WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Organization of the Executive Departments of the Government of the United States:

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The whole machinery employed to conduct the business arising out of our foreign relations with all the powers of the world is for more simple than is generally conceived. The number employed in the Department of State of the United States is only seventeen, as follows: One Secretary of State, (Hon. Lewis Cass,) one Assistant Secretary of State, (Hon. John Appleton,) one chief clerk, twelve clerks, one translator, and one librarian.

Diplomatic Branch.—This branch of the State Department has charge of all correspondence between the department and other diplomatic agents of the United States abroad, and those of foreign powers accredited to this government. In it all diplomatic instructions sent from the department, and communications to commissioners under treaties of boundaries, &c., are prepared, copied, and recorded; and all of like character received are registered and filed, their contents being first entered in an analytic table or index.

Consular Branch.—This branch has charge of the correspondence, &c., between the department and the consuls and commercial agents of the United States. In it instructions to those officers, and answers to their despatches and to letters from other persons asking for consular agency, or relating to consular affairs, are prepared and recorded.

The Disbursing Agent.—He has charge of all correspondence and other matters connected with accounts relating to any fund with the disbursement of which the department is charged.

The Translator.—His duties are to furnish such translations as the department may require. He also records the commissions of consuls and vice consuls, when not in English, upon which exequaturs are issued.

Clerk of Appointments and Commissions.—He makes out and records commissions, letters of appointment, and nominations to the Senate; makes out and records exequaturs, and records, when in English, the commissions on which they are issued. Has charge of the library.

Clerk of the Rolls and Archives.—He takes charge of the rolls, or enrolled acts and resolutions of Congress, as they are received at the department from the President; prepares the authenticated copies thereof which are called for; prepares for, and superintends their publication, and that of treaties, in the newspapers and in book form; attends to their distribution throughout the United States, and that of all documents and publications in regard to which this duty is assigned to the department; writing and answering all letters connected therewith. Has charge of all Indian treaties, and business relating thereto.

Clerk of Authentications and Copyrights.—He has charge of the seals of the United States and of the department, and prepares and attaches certificates to papers presented for authentication; receives and accounts for the fees. Has charge of publications transmitted to the department under the laws relating to copyrights; records and indexes their titles; records all letters from the department, other than the diplomatic and consular.

Clerk of Pardons and Passports—He prepares and records pardons and remissions; and registers and files the petitions and papers on which they are founded. Makes out and records passports; keeps a daily register of all letters, other than diplomatic and consular, received, and of the disposition made of them; prepares letters relating to this business.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States; R. H. Gillet, esq., chief clerk. The ordinary business of this office may be classified under the following heads:

1. Official opinions on the current business of the government, as called for by the President, by any head of department, or by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

2. Examination of the titles of all land purchased, as the sites of arsenals, custom-houses, light-houses, and all other public works of the United States.

3. Applications for pardons in all cases of conviction in the courts of the United States.

4. Applications for appointment in all the judicial and legal business of the government.

5. The conduct and argument of all suits in the Supreme Court of the United States in which the government is concerned.

6. The supervision of all other suits arising in any of the departments when referred by the head thereof to the Attorney General.

To these ordinary heads of the business of the office are added at the present time the following, viz:

First. The direction of all appeals on land claims in California.

Second. The codification and revision of the laws of the District of Columbia.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Hon. Jacob Thompson, of the State of Mississippi. Its clerical force consists of one chief clerk, (Moses Kelly, esq.,) two disbursing clerks, and ten other regular clerks; and to its supervision and management are committed the following branches of the public service:

1st. *The Public Lands.* The chief of this bureau is called the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Land Bureau is charged with the survey, management, and sale of the public domain, and the issuing of titles therefor, whether derived from confirmations of grants made by former governments by sales, donations, of grants for schools, military bounties, or public improvements, and likewise into the revolution of Virginia military bounty-land claims, and the issuing of scrip in lieu thereof. The Land Office, also, audits its own accounts. The present Commissioner is Hon. T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana. Its principal officers are a recorder, chief clerk, principal clerk of surveys, besides a draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, and some 150 clerks of various grades.

2d. *Pensions.*—The present head of this bureau is George C. Wilding, of Virginia. The commissioner is charged with the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under the various and numerous laws passed by Congress granting bounty land or pensions for the military or naval services in the revolutionary and subsequent wars in which the United States have been engaged. He has one chief clerk, (S. Cole, esq.,) and a permanent corps consisting of some seventy other clerks, to which Congress, to enable him to meet the extraordinary requirements of the new bounty-land law, has added a temporary force of about fifty clerkships of different denominations.

3d. *Indians.*—Commissioner of Indian Affairs *ad interim*, Charles E. Mix, of Georgetown, D. C. He is provided with a chief clerk and about fifteen other subordinate clerks.

4th. *Patent Office.*—To this bureau is committed the execution and performance of all acts and things touching and respecting the granting and issuing of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, and improvements; the collection of statistics relating to agriculture; the collection and distribution of seeds, plants, and cuttings. It has a chief clerk—who is by law the acting Commissioner of Patents in the absence of the Commissioner—twelve principal, and twelve assistant examiners of patents, some dozen subordinate permanent clerks, besides a considerable number of temporary employees.

Besides these four principal branches of this new executive department, the organic act of 1849 transferred to it from the Treasury Department the supervision of the accounts of the United States marshals and attorneys, and the clerks of the United States courts, the management of the lead and other mines of the United States, and the affairs of the penitentiary of the United States in the District of Columbia; and from the State Department the duty of taking and returning the censuses of the United States, and of supervising and directing the acts of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. The hospital for the insane of the army and navy and of the District of Columbia is also under the management of this department; in addition to which, by laws recently passed, the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the construction of the three wagon roads leading to the Pacific coast.

The department requires an additional building for its accommodation, and the erection of one has been repeatedly recommended during the last few years for that purpose. At present the Pension Office is provided with rooms in what is known as "Winder's Building," while the other branches of the department, including the Secretary's office, are all crowded into the Patent Office building, the whole of which will be required at an early day for the use of the Patent Office, for which it was originally intended.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department consists of the offices of the Secretary of the Treasury, two comptrollers, a commissioner of the customs, six auditors, treasurer, register, solicitor, light-house board, and coast survey.

The following is a brief indication of the duties of these several offices, and of the force employed therein, respectively:

Secretary's Office.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Philip Clayton, Assistant Secretary; one engineer in charge; one architect, and three draughtsmen temporarily employed, and twenty-three clerks. The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the general supervision of the fiscal transactions of the government, and of the execution of the laws concerning the commerce and navigation of the United States. He superintends the survey of the coast, the light-house establishment, the marine hospitals of the United States, and the construction of certain public buildings for custom-houses and other purposes.

First Comptroller's Office.—Hon. William Medill, Comptroller, and fifteen clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering accounts for the civil and diplomatic service, as well as the public lands, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Second Comptroller's Office.—John M. Brodhead, esq., Comptroller, and seventeen clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the army, navy, and Indian departments of the public service, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Office of Commissioner of the Customs.—Hugh J. Anderson, esq., Commissioner, and eleven clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, and for the building and repairing custom-houses, &c., and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

First Auditor's Office.—Thomas L. Smith, esq., First Auditor, and nineteen clerks. He receives and adjusts the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, appropriations, and expenditures on account of the civil list and under private acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Commissioner of the Customs and the First Comptroller, respectively, for their decision thereon.

Second Auditor's Office.—Thomas J. D. Fuller, Second Auditor, and twenty-one clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts relating to the pay, clothing, and recruiting of the army, as well as armories, arsenals, and ordnance, and all accounts relating to the Indian department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

Third Auditor's Office.—Robert J. Atkinson, esq., Third Auditor, and twenty-eight clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for subsistence of the army, fortifications, Military Academy, military roads, and the Quartermaster's department, as well as for pensions, claims arising from military services previous to 1816, and for horses and other property lost in the military service, under various acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

Fourth Auditor's Office.—Aaron O. Dayton, esq., Fourth Auditor, and sixteen clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for the service of the Navy Department and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller for his decision thereon.

Fifth Auditor's Office.—Murray McConnel, esq., Fifth Auditor, and six clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for diplomatic and similar services performed under the direction of the State Department, and reports the balances to the First Comptroller for his decision thereon.

Sixth Auditor's Office.—William F. Phillips, esq., auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and one hundred and fourteen clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts arising from the service of the Post Office Department. His decisions are final, unless an appeal be taken in twelve months to the First Comptroller. He supervises the collection of all debts due the Post Office Department, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed on postmasters and mail contractors for failing to do their duty; he directs suits and legal proceedings, civil and criminal, and takes all such measures as may be authorized by law to enforce the prompt payment of moneys due to the department; instructing United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks in all matters relating thereto; and receives returns from each term of the United States courts of the condition and progress of such suits and legal proceedings; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts due the Post Office Department, and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

Treasurer's Office.—Samuel Casey, esq., Treasurer, and thirteen clerks. He receives and keeps the moneys of the United States in his own office, and that of the depositories created by the act of the 6th of August, 1846, and pays out the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the First Comptroller, and upon warrants drawn by the Postmaster General, and countersigned by the Sixth Auditor, and recorded by the Register. He also holds public moneys advanced by warrant to disbursing officers, and pays out the same upon their checks.

Register's Office.—Finley Bigger, Register, and twenty-nine clerks. He keeps the accounts of public receipts and expenditures; receives the returns and makes out the official statement of commerce and navigation of the United States; and receives from the First Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and vouchers decided by them, and is charged by law with their safe keeping.

Solicitor's Office.—Francis B. Streeter, esq., Solicitor, and six clerks. He superintends all civil suits commenced by the United States, (except those arising in the Post Office Department,) and instructs the United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks in all matters relating to them and their results. He receives returns from each term of the United States courts, showing the progress and condition of such suits; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts, (except those assigned in payment of debts due the Post Office Department,) and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

Light-House Board.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, *ex-officio*, president; Com. W. B. Shubrick, United States navy, chairman; Gen. J. G. Totten, United States army; Capt. A. A. Humphreys, United States army; Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of Coast Survey; Prof. Joseph Henry, secretary of Smithsonian Institution; Capt. Samuel Barron, United States navy. Commander Thornton A. Jenkins, United States navy, and Lieutenant Wm. B. Franklin, United States army, secretaries; and five clerks. This board directs the building and repairing of light-houses, light-vessels, buoys, and beacons, contracts for supplies of oil, &c.

United States Coast Survey Office.—Professor A. D. Bache, LL. D., superintendent, and superintendent of weights and measures.

Capt. M. L. Smith, topographical engineers, assistant, in charge of the Coast Survey Office.

A. W. Russell, chief clerk.

C. B. Snow, in charge of archives.

Professor A. G. Pendleton, United States navy, computer of longitudes.

Assistant J. E. Hilgard, in charge of computing division.

Assistant L. F. Pourtales, in charge of tidal division.

Lieut. J. C. Tidball, United States army, in charge of drawing division.

Lieut. Saxton, United States army, in charge of engraving division.

Samuel Hein, disbursing agent.

George Mathiot, electrotypist.

Joseph Saxton, assistant to superintendent of weights and measures.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster General. The direction and management of the Post Office Department are assigned by the constitution and laws to the Postmaster General. That its business may be the more conveniently arranged and prepared for his final action, it is distributed among several bureaus, as follows: The Appointment Office, in charge of the First Assistant Postmaster General; the Contract Office, in charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster General; the Finance Office, in charge of the Third Assistant Postmaster General; and the Inspection Office, in charge of the chief clerk.

Appointment Office.—Horatio King, esq., First Assistant Postmaster General, and nineteen clerks. To this office are assigned all questions which relate to the establishment and discontinuance of post offices, changes of sites and names, appointment and removal of postmasters and route and local agents, as, also, the giving of instructions to postmasters. Postmasters are furnished with marking and railing stamps and letter balances by this bureau, which is charged also with providing blanks and stationery for the use of the department, and with the superintendence of the several agencies established for supplying postmasters with blanks. To this bureau is likewise assigned the supervision of the ocean mail steamship lines, and of the foreign and international postal arrangements.

Contract Office.—William H. Dundas, esq., Second Assistant Postmaster General, and twenty-six clerks. To this office is assigned the business of arranging the mail service of the United States, and placing the same under contract, embracing all correspondence and proceedings respecting the frequency of trips, mode of conveyance, and times of departures and arrivals on all the routes; the course of the mail between the different sections of the country, the points of mail distribution, and the regulations for the government of the domestic mail service of the United States. It prepares the advertisements for mail proposals, receives the bids, and takes charge of the annual and occasional mail lettings, and the adjustment and execution of the contracts. All applications for the establishment or alteration of mail arrangements, and the appointment of mail messengers, should be sent to this office. All claims should be submitted to it for transportation service not under contract, as the recognition of said service is first to be obtained through the Contract Office as a necessary authority for the proper credits at the Auditor's Office. From this office all postmasters at the ends of routes receive the statement of mail arrangements prescribed for the respective routes. It reports weekly to the Auditor all contracts executed, and all orders affecting accounts for mail transportation; prepares the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and the reports of the mail lettings; giving a statement of each bid; also, of the contracts made, the new service originated, the curtailments ordered, and the additional allowances granted within the year.

Finance Office.—John Marron, esq., Third Assistant Postmaster General, and twenty-one clerks. To this office are assigned the supervision and management of the financial business of the department, not devolved by law upon the Auditor, embracing accounts with the draft offices and other depositaries of the department, the issuing of warrants and drafts in payment of balances reported by the Auditor to be due to mail contractors and other persons, the supervision of the accounts of offices under orders to deposite their quarterly balances at designated points, and the superintendence of the rendition by postmasters of their quarterly returns of postages. It has charge of the dead-letter office, of the issuing of postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the pre-payment of postage, and of the accounts connected therewith.

To the Third Assistant Postmaster General all postmasters should direct their quarterly returns of postage; those at draft offices, their letters reporting quarterly the net proceeds of their offices; and those at depositing offices, their certificates of deposite; to him should also be directed the weekly and monthly returns of the depositaries of the department, as well as all applications and receipts for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, and for dead letters.

Inspection Office.—John Oakford, esq., chief clerk, and seventeen clerks. To this office is assigned the duty of receiving and examining the registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, and reports of mail failures; of noting the delinquencies of contractors, and preparing cases thereon for the action of the Postmaster General; furnishing blanks for mail registers, and reports of mail failures; providing and sending out mail-bags and mail-locks and keys, and doing all other things which may be necessary to secure a faithful and exact performance of all mail contracts.

All cases of mail depredation, of violation of law by private expresses, or by the forging or illegal use of postage stamps, are under the supervision of this office, and should be reported to it.

All communications respecting lost money, letters, mail depredations, or other violations of law, or mail-locks and keys, should be directed "Chief Clerk, Post Office Department."

All registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, reports of mail failures, applications for blank registers, and reports of failures, and all complaints against contractors for irregular or imperfect service, should be directed "Inspection Office, Post Office Department."

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department consists of the Navy Department proper, being the office of the Secretary and of five bureaus attached thereto, viz: Bureau of Navy-yards and Docks, Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The following is a statement of the duties of each of these offices and of the force employed therein:

Secretary's Office.—Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy; Charles W. Welsh, esq., chief clerk, and eleven clerks. The Secretary of the Navy has charge of everything connected with the naval establishment, and the execution of all laws relating thereto is intrusted to him, under the general direction of the President of the United States, who, by the constitution, is commander-in-chief of the army and navy. All instructions to commanders of squadrons and commanders of vessels, all orders of officers, commissions of officers both in the navy and marine corps, appointments of commissioned and warrant officers, orders for the enlistment and discharge of seamen, emanate from the Secretary's office. All the duties of the different bureaus are performed under the authority of the Secretary, and their orders are considered as emanating from him. The general superintendence of the marine corps forms, also, a part of the duties of the Secretary, and all the orders of the commandant of that corps should be approved by him.

Bureau of Navy-Yards and Docks.—Commodore Joseph Smith, chief of the bureau, four clerks, one civil engineer, and one draughtsman. All the navy-yards, docks and wharves, buildings and machinery in navy-yards, and everything immediately connected with them, are under the superintendence of this bureau. It is also charged with the management of the Naval Asylum.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair.—John Lenthall, esq., chief of the bureau, eight clerks, and one draughtsman. The office of the engineer-in-chief of the navy, Daniel R. Martin, esq., is attached to this bureau, who is assisted by three assistant engineers. This bureau has charge of the building and repairs of all vessels-of-war, purchase of materials, and the providing of all vessels with their equipments, as sails, anchors, water-tanks, &c. The engineer-in-chief superintends the construction of all marine steam engines for the navy, and, with the approval of the Secretary, decides upon plans for their construction.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.—H. Bridge, purser United States navy, chief of bureau, and four clerks. All provisions for the use of the navy, and clothing, together with the making of contracts for furnishing the same, come under the charge of this bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.—Capt. Duncan Ingraham, chief of bureau, four clerks, and one draughtsman. This bureau has charge of all ordnance and ordnance stores, the manufacture or purchase of cannon, guns, powder, shot, shells, &c., and the equipment of vessels-of-war, with everything connected therewith. It also provides them with maps, charts, chronometers, barometers, &c., together with such books as are furnished ships-of-war. "The United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office" at Washington, and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, are also under the general superintendence of the chief of this bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.—Dr. William Whelan, surgeon United States navy, chief of bureau; one passed assistant surgeon United States navy, and two clerks. Everything relating to medicines and medical stores, treatment of sick and wounded, and management of hospitals, comes within the superintendence of this bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Hon. J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War; W. R. Drinkard, chief clerk, seven subordinate clerks, two messengers, and four watchmen. The following bureaus are attached to this department:

Commanding General's Office.—This office, at the head of which is Lieutenant General Scott, is at New York.

Adjutant General's Office.—Col. Samuel Cooper, Adjutant General, Assistants—Brevet Major E. D. Townsend, Brevet Capt. S. Williams, and Brevet Capt. J. P. Garesche. Judge Advocate, Brevet Major John F. Lee; nine clerks and one messenger. In this office are kept all the records which refer to the personnel of the army, the rolls, &c. It is here where all military commissions are made out.

Quartermaster General's Office.—Brevet Major General T. S. Jesup, quartermaster general. Assistants—Colonel C. Thomas, Captain M. S. Miller, and Brevet Major J. Belger; eleven clerks and one messenger.

Paymaster General's Office.—Col. B. F. Larned, paymaster general; Major T. J. Leslie, district paymaster; eight clerks and one messenger.

Commissary General's Office.—Gen. George Gibson, commissary general; assistant, Captain M. D. L. Simpson; six clerks and one messenger.

Surgeon General's Office.—Gen. Thomas Lawson, surgeon general; assistants, Dr. R. C. Wood and Dr. G. K. Wood; three clerks.

Engineer Office.—General Joseph G. Totten, chief engineer; assistant, Captain H. G. Wright; five clerks and one messenger.

Topographical Bureau.—Col. J. J. Abert, colonel of the corps; assistant, Captain J. C. Woodruff; four clerks and one messenger.

Ordnance Bureau.—Col. H. E. Craig, colonel of ordnance; assistant, Capt. Wm. Maynadier; eight clerks and one messenger.

The Fauquier White Sulphur Springs,

IN VIRGINIA,

OFFERED FOR SALE TO THE PUBLIC IN LOTS.

THIS property has been held under an act of incorporation since 1838. The chartered property then consisted of 1,183½ acres of land, in Fauquier county, including the improvements thereon, and was divided into 2,500 shares, estimated in the charter at $100 each. The subscriber having subsequently reacquired the property, sold a part thereof, and there now remain fully eleven hundred acres, together with the buildings enlarged and greatly improved. The more easily to sell such a property, and to increase its value, he has laid off the larger portion of the land into about 10,000 building lots, with convenient streets, of 60 feet width, running north and south, east and west, with a view to the formation of a village or city, to be called "Warrenton Springs." These lots nearly surround the reserved sixty-five acres, which include the Sulphur Springs and all the contiguous buildings and improvements. These sixty-five acres, also, are offered for sale, in 2,500 shares, in connexion with the lots; the whole 12,500 lots and shares being estimated at $10 each, and when taken to be partitioned by lot; those getting the 2,500 shares will constitute the corporation under the amended charter of February 2, 1854, known as the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs Company; and those getting the respective lots will receive their deeds from Mr. Ro. Hudgin, a gentleman of the highest character and business qualifications, to whom, as trustee for the purpose, the entire property has been conveyed.

The valuation of this property by the sworn officer of the Commonwealth shows that the buildings alone are worth $80,000; the assessment per acre is put at $84. Such property requires more liberal expenditures for the public accommodation than individuals are able or willing to risk, and the fact that so many will be interested in the success of the Springs, and in building around them, will probably double, immediately after the company is formed, the present estimate. A subscriber will, in the worst event, get a lot (of the almost universal dimensions in New York) for the sum of ten dollars. He will get a lot on which he can build, at the very fountain of health; he may reside on it for the summer season only, or for the year. The inducements to build will be irresistible; and the fact of such buildings being erected will immeasurably enhance the value of the Springs and of the lots. There is no reason why a city of magnitude should not rise up and flourish at this place. The Rappahannock river is navigable to the spot. A very little energy would always keep the locks in repair. The Alexandria and Lynchburg railroad crosses the river about 8 or 9 miles below this land. Coal, at a cheap rate, may be unloaded from the cars into the boats. Indefinite steam power may thus be commanded at will; and the facility of transportation gives the same advantages which Lowell has for unlimited business. The railroad, already within 6 miles, will soon extend to New Orleans, whose inhabitants may then reach these Springs in three days. As healthy a spot as any in Virginia—in a most abundant region—with all these facilities why should not a city thrive and prosper here? At all events, around these health-giving waters, already so extensively and beautifully improved, all, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, have now an opportunity of sojourning for the summer season, or longer, on terms graduated by their means; and the benignant design of the legislature in granting the charter may be realized to the fullest extent.

The property is tendered to the public at the same time checks in favor of the trustee, or other satisfactory arrangement, for the subscription, may be made, not to be used till the day of partition. The trustee will apply the money after partition, in the first place, to the extinguishment of all liens on the property, so as to give assurance of good title—a title reported in 1838, by able attorneys, as then entirely satisfactory, and which has been doubly confirmed by 19 years of quiet, undisturbed possession since that time.

The plan of estimating lots and shares in the Springs Company, as of equivalent value in the partition, will save trouble in the division; and after this partition the interests of the lot-holders and Springs stockholders will be in law entirely distinct, while the success of one party must greatly enhance the other. Any one may subscribe for one or more shares in this purchase, and his interest will be in proportion.

THOMAS GREEN.

NOTE.—1. All the streets are 60 feet wide, and run north and south, east and west.

2. Each square, in the plan, fronts 250 feet on street running east and west, and 200 feet on street running north and south, and (with its portion of the streets and alley) contains about two acres.

3. No payment of even the $10 is required till it is ascertained, by the number of subscribers, that a city is to be built; in which event the value must greatly exceed the cost.

4. In the partition the 10,000 lots will be represented by tokens, with the number of square and of lot on each. These tokens will be put in the same vessel with 2,500 similar ones, marked "1 share of stock." In another vessel subscribers' names will be put, (each name repeated according to the number of shares he may have taken,) and in the drawing, as in the division of large estates among numerous heirs, each will thus have an equal chance with any other of getting a share of Spring stock, or the more highly valued lot.

The 2,500 who get the shares of stock will, for the aggregate sum of only $25,000, get the 65 acres, including the Sulphur Spring, the buildings, (assessed at $80,000,) and the furniture.

Those who get suitable building lots for large hotels may be still more successful, while those least fortunate will get building lots of 25 by 100 feet, that must be worth, as the population increases, much more than the cost.

5. Subscription lists and lithographic plans of the proposed city are left at most of the bookstores and other public places in this city. The agents having them can become the representatives of the respective subscribers, and in surrendering the lists can get assurance of the deeds. The payments and the drawing are desired to be at the same time, or the subscription may be deposited in any solvent bank, to be paid to Robert Hudgin on the day of partition.

Letters to the subscriber in this city will receive attention from

Aug 1 THOMAS GREEN.

[No. 583]

Notice for restoring certain lands to market in the State of Louisiana.

NOTICE is hereby given that the land office at Greensburg, in the State of Louisiana, will be open to the sale at private entry and location, on and after the 1*st day of October next*, of all *vacant public land* embraced in the following township, viz:

South of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6, and fractional township 8, of range 3.
Townships 1, 2, 3, and 4, of range 4.
Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, and fractional townships 8 and 9, of range 5.
Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, of range 6.
Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, of range 7.
Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, of range 8.
Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, of range 9.

The said lands having been proclaimed and offered at public sale before their recent withdrawal by notice No. 563, in reference to railroad purposes.

The following townships, which have not been offered heretofore at public sale, will be released from their recent withdrawal for railroad purposes, and open to pre-emption as other unoffered public land, on and after the date above mentioned, viz:

South of the base line and east of the principal meridian.

Townships 5 and 7, of range 3.
Townships 5, 6, and 7, and fractional townships 8 and 9, of range 4.
Fractional township 8, of range 5.
Fractional township 8, of range 7.
Township 6, and fractional township 8, of range 8.
Fractional townships 8 and 9, of range 9.

Given under my hand, at the General Land Office, at the city of Washington, the 27th day of July, 1857.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.

July 29—law6w [Int. & Star.]

United States Patent Office,

Washington, July 20, 1857.

ON the petition of James Millholland, of Reading, Penn., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 23d day of September, 1843, for an improvement in "railroad car springs," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 23d day of September, 1857—

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 21st of September 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 8th of September; 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.; Republican, Baltimore, Md.; Pennsylvanian, Philadelphia, Penn.; Daily News, New York, N. Y.; and Post, Boston, Mass., once a week for three successive weeks previous to the 21st of September 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.

July 21—law3w

George C. Thomas,

Commissioner of Deeds for all the States,

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC.

May 16—1y Seventh street, No. 490.

STOCQUELER'S BRITISH SOLDIER; an anecdotal history of the British army. 1 vol. London, 1857. $1 25.
Billiards, in Theory and Practice; by Capt. Crawley. 1 vol. London, 1857. With 32 engravings. $1 25.
One Hundred Old Glees, Rounds, and Catches; with music, words, and piano-forte accompaniments. 1 vol. London, 1857. 50 cents.
Hardwicke's Peerage for 1857. 1 vol. 37 cents.
Hardwicke's Baronetage for 1857. 1 vol. 37 cents.
Hardwicke's House of Commons for 1857. 1 vol. 37 cents.
Cyclopædia of Universal History. 1 vol. London, 1857.
Cyclopædia of the Physical Sciences; by J. P. Nichol, astronomer. 1 vol. London, 1857.
Universal Dictionary of the English, French, Italian, and German Languages. 1 vol. London, 1857.

July 2 FRANCK TAYLOR.

REDEMPTION OF VIRGINIA FIVE PER CENT. STOCK.

THE holders of the following certificates of debt issued by the State of Virginia will take notice that the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund" will proceed on the 31st day of October, 1857, to redeem the said certificates at the treasury of the Commonwealth. The holders of said certificates are required on the said 31st of October, 1857, to surrender the same at the office of the second auditor. Whether surrendered or not, the interest thereon will cease on that day:

1. Under act passed 16th February, 1825, entitled An act making further provision to carry into effect the act entitled "An act for clearing and improving the navigation of James river and for uniting the eastern and western waters by the James and Kanawha rivers, and for other purposes."

Date.	*In what name issued.*	*Amount.*
1825, April 1—19,	Baring, Brothers, & Co., of London	$5,000 00
1834, June 18—87,	Rev. Robert Tritten, of Morden, in the county of Surry, in England	5,000 00
" " " 88,	ditto	5,000 00
" " " 89,	ditto	3,000 00
1840, May 18—100,	James Hutchinson, of the Stock Exchange, London, gentleman, and Wm. Robson, of Darlington, Durham, in England, gentleman, with benefit of survivorship	5,000 00
" " " 101,	ditto	3,000 00
" " " 102,	ditto	2,000 00
1844, Aug. 5, 118,	Richard Thornton, of Old Swan Wharf, Upper Thames street, London, merchant	5,000 00
" " " 119,	ditto	5,000 00
" " " 120,	ditto	3,000 00
" " " 121,	ditto	2,000 00
1846, Feb. 13—127,	Francis N. Watkins, Clement C. Read, Jacob W. Morton, John Duppy, Henry E. Watkins, Thomas T. Treadway, and Charles S. Carrington, and their survivors in trust, for the benefit of the Union Theological Seminary	4,100 00
" " " 123,	ditto	5,900 00
" July 10—127,	Thomas Cotterill, esq., a citizen of the United States, at present residing at Birmingham, in England	8,000 00
1849, Feb. 6—139,	William Death, of Harlow, Essex, gentleman	1,666 66
" " " 140,	Woodham Death, of Nettleswell, Essex, gentleman	1,666 67
" April 23—141,	Thomas Cotterill, esq., a citizen of the United States, at present residing at Birmingham, in England	5,000 00
1850, June 1—142,	ditto	1,666 67
" Dec. 7—143,	George Peabody, esq., of London	7,000 00
1854, July 10—149,	Thomas Cotterill, esq., a citizen of the United States, at present residing at Birmingham, in England	5,000 00
" " " 150,	ditto	5,000 00
" " " 151,	ditto	5,000 00
" " " 152,	ditto	1,000 00
" " " 153,	ditto	1,000 00
" July 22—154,	Benjamin Moses, of London	6,000 00
1855, April 7—155,	George Peabody, & Co., of London	6,000 00
" " " 156,	ditto	4,000 00
" " " 157,	ditto	5,000 00
" " " 158,	ditto	5,000 00
" " " 159,	ditto	5,000 00
1855, July 24—160,	Hugh Brown, esq., of Broadstone, Parish of Birth, Ayrshire, Scotland	5,000 00
" " " 161,	ditto	5,000 00
" " " 162,	ditto	5,000 00
" " " 163,	ditto	5,000 00
" " " 164,	ditto	5,000 00
" " " 165,	ditto	5,000 00
" " " 166,	ditto	4,000 00
		$160,000 00

2. Under an act authorizing the Board of Public Works to subscribe on behalf of the Commonwealth to the stock of the Petersburg Railroad Company, passed 27th February, 1832:

1834, June 30—22,	The Most Noble George Granville, Duke of Sutherland	$10,000 00
" " " 23,	ditto	10,000 00
" " " 30,	ditto	4,000 00
		$24,000 00

STAFFORD H. PARKER, Register,
GEORGE W. MUNFORD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

NOTE.—Those holders of certificates who desire to redeem by attorney must, if residing beyond the limits of the United States, acknowledge the power before some minister plenipotentiary, charge d'affaires, consul general, consul, vice consul, or commercial agent, appointed by the government of the United States to any foreign country; or before the proper officer of any court of such country, or the mayor or other chief magistrate of any city, town, or corporation therein. If residing in the United States, the acknowledgment before a justice of the peace, notary public, or commissioner of deeds appointed by the governor of Virginia is sufficient. In all cases the certificate must be delivered.

RICHMOND, VA., July 31, 1857. July 31—law4w

Notice.

WHEREAS by virtue of a decree entered in a suit pending in the circuit court of Rappahannock county, Virginia, in which J. Richards Nicklin and Delia Calvert are plaintiffs, and Cecilius Calvert, Hannah Jell, James Jell, and John Jell, administrators of Ann Coxe, deceased, and others, are defendants—among other things it was adjudged, ordered, and decreed that the commissioner who was directed to take the accounts directed in said cause should "inquire and state to the court whether the said Sarah Henrietta Birch, a sister of the half-blood to the said Ann Coxe, was living at the time of her death, and, if she was dead, whether her said husband survived her and the said Ann Coxe, and whether she left a child or children, descendant or descendants?" And for that purpose the said commissioner is to cause advertisements to be inserted in the "National Intelligencer" and "Union" weekly for four weeks for the said Sarah Henrietta Birch, her child or children, descendant or descendants, or other person or persons entitled to her interest in the said estate, to come in before said commissioner and make out his, her, or their claim to partake in the distribution of the said estate.

Now, therefore, I, J. Y. Menefee, commissioner of the circuit court of Rappahannock county, hereby notify the said Sarah Henrietta Birch, if she be alive, and, if she be dead, her child or children, descendant or descendants, or other person or persons entitled to her interest in the estate of the said Ann Coxe, deceased, to come in before me, at my office, in the town of Washington, Rappahannock county, Virginia