilers will be furnished bidders on application to the department.

Payments will be made for one-third their estimated amount when the boilers are half completed; the remainder when they have been tested satisfactorily by steam. For castings, when delivered and approved.

Bidders will be particular in stating their prices, and the time when they propose to complete and deliver the work. Bond and good security will be required for the faithful performance of the work and fulfilment of the contract.

Jan 13—law4w

United States Patent Office,
Washington, January 3, 1856.

ON the petition of Jonathan Read, of Alton, Illinois, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 12th March, 1842, for an improvement in reaping machines, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 12th day of March, 1856—

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 31 day of March next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 21st of February; depositions, and other papers relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Union, Intelligencer, and Evening Star, Washington, D. C.; Argus, Baltimore; Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia, Pa.; Journal of Commerce, New York; and Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio, once a week for three successive weeks previous to the 31 of March next, the day of hearing.

CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice.

Jan 4—law3w

United States Patent Office,
Washington, January 16, 1856.

ON the petition of Samuel Taylor, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 28th May, 1842, for an improvement in "constructing brushes for dressing warps," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 28th day of May, 1856—

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 12th of May next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 24 of May; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Union, Intelligencer, and Evening Star, Washington, D. C.; Argus, Baltimore; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; Journal of Commerce, New York, N. Y.; and Post, Boston, Massachusetts, once a week for three successive weeks previous to the 12th of May next, the day of hearing.

CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice.

Jan 17—law3w

United States Patent Office,
Washington, January 17, 1856.

ON the petition of Alonzo C. Arnold, of Norwalk, Connecticut, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 23d of April, 1842, for an improvement in "punching machines for manufacture of covered buttons," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 23d day of April, 1856—

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 7th of April next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 27th of March; depositions, and other papers relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Union, Intelligencer, and Evening Star, Washington, D. C.; Argus, Baltimore, Md.; Evening Argus, Philadelphia, Pa.; Journal of Commerce, New York; and Daily Post, Providence, R. I., once a week for three successive weeks previous to the 7th of April next, the day of hearing.

CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice.

Jan 18—law3w

United States Patent Office,
Washington, January 2, 1856.

ON the petition of S. W. Bolick, of New York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 23d of March, 1844, for an improvement in "presses for pressing hay," &c., for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1856—

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 19th of March next at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 29th of February; depositions, and other papers relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Union, Intelligencer, and Evening Star, Washington, D. C.; Argus, Baltimore; Evening Argus, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Journal of Commerce, New York; and Post, Boston, once a week for three successive weeks previous to the 1 th of March next, the day of hearing.

CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice.

Jan 4—law3w

[No. 550]

"Swamp and Overflowed Lands."

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Pursuant to the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, public notice is hereby given, that, in order to bring to a close the business under the act of Congress, approved September 28, 1850, entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas, and other States, to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their limits," and at the same time afford to parties who claim their portions of the lands selected under said law are dry and fit for cultivation, an opportunity to introduce evidence, all lands so selected, to the approval whereof no objection be made within six month from the date hereof, will be certified and patented to the States.

Such objections as are contemplated by the above must be made under oath, and filed with the register and receiver of the proper land office for transmission to the General Land Office. The necessary forms for affidavits are in the hands of said officers.

The following classes of land are exempt from objection, to-wit:

1st. Lands entered with cash, or located with military bounty land warrants or scrip, after the passage of the act of 28th September, 1850, and prior to the passage of the act of 24 March, 1855, "for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands."

2d Lands already patented to the State under the swamp law.

In all cases where objection is raised, testimony must be taken before the register and receiver of the land office, at such time, after the expiration of said six months, as they may appoint, with the consent of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The lists of swamp and overflowed lands are open to inspection during the regular business hours of the Land Office.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 21st day of December, 1855.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Jan 10—law6w

Mrs. Mowatt's New Book

MIMIC Life; or, Before and Behind the Curtain—a Series of Narratives; by Anna Cora Ritchie, formerly Mrs. Mowatt. $1 25.

Ballads by Thackeray. 75 cents.

Just published. For sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S
Dec 20 Bookstore, near 9th st.

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE—its resources, government, and policy; by a "Looker on" from America.

Merry Old England and her History; by Miss Julia Corner.

Cotton is King; by an American.

The Merchant Vessel; a sailor boy's voyages to see the world.

Man of war Life; a boy's experience in the United States navy.

Rennold's History of Medicine; translated by Cornelius G. Comegys, M. D. FRANCK TAYLOR

Dec 11

Library Editions.

THE undersigned offers for sale, at most moderate prices, a fine collection of almost all the standard English and American authors in poetry and prose; fine library copies, some of them finely illustrated, others in rich calf and morocco bindings. The English editions imported by himself direct from London.

Dec 20 FRANCK TAYLOR.

REMARKS OF MR. TAYLOR, OF LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1856.

Editors of the Union:

GENTLEMEN: Whilst Mr. Giddings and his friends were engaged on the 18th inst. in the attempt to cast censure on the democratic party for not aiding in the adoption of the plurality rule, I was somewhat inclined to undertake a reply when a suitable opportunity offered; but I arrived at no settled determination to do so. When, however, Mr. Carlile, a day or two after, charged that party with having prevented the organization of the House, because of their refusal to unite with his friends in the support of "some sound national man," I then resolved to address the House on the questions of responsibility which had been raised, and in consequence revolved the subjects in my mind until the next morning, when I went to the House with the intention of getting the floor and giving expression to my views in relation to them. Before I got the floor the resolution putting an end to all debate for one week was adopted; and I then waited patiently until the term for which the gag had been imposed had expired; and on Monday last, I again went to the House with the intention of getting the floor and throwing myself on its courtesy for such an extension of time as would have enabled me to discuss the questions involved. But the House that morning refused to relax the ten-minutes rule in favor of another gentleman, [Mr. MAXWELL, of Florida,] who asked it, and, as I could not for a moment think of asking for myself what had been already refused to another, I abandoned all hope of being delivered of what had been conceived in my mind, in the regular manner upon the floor of the House, and concluded to get rid of it by a sort of Cæsarean operation through the aid of the press, which is not altogether without precedent, before the time for its proper and natural birth had too long passed by.

I therefore sat down and have written out in the shape of a report what I wished to say, and what I would have said, if I had gotten the floor and time had been given me for it. The accompanying packet contains that report, which I trust you will be good enough to publish in your valuable paper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MILES TAYLOR.

REMARKS OF MR. TAYLOR.

I have been a silent spectator of the actions, and an observant auditor of the declarations, of the members of the different parties into which the House is apparently divided since we came together, and, for one, am willing that members should vote agreeably to their views of duty, and that parties may act in the manner their views of policy may require, without being subjected to censure or to a too curious criticism. This, however, I am sorry to say, is not the prevailing temper in the House. A disposition to examine into the changing circumstances of the very extraordinary and most unprecedented struggle for the election of a Speaker which has so long been going on in the House, with a view to throwing the responsibility of the failure to organize on some one of the parties to that struggle, has repeatedly manifested itself; but it is only within the last three or four days that this disposition has displayed itself in such a manner as to seem to require a particular notice from this side of the House.

On Friday, the 18th inst., the member from Ohio [Mr. GIDDINGS] charged the failure to organize the House upon the democratic party, and based his charge upon the allegation that that party was responsible for it because of their refusal to aid his friends in their attempts to adopt the plurality rule for the election of Speaker; and hardly had the discussion to which the unfortunate citations of authorities made by that gentleman and his friends in support of their position been terminated by an exposure of their unfairness which will not soon be forgotten by those who were present, when another gentleman, belonging to the "South American" section of the House, [Mr. CARLILE,] arose in his place and made a set speech, in which he, too, charged the failure to organize on the democratic party, but upon an entirely different ground, to wit: because of their refusal to unite with his friends in the support of some conservative or national man.

It is obvious that the democratic party cannot be justly obnoxious to both of these strictures; for they are absolutely incompatible with each other. If the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. CARLILE] had a right to complain that the democrats had not united with his friends upon a conservative or "national" man, as he expresses it, the adoption of a plurality rule would, of course, have been wrong. If, on the other hand, the member from Ohio was right in blaming the democracy for not voting for the plurality rule, the union desired by the gentleman from Virginia would have been wrong. This is too clear for argument. It would, however, be improper to leave the matter here, when, in my view, it is just as clear that the democratic party has not incurred any responsibility to the country because of *either* of the refusals complained of as that they have not for *both*.

In point of fact there are but two great parties in the House—the democratic party and the opposition to the democratic party.

Of the democratic party it is needless to speak. It stands—and happy is it for the country that it does so—it stands on the broad foundations of the constitution; and upon the folds of its banner wherever advanced—North or South, East or West, among the rugged mountains of New England or on the sunny slopes of Alabama, Louisiana, or Texas—its principles are emblazoned in those words, dear to every lover of the Union—*equality among the States, and equality among all the citizens of all the States, in the territories of the United States.* Such a party needs no recognition of its nationality. It stands in the midst of the parties in this nation as the French republic did among the nations of Europe in 1798; and when a recognition of its national character is volunteered, its members may well exclaim, as Napoleon did to the offer of Austria to acknowledge the existence of the French republic, "Strike it out. It is as the sun in heaven. Unhappy is he who will not see it."

I said that there are but two great parties in the House—the democratic party and the opposition to the democratic party. And is not this true?

Who can fail to remember that in the party contests which terminated in the election of the members of the present House the democratic party was arrayed on one side and that the opponents of that party made common cause against it on the other? And who does not know that throughout the North, East, and West, wherever the democratic party was defeated, their defeats were claimed as victories by that new party, which, shrouded in darkness and mystery, and bound together by oaths and anti-republican obligations, had operated in secrecy as know-nothings, until, emboldened by their success in destroying one great party and in making proselytes from the other, they came before the world with a platform of what they called "principles," and arrogated to themselves the name of the "American party?" Before this House met, the northern press in their interest teemed with boasts of their strength; and it was asserted and believed that upwards of one hundred and thirty of the members elect belonged to this secret oath-bound organization. And what has been the spectacle presented to the gaze of the American people since those members got together in this hall? Why, a portion of them—all, indeed, coming from the northern or non-slaveholding States, with the exception of six—are found to regard opposition to the Kansas and Nebraska act as paramount to all other issues; whilst those coming from the slaveholding States, with the six northern members just referred to, are agreed upon the principle of non-intervention by the general government with the subject of slavery in the States or Territories, and declare the support of that principle to be, in their view, paramount to all other issues. These gentlemen claim to be "national Americans," and stigmatize their northern brethren of the anti-Nebraska school as factionists, and refuse to acknowledge them as members of the "national American" party, or to hold any fellowship with them.

But does this refusal on the part of the South Americans deprive the other section of their character as members of the know-nothing or American party? That party was organized in the North. It was founded upon two principles, and upon two principles only, viz: opposition to Catholicism and opposition to citizens of foreign birth. To make this opposition effective, all persons of the Catholic faith and all persons born out of the United States were excluded from membership, and the members of the organization were further bound by oaths not to vote for any Roman Catholic or for any naturalized citizen for any office of honor, profit, or trust; and, if they were in a situation so to do, they were also bound not to appoint any such to office; and when they found them in office, and they had the power, they were to remove them. This organization was extended from the North to the South. It had no necessary or natural connexion with the subject of slavery, and it is not now easy to understand how the northern members of the order, they who founded it, should not be good and accepted "Americans" merely because there is a difference of opinion between them and their southern brethren upon a subject which is entirely foreign to the original and declared objects of the organization.

However that may be, these facts are patent, viz: that the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. L. D. CAMPBELL,] who was for a time the anti-Nebraska candidate for Speaker of the House, declared in his place that he belonged to the organization, and that he gloried in it; that the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. BANKS,] who is the present anti-Nebraska candidate, has been long known as a prominent member of the order, and has been declared by one of his colleagues [Mr. DAMRELL] in his place, and in the presence of that gentleman, to be still a member of it; and that a number of the other members now voting for him still continue to vote for him on that ground. What other claims to be considered members of the know-nothing or "American" order has the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. H. MARSHALL] or the honorable member from Alabama, [Mr. WALKER?] Have they not taken the same oaths, and are they not bound by the same obligations? I cannot tell. But it seems to me that the claims to membership which have been advanced by those who were the first proselytes to the new faith will be allowed by the verdict of a disinterested public