to duty, &c., &c., &c.; and, finally, their impatience became so great that they could not await the commencement of another week, but would bring it at once to an issue, and promptly allowed the bill to be passed. On the final vote, their poll fell off four from what it had been on a test question the previous day, none of which four changed their votes, but all were conveniently absent, from sickness or other cause; but those remaining in the House went through the farce of voting with becoming gravity, as they had been doing; well knowing, however, that whilst thus trying to present a defiant front, they had been compelled to cave in by the muttering thunder from their own people at home, which would soon have matured into a howling storm had they persevered even a few days longer; and so the curtain now drops—never, let us hope, to be again raised upon a scene so unworthy of, and so disgraceful to, the country.

With the exception, perhaps, of some six or eight of the most raving fanatics among them, probably none were more relieved in mind by the final passage of the bill than those who voted against it; they found they had got themselves into a tight, a very tight place, and were too happy in their release, for every hour they began to see was making their situation more and more uncomfortable.

We do not now mention the names of the dough-faces who were ordered to get sick and be absent, but who will probably be made the scapegoats by those under whose instructions they acted. As John Randolph said in 1820, when a very similar state of things existed on the Missouri Compromise, "we had as many of these dough-faces as we wanted; but if more had been required, more could have been had;" so, on the present occasion, there was enough got sick and staid away to allow the true men to carry the bill; but if, instead of four, any additional number had been required, they could have been obtained.

We will remark, in conclusion, we do not believe that any one of the advocates of the proviso for one moment thought that the President had or has the most distant intention to employ the army, in or out of Kansas, in enforcing any unconstitutional laws, or otherwise using the military force, except in the most legitimate and justifiable manner, and for the maintenance of peace and the just rights of all classes of citizens. VOX POPULI.

NOTES ON THE CAMPAIGN.

Indiana.

The entire German population of Logansport, Indiana, participated in the mass meeting there. The presentation of a rich and costly flag by the German ladies of the city was one of the most pleasing and impressive scenes of the day. The flag was presented by Miss Bertha Christman, accompanied by the following brief but beautiful speech:

"To the honor and prosperity of our free country do the German ladies of Logansport present herewith to the German voters who belong to the democratic party this pure and true American flag, with the hope and expectation that you all, with love and firmness, will protect our well-beloved adopted fatherland from tyranny. The liberty, the constitution, and Union forever."

Thirty-one German girls, dressed in white, with wreaths on their heads, and each bearing a banner for one of the thirty-one States of the Union, occupied the stand during the ceremony.

A Sign.

The Indiana Telegraph, published at Connersville, Indiana, heretofore a neutral paper, in its issue of the 22d inst., comes out boldly for Buchanan and Breckinridge. The editor says:

"We shall support the national, State, and district nominations of the great national union democratic party cordially, sincerely, and with a zeal inspired by an absorbing conviction of the dangerous crisis in which our country is now involved.

"We shall labor for the promulgation of those eternal principles of political truth and justice which lie at the foundation of this republican government—the principles of a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Jackson. The CONSTITUTION shall be our text book.

"We shall oppose all radical *isms* and *schisms*, all sectional or 'geographical' parties, and all parties founded on the principle of proscription on account of the accident of birth-place, or for the reason of difference of religious belief. We shall oppose any union of State and Church, either direct or indirect.

"Harkening to the counsels of the patriots of the revolution—to the warning voice of the Father of his Country—to the teachings of a Jackson, a Clay, and a Webster, and to all the great living STATESMEN—we shall give our best energies and abilities to aid in the preservation of the Union with all the ardor which an appreciation of the incalculable blessings resulting therefrom can induce, and with all the enthusiasm which a well-considered dread of anarchy and disunion is calculated to inspire. In the language of Rufus Choate, the great leader of the old whigs of New England—as far as concerns the future political course of this paper—'We will go with no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union.'"

Tennessee.

Within the last few days we have conversed with gentlemen of position and prominence from each of the sections of Tennessee, all of whom give the most glowing accounts of the prospects of the democracy. The lowest majority claimed for Buchanan and Breckinridge is five thousand, while many claim ten. This news is corroborated by private letters every day.

Georgia.

Several of our Georgia people who left this State for business purposes in the North and East, during the present summer, have returned. Many who left were very ardent Fillmore men, but they have returned home to the South shouting loudly for Buchanan. Some with whom we have conversed tell us that "Fillmore is not considered in the race at all in the North—that the contest there is between Buchanan and Fremont—that no observing man thinks there is any possible chance for Fillmore to carry a State in the Union."—*Savannah Georgian.*

Black Republicanism Sinking into Know-nothingism.

We learn that the black republicans of Lockbourne, in this county, have run up the know-nothing flag upon their *ash* pole. They, of course, *expect* the "foreign vote" after this.—*Ohio Statesman.*

New Jersey.

The "Republican State Gazette" seems to be getting frightened. The pressure from the Buchanan and the Fillmore forces is more than it can bear. It is calling most lustily for action on the part of its friends. It is of no use, brother. Fremont is a goner in New Jersey, and the more you work the worse it will be for him.

[*Trenton True American.*

Another Clay Whig for Buchanan.

A. Murray McIlvaine, esq., of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who has been for many years a leading and influential member of the old Clay-whig party, and who never ceased to follow the whig banner as long as it waved over a national party, has written a long and eloquent letter to the editor of the Doylestown Democrat, in which he declares his determination to support Mr. Buchanan, as the only hope of defeating the sectional candidate, Fremont, whose election, he firmly believes, "would dissolve the Union, destroy the hopes of the world in the success of a free government, array one portion of the confederacy against the other in horrid civil war, crush our commerce and manufacturing interests, and lead inevitably and of necessity to a military despotism which would extinguish forever the last ray of hope for freedom."

Who is Responsible?

Aye, there is the rub. *Who* is responsible for the defeat of the army bill?

We reply. The Fremont CATTLE-LINE!

Sumner on Pennsylvania.

A Pennsylvanian exchange says:

"There has been some excitement produced in Blair, Cambria, and other central counties of this State, by a remark of Charles Sumner, that *Pennsylvanians were white slaves.* Mr. Sumner alleges that his remark was, that John Randolph said so. But it seems that he quoted the remark approvingly. The gentlemen to whom he said it had called on him with very friendly feelings. But some of them, at least, left very much exasperated. Their patriotism and self-respect as children of the Keystone State were outraged at such an uncalled-for and insulting reproach."

A Parallel Case.

As well might Congress say to the Supreme Court, as a condition of making an appropriation for the payment of the salaries of the judges, that the court shall interpret such a law in such a manner, while the law remains upon the statute book unmodified, as to say to the Senate and Executive such and such things must be done in Kansas as a condition of granting supplies for the support of the army. The attempt, in one case, to control the free and constitutional action of the court would be no greater and no more alarming than, in the other, to abstract the deliberations of a co-ordinate branch of the legislature and abridge the prerogatives of the President.—*Detroit Free Press.*

More Repudiation.

Mr. Fontaine, K. N. candidate for governor of Mississippi last year, goes for Buck and Breck.

Remember that the black republican politicians in Congress have blocked the legislation of the democratic Senate, which was designed to effect the disbanding in Kansas of the armed republican emissaries, and also of the Missourians, in time to prevent a new war in the Territory.

Black Republicans on Mr. Choate.

The free-soil press is out in full blast upon Mr. Choate. One after another they send up a melancholy howl over "this unexpected announcement of his opinions." The signs of distress are displayed in every direction. Our dubious friend of the Fall River Monitor thinks his "influence has departed." The New Bedford Mercury calls Mr. Choate a "disunionist," and thinks the "glossy eloquence" of his letter too dangerous for the perusal of its readers. The Atlas, for once, forbears its customary amount of blackguardism, and the Daily Advertiser charitably supposes that Mr. Choate has "allowed himself to be deceived." Nothing more probable in a young man like Mr. Choate!—*Taunton Democrat.*

The Black Republicans for Disunion and Civil War.

The Ontario Repository, a Fillmore paper published in Canandaigua, New York, has the following, which illustrates in a beautiful manner the spirit now pervading the black-republican organization. The Repository says:

"In the midst of a speech at Clifton, at the anniversary of the 1st of August, Mr. Garnett, the colored orator, stopped short, and called for three cheers for Fremont. They were given, as the multitude assembled at the black convention were principally 'republicans.'

"No sooner was this done than Mr. Garnett, lifting his hand with great emotion, exclaimed, 'We believe—whites and blacks—that God has ordained to the colored race of this country liberty—and liberty we intend to have. We intend to get it at the ballot-box, if we can. If we cannot get it there, we are resolved to use the SWORD, and the SWORD TO THE HILT.' This was followed by vociferous applause. They go, not only for a civil, but, worst of all, for a servile war, before they will submit to the laws and constitution of their country."

Is it not about time that a party which applauds such sentiments as that; which actually has drawn the sword—in Kansas in unfurling the black flag of revolution; in Washington by refusing to appropriate money to carry on the national government—was put down by the American people?—*Ohio Statesman.*

What has Become of it?

What has become of the powerful party which, by the aid of its secret machinery, swept over the whole North so short time ago? Are its members all dead? Is it dead, or have they joined another party? The men are still living, but the most of them call themselves republicans, and support John C. Fremont, who is himself strongly suspicioned of having taken the oaths.

GENERAL NEWS.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Alexander Carroll, esq., one of the editors of the Charleston Courier, died on the 21st ult.

ALFRED HOFFLE.—The Philadelphia North American states that this gentleman, late conductor on the North Pennsylvania railroad, charged with manslaughter, has been released on bail in the sum of $20,000.

FORGERIES IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.—William M. Read, a builder, and David Andrews, grocer, in Providence, R. I., business men of standing, have recently vacated that city in a hurry, leaving forged paper to the extent of some $10,000 each.

YELLOW FEVER.—At Fort Hamilton, the two or three additional cases of yellow fever that have occurred have been of a very mild character, and the probability is that the disease is passing away; in most of the former cases the sufferers were becoming convalescent.

WOODEN WHEELS FOR PASSENGER CARS.—The Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroad Company, have ordered wooden wheels for their passenger-coaches. The peculiar style of wheel which they have contracted for is patented in England, and perhaps in this country also, but, though in use for a long time over the water, it has not before been tried here.

RIDING ACROSS THE OHIO RIVER IN A BUGGY.—The Cincinnati Columbian says that the Ohio river is so reduced by the drouth that on Saturday week Mr. Patterson, of Adams's Express, and one or two other gentlemen, rode entirely across the channel in a buggy! The point of crossing was near Louisville, a short distance below the falls.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR A STEAM PLOUGH.—Hon. Bronson Murray, in a letter to the Prairie Farmer, published at Chicago, Illinois, proposes to be one of a hundred subscribers to a fund of $50,000, to be awarded as a premium for a perfected steam plough suited to farm use, and capable of performing the work at an expense in money not greater than the average cost of performing the same work under the present system.

AN ENRAGED LIONESS.—At the southeast extremity of Newport, Kentucky, Van Amburgh has a sort of hospital or depot for his animals. A lioness there was deprived a week ago of two cubs she had, which were required for exhibition. She was much enraged at the loss, and broke her chain. She savagely set upon every living thing she could reach. A panther and a dog were killed, a tiger fatally wounded, and a coop of chickens destroyed. The men had much difficulty in ultimately securing the animal.

THE STATE TAX OF NEW YORK.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser learns that the boards of supervisors of Oneida and several other counties last fall refused to order the tax levied by the State, on the ground that it was unconstitutional. Action has been commenced against the Oneida board by the attorney general. A meeting of the board has just been held to consider the matter, and a resolution, introduced by Gen. Sherman, that the board oppose said writ, and that if necessary the case be carried to the court of appeals, and that Messrs. Hunt, Beardsley, and Kernan be employed as the counsel, was adopted.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWN ATLANTA.—The Philadelphia Inquirer has been permitted to make the following extract from a private letter received in that city, dated Mazatlan, June 13, 1856:

"On the 14th instant, a large quantity—three hundred kegs—of gunpowder was being shipped on board the launch for this place, when by some native stupidity fire came in contact with it, causing an immediate explosion, by which thirteen men were instantly killed and twenty or thirty wounded, and destroying the whole town."

THE STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC.—Gore's Liverpool Advertiser has been informed that this steamer is now being insured in England for £175,000, at eight guineas per cent. per annum. We have also heard that she is to make a seven days' voyage previous to being put on the station for Liverpool. She is expected to leave New York about the end of next month. We have heard much of this vessel, and we know that the Americans have done all in their power to make her a fast boat. We shall await her arrival with interest.

AN ARMY MISSING.—The Prussian official *Correspondez* says:

"General Chruleff, who commanded a Russian division during the siege of Sebastopol, was afterwards sent to the frontiers of Persia, where he appears to have advanced too far into the hostile territory. Cut off from all communication with his own countrymen, and threatened on his flank by immediate hordes of Circassians and Kurds, he found himself obliged to make a retreat across boundless wastes of the inhospitable sand steppes, and, as nothing has hitherto been heard of him, great fears are entertained for the safety of the General and his whole army."

THE NAUTILUS.—The New Orleans papers give an account of the rescue of the boy Jim Frisbee, who was steward on board this ill-fated steamer. The following is a brief synopsis of his statement:

"Left Galveston on Friday, the 8th inst. On Saturday encountered heavy weather, with the gale increasing, first from the east, then from the southeast, and subsequently from the northeast. The ship made water freely, and labored very hard. During Saturday, several fruitless attempts were made to close the port holes. On Saturday night the wind increased to a hurricane—the ship being kept head on and making scarcely any headway. On Sunday morning, between 6 and 8 o'clock, Captain Thompson resolved to make the attempt of wearing the ship under the foretopsail. Previous to this, however, she was much listed from the quantity of water in the hold and between decks, and the cattle getting adrift and falling to leeward. As the attempt was made to wear her she fell into the trough of the sea, an immense wave swept her decks, carrying off some twenty or thirty persons. In three minutes, or perhaps less, she capsized, turning bottom upwards.

"The last the boy Frisbee saw of Captain Thompson was as the ship was careening over. He was then coolly walking aft, and apparently intimating to those around him to provide for themselves, as his efforts were then powerless. Frisbee was washed off the vessel on a piece of the skylight. The last he saw of the wreck it was surging in the waves, bottom up, with a number of people hanging on to the bottom and to the wheelarms."

CRANBERRIES.—An abundant crop of cranberries is said to be coming forward on the marshes about La Cross this season.

FROM THE STAGE TO THE PULPIT.—Mr. Strickland, who for twelve years has been an actor, has abandoned the stage for the pulpit, and preached in this city on Sunday last.

BOOKS.—The trade sale of books under the auspices of the Publishers' Association commences on the 11th of September, and some idea of their magnitude this fall is had in the fact that the value of the property already entered is estimated at upwards of half a million dollars.

PEAT.—A bed of peat, 300 acres in extent, has been found near Madison, Wisconsin, which rests upon an inexhaustible bed of marl. It has been found by experiment that one cord of this peat is equal to four cords of wood in producing steam.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The Pee Dee (N. C.) Times says:

"We have had but a few light sprinkles of rain within the last ten days, and there are numerous complaints as to drought in the neighborhood, which affects the maturing corn and rice crops. The water in the Sampit at high tide is too salt to be used for flowing rice. We had, on Monday and Tuesday, cooling winds at N. E., S. E. and N., and the weather unsettled with the appearance of a brewing storm."

DEATH OF MADAM BARILLI THORNE.—It is stated by the Lima (Peru) papers that the distinguished vocalist, Madam Barilli Thorne, died recently in that city. It will be remembered that she was the favorite prima donna of the Italian Opera Company in New Orleans some years since, and married the son of Colonel Thorne.

THE CROPS IN VIRGINIA.—The Alexandria Gazette regrets to learn, from a gentleman recently returned from the northern neck of Virginia, that in Northumberland, Richmond, and the lower part of Westmoreland, the corn crops will prove a total failure, in consequence of the distressing drought, which still continues. In some instances the farmers were cutting down their corn to save the fodder.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—The present engagement of the accomplished artistes, Mrs. Lizzie Weston Davenport, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. Joseph Jefferson, and the entire stock company, will terminate to-night. The performance will consist of "Evadne, or the Statue," and "Paul Pry."

National Theatre.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1856.

Last appearance of the present company.

MRS. LIZZIE WESTON DAVENPORT,
MR. A. H. DAVENPORT,
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
And the entire company, take their adieu in
EVADNE, or THE STATUE,
and
PAUL PRY.

For particulars see small bills.

Sept 3—1t

COAL, COAL, COAL!—Unloading this week, one cargo of superior red ash (egg size) coal.
Also, on the way, one cargo of white ash and one of Lehigh coal. Those laying in coal for the winter by sending us their orders will receive the best ar icle at a m derate advance on prime cost.
Pine, oak, and hickory wood always on hand.
Coal kept under cover; 2,240 pounds to the ton.
T. J. & W. M. GALT,
Sep 3—3tif Northwest corner of 12th and C streets, No. 547.

COAL, COAL, COAL!—Comprising the following varieties: Red, gray, and white ash coal; all of the best quality.
Persons wishing to purchase their winter supply would do well by sending in their orders immediately, and have the coal delivered direct from the vessel.
WOOD, WOOD, WOOD!
Also, a good stock of hickory, oak, and pine wood on hand, all of which will be sold as cheap and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city.
T. H. WORTHINGTON,
Corner 14th and C streets, near canal.
Sep 3—6teod [Organ & Star.]

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SHIRTS.—Just received, a large assortment of fine shirts, all sizes, which we will sell much cheaper than the usual city prices.
WALL & STEPHENS,
No. 322 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets,
Sep 3—3t and No. 394, 3 doors east National Hotel.

Reform Medical College, Macon, Georgia.

THE eighteenth annual course of lectures in this institution will commence on the first Monday in November next, and close on the first day of March following. Having received two endowments from the State of Georgia, it is in possession of a splendid college edifice, with apparatus, preparations, specimens, and facilities, and a hospital for clinical instruction, under the direction of the faculty. Cadavers procured from New York and other cities.

FACULTY.

L. Bankston, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology and Materia Medica.
J. T. Coxe, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Therapeutics.
M. S. Thomson, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
I. N. Loomis, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Botany, Pharmacy, and Microscopy.
I. M. Comings, A. M., M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.
O. A. Lochrane, esq., M. D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Comparative Anatomy, and Comparative Physiology.

TERMS.

Entire fees for tickets to lectures $100
Matriculation (once only) 5
Anatomical ticket 10
Payable invariably in cash in advance at the opening of the session. Graduation fee, payable before examination, $25.
For particulars address any member of the Faculty, Macon, Ga.
Aug 15—eod4t*

Ice.

JUST received, per schooner Edward Slade, two hundred and sixty five tons pure Boston ice.
L. J. MIDDLETON,
Office and Depot corner of F and Twelfth streets.
Aug 27—eod3t

PATENT HOOP SKIRTS.—The ladies are hereby respectfully informed that we have just received a lot of those justly-popular summer skirts; also, an additional supply of French jaconet lawns and French bereges of beautiful styles, which will be sold at reduced prices.
July 26—eod6tif HOGE, BRO., & CO.

Frederick Academy of the Visitation, B. V. M., for Young Ladies.

THE exercises of this institution will recommence on the first Monday of September.

TERMS.

Entrance $5
Board and tuition, with the French language, (if desired) 100
Stationery, washing, mending, bed, bedding, doctor's fee, &c. 19
Music, on the piano, harp, or guitar, forms an additional charge. The Latin, German, Italian, and Spanish languages, with drawing and painting, are likewise extra charges.
Aug 21—eod6t

PROSPECTUS
FOR THE
New York Daily and Weekly News.

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS—To city subscribers, 6¼ cents a week, payable to the carriers. To subscribers by mail, four dollars a year, payable in advance.
NEW YORK WEEKLY NEWS—A large eight-page paper for the country, published every Saturday morning, at one dollar and fifty cents per annum; twenty copies for twenty dollars, or ten copies for twelve and a half dollars, will be sent to one address. Payments in all cases will be required in advance.
All communications on business connected with this paper must be addressed to
Sept 2 McINTIRE & PARSONS, 102 Nassau street, New York.

SCHOOL BOOKS of the various kinds used in the District for sale at the lowest prices in every case.
Sept 9 FRANCK TAYLOR.

COAL! COAL!—We are now receiving—
Pine Knot, Broad Mountain, and Mount Laffa white-ash coals
Black Mine, Peach Orchard, and Lykim's Valley red-ash coals
Also, Cumberland lump and smiths' coal.
Wood of the best quality always on hand.
Coal kept under cover. 2,240 pounds to the ton.
T. J. & W. M. GALT,
Northwest corner 12th and C streets, No. 547.
Aug 8—3tif [Int.]

THE Prison of Weltevreden, and the East Indian Archipelago; by Capt. Gibson. 1 volume of 495 pages, with many engravings. $1.
July 15 FRANCK TAYLOR.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXTRA SESSION.

[Public 2.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven;

For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, three months extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates on re-enlistment, one hundred thousand dollars.

For pay of the army, three million two hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and seventy dollars.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, six hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and twenty-two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, thirty-nine thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For subsistence in kind, one million nine hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, six hundred and twenty-four thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and fifty-seven cents.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospitals, storehouses, and offices; forage in kind for the horses, mules, and oxen of the quartermaster's department at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the companies of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments; and for the printing of division and department orders, army regulations, and reports, one million and ten thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packages received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; the construction of roads and other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under the acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers, and trains, when military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including hire of interpreters, spies, and guides, for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon-masters, authorized by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; the following expenditures required for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and shoeing the horses of those corps, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For constructing barracks and other buildings at posts which it may be necessary to occupy during the year; and for repairing, altering, and enlarging buildings at the established posts, including hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops, of storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments; for encampments and temporary frontier stations, five hundred thousand dollars.

For mileage or allowance made to officers of the army for the transportation of themselves and their baggage when travelling on duty without troops or escorts, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots; horse equipments and of subsistence from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms, from the foundries and armories, to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, and oxen, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, drays, ships, and other sea-going vessels and boats for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as from their situation require that it be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and removing obstructions from roads, harbors and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of the troops on the frontier, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of horses for the two regiments of dragoons, the two regiments of cavalry, the regiment of mounted riflemen, the companies of light artillery, and such infantry as it may be found necessary to mount at the frontier posts, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the medical and hospital departments, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the Adjutant General's department at division and department headquarters, four hundred dollars.

For compensation of the clerk and messenger in the office of the commanding general, two thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the commanding general, three hundred dollars.

For armament of fortifications, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including horse equipments for the mounted regiments, two hundred and three thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the national armories, two hundred and fifty-thousand dollars.

To enable Thomas H. Barlow, of Kentucky, to manufacture one of his newly invented rifle cannon, for the purpose of testing the feasibility of their use in the military or naval service of the country, three thousand dollars, to be paid to said Barlow, from time to time, as he progresses with the manufacture of the same: *Provided*, That said cannon shall not be of less caliber than a twelve-pounder: *And provided, further*, That the said Barlow shall give good and sufficient security to the Secretary of War for the faithful expenditure of the money hereby appropriated in the construction of said cannon.

For arsenals, including the purchase of sites for new arsenals of deposit in Texas and New Mexico, and for the erection of suitable magazines and other arsenal buildings in Texas, in California, in Washington or Oregon Territory, and in New Mexico, two hundred and thirty thousand one hundred and fifty-seven dollars.

For repairs and improvements and new machinery at Harper's Ferry, thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars.

For repairs and new machinery at Springfield armory, Massachusetts, thirty-eight thousand dollars.

For the completion, including water wheels and shafting of the new water shops, grading grounds, and construction of bridge at Springfield armory, Massachusetts, sixty thousand dollars.

For surveys for military defences, geographical explorations, and reconnaissances, for military purposes, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For purchase and repairs of instruments fifteen thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior, fifty thousand dollars.

For printing charts of lake surveys, five thousand dollars.

For the Post Office extension, three hundred thousand dollars.

For arrearages prior to July first, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, payable through the office of the Third Auditor, under an act approved May first, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, in addition to the balance undrawn in the treasury, two thousand dollars.

For pay, furnishing and maintaining with quartermaster's stores and supplies, and subsistence of mounted and foot companies of Florida volunteers called into the service of the United States, two hundred and forty thousand, six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty-two cents.

Approved August 30, 1856

United States Mails.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
September 1, 1856.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 15th December, 1856, to the 30th June, 1857, inclusive, on the following routes in KENTUCKY, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 2, p. m., of the 15th day of November, 1856, to be decided the same day, viz:

No. 8218 From Lexington, Ky., by Pine Grove, Winchester, Loyderville, and Mount Sterling, to Owingsville, 47 miles and back, six times a week to Mt. Sterling, and three times a week the residue; the mails to be conveyed with certainty, celerity, and security.
Leave Lexington daily, except Sunday, at 2 p m;
Arrive at Mt. Sterling same day by 11 p m;
Leave Mt. Sterling Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Owingsville same days by 8 a m;
Leave Owingsville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 p m;
Arrive at Mt. Sterling same days by 6 p m;
Leave Mt. Sterling daily, except Sunday, at 5 a m;
Arrive at Lexington same day by 2 p m.
And, from 1st December to 1st April of each year,
Leave Lexington daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m;
Arrive at Mt. Sterling same day by 5 p m;
Leave Mt. Sterling Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 p m;
Arrive at Owingsville same days by 8 p m;
Leave Owingsville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Mt. Sterling same days by 8 a m;
Leave Mt. Sterling daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m;
Arrive at Lexington same day by 5 p m.

8219 From Lexington, by Walnut Hill, Cleaveland, White Hall, Richmond, Rogersville, Kingston, Joe's Lick, Big Hill, Goochland, and Merthom's Cross Roads, to London, 74¼ miles and back, six times a week to Richmond, and three times a week the residue, in four-horse coaches.
Leave Lexington daily, except Sunday, at 2 p m;
Arrive at Richmond same day by 7 p m;
Leave Richmond Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 a m;
Arrive at London same days by 7 p m;
Leave London Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Richmond same days by 7 p m;
Leave Richmond daily, except Sunday, at 7 a m;
Arrive at Lexington same day by 2 p m.

NOTE.

Proposals must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record; and contract must be entered into by the successful bidder, with surety, before the 15th November next.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract, or for disobeying the post office laws or instructions of the department. The Postmaster General may alter the schedule. He may also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster General," superscribed "*Proposals for Nos. 8218 and 8219, Kentucky.*"

For further particulars see pamphlet advertisement for conveying the mails in Kentucky, Tennessee, &c., of 1854, '55, and '56.
JAME' CAMPBELL,
Sep 3—lawtw Postmaster General.

FALL STYLES for 1856.—We have this day received our first supply of French cloths, cassimeres, doeskin, silk, satin, and rich velvet vestings, which we will make to order in the best manner at our usually low prices.
WALL & STEPHENS,
No. 322 Penn. avenue, bet. 9th and 10th streets,
Sep 3—3t and No. 394, 3 doors below the National Hotel.

Wholesale Paper Warehouse.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken the store room in Polkinhorn's new building, No. 337 D street, between Sixth and Seventh, for the purpose of commencing the wholesale paper commission business. He has now on hand, and through his arrangements with some of the largest firms of the North is constantly receiving, large lots of printing, writing, and other papers, which he is selling at manufacturers' prices.
Those dealing in the article would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. EDW'D TOWERS.
Sep 3—6teod

Office of Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company,
Washington, September 1, 1856.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first day of October next for constructing a masonry dam for the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, at the site of the present dam No. 4. The length of the dam will be about 740 feet over the Potomac river.
Specifications will be furnished on application at the office of the company.
The contractor will be required to proceed with the erection of the dam with due diligence, and to complete it as early as practicable.
Payments will be made monthly on estimates made by an officer of the company, reserving twenty per cent. until the completion of the work. W. S. RINGGOLD,
Sep 3—eodtlstOct Clerk C. and O. Canal Company.

Further Notice to Holders of California War Bonds.

THE holders of California war bonds are hereby further notified that the commissioners will continue to keep their office open in the city of Washington until the first day of November next, until which time they will be ready to receive and direct the payment of the same.
JAMES W. DENVER,
SAMUEL B. SMITH,
Commissioners California War Debt.
Sep 3—eodd&cp&1stNov

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF MARYLAND.

The following are the drawn numbers of the Maryland Consolidated Lottery, for the benefit of Pokomoke River, &c., class 25, drawn August 29, 1856:

48 15 62 46 20 10 14 78 21 16 52 59 31
37 41 9

The following are the drawn numbers of the Grand Consolidated Lottery of Maryland, for the benefit of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland, class M, drawn August 30, 1856:

35 57 21 40 2 42 54 18 43 74 64 6 45 15 68

The following are the drawn numbers of the Patapsco Institute Lottery, class 232, drawn August 30, 1856:

2 12 20 67 64 13 8 53 65 9 39 52

The following are the drawn numbers of the Patapsco Institute Lottery, class 233, drawn September 1, 1856:

56 5 44 50 57 76 58 53 40 10 23 36

R. FRANCE & Co., Managers.
D. H. McPHAIL, Commissioner.
Sept 3—1t

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
May 28, 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given to the holders of the stock issued pursuant to the act of Congress of 23d July, 1846, that such stock is redeemable by its terms, and will be paid at the Treasury on the surrender of the certificates thereof, on the 12th of November next, when interest thereon will cease.

This department will continue to purchase such stock prior to said day of redemption, and will pay therefor the following premium, in addition to the interest accrued to the day of purchase, with one day's interest for the money to reach the vendor:

On such stock received at the Treasury between the 1st day of June and the 31st day of July, inclusive, one-half of one per cent. on the amounts specified in the certificates;

On such stock received between the 1st and 31st days of August, one fourth of one per cent.;

And on such stock received after the 31st day of August, the interest accrued thereon, and one day's additional interest only, will be paid.

Certificates of such stock transmitted under this notice must be duly assigned to the United States by the party entitled to receive the purchase money; and when sent prior to the 1st July, the current half-year's interest must also be assigned by the present stockholder, otherwise such interest will be payable as heretofore.

And notice is further given to holders of other stocks of the United States that this department will purchase the same between the 1st day of June and the 1st day of December next, unless the sum of $1,500,000 shall be previously obtained, and will pay for the same, in addition to the interest accrued from the day of the last dividend of interest, and one day's additional interest for the money to reach the vendor, the following rates of premium:

On stock of the loan of 1842, a premium of 10 per cent.;

On stock of the loans of 1847 and 1848, a premium of 16 per cent.

And on stock issued under the act of 9th September, 1850, commonly called Texas-indemnity stock, a premium of 6 per cent.

Certificates transmitted under this notice should be duly assigned to the United States by the party entitled to receive the money; and if sent previous to the 1st July, the current half-year's interest must also be assigned by the present stockholder, otherwise the interest for the half year to that day will be payable to him as heretofore.

Payment for all the foregoing stocks will be made by drafts on the assistant treasurers at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, as the parties entitled to receive the money may direct.
JAMES GUTHRIE,
May 29—difi12Nov Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHOOL BOOKS of all the kinds used in the District at the very lowest prices; also, copy-books, pens, ink, drawing-books, and everything requisite for the school-room, at the bookstore of
GRAY & BALLANTYNE,
Aug 30—eod6t 498 Seventh street.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be