NEW MEXICO DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The democratic convention of New Mexico, to nominate a candidate for delegate to the 35th Congress, was held at Pena Blanca, in the county of Santa Ana, on the 1st of June, 1857. The convention was called to order by the Hon. Facundo Pino, chairman of the central committee; when, on motion of Mr. Ramirez, Messrs. Ellison and Quintana were nominated secretaries *pro tem.*

On motion of Mr. Ramirez, a committee, composed of one from each county, was appointed to examine the credentials of the delegates. The committee retired a short time, when they returned and reported that they found the credentials to be in proper form; whereupon the delegates from the respective counties took their seats.

The convention now proceeded to the nomination of permanent officers; when, on motion of Mr. Ramirez, his excellency W. W. H. Davis, acting governor, was unanimously elected president of the convention; and, on motion of Mr. Pino, Juan Felipe Ortiz and Antonio Sandoval were elected vice presidents, and Nicholas Quintana and Samuel Ellison, esqs., were elected secretaries. Upon taking his seat Gov. Davis made a few appropriate remarks, in which he explained the object of the convention, and the principles of the democratic party in this Territory.

The convention, being now permanently organized, proceeded to business. On motion of Mr. Facundo Pino, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Pascual Martinez, Juan Antonio Royval, Miguel E. Pino, Antonio Sandoval, Tomas Cabeza de Baca, José Serafin Ramirez, and José Manuel Gallegos, was appointed by the chair to draw a preamble and resolutions for the approval of the convention. The committee retired; and, after a short time, returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas the representatives of the democratic party of the Territory of New Mexico have assembled in convention to nominate a candidate for delegate to the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States; and whereas there exists in this Territory a political party recently organized under the name of "national democrats," composed of whigs, know-nothings, abolitionists, progressistas, and a few disaffected democrats, who represent themselves to be the democratic party of the Territory, and who are endeavoring to palm themselves off on the democratic party of the Union and the national administration as good democrats, we consider it our duty to set forth clearly our political principles, in order that the democratic party of the Territory may not be misunderstood by all those who wish to know the truth; and whereas the democratic party, represented by this convention, was organized at the town of Los Algodones, in the month of August, 1853, at which convention the following platform of principles was adopted, and which has been adhered to from that time to this, viz:

Platform of the Democratic Party for the Territory of New Mexico.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas in all republican forms of government it is necessary for a free people in order to act unitedly and understandingly for the promotion of the best interests of the people, and in accordance with the usage of the democratic party, since the administration of Thomas Jefferson, the great apostle of liberty, so as to effect the greatest amount of good for the greatest number of persons; therefore the undersigned democrats, assembled in convention this 6th day of August, 1853, in the town of Algodones—

1. *Resolved*, That it is not only expedient, but that a proper regard for our character as democrats, and for the prosperity of the Territory, seems to require a speedy, efficient, and permanent organization of the democratic party in this Territory.

2. *Resolved*, That the democratic party of the Territory of New Mexico will organize, and that from this time forward is organized.

3. *Resolved*, That the democratic party has never, and never will, change its name nor political creed; and that we, as democrats, are willing to sink or swim, as circumstances may require, under the broad banner of democracy; that we do recognise, acknowledge, and approve all the leading and established principles of the great democratic party of the United States, because we believe those principles to be more conducive to the happiness, welfare, common and general interests of the people, securing equal rights and equal privileges, and extending equal protection to all, denying all distinctions not justified by merit.

4. *Resolved*, That we do recognise as our basis the principles recognised and promulgated by the democratic party in convention at Baltimore, in June, 1852, as well as the leading principles of the party advocated and maintained by Jefferson and Jackson.

5. *Resolved*, That we fully confide in the capacity of the people of New Mexico for self-government, and that we believe the Territory has a sufficient number of citizens of talent and integrity within her own limits to fill all the offices in it.

6. *Resolved*, That we will support no man to represent this Territory as delegate to Congress unless he be a democrat, known and accepted as such in name and principles; and in all coming elections for the purpose of filling all offices of honor, trust, or profit, will nominate no person, nor vote for any person, who is not known to be a democrat good and true, and who will not submit his claims to the action and decision of his democratic friends in convention assembled, and who is not capable.

7. *Resolved*, That we, as democrats, disapprove the unhappy and unnecessary character of political contest which has heretofore been waged in this Territory; and believing that the immediate abandonment of the parties which have been created upon personal issues, in which the masses can be neither interested nor profited, and the early adoption of the national party distinctions, will be hailed by the people as being agreeable to themselves and best calculated to promote the common welfare; that we disapprove all attempts, coming from whatever quarter, to create party distinctions, based upon difference in races; that such invidious distinctions find no place in the democratic creed; coming from Mexicans, it is anti-American, and coming from Americans, it is native-Americanism, which is held in abhorrence by all true democrats.

Resolved, That this convention can see no reason to change, annul, or amend any of the principles set forth in the foregoing platform, and we do hereby adopt and ratify each and every one of the principles therein contained.

Resolved, That we hail the election of James Buchanan to the presidential chair, and John C. Breckinridge as Vice President of the United States, as the dawning of a bright era in the history of the democratic party, and as a triumph over faction and fanaticism.

Resolved, That we hold the maintenance of democratic principles to be of vital importance to the prosperity and well-being of the people of this Territory, and we repudiate the doctrine held by our political opponents that the people of New Mexico are not capable of self-government, and not sufficiently enlightened to understand the principles of the different political parties.

And be it further resolved, That we will use all honorable and fair means to elect the candidate for delegate by this convention.

Which preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Baca, of Delgado, a committee of three delegates from each county was nominated by the chair to present to the convention the name of a suitable person as candidate for delegate to the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States.

In a short time the committee returned, and reported that they presented the name of Spruce M. Baird, esq., of Bernalillo county, as a suitable candidate for delegate; which nomination was confirmed unanimously by the convention.

Mr. Baird returned his acknowledgments to the convention in an able and eloquent speech, and was followed by several other gentlemen in speeches which were received with much applause.

On motion of Mr. Davis, it was

Resolved, That the Hon. José Manuel Gallegos is entitled to the thanks of the democratic party of the Territory of New Mexico for the able and efficient manner in which he represented the Territory in the Congress of the United States, and for the ability he manifested upon all occasions in defence of the rights of the people; and in particular he merits the high appreciation of the democratic party for his self-sacrificing spirit in retiring from the present contest to advance the good of the party.

On motion of Mr. Facundo Pino, it was resolved that the next territorial convention be held in the city of Santa Fe.

On motion of Mr. Baird, it was resolved that the delegation from the county of Santa Fe constitute the central committee.

On motion of Mr. Ramirez, it was

Resolved, That the secretaries of the convention are hereby requested to remit copies of the proceedings of the convention to the Democrat, at Santa Fe, and the Washington Union, for publication.

When, on motion, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

W. W. H. DAVIS,
President.

JUAN FELIPE ORTIZ,
ANTONIO SANDOVAL,
Vice Presidents.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

WHO ARE THE "INHABITANTS" OF KANSAS?

We think that much unnecessary and undeserved abuse has been heaped upon Gov. Walker for saying that, when the constitution of Kansas is submitted to the people of that Territory for ratification or rejection by them at the polls, all the free white inhabitants of that Territory, of legal age, should be permitted to vote.

In denouncing Gov. Walker for using the word "inhabitant," the opponents of the administration exhibit an almost inexcusable ignorance of the meaning of that word. They contend that it is very different in its significance from the word "citizen," and that it embraces all "interlopers," "adventurers," and "visitors" who may happen to be in Kansas when the constitution is submitted to the people. They say that if all the "inhabitants" are allowed to vote, the Aid Societies of Massachusetts will pour in their thousands of illegal voters, and that every man in Kansas will be authorized to vote, whether he is there with the purpose of residing permanently or not.

The word "inhabitant," with this class of Walker's enemies, is a "Pandora's box," from which all sorts of nomadic vagabonds issue to stifle the true voice of the citizens of Kansas.

We have been utterly at a loss to understand from what legal decision, essay on citizenship, dictionary, or *obiter dicta* of some obscure judge, they have obtained their mistaken idea of the meaning of the word inhabitant. And, as all the rules of construction require that words should be regarded as having been used in their usual sense, we propose to see how far Gov. Walker merits the abuse of any intelligent man for wishing the "inhabitants" of Kansas to vote for the ratification or the rejection of the constitution of Kansas. To ascertain precisely what is the exact meaning of the obnoxious word about which so much has been written, we shall quote the definition which we find in the unabridged Dictionary of Noah Webster:

1st. INHABITANCY: residence, habitancy, permanent or LEGAL RESIDENCE in a town or parish; or the domiciliation which the law requires, to entitle a pauper to demand support from the town or parish in which he lives.

2d. Inhabitant. A dweller, ONE WHO RESIDES *permanently* IN A PLACE, as distinguished from an OCCASIONAL LODGER OR VISITOR, as the inhabitants of a town, county, or State. The condition or qualification which constitutes a person or inhabitant of a town or parish.

3d. Inhabitation; ABODE, or—

Here we have all the approved definitions of "inhabitancy" and of "inhabitant." It means a LEGAL RESIDENCE. In its application to Kansas it means one who is there to "reside permanently," and without denying to the word its usual force it can be construed into meaning nothing more nor less than that an inhabitant is one who is not a visitor, who is not a mere sojourner in Kansas, who is not a mere emissary of an aid society or an illegal voter from Missouri, but one who has gone to Kansas to make that Territory his "permanent residence." Who has a better right to decide what shall be the organic law of Kansas than the man who declares Kansas to be his "permanent abode?" Does either of the words "citizen" or resident" express more fully that very essence of the right of suffrage, the *animus manendi*, the determination to reside permanently—to remain in the Territory—than the word inhabitant? Far from having employed a word of either ambiguous or of sinister import, Gov. Walker has been singularly felicitous in selecting the very word which he has employed to define those who are entitled to vote in Kansas. Can his assailants tell us who have a better right to exercise the right of voting in a Territory than those actual settlers who have removed to the Territory to "reside permanently"—there to spend their lives and completely identify themselves with the fortunes and destiny of the *embryo State*. If the "*dweller*" cannot vote, who can? If one possessing a "*legal residence*" is not to say what shall be the organic law of the *only State where he has a legal residence*, who are to vote?

Gov. Walker has said those who have a "legal residence," or, in other words, those who are "permanent residents" of the Territory, may vote; and this, with the usual qualifications which hedge in the right of suffrage in this country, is all he has said.

In saying that "*inhabitants*" shall vote he prohibits the right to vote of mere visitors, and shuts the door in the face of every species of fraud upon the people of Kansas.

The proper definition of the word "inhabitant" is sustained by the strict language of the legal definition of the word. Webster's definition is identical almost with that of Bouvier, in his Law Dictionary—the best now in the hands of the profession.

This is his definition: (1.) INHABITANT, one who has *his domicil* in a place, is an inhabitant of that place; (2.) one who has an ACTIVE FIXED RESIDENCE in a place.

It cannot be asserted that Walker, in using the word inhabitant, meant anything else than "a free white male citizen of legal age." For, when we look at the definition of the word citizen, we find that it means "a native of a city, OR AN INHABITANT." The words citizen and inhabitant have the same meaning. Yet Gov. Walker has been denounced for not using the word "citizen," instead of "inhabitant."

The definitions of Webster and Bouvier are supported by the decisions of both the American and English courts where they have been called upon to decide what was the meaning of the word "inhabitant."

It has been decided that a mere *intention to remove* will not make a man an *inhabitant of a State*, although, as a sign of such intention, he may *have sent his wife and children to reside there*; nor will his intention to quit his residence, *unless consummated*, deprive him of his rights as an inhabitant.

See 1st Dallas, 480; 1st Ash., 126; 10th Ves., 339.

Gov. Walker requires the highest qualification of PERMANENT RESIDENCE known to the law when he says that the right of suffrage belongs to the "inhabitants of Kansas." It is now settled that not even those who are in Kansas with the *intention to remove* can vote unless he is there as an actual settler *animus manendi*.

To those familiar with the language of Virginia's cessions of the "Northwest Territory" in 1788, in accordance with the provisions of the famous ordinance of 1787, there is nothing new or startling in the use of the word "inhabitants" by Gov. Walker. The original sin of using it lies with the great men of this State, who worded the deed of cession in 1788, by which Virginia ceded that vast domain out of which five large States have since been carved by Congress. The propriety of using the obnoxious word was conceded when the import of words was as maturely considered as it now is, and by men fully as capable of determining the rights of "citizenship in the Territories" as any of the denouncers of Gov. Walker.

On the 13th of July, 1787, Congress passed the ordinance of 1787. On the 30th of December, 1788, the house of delegates of Virginia passed an act entitled "An act concerning the Territory ceded by this Commonwealth to the United States."—Hening's Statutes-at-Large, vol. 12, p. 780, chap. 79.

In this deed of cession the word "inhabitants" is everywhere used in preference to the words "residents" and "citizens." Whenever reference to the people of the Territory is made, the word is "inhabitants." For example: Hening, 12th, vol., page 781.

"And whenever any of the States" (referring to the five States to be formed out of said Territory) "shall have 60,000 free INHABITANTS therein, said State shall be admitted, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever, and shall be at liberty to *form a permanent constitution and State government*," &c., &c. Here the word "inhabitants" has reference to "PERMANENT RESIDENTS," and is used as more explicit than either "citizens" or "residents." If the decisions of our highest legal tribunals and the definitions of our most reliable and learned lexicographers left us in doubt as to what was the exact meaning of the word "inhabitants," the language of Walker's instructions, and the tenor of his addresses and speeches denouncing "foreign interference" of any kind with "the people of Kansas," would show that neither Mr. Buchanan nor Governor Walker ever designed to convey the idea that any other than "permanent residents" of Kansas should vote when the constitution is submitted for the approval of the people.

We quote from the instructions to Gov. Walker upon his appointment as governor of Kansas:

"Upon these great rights of individual action and of public decision rests the foundation of American institutions, and if they are faithfully secured to the people of Kansas the political condition of the country will soon become quiet and satisfactory. The institutions of Kansas should be established by the votes of the people of Kansas, unawed and uninterrupted by force or fraud. And foreign voters must be excluded, come whence they may, and every attempt to overawe or interrupt the free exercise of the right of voting must be promptly repelled and punished. FREEDOM AND SAFETY FOR THE LEGAL VOTER, AND EXCLUSION AND PUNISHMENT FOR THE ILLEGAL ONE—THESE SHOULD BE GREAT PRINCIPLES of your administration."

Can language be more clear or explicit? FREEDOM AND SAFETY FOR THE "LEGAL VOTER"—i. e., for the "inhabitant," for the "permanent resident;" but "PUNISHMENT AND EXCLUSION FOR THE ILLEGAL VOTER"—that is to say, for the "temporary" sojourner, the "non-inhabitant" the mere "visitor." The instructions draw the very distinction which the decisions which we have cited do between the inhabitants and temporary sojourners in Kansas.

To prevent the possibility of misconstruction, it may be well to say, that only those inhabitants of Kansas can vote whose citizenship is defined by the Kansas-Nebraska act.

From the Boston Post.

BERANGER THE POET.

The telegraph yesterday announced the death of Pierre Jean Beranger, the great French song-writer. Beranger, the grandson of a tailor, was born in Paris on the 17th of August, 1780, and was, until the age of fourteen, alternately tavern boy and printer. His literary life commenced at the age of seventeen, but his early efforts at comedy, epic and religious poetry, were not published. In 1803, without resources, patrons, or encouragement, he threw himself, almost in despair, upon the protection of Lucien Bonaparte, who, pleased with his crude poems, gave him good advice, and, what was more necessary, substantial assistance. His "Annales des Muses" appeared in 1805-'6; in 1815 his first collection of songs was issued; in 1821, the second; a third collection subjected him to imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 francs, which was paid by the liberal party of France; the fourth and last appeared during the reign of Louis Philippe. The later years of his life have been passed in revising his early poems and in preparing a "Dictionnaire Historique" of the political, poetical, and literary celebrities of France.

It is difficult to conceive the power which Beranger exercised over the public mind in France. His chords seemed to vibrate through the popular heart. There is no doubt that his *Chansons* had an immense influence in producing the revolution in 1830, although he resolutely refused everything in the shape of boon or favor as a reward from the hands of government. An indication of his popularity was manifested at the funeral of his friend the banker, Lafitte, which was attended by the King and princes of the royal family. The royal carriage passed onward unnoticed; but when that of Beranger appeared, a burst of acclamation welcomed the poet of the people—his horses were unyoked, and hundreds strove for the honor of drawing him in triumph, and it was with difficulty he persuaded them to desist.

In person, Beranger was a little man, not more than five feet five or six inches in height, of a firm make, and naturally robust and healthy. He had an intellectual forehead, regular and not uncomely features, and a clear black eye. The principal expression of his face was one of kindness and shrewdness, and gave indication of a large and noble heart as becomes a poet.

His residence in the Rue de Vendome au Marais, where he lived so long and where he died, is thus described by one who paid him a visit: "The studio of Beranger presented to the eye as little of the 'pomp and circumstance' of literature in which souls of inferior calibre are apt to please themselves as may well be imagined. An attic room with a low window, a bed with plain blue check curtains at one end of the apartment, a small table having a mahogany desk on it at the other, a couple of chairs, at most half a dozen volumes, and—*voila tout!* The first song-writer of France needed no artificial circumstance to give interest to his name or to his residence." As he himself says of his great Emperor in the *Souvenirs du Peuple*—

"They will tell of all his glory round the hearth for many a day."

The graceful and glowing numbers of his charming verse are peculiarly appreciated by the French people, to whose pleasure he seemed always desirous to contribute. They loved him for his genius and for his honesty and independence, and he endeared himself as well to the higher classes of society. Around his sick bed have gathered the foremost men of Paris. The Empress has shown the greatest sympathy for him, and the illness of the "little song-singer of Paris" was sufficient to turn men's minds from the deep excitement of the recent elections. Among the first of his visitors were Thiers and Lamartine; daily health bulletins were published by the public journals signed by his physicians, and they were consulted with the most intense anxiety. The whole city seems to have felt that his death would be a calamity to France, and they will mourn him from the Quartier Latin to the Faubourg St. Germain and St. Cloud—laborer, grisette, student, legitimist, and imperialist, making common grief of the event.

His death is said to have followed a complication of diseases, but—like Balzac, Soulie, and Alfred de Musset—a disease of the heart was the immediate cause of dissolution.

For Cape May.

Washington Branch Railroad.—Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad.

PASSENGERS for this celebrated summer resort are informed that a daily line will be run, (except Sunday,) leaving Washington at 6, a. m., and connecting at New Castle with the splendid steamer General McDonald on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and on all alternate days with the elegant and swift New York steamers running between Philadelphia and New York via New Castle.

Tickets $5 50, including carriage hire on the island. Children (under 12 years) and servants, $4 50.

TH. H. PARSONS, Agent.

July 24—4w

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Capital $700,000—Charter perpetual!

ALL the profits divided amongst the policy holders every year. Descriptive pamphlets, blank forms of applications, and every information on the subject of mutual life insurance furnished on application, without charge, personally or by mail.

Agent for Washington JOHN BREGLER,
Northwest corner of Penn. avenue and 17th street.

July 3—law6w

WILLARD'S HOTEL.—J. C. & H. A. Willard, Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Jan 29—dtf

SUTER, LEA, & CO., Bankers, WASHINGTON CITY. } THOMAS R. SUTER, LUKE LEA, LUTHER R. SMOOT.

SMOOT, RUSSELL, & CO., Bankers, Leavenworth City, K. T., dealers in exchange, uncurrent bank notes, and land warrants. Agents for the purchase and sale of lands and city lots, and all business appertaining to a first-class land agency.

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Washington Branch Railroad.

Trains run as follows:

FROM Washington at 6, a. m., connecting at Relay with trains for the West, and at Baltimore with those for Philadelphia and New York.

At 8.30, a. m., for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

At 3, p. m., for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with Frederick train.

Express at 4.20, p. m., at Relay for the West, and for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

On Sunday at 7, a. m., and 4.20, p. m.

From Baltimore for Washington.

At 4.15 and 9.15, a. m., and at 3 and 5.15, p. m.

On Sunday at 4.15, a m., and 5.15, p. m.

TH. H. PARSONS, Agent.

June 13

LOCAL NEWS.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.—The Library of Congress was first established during the administration of Jefferson, at his suggestion and by his exertions. It at first contained about two thousand five hundred volumes, and was destroyed by fire when the British burned the Capitol in 1814. In the same year a resolution was introduced into Congress to purchase Mr. Jefferson's private library, which was passed; the books bought and brought to Washington, and the Library of Congress again organized. Various valuable additions being made from time to time, the Library contained in 1851 55,000 volumes. During that year it accidentally caught fire, and 35,000 volumes were destroyed, and the room very much injured. This accident finally resulted in the room being made perfectly fire-proof, by constructing the alcoves and shelves of cast-iron. Soon after this fire an appropriation of $75,000 was made by Congress for the purchase of new books. This fund was judiciously laid out, and a most excellent collection made of standard and rare works. The Library now contains about 65,000 volumes, exclusive of a large number of pamphlets, and about 50,000 public documents; and the annual appropriation to the Library is $5,000 for miscellaneous, and $2,000 for law books.

ABOUT MARBLE.—Some half dozen different kinds of marble are being used in the construction of the Capitol. The external walls are of white marble, from Lee, Massachusetts. In the interior work are used the pure white Italian, the variegated Italian, variegated Tennessee, variegated Vermont or verd antique, and one or two other kinds in small quantities. Previous to selecting marble for the walls of the extensions, twelve different kinds were tested in order to ascertain their strength. The four strongest samples were as follows: A sample from East Chester, New York, withstood a pressure of 23,917 pounds to the square inch; Lee, Massachusetts, 22,702; Hastings, New York, 18,941; Baltimore small crystal, 18,061. All the other samples went under 10,500 pounds.

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—We are glad to learn that the Washington and Alexandria railroad will be shortly in successful operation. Those who have had the management of this important improvement have labored faithfully for its completion, and have overcome obstacles which at first seemed almost insurmountable. We feel satisfied that they deserve the reward which they are destined to reap. A civil engineer of ability and acknowledged skill has been solicited to take charge of the necessary repairs and improvements to put the road in good running order.

A SHARK IN THE POTOMAC.—It is reported in the city to-day that a shark was seen early this morning playing about in the Eastern Branch, below the Arsenal. A number of men, with a strong seine, were making every effort to capture the monster, but without success. The bare announcement of this fact should be sufficient warning to those who are fond of the fine bathing afforded by the Potomac that they cannot risk themselves in the water with perfect impunity. It is to be hoped that our fishermen will yet make the capture.

THE CRIMINAL COURT TO-DAY.—The prosecuting attorney having closed his evidence on Friday afternoon, it was expected that the defence would proceed with their rebutting evidence to-day, but on the meeting of court they were not ready, the witnesses that they wished to commence with not being subpœnaed. The court accordingly adjourned until Monday, in order to give them time to get in their witnesses. The defence have had issued about a hundred subpœnas.

THE GEORGETOWN STABBING AFFRAY.—Young Moore, who was stabbed in Georgetown several days since by a young man named Nicholson, died yesterday of his injuries. A post mortem examination was to have been made this afternoon to ascertain whether or not the death resulted from the wound.

THE NAVAL COURTS.—It is expected that when the cases that now occupy the naval courts are disposed of a recess of several weeks will be ordered. It is thought by some persons that close confinement to the duties of one of these courts hastened the death of Commodore Newton.

THE STEAMER AUGUSTA.—The steamer Augusta has been aground at Cape Island for several days past. Yesterday great efforts were made to get her off, but without success. The steamer is now in charge of the New York underwriters.

SALE OF CORPORATION STOCK.—Yesterday J. C. McGuire, auctioneer, sold of corporation stock $900 at $1 03¼, and $410 at $1 03¾. A very good indication of the credit of the corporation.

SALE OF BEEF CATTLE.—The sales of beef cattle to-day at Drover's Rest, Georgetown, were quite small. Only fifty head were sold at prices ranging from 5½ to 6 cents gross. Prices have advanced a trifle.

CITY ITEMS.—F. A. Klopfer, esq., the new chief of police, entered upon the duties of his office this morning.

By next market day (Tuesday) all the stands and other fixtures belonging to Centre Market, on the avenue, are ordered to be removed to the new sheds, near the canal. The pavements on the outside of the sheds are to be appropriated to country dealers and their customers, and it is against these pavements that country wagons will hereafter be backed, instead of the south sidewalk of the avenue.

The venerable John Mountz, of Georgetown, died this morning at 8 o'clock, being 87 years of age. He filled the office of clerk to the corporation of Georgetown for sixty-five years, and to the levy court of the District of Columbia for over fifty-five years.

The population of the city is now reduced in numbers to its very lowest state. Very few strangers are arriving, and many of the permanent citizens are now absent on thir summer excursions.

The corner-stone of the new Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal church edifice, near the navy-yard, was laid yesterday evening with religious and Masonic ceremonies. The following articles were deposited within the stone: a Bible; Hymn Book of the M. E. church; Discipline of the same; a copy of the Christian Advocate, the Wesleyan Advocate, the National Intelligencer, the constitution of the United States, the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia, and of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1856; seal of the Grand Lodge; and a parchment containing the names of the bishops of the M. E. church, the pastors of Ebenezer church, presiding elders of the Potomac district, pastors of the M. E. church in the District of Columbia, official board of station, trustees of station, oldest members of the Ebenezer station, building committee, finance committee; President and Vice President of the United States, and cabinet officers.

Mr. James A. Evans has been appointed conductor on the Alexandria and Orange railroad, in the place of Mr. J. S. Walters, resigned.

Capt. Roe, of the schooner Mary Jane, was drowned at Alexandria on Thursday by falling out of his yawl.

Seventy canal boats loaded with coal, from Cumberland, were expected to arrive at Alexandria to-day.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.

THE Engine is of about eighteen-horse power, and, although it has been in use two years, is as good as new. It is too large for the purposes to which it is now applied. A description of the engine is unnecessary, as persons who desire to purchase will inspect it for themselves. The Messrs. Ellis manufactured it, and this is a sufficient guarantee of its value. It may be seen at the Union office, where the terms will be made known.

July 24—tf

WATCHES, Jewelry, and Silver ware.—We have just opened a large assortment of the above, comprising ladies' and gentlemen's gold watches by all the most celebrated makers.

New and rich jewelry of the latest styles, and plain and fancy silver ware of every description.

Our stock being unusually large for this season of the year, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to purchasers.

M. W. GALT & BRO., Jewellers,
324 Penn. avenue, between
July 30—3t 9th and 10th streets.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Marine Disaster—Great Loss of Life, &c.

ST. JOHN'S, (N. F.,) Aug. 1.—The barque Monasco, from the city of Gothenburg, Sweden, and bound for New York, was wrecked near Burin, N. F., on the 21st of July. Fifty Swedish passengers were lost. The crew and six passengers only were saved.

The wires to this point are in admirable order, and all are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Niagara, with the western end of the submarine cable, at Trinity bay.

Degrees Conferred.

NEW HAVEN, (Conn.,) July 31.—The faculty of Yale College yesterday conferred the degree of A. M. on Rev. Charles Thomas, of Texas; D. B. Duffield, of Detroit; and Lt. D. on Lieutenant Governor Selden, of New York.

DIED,

To-day, August 1, in the 87th year of his age, JOHN MOUNTZ, esq., one of the oldest and most highly-esteemed citizens of Georgetown.

His funeral will take place from his late residence in Bridge street to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of Potomac Lodge No. 9 will meet at the Lodge-room, Forrest Hall, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, John Mountz. The Masonic brotherhood generally are invited to attend.

J. B. GIBBS, W. Master.

Aug 1†

Select Family School for Young Ladies, English and French.

No. 300 F Street, Washington.

Principal, DONALD MACLEOD, A. M., University of Glasgow, formerly head master of Ravenscroft College and Ashwood School, and Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres in the Columbia Institute.

THIS School will be opened on the second Monday of September next for the reception of a limited number of boarding pupils and day scholars, who will be treated in all respects as members of the principal's family. The design is to offer to young ladies from a distance all that is included in the name of "home," and to extend to the day scholars the advantages of home influence.

Its local situation at the national metropolis—in the midst of polished society, whose confidence its conductors enjoy; in the heart of a city whose resident population is singularly pure, refined, and cultivated—will be of great value in preparing young ladies for their entrance into good company, as well as for the practical concerns of life.

The leading object of the intellectual system will be to impart the general intellectual culture and activity which alone deserve the name of education, and enable the possessor to secure that higher improvement which no school can bestow.

The admission of pupils is not restricted to any particular age.

The sessions begin on the second Monday of September and the first Monday of February in each year. The vacations extend through the months of July and August.

Circulars, containing full information, may be found at Mr. F. Taylor's, Pennsylvania avenue, and will be forwarded to any address by mail of application.

Ap 1—2aw2pIm†

HISTORY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the Thirty-fourth Congress; 1855–'57; by F. F. C. Triplett. Price 15 cents. For sale at

TAYLOR & MAURY'S
Aug 1—3t† Bookstore, near 9th street.

Washington Aqueduct.

WANTED on the Washington aqueduct one thousand men.

To steady workmen, laborers, drillers, blasters, and masons, good wages and steady employment will be given by the United States and by contractors.

The works now going on embrace tunnelling, masonry in stone and brick, excavation and embankment.

Apply on the line or at the office in Georgetown, D. C.

M. C. MEIGS,
July 29—3taw1m. Captain of Engineers in Charge.

American Gothic and Brass-Foil Roofing.

INVENTED BY EUGENIO LATILLA, ARCHITECT, M. S. B. A, &c.

DESIGNS made for concrete churches, villas, cottages, and farm buildings. Office, Gothica, near Chappequa, Westchester county, New York.

June 17—dtf

Washington Insurance Company.

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS.

Capital.....$200,000!

THIS Company is now prepared to receive applications for insurance on buildings, merchandise, &c., at the usual city rates, without any charge for policy, at their office, corner of Tenth street and Penn. avenue, over the Washington City Savings Bank.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. F. Bayly, Samuel Bacon,
Robert Farnham, James F. Halliday,
Wm. Ormo, Hudson Taylor,
Francis Mohun M. W. Galt,
Benj. Beall,
JAMES C. McGUIRE, President.
G. D. HANSON, Secretary.
May 29—dly

LOST—On Thursday evening, the 28th instant, a long white lace scarf. The finder shall be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 430 Fifteenth street.

May 30—tf [Star.]

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!
Look to Your Interest.

NOW is the time to lay in your fuel for the winter, as we are prepared to sell WOOD and COAL cheaper than at any other season of the year.

Weekly receiving large shipments of white, red, and gray ash COALS from the most approved mines in the country, carefully prepared for *cooking ranges, stoves, grates, and furnaces.*

Also, HICKORY, OAK, and PINE WOOD, of the most superior qualities, CUT AND SEASONED EXPRESSLY FOR US.

DAILY EXPECTED—

A large supply of CUMBERLAND COAL, all of which will be sold at the lowest market price.

Orders left with us will meet with prompt attention. Coal and wood delivered to any part of the city by our own teams free of cartage.

Coal kept under cover; 2,240 pounds to the ton, carefully weighed by a sworn weigher.

T. J. & W. M. GALT,
Office northwest corner 12th and C streets, No. 547,
One square south Pennsylvania avenue.

July 24—1m

LOVES OF THE POETS.—Memoirs of the Loves of the Poets. Biographical Sketches of Women celebrated in ancient and modern poetry. By Mrs. Jameson: 75 cents.

Waverly Novels, Tickner's new edition.

The Black Dwarf; a legend of Montrose. 2 vols. $1 50.

Just published, and for sale at

TAYLOR & MAURY'S
July 31—3t Bookstore, near 9th street.

EBBITT HOUSE.

T. H. FREEMAN. D. LE MORNISON

F street, between 13th and 14th streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS popular and fashionable hotel has been thoroughly repaired and furnished with new and superior furniture It contains over one hundred rooms, and has all the requisites of a first-class house.

The proprietors have provided a coach, which will be at the railroad depot and steamboat landing at every arrival for the conveyance of passengers and baggage to the hotel.

June 26

EDWIN GREEN, cabinet-maker, at his large establishment, No. 180 Pennsylvania avenue, between 17th and 18th streets, has always on hand a large stock of every description of cabinet furniture, chairs, and mattresses, which he is selling at the lowest prices.

Repairing, upholstering, and varnishing promptly executed.

Mahogany suitable for hand-rail for sale.

July 16—2w

FOR SALE, very valuable real estate on Pennsylvania avenue.—The property adjoining on the east, the vacant lot at corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 15th street. It fronts 27 feet on the avenue, and contains 2,322 square feet, running back to a 20-feet alley.

Further particulars, terms, &c., made known on application to

KELLER & McKENNEY,
15th street, opposite Treasury Department.

June 30—dtf

Mayor's Office,

Washington, July 30, 1857.

A REWARD of two hundred dollars is hereby offered for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who, on several recent occasions, entered public school-houses in this city, and defaced or destroyed the furniture and other property therein.

W. B. MAGRUDER,
Aug 1—3t Mayor.

LAW BOOKS.—Wharton's American Criminal Law. 4th edition.

Wharton's Precedents of Indictments. New edition.

Wharton's Law of Homicide.

Pritchard's Admiralty Digest.

Addison on Contracts. New edition.

Sedgewick on Statutory and Constitutional Law.

Hill on Trustees. New edition.

Chitty on the Law of Carriers.

Aug 1 FRANCK TAYLOR.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE ENGLISH BOOKS.—Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, his Life and Works. 2 vols. with steel portrait. $2.

Russell's Modern Europe, from the Rise of the Modern Kingdoms to the Peace of Paris in 1856. New edition, with a compendious index. 4 vols., half-bound calf. $10.

Ocean Gardens: or, the History of the Marine Aquarium, and the best methods now adopted for its establishment and preservation. By H. Noel Humphreys. Beautifully illustrated by colored engravings. $3 25.

The Art of Travel. By Francis Galton, F. R. G. S. $2.

A Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. Illustrated. 75 cents.

The Household Manager. By Charles Pierce. 88 cents.

A Manual of Domestic Economy. By J. H. Walsh, assisted in various departments by a committee of ladies. Illustrated with more than two hundred wood engravings; half bound. Price, $2.

Frank Wildman's Adventures on Land and Water. By Gerstaecker. With tinted illustrations by Harrison Weir. $1.

Just imported by

TAYLOR & MAURY,
July 18 Bookstore, near 9th street.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ben. & E. A. Whitlock & Co.,

13 Beekman Street, corner of Nassau, opposite the Astor House,

PROPRIETORS OF THE FREMIUM CHAMPAGNE, CREMANT CABINET,

IMPORTERS of Cognac brandies for druggists' and merchants' use, from Otard, Dupuy, & Co., Hennessey, Pinet, Castillon, & Co., and other houses of the highest reputation; and sole proprietors of the celebrated brandies, in the native proof and flavor of Cognac, viz:

Vineyard of Chateau Bernard,
Liqueur des champs d'or,
Superior vineyard, vieux Cognac.

ALSO—

Exclusive importers of the
Old Royal Hollands,
Burgomaster Schnapps,
And several brands of Sherry, Maderia, and Port wines, &c., &c.
Ales, porters, and cigars direct from shippers.

CHAMPAGNE, CREMANT.

B. M. & E. A. W. & Co. are the exclusive owners of this wine, and are in receipt of shipments by regular packets, and beg those who may not have given it a trial to do so, under their guarantee that it will be found superior in delicacy of flavor and quality to any wine at present imported.

Benj. M. Whitlock,
Edw'd A. Whitlock,
Fred'k J. Haverstick,
Oliver W. Dodge,
Henry Cammeyer. } BEN. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.

May 26—1y*

Woollens.

1857.

WILSON G. HUNT & CO., IMPORTERS,

30 to 36 Park Place,

Offer for sale:

President coatings		Velvet beavers	
Esquimaux	do	Castor	do
Labrador	do	Reversible	do
Gandalquiver	do	Fur	do
Empire State	do	Tricot	do
Arctic	do	Devonshire	do
Moscow	do	Blue and colored pilots	