THE SANTA FE MAIL TRAIN—ENCOUNTER WITH THE INDIANS.

INDEPENDENCE, (Mo.,) Sept. 23, 1857.

DEAR SIR: As you have just arrived here in a passenger in the Santa Fe mail, and knowing that you have been under the employment of the government for some time as geologist of the Pacific-railroad surveys, I desire to obtain from you a statement of facts in regard to the Indian disturbances on the mail route from here to Santa Fe, (New Mexico)—of the encounter of the out-going mail with the Cheyennes, which mail you met at the crossing of the great Arkansas river—of the conduct of mail hands and passengers on that occasion; also, your opinion of the manner and system of running the mail on this route.

This statement will doubtless allay much anxiety now felt in this community on this subject, occasioned by reports of the recent conflict between the United States troops under Col. Sumner with these Indians.

I would also request your opinion of the practicability of this route as a link in the great Pacific overland mail route and railroad, now so much written and talked of in the United States.

Yours, very respectfully,
JACOB HALL.

U. S. Mail Contractor from Independence, Mo., to Santa Fe, New Mexico.

WM. P. BLAKE, Esq.

INDEPENDENCE, (Mo.,) Sept. 24, 1857.

SIR: In compliance with the wish expressed in your letter dated 23d, I send you the following narrative of our experience with the Indians between this place and Santa Fe, promising, however, that neither our party nor the other fought with, or were violently assailed by, the Indians, although our lives were unquestionably in imminent danger for a considerable part of the way.

The stage and a wagon in charge of Thomas Fields, and three men, with one lady and child and myself as passengers, left Santa Fe on the morning of the first, and proceeded as far as the first crossing of the Cimaron river without seeing any Indians. At that place, while we were preparing breakfast, two mounted Indians came galloping up through the tall grass on the left, and, on putting away their bows and arrows, were allowed to come into camp. They said they were Kioways, and wanted something to eat. We fed them and gave them sugar, and they then wanted powder and lead, and *a pistolle*, or recommendation, which were refused, and we drove off, leaving them much dissatisfied. They were equipped for war, and we regarded them as spies—a supposition which we afterwards had reason to believe was correct. Indeed, they were probably the same Indians that a few days previously had been in the camp of Col. Johnston and spent the night; and the next day seized an opportunity to kill the driver of the surveyor's ambulance and run off with the mules. This daring act was performed within 200 yards of a company of soldiers which had turned the brow of a hill, and left the ambulance out of view behind them. The soldiers, being on foot, could not pursue, and the Indians made their escape with the mules.

Several miles the point at which we were visited by these "Kioways" we reached the encampment of a large ox train with provisions for Col. Johnston's command; also, a wagon and a party of sixteen men, which had preceded us on the road, and was bound for the States. This party had been far beyond, but had turned back, retracing their steps for several days' journey, having learned from a Mexican captive in a band of Kioways that a large force of the Cheyennes had concentrated below, near the lower crossing of the Cimaron, and on the Arkansas river, waiting for our party to arrive, intending to stop it. This Mexican reported that the Cheyennes were very angry, and had declared that the mail should not pass through again. While waiting, and consulting here, Col. Johnston and his force of about 500 men, infantry and cavalry, the escort of the Kansas boundary survey, passed up towards the upper crossing. From Col. Johnston we learned that the road was "highly dangerous for small parties," and he advised us to remain until the return of the ox-train. We did so, and travelled with it one day, but the progress of the train was so slow that we concluded to push on in company with the party of sixteen men and their wagon.

We passed the Lower Springs without seeing Indians, and were crossing the Jornada, on the 13th, when we saw a group of black objects on the verge of the prairie, and by the aid of a glass I could distinguish eight or ten Indians in full gallop towards us; others were soon seen in different directions, and they all rapidly approached. The arms and ammunition were laid out in readiness, and we travelled on as usual.

Before coming within rifle range several of the Indians turned off, and seven only came towards us, and made signs for us to stop, but we kept on, and they trotted behind us at a respectful distance. They saw that we were too strong for them, and after a little consultation they called for our conductor. "The captain," Fields, conversed with them by signs, and ordered them to unstring their bows, which they immediately did, and then rode alongside of our party. They travelled with us for four or five miles, and then signified their willingness to leave us if we would give them *a paper*, (a recommendation of good character.) We stopped a few moments, wrote a few words for them, and gave out sugar and crackers. There were four old chiefs and three young warriors, finely-formed men, and beautifully dressed in suits of beaded buckskin, and adorned by large plates of silver on their breasts. The chiefs sat down, and, lighting a pipe, went through the ceremony of smoking all around. In this we observed that the young men did not participate, nor did they sit down, or take any part in the proceedings.

We then drove on very cautiously but rapidly, and reached the Sand hills after dark; found a double track, or the trail of the other mail party, which had evidently turned back, and a great number of tracks of Indian ponies on each side gave us reason to fear that this party had been forced to return by the Indians. When we crossed the Arkansas river the next morning we found the roadway completely covered with moccasin tracks on each side of the trail of the wagons. Fragments of crackers and drippings of molasses in the road showed plainly that the other party had been dealing out their provisions.

There were two places where the party had been made to stop, as was evident by the tracks around and the trailings and prints of blankets in the sand. We also observed that subsequently to this the Indians had changed their camp, for we found the marks made by the lodge poles crossing the road. The tracks bent off in the direction of Pawnee fork, where we concluded a part of the Indians had gone.

Our fears for the safety of the other mail party were now greatly excited, and we concluded that they had been driven down towards the ruins of Fort Atkinson, and then murdered and scalped. But we had not proceeded two miles further before we saw them approaching in the distance in company with a large ox-train. On joining them, we camped for breakfast and exchanged many congratulations, especially when we found the extent of danger to which they had been subjected. There were four passengers in addition to Kelly, the conductor, and three men with the wagons, and they had waited on the banks of the river for our arrival, but, becoming fearful that we had been attacked, they started to cross the Jornada. On reaching the Sand hills, they were suddenly set upon by Indians and forced to stop, turn around, and return. The Indians were so numerous and well armed that it was folly to fight them, and so Kelly quietly, but unwillingly, complied with their demands. Provisions were dealt out to them as they travelled along, and the mail party, watching their opportunity on reaching the bank of the Arkansas, dashed in and made the crossing in a full trot. But the Indians were not to be thus eluded, and with loud yells rushed across the stream after them, surrounding the wagons as they rose upon the opposite bank. There the men were compelled to give out provisions to the principal Indians. This done, they started, but were again surrounded and stopped. The Indians kept flocking in from below, and from the camps on the opposite shore, until nearly or quite 100 warriors had collected. A council was then held by the Indians around a fire, and the conductor was ordered to get down from his seat and join them. He objected to this, and was then violently seized hold of and jerked down and led to the fire, and then as unceremoniously made to sit upon the ground and write them a paper—a recommendation of them as good and brave Indians who ought to receive crackers and sugar from all Americans passing on the road. This desire was made known in part by signs and through one of the mail party who formerly lived among some of the tribe and could understand part of their language. While the little party was thus separated, the passengers became convinced that they would soon be scalped, and wrote notes to throw out on the road-side—a few last words to their friends. They held their revolvers ready cocked, and were resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. An angry dispute arose among the Indians—and there were two parties—the old men counselling moderation, and the young men insisting on killing the party and taking the mules. At length, one of the old chiefs arose and, taking Kelly to the coach, demanded more sugar, when the boot leather was turned back; the Indian seized hold of the sack and dragged it out, shouting *rumore* at the same time. The passengers say that this word never before was so welcome, and, under a vigorous application of whip and spur, the mules dashed off, seeming to know the danger and to be as glad as the men to fly from it. They drove at full speed up hill and down for several miles, and gained the vicinity of a train of wagons before a party of the Indians which started in pursuit a few moments after they left could overtake them. These Indians complained bitterly of Col. Sumner—saying that he had burned up their provisions and lodges. They were very anxious to know where Gen. Harney was, and whether he was coming out into their country. They have heard of him, and appear to have recently learned something of his movements, and were evidently afraid that his military operations were to be directed against their tribe. His name is a terror to them, and I do not doubt that they live in constant fear that he will pounce upon them at any moment.

We left the out-going mail party on the Arkansas, and they were going on to Santa Fe with the ox train. When we reached the Big Bend of the Arkansas, we left our escort of 16 men and travelled the remaining distance alone, but camped with great circumspection in the dark. These are the simple facts, and they may seem more trivial and unimportant to you than they did to our little band when we were on those plains, so boundless to the vision, and peopled by hordes of savages alone. To us, the few Indians we saw were regarded only as an indication of great and hidden danger; and from the crossing of the Cimaron until we left the Arkansas we knew not at what moment we should encounter an overwhelming force of this excited and angry tribe.

There is but one opinion upon the plains among wagon-masters and intelligent men, who have had experience among the Indians, in regard to the recent encounter of Col. Sumner with the Indians. His course appears to have exasperated without intimidating the tribe, and they are determined to avenge themselves upon all small parties of Americans that they can find, and to levy tribute, at least, upon all they do not dare to openly attack. They are like a nest of maddened hornets, and, if they had as little intelligence and caution, would kill and destroy at every opportunity. In my opinion, we owe our escape from these Cheyennes to our caution in remaining behind, and to our fortunate meeting with the party of sixteen men. If we had gone on alone, only five in number, we would in all probability have been murdered among the Sand hills, or at the crossing of the Arkansas. The fear of General Harney and swift vengeance may have been the chief motive with the old men in letting the other party return. It is also most probable that the policy which has wisely been adopted by your employers—that of uniform kindness to the Indians, together with the fact that on several occasions they have fought most desperately and with killing effect—had great influence with the Indians in their deliberations on this occasion.

We are occasioned to regard the depredations of Indians as of little account when life is not taken; but if white men were to conduct themselves as these Indians do—to become robbers on the highway, to forcibly stop and send back the mails, and to menace the lives of passengers—such acts would not be lightly regarded or long tolerated by the American people.

You further ask my opinion as to the practicability of this route as a link in the great Pacific overland mail-route and railroad. It has been the chief object of my journey this summer to obtain information upon this great question by my personal operations; the results of these I hope soon to present to the public in a more full and connected form than it is possible for me to do in this letter.

I have been astonished at the agricultural resources of this route and its adaptation to not only a stage road and mail-route, but to a railroad which may be prolonged to the Pacific. The resources of this part of the great Rocky mountain slope have in general been underrated, especially by scientific men, upon theoretical considerations connected with climatology.

The fact that you have maintained a regular monthly mail between this place and Santa Fe for *seven years*, and during this time have failed to deliver the mails to their destination in time *but twice*, is certainly the best evidence that can be offered, amounting to a practical demonstration of the feasibility of the route for mail coaches at least. That the route is destined to form a link in the great through-route to the Pacific I have no doubt, and am prepared to show that it offers many advantages for a railroad not yet considered, even in official reports. In fact this great route to the valley of New Mexico, upon which there has long been an established trade of over five millions a year, did not receive an examination in connexion with the United States Pacific railroad explorations and surveys, and it has not received that attention which its importance to the Great West, and especially Missouri and Kansas, demands.

Very respectfully, yours,
WM. P. BLAKE.

Col. JACOB HALL, Independence, Mo.

FROM HAVANA.

Under date of October 24 the Havana correspondent of the New York Express writes:

"On the 14th inst. the Spanish war steamer Neptune towed into this port another slaver with 540 negroes on board. The officers and crew were permitted to desert the vessel after her capture and arrival here.

"The case of the General Pacx and Captain Palmer, who was found on board of her, has not yet been determined.

"Col. A. R. Blythe, the United States consul general, returned yesterday from Alabama, on board of the Granada, from New Orleans.

"The health of Havana is perfect.

"Our financial condition is now satisfactory. Since our latest advices from the United States, and if our banking houses should renew discounts, as is proposed, next week, our trials will be partially over. We have had no failures or suspensions of any consequence."

THE STATE FUNDS.—The banking statute in our code contains the following provisions relative to the banks, so called, in which the State deposits are made:

"If either of said banks shall at any time refuse to redeem its bills or notes in gold or silver coin, no further deposits of public money shall be made therein, but such deposits shall be made in the other two or one of them, if they or either continue to redeem their bills or notes in specie; and if neither so continue, or if the treasurer shall at any time have a good cause to believe that injury will be sustained by the State from having its money deposited in the said bank, or any of them, he shall make a written communication to the governor on the subject, and thereafter shall keep the public money in such specie-paying bank or such other place as the governor may direct until further provision be made by law."

The Examiner says that the governor has directed the funds to be lodged, as received, as a "special deposit" in the banks of Richmond; with this exception, that notes deposited with either bank payable by itself or any of its branches go in as a general deposit, and will be payable by that bank in specie.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

From the Georgia Telegraph.

THE ADMINISTRATION,—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Since the days of Monroe no administration has won public confidence more rapidly than that of Mr. Buchanan, while, at the same time, none has held more uncompromisingly to principle. No President of the United States ever gave so explicit and unreserved an avowal of sound doctrine upon the constitutional attitude of African slavery in the United States as did Mr. Buchanan in his letter of six or eight weeks ago. A short time since we encountered a friend direct from Washington, who had grown up under the shadow of the great Calhoun. He had spent some days in unreserved intercourse with the cabinet and President, and his first exclamation to us was, "Not Calhoun himself was ever more sound than is our administration at Washington! Every southern man I have seen who has made himself familiar with the facts is satisfied and happy!" We have the most entire and undoubting faith that every distrust towards the administration which may yet linger in the minds of the fair-minded southern democracy is destined to vanish before the light of truth. No act of Mr. Buchanan in relation to Kansas, or any other matter, will be found to clash with the whole current of his life, the avowals in his inaugural, and the doctrines of his New Haven letter. The South will be satisfied.

Recent elections speak in an equally unequivocal tone for the North. There, under the influence of a quiet and almost unsuspected reaction in public opinion, the democracy have been more surprised at results than their antagonists. Look at Ohio—with its huge black-republican majority vanished and gone like an ugly dream in a moment of awakening good sense and reactionary roll-er second thought! Black republicanism has withered like Jonah's gourd, and a large minority of the Fremont voters themselves are now, we believe, more than satisfied with his defeat. In vain the more fanatical black-republican prints attempt to keep up the Kansas excitement by charges of federal military coercion—the people see the President is determined Kansas shall settle her own strifes and questions according to law, and blatant demagogues prate in vain. A great reaction, auspicious of quiet and rest from this everlasting slavery agitation—if not of returning sectional harmony or better feeling—has already taken place throughout the North, and is now progressing rapidly. The quiet, dignified, self-reliant attitude of the administration—the candor, moderation, and firmness with which it has vindicated and prosecuted its policy—has contributed greatly to allay excitement and give confidence to the country.

Add to this, within a few weeks new, momentous, and startling questions of finance have come pressing upon the people with overpowering weight—a weight and a vastness which will press down and overshadow for a while all other matters of controversy. The people of the United States are now to determine whether the currency and every material interest hanging thereon are longer to be made the sport of inflations and expansions—the foot-ball of financiers. What have the people, what have the democracy, to say about banks? Are we not tired of them at last; and shall not the word go forth from Maine to Louisiana to return to a circulating medium of something more than fancy value?

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.

Information has been telegraphed to New York by the State treasurer of North Carolina that the State bonds falling due on the first January next will be paid on demand, in Raleigh, in the currency of the State. The Courier thinks bond-holders will not be apt to avail themselves of the offer, for the reason that, at present, it costs from 6 to 10 per cent. to convert North Carolina funds into New York specie funds, and this is a loss to which few bond-holders will submit, especially when these coupons are made payable in New York, according to the tenor of the securities.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

The language of the above paragraph is calculated to give rise to misapprehension. The treasurer of this State a few days since gave notice of his willingness to anticipate the payments due the first of January by making payments now in Raleigh in the currency of this State. There was no sort of intention to alter the obligations of making payments in New York, but the treasurer left it optional with the bond-holders to be paid in State or Cape Fear Bank money *now*, or in New York funds the first of January. As the New York banks have suspended specie payment, there will not be such a per-centage now in that city against North Carolina circulation.

[*Raleigh Register.*

A NEW MODE OF RAISING THE WIND.—As two of our bank presidents were about starting on a gunning excursion the other day, they were accosted by a well known politician for a discount—being, as he said, in a "tight place." On being refused, and as a last resort and a stronger inducement, he offered to withdraw one hundred yards and put himself up for one hundred dollars a shot.

[*Bangor Whig.*

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!—Just received a new supply of the improved celebrated Sunrise air-tight flat-top cooking stoves, four sizes. For sale only at C. Woodward's Metropolitan Stove and Grate Factory, Nos. 318 and 322 Pennsylvania avenue, between 10th and 11th streets.
C. WOODWARD.
Oct 8—eod4w

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.—I have this day received another supply of the Coal Gas Burners. This stove burns the gas and smoke from the coal, thereby making a saving of one-half the fuel from the common coal stoves; suitable to all apartments, &c.
For sale only at C. Woodward's Stove, Grate, Furnace, and Cooking-range Factory, Nos. 318 and 322 Pennsylvania avenue, between 10th and 11th streets.
C. WOODWARD.
Oct 8—eod4w

GREAT CHANCE.—Virginia and other money taken. Great bargains in goods. Having purchased a very superior stock of velvets, cloths, and cassimeres at a great sacrifice, and twenty-five per cent. less than prices two months ago, we will, and can, offer bargains not to be got in this city; also, a fine and splendid stock of clothing which must be sold for cash.
WALL & STEPHENS,
No. 322 Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, and under Brown's Hotel, No. 282, between 6th and 7th streets.
Oct 17—1moed

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.—I have just received a fresh supply of the new and improved Rising Star cooking stoves. They are cast of the best Pennsylvania malleable iron, and made very heavy and strong to stand hard knocks and rough usage. For sale only at
C. WOODWARD'S,
Metropolitan Stove and Grate Worker,
Penn. avenue, between 10th and 11th sts.
Oct 8—eod4w Nos. 318 and 322.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—Late improvement.—Just out, and for sale only at C. Woodward's Metropolitan Stove and Grate Factory, the Parlor Companion Furnace, made heavy and strong of cast iron. The improvement is the letting in of the cold air through the bottom of the furnace, and throwing it against the hot fire-chamber and heating it, and throwing the hot air from it to the parlors.
C. WOODWARD,
Penn. avenue, between 10th and 11th streets,
Oct 8—eod4w Nos. 318 and 322.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—Samuel Chilton & A. B. Magruder, late of Virginia, being associated in partnership, will practice in the courts of Washington city, the Court of Claims, and the Supreme Court of the United States.
Address CHILTON & MAGRUDER, Washington, D. C.
Oct 14—eo3m

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.—Four parlors, with bed-rooms adjoining, with gas, &c., on Pennsylvania avenue, No. 225, opposite Willards' Hotel, between 14th and 15th streets. Al , a STORE at the same place.
ct 9—3awSWFlm

FOR CHILDREN'S CLOTHES.—Merino, plaids, and Valencia and Angola plaids and mousselines, for children's wear—a choice assortment of select styles.
New supplies daily.
One price only, marked in plain figures.
All the entire stock marked at its actual present cash value.
PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
Oct 28—d10tf opposite Centre Market.

TEACHER WANTED.—We wish to employ a gentleman as principal of the Parson's Female Seminary. It is a new institution, twelve miles east of Austin, Texas, in a moral, well-settled, healthy neighborhood, and is well located for patronage.
We will pay a liberal salary, and want a good teacher. A gentleman whose wife could instruct in music would be preferred.
Applicants can forward their names and references to my address, at "Webberville, Travis county, Texas."
E. R. TOWNES,
Oct 16—d2m President.

MAGNUS'S COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL Atlas of the World, comprising one hundred and twenty maps, charts, and plans of cities. Complete in forty-one parts.
Just received and for sale by
BLANCHARD & MOHUN,
Oct 29 (Late R. Farnham.)

LOCAL NEWS.

THE festive social season in the federal capital, if we may so term it, may be said to have commenced this year with the dinner given on Thursday last by President Buchanan, at the Executive Mansion, to a very large and distinguished party. There were present all the members of the diplomatic corps now at the seat of government, together with the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State, and Senators Slidell, Gwin, and Bright. The table was graced by the presence of the ladies of most of the distinguished guests. The genius of that famous artist, Gautier, was never more strikingly or agreeably displayed than on this occasion. After the dinner, the company, by invitation, repaired to the residence of the British minister, where the elegant hospitalities of the mansion were dispensed with that winning courtesy and kindness for which Lord Napier is noted.

THE NATIONAL BOTANICAL GARDENS.—A wide footway is now being flagged through these grounds, from the gate next to the Capitol to the bridge across Tiber creek, and thence branching into narrower ways to the two western gates. The flagging is now mostly on the ground, and the probability is that the walks will be completed in two or three weeks.

The new green-house is completed, all to the insertion of the small arched sash in the tops of the windows, and the introduction of the heating apparatus, which it is expected will be completed in about two weeks.

The principal plants now in bloom in the green-houses are as follow: The *Belbergia*; the *Gongora*, an air-plant of Central America; the *Justitia Carnea*; the *Hibiscus*; the *Reatus Carnea*; the *Hebrothamnus Elegans*, and the *Veronica*. We also notice, in fruit, the Japan dwarf orange-tree; the banana, and the *Zamia Horrida*, or bread-tree. This latter plant is closely allied to the sago plant of Florida, the "*Coontie*" of the Seminole Indians.

Among the plants distinguished for curious foliage we notice the *Cissus Discolor*, the *Maranta Zebrina*, and the *Dracæna variegated*. The latter is closely allied to the New Chinese potato, and the vine resembles that of our American sweet potato.

THE FRANKLIN FIRE COMPANY, the gallant heroes of many a well-fought battle with the "destroying element," will give on Monday next a splendid ball in honor of the completion of their new hall. In the course of the evening a handsome flag—with all the "stars and stripes"—will be presented to this company by Mr. Thomas J. Fisher. The large number of presents received from their Philadelphia friends on their recent visit to that city will be conspicuously displayed. The affair cannot but be gratifying alike to the public and the Franklin Fire Company.

THE NEW HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The ornamental painting of the new hall is now about completed, and the frescoing of the walls is commenced. The southwest corner panel, on the south side, is being executed in a revolutionary scene, conceived by the artist in connexion with the following passage of our national history:

"On the 17th of October, 1781, Lord Cornwallis wrote a letter to General Washington requesting a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours, in order that commissioners might be appointed to digest terms of capitulation. Washington granted two hours."

THE TRACK of the Washington and Alexandria railroad, with the exception of a single mile, has been laid, and it is expected that the cars will run regularly between this city and Alexandria in fifteen or twenty days.

A SAD ACCIDENT.—A young man, the son of a widow residing in this city, was thrown violently against the judges' stand and killed almost instantly while riding a race at Centreville, Maryland, on Friday last.

DOGS.—Within the past few days the sum of *forty-four dollars and six cents* was collected from certain parties in fines by the enforcement of the law against the keeping of dogs without paying a license therefor.

A LARGE SEWER is being constructed on Thirteenth street. It will start at G street, and connect with the main sewer on E street. The common council appropriated for this purpose about $3,600.

LARGE GUANO SHIP ZEPHYR, having completed her complicated [illegible] ngements, will leave the port of Alexandria for New Orleans on [illegible] day next.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—J. C. McGuire sold yesterday afternoon lots Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and part of 6, in square No. 660, in the junction of the Eastern branch and James creek, improved by a brick-yard, for $920, to Wilson, Libbey, & Fowler.

THE CIRCUIT COURT is still occupied with the case of Jones *vs.* Dermott. Mr. Nicrinsey, of Baltimore, is still on the stand.

COAL.—Six hundred and sixty-eight tons of coal arrived at the port of Georgetown yesterday by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. Twenty-seven canal boats had left for Cumberland and other points since Thursday morning.

THE TOLLS collected at Georgetown on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal during the month of October are estimated at $10,000.

☞ MASONIC.—The annual communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the District of Columbia will be held at Masonic Hall, corner of D and Ninth streets, on Tuesday next, November 3, at 4, p. m.
The officers and members of the Grand Lodge are requested to be punctual in their attendance, and all brethers in good standing are cordially invited.
By order of the M. W. Grand Master:
G. SCHWARZMAN,
Oct 31—3t Grand Secretary.

☞ CLOTHING FOR POOR CHILDREN.—The Young Men's Christian Association respectfully inform the public that any articles of clothing, shoes, coats, caps, shirts, dresses, or garments of any description, suitable for children, will be thankfully received and properly distributed. Those reading this notice, willing to aid in promoting the comfort of children during the present winter, and desiring their bounty to be properly disposed of, are requested to send clothing, &c., to the rooms of the association, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 10th street, or to any of the officers.
Oct 29—3t

☞ THE Rev. Wm. Pinkney, D. D., having accepted the call of the vestry of the Church of the Ascension, will enter upon the duties of his rectorship on Sunday, October 11.
Persons desiring pews in the church will please apply to
C. F. HURLBURT,
Register of Ascension Church,
Sept 5—TuWASt† Room No. 11, west wing Patent Office.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

NAGLE'S AMERICAN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.

This troupe of wonderful children will appear every evening, and on Saturday afternoon, in a series of their
BEAUTIFUL, MORAL, AND INSTRUCTIVE ENTERTAINMENTS.
They have been endorsed by the entire press as unequalled.
An entire change of bill every evening.
Admission 25 cents; no half price.
Doors open at 7; commences at 7½ o'clock.
Oct 21—d

Miss Christie Johnson,
TEACHER OF ELOCUTION,
IS desirous of forming classes in elocution in the schools in Washington, and will give in traction to private pupils in that city and in Georgetown.
Miss Johnson will give lessons to youths and professional gentlemen.
Residence: Miss Harrover's (formerly Miss English's) Female Seminary, corner Washington and Gay streets, Georgetown.
REFERENCES.
Mrs. William F. Ritchie, Richmond, Va.
Rev. Stephen P. Hill, Washington, D. C.
Grafton Tyler, M. D., Georgetown, D. C.
Oct 31—tf

BLANKETS, Medium and Extra sizes.—600 pairs, from small and medium in sizes and qualities up to extra large and fine, all offered at our proverbially low prices.
100 pieces super and medium cotton sheetings, all widths.
3 cases pillow cottons.
40 pieces "all linen" sheetings, all the proper widths.
25 pieces pillow linens, all widths.
Table damasks, towels, napkins, doylies, &c., in great profusion, of the best qualities and styles.
One price only, marked in plain figures by one of the firm, from which no deviation is permitted; hence no purchaser is over-charged.
Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.
PERRY & BROTHER,
Oct 22—10tdif "Central Stores," west building, opposite Centre Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Death of Hon. George A. Simmons.

KEESVILLE, (N. Y.,) Oct. 29.—Hon. George A. Simmons, ex-member of Congress, died here at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Naval.

NORFOLK, Oct. 30.—The United States steam-frigate Saranac, bound to the Pacific, encountered a gale in which she sustained considerable damage to her machinery, and has put in here for repairs.

The sloop-of-war Cyane is reported to be in Hampton Roads.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Cotton is quiet. Flour is firm—sales of 19,500 barrels; State, $4 75 a $4 80; Ohio, $5 25 a $5 60; southern, $5 40 a $5 60. Wheat is unsettled—sales of 30,000 bushels; white, $1 33 a $1 50; red, $1 23 a $1 30. Corn has advanced—sales of 55,000 bushels; mixed, 73 a 75 cents; yellow, 77 cents. Pork is heavy; mess, $20 a $20 25. Lard is heavy at 9 a 12½ cents. Whiskey is steady at 27½ cents. Coffee is quiet; Rio, 10½ a 11½ cents. Sugar is firm. Molasses, Orleans, 37½ a 40 cents. Spirits turpentine is steady at 40 a 41 cents. Rosin is firm at $1 35 a $1 40. Rice is steady at 3½ a 4 cents. Freights are inactive.

THE most elegant volume ever produced in America.—WORLD-NOTED WOMEN, or Types of Particular Womanly Attributes of all Lands and Ages. By Mary Cowden Clarke, author of "A Concordance to Shakspeare," &c. Illustrated with seventeen steel plates. One volume large octavo, got up in an entirely new and magnificent style of binding, hitherto unequalled. Price $12.
Garden Flowers, colored illustrations, 65c.
Language of Flowers, do 65c.
American Views, do 40c.
The Wonders of Nature, do 40c.
Scenes in Many Lands, do 40c.
Views in Asia Minor, do 40c.
Views of the English Lakes, do 40c.
Eastern Manners and Customs, do 40c.
Sorrowing, Yet Rejoicing. A Narrative of Successive Bereavements in a Minister's Family, by the Rev. Alex. Beith, D. D., of Sterling. 25c.
The Race for Riches, and some of the Pits into which the Runners Fall; by the Rev. Wm. Arnot. 30c.
Environs of Edinburgh, exquisitely-tinted illustrations. 25c.
The Lakes of Killarney, do do 25c.
Eastern Manners and Customs, do do 25c.
The Trenchs and Loch Lomond, (with map by W. A. K. Johnson.) 25c.
Environs of Jerusalem, exquisitely tinted illustrations. 25c.
History of Five Little Pigs, beautifully illustrated. 15c.
Just received at
TAYLOR & MAURY'S
Book and Stationery Store,
Oct 30—3t near Ninth street.

A Card to the Citizens of the District.
IN entering our "new building," which we have just taken possession of, we return our sincere thanks to the people of Washington and Georgetown for their liberal patronage; and we, in part, as a return, have erected a spacious building which will be an ornament to the city, with a large and airy saloon, with all the convenience and comfort of our customers; and in the establishment are all the necessary arrangements for manufacturing and encouraging home industry. By a strict attention to justice and integrity, we hope to give satisfaction to all.
WALL, STEPHENS, & CO.,
No. 322 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.
Oct 20—d4wif

Register's Office, October 17, 1857.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that licenses issued to taverns, retailers of spirituous and fermented liquors, wines, confids, &c.; groceries, dry goods, hardware, medicines, perfumery, watches, and jewelry; lumber, wood, coal, and commission merchants; also, to keepers of hackney carriages and omnibuses, billiard tables, ten-pin alleys, and confectionary, and for hawking and peddling, and dealers in old iron, brass, copper, &c., will expire on Monday, the 23 day of November next, and that said licenses must be renewed at this office within ten days after that time.
WM. MORGAN, Register.
Oct 20—d8Nov2

SUBMITTED TO A REDUCTION.—Many of the richest, newest, and most choice styles of our very large stock of European and American dry goods this day submitted to a heavy reduction in price, all of which our customers and purchasers in general have the advantage of.
One price only, marked in plain figures by one of the firm, from which no deviation is allowed; consequently no purchaser is overcharged.
New supplies from the North and East daily.
Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.
PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
Oct 22—10tdif opposite Centre Market.

THE FINER NUMBERS.—In addition to a very large stock of medium cloths, cassimeres, and vestings in all departments, we have a fine stock of cloths, cassimeres, and vestings of the finer numbers, all marked down to our reduced scale of prices.
Gentlemen's shawls, under drawers, and shirts, cravats, half-hose, gloves, umbrellas, handkerchiefs, &c.
100 pieces superior Irish linens.
400 pieces shirting cottons, of qualities that can be relied on.
One price only, marked in plain figures by one of the firm; consequently, no person is overcharged.
Citizens and strangers solicited to examine our stock, if but for their own gratification. They will at least learn the lowest market prices.
Our northern and eastern correspondents send us new supplies daily.
We are not opening any new bills, and discontinuing all old ones that were not settled when the request to do so was made.
PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
Oct 22—10tdif Opposite the Centre Market.

THE LADIES are especially invited to "The Lakes" new [illegible] (formerly occupied by R. C. Stevens,) No. 18 Commercial Building, opposite [illegible] Centre Market, junction Pennsylvania avenue and D street, where they will [illegible] find an elegant assortment of fancy and toilet articles, perfumery, &c., &c., such as we shall continue to improve and sell wholesale and retail at our old store 504 Pennsylvania avenue.
Oct 28—tf MRS. LAKE & DAUGHTERS.

RECENT PURCHASES AT REDUCED FIGURES.—Our recent purchases in silks comprise many most choice lines and special grades, in black and fancy colors, all of which are offered at our proverbially low prices.
One price only, marked in plain figures.
PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
Oct 28—10tdif opposite Centre Market.

A CARD.—Families that have any articles of cast-off wearing apparel for women, girls, or boys; and any articles of bedding, to give away to the poor are respectfully solicited to send them, if convenient, to Mrs. Wardell's store, corner of 24th and K streets, near the circle, or to either of the undersigned, who are a committee appointed by the Sunday school of the Young Men's Christian Association, held at the Western Hose house, to supply the destitute children of that neighborhood with suitable clothing.
Miss JULIA W. PARRIS, 198 I street, between 20th and 21st streets.
Miss ANNA VIRGINIA YOUNG, 418 8th street, between G and H.
Oct 29

VELVET VESTINGS.—Rich and plain styles, very new and choice things at moderate prices.
Cloths, cassimeres, and vestings—a vast stock of the medium and superfine grades.
☞ One price only; no deviation; the actual cash value marked in plain figures.
PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
Oct 29—10tdif opposite Centre Market.

PANORAMIC VIEW MAP OF INDIA, giving table of distances in English miles, and each place having its proper geographical position. Price, 25 cents.
Map of the Submarine Telegraph between America and Europe, with its various communications on the two continents. 25 cents.
Just received and for sale by
BLANCHARD & MOHUN,
Oct 29 Corner of 11th street and Penn. avenue.

OLD STELLA BORDERS.—Ladies having old "Stella borders" for which they wish "black merino centres," will find at our store-room fine, wide, and few-priced black French merino for the purpose.
Our stock of mourning goods was never larger or more richly varied than now. Families seeking out-fits of black solicited to call and inspect the assortment.
Our linen department thoroughly assorted in all the best fabrics.
Flannels and blankets in all grades, an immense stock.
New supplies from the North and East daily.
All marked in plain figures at their actual cash value.
One price only; no deviation allowed.
PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
Oct 27—10tdif opposite Centre Market.

VARIOUS LINES BEST CLASS DRY GOODS.—We have gone through many and various lines of our most choice and recently-purchased stock, and marked them down to their present actual cash value.
New supplies from the North and East daily.
One price only, marked in plain figures by one of the firm; no deviation permitted.
The extent of our stock offers inducements in all first-class fabrics adapted to the wants of the million.
We are not opening new bills.
We will regard it a favor if our regular customers will not make their bills for a larger amount than they can pay between the 1st and 10th of January next.
The pressing need of our northern and eastern correspondents renders it desirable, very desirable, that we make the bulk of our sales for the money, and that all persons indebted to us pay all or part of their bills as fast as they can. We shall thereby be enabled to render them substantial aid.
Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.
PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
Oct 27—10tdif opposite Centre Market.

TO FAMILIES.—I would most respectfully call the attention of families that wish to keep themselves comfortable this winter with very little fuel to Neer's Patent Parlor Grate or Parlor Furnace, as he wishes it called. It is set in parlors as any other parlor grate; set hollow behind, and the cold air brought in from without and heated, and thrown into the parlors. It can be set to heat above, as to Parlor Companion or not. It is all made of cast iron, and will not burn out or need repairing for many years. It is an open grate, very handsome, and will not burn more than half the coal that a common parlor grate will burn. It is manufactured in a very cold climate, in the State of Massachusetts, and for sale only at C. Woodward's Metropolitan Stove and Grate Factory.
Oct 28—6tf C. WOODWARD.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE MARINE CORPS,
Washington, Oct. 10, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Friday, the 13th November, 1857, for supplying the marine corps with the following articles during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, viz:
500 to 800 uniform caps, complete.
1,000 to 2,000 marine pompoons.
1,000 to 2,000 patent leather stocks.
500 to 800 privates' uniform coats, complete, of navy blue cloth, indigo dye—to be chemically tested.
50 to 100 sergeants' uniform coats, (same as above.)
50 to 100 musicians' coats, scarlet cloth, cochineal dye—to be chemically tested.
100 to 200 pairs non-commissioned officers' epaulettes.
500 to 800 pairs brass scales sizes.
30 to 50 red worsted sashes.
1,000 to 2,000 pairs linen overalls.
1,000 to 2,000 linen shirts.
2,500 to 3,000 pairs brogans, Nos. 8 to 11.
500 to 800 marine blankets, (gray.)
500 to 800 knapsacks.
2,500 to 3,000 pairs woollen socks.
500 to 800 marine fatigue caps, the cloth to be navy blue, indigo dye, and chemically tested.
500 to 800 fatigue frocks.
1,000 to 1,500 flannel shirts.
500 to 1,000 pairs woollen overalls, blue kersey.
500 to 1,000 woollen jackets, do.