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 far 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 not 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 the revision 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. Whiting, 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 twenty-five other 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 land and other mines of the United States, and the affairs of the penitentiary of the United States (at 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, 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.—J. W. Cutts, 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 fifteen 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 twelve 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.—Harvey McConnel, esq., Fifth Auditor, and clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for diplomatic and consular 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.—Dr. Thomas M. Tate, 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. The legal proceedings has charge of all lands and other property adjudged 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 in their duties. 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 Captain 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 Chas. A. Schott, 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 rating 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 the 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 expressmen, 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 chief of the engineer corps of the navy, Daniel B. 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. K. Craig, colonel of ordnance; assistant, Capt. Wm. Maynadier; eight clerks and one messenger.

OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Mayor.—Wm. B. Magruder.
Register.—Wm. Morgan.
Corporation Attorney.—James M. Carlisle.
Tax Clerk.—William J. Donohoo.
Book-keeper.—Edwin J. Klopfer.
Messenger.—William Q. Locke.
Collector.—James F. Haliday. Clerks—Hamilton Williams and Reuben Cleary.
Surveyor.—Wm. Forsyth.

FOR MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Philip C. Davis, M. D., and J. B. H. Smith, First ward.
Robert K. Stone, M. D., and Charles L. Coltman, Second ward.
William G. Palmer, M. D., and Joseph Bryan, Third ward.
William P. Johnston, M. D., and James Lawrenson, Fourth ward.
J. B. Gardiner, M. D., and J. P. Ingle, Fifth ward.
F. S. Walsh, M. D., and John D. Brandt, Sixth ward.
James E. Morgan, M. D., and George Mattingly, Seventh ward.

APOTHECARIES TO FURNISH MEDICINE TO THE POOR.

First ward.—David G. Ridgely.
Second ward.—D. S. Dyson.
Third ward.—Valentine Harbaugh.
Fourth ward.—James N. Callan.
Fifth ward.—J. B. Gardiner.
Sixth ward.—James O'Donnell.
Seventh ward.—D. B. Clarke.

PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR.

First ward.—Philip C. Davis, M.D.
Second ward.—J. W. H. Lovejoy, M.D.
Third ward.—George M. Dale, M.D.
Fourth ward.—Joseph M. Toner, M.D.
Fifth ward.—J. M. Grymes, M.D.
Sixth ward.—John M. Roberts, M.D.
Seventh ward.—J. E. Willett, M.D.
Commissioner of Health.—Charles F. Force, M.D.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

1*st ward*, William T. Dove and George W. Riggs.
2*d* " Wm. F. Bayly (president) and Thos. Miller.
3*d* " French S. Evans and Thomas Donoho.
4*th* " William W. Moore and John H. Goddard.
5*th* " John H. Houston and Edmund Barry.
6*th* " George R. Ruff and Robert Clarke.
7*th* " Peter M. Pearson and John L. Smith.
Secretary—E. J. Middleton.
Messenger—Jacob Kleiber.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

1*st ward*, Charles Abert, (president,) John B. Turton, and Robert E. Waters.
2*d* " Thomas J. Fisher, William Orme, and Ferdinand Jefferson.
3*d* " Lambert Tree, Joseph F. Brown, and Christopher O'Hare.
4*th* " Richard H. Clarke, James A. Kennedy, and Elijah Edmondson.
5*th* " Edward F. French, William A. Mulloy, and William F. Wallace.
6*th* " James A. Gordon, William E. Hutchinson, and James Craudell.
7*th* " Thomas E. Lloyd, Robert T. Knight, and Charles A. Polton.
Secretary—William A. Kennedy.
Messenger—William Q. Locke.

COMMISSIONERS OF IMPROVEMENTS.

First district.—Joseph E. Rawlings.
Second district.—Rich. B. Owens.
Third district.—Stephen Coster.
Fourth district.—James Espey.

Intendant of the Asylum.—John R. Queen. Commissioners—George W. Emerson, George Mattingly, and Jacob Gideon. Secretary to board commissioners—John H. Noyes.

Physician to the Asylum.—W. M. Berry, M. D.

Commissioner of the eastern section of canal.—Joseph Cross.

Commissioner of the western section of canal.—Wm. Wise.

Sealer of weights and measures.—Hiram Richey.

Inspector of fire apparatus.—John W. Martin.

CLERKS AND COMMISSIONERS OF MARKETS.

Centre.—Clerk—John Waters; assistant, Joseph Lyons. Commissioners—Stephen P. Franklin, Wm. Orme, and Hudson Taylor.

Eastern.—Clerk, Michael Conner; commissioners, Francis Jenkins and George W. Johnson.

Western.—Clerk, Wm. D. Serrin; commissioners, Wm. H. Walker and Solomon Stoven.

Northern.—Clerk, George D. Spencer; commissioners, George H. Jones and James F. Devine.

Commissioners of West Burial Ground.—Joseph Borrows and Wm. Wilson. August Miller, sexton.

Commissioners of East Burial Ground.—John D. Brandt and George W. Oyster. John O'Neale, sexton.

FOR INSPECTORS AND MEASURERS OF LUMBER.

Peter Gallant, Wm. Douglass, and Samuel B. Beyer.

WOOD AND COAL MEASURERS.

Thomas W. Osgodby, Joseph Z. Williams, Samuel C. Mickum, Richard Wimsatt, and John Cumberland.

MEASURERS OF GRAIN, BRAN, ETC.

First district.—John Wilson.
Second district.—Joseph Z. Williams.
Inspector of flour and salted provisions.—Joseph Lyons.

ASSESSORS.

1*st district*, William Riggles.
2*d* " John T. Stewart.
3*d* " J. M. Downing.
4*th* " William Douglass.
5*th* " B. F. Dyer.
6*th* " Edward Wayson.
7*th* " John H. Bird.

Scavengers and sweeps not yet nominated.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Samuel Drury, first district.
John D. Clark, second district.
Daniel Smith, third district.
Thomas C. Donn, fourth district.
Patrick McKenna, fifth district.
James Cull, sixth district.
Daniel Rowland, seventh district.
Chief of Police.—F. A. Klopfer.

POLICE CONSTABLES.

Wm. Daw and John Dewdney, first district.
William H. Fanning and Joseph Williamson, second district.
James H. Suit and Wm. L. Ross, third district.
Edward McHenry, Henry Yeatman, and B. T. Watson, fourth district.
H. C. Harrover, E. C. Gardiner, and R. Collins, fifth district.
Thos. H. Robinson and Francis S. Evelin, sixth district.
Jno. M. Lloyd and Joseph A. Gill, seventh district.

NEW GALLERY OF ART,
No. 308 Pennsylvania Avenue,
(Over Davis's Piano Store.)

THE subscriber, induced by his success in Philadelphia, and the numerous orders he receives from this section of the country, has opened a first class gallery in this city for the production of AMBROTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES, and PHOTOGRAPHS, affording the citizens of Washington and the public an opportunity of procuring the fine a work as is made in New York or Paris.

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J. E. McLEES, Photographer,
308 Pennsylvania avenue,
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Oct 21—

HARPER'S MAGAZINE AND HARPER'S STORY Book, for October, just received.
BLANCHARD & MOHUN,
Sep 24 Late S. Farnham.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WASHINGTON UNION.

New Volume, New Types, and New Arrangements.

TO THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the members of the great national democratic party that, having assumed the sole proprietorship and editorship of the WASHINGTON UNION, he looks to them for that countenance, encouragement, and support which has hitherto been extended to this time-honored organ of the democracy, and without which his labors would indeed be profitless.

Under the new arrangement, the typographical appearance of the *Union* has been entirely changed and improved. New and beautiful type is now used in its daily, semi-weekly, and weekly issues, and the paper upon which it is printed is of an extra superior quality. It is my intention to enlarge its size, as the demands or the necessities of the future may require; and it is my fixed purpose to spare neither expense nor effort to make it the great central organ of the democratic party, every way worthy of their confidence and support, and a reliable and faithful medium of communication between the capital and the country. Having for many years exerted my best efforts to bring Mr. Buchanan into the presidential chair, I shall render to him and to his administration all the support which party ties and personal friendship can implore. A great crisis in the affairs of the country—a crisis fraught with peril and danger to the rights of the States and the permanency of the Union—demonstrated to the national democracy and the patriotic people of the country that his acknowledged talents, matured wisdom, approved statesmanship, and long experience, were necessary to their peace and safety, and they placed him, with acclamation, at the head of the government and the nation. He realized at once their hopes and expectations by calling to his assistance a cabinet of men combining the rarest qualifications of talents, experience, and statesmanship—men endeared to the democratic party by all their antecedents; by the zeal which they had displayed and the services which they had rendered in some of the most honorable offices of the country, in supporting and sustaining the principles, the measures, and the policy of our party. A few weeks has sufficed to fill every patriotic heart in the land with confidence and hope. Even his political enemies seem to respect him. Fanaticism itself appears willing for a moment to moderate its tone; and the enemies of our peace, of the constitution, and the Union will not be able much longer to disturb the public mind by their fanatical shrieks and treasonable agitation.

Large as the circulation of the *Union* is, it falls far short of those dangerous fanatical sheets that are literally spread broadcast over the free States, and which find their way in large numbers in too many of the southern States. As an antidote to the poison of these publications, our friends should be zealous in extending the circulation of the *Union*. Those who have been placed in offices of profit by democratic votes should aid in circulating democratic journals; and to postmasters, in particular we confidently look for active co-operation in our present efforts to place a copy of the *Daily, Weekly, or Semi-Weekly Union* in the hands of every farmer, mechanic, and working-man in the country.

The subscription price of the *Daily Union* is ten dollars per annum. The *Tri-Weekly* (published semi-weekly during the recess of Congress) is five dollars per annum, and contains *all* the reading matter which appears in the Daily. The *Weekly Union* is furnished to subscribers at the low rate of *one dollar per annum*, and is justly regarded as the cheapest political paper in the world. It is a large and handsomely-printed sheet, and contains as much reading matter in the course of a twelvemonth as would make *twelve ordinary octavo volumes*. It will be found to possess the advantages of both a political and a family newspaper. The most important political articles of the daily issue are transferred to the weekly, and during the sitting of Congress a careful abstract of the daily proceedings of the two houses is prepared exclusively for its columns. It contains, besides all important State papers of the year, election returns from every State in the Union, speeches of distinguished democrats in and out of Congress, interesting correspondence, a full summary of foreign and domestic news, and from week to week such information in regard to the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the country as will be found, it is believed, of particular value.

That the *Weekly Union* is appreciated in the most substantial manner by democrats in every section of the Union, no better evidence need be desired than is furnished by its rapidly increasing circulation. Within eighteen months *twenty thousand new names* have been added to the subscription list, and, with the slightest exertion on the part of our friends, its circulation can be increased to one hundred thousand copies before the close of the year. Will our friends exert themselves? Of the value of the *Weekly Union* to correct misrepresentations, expose falsehood, dispel error, and to bring before the people the principles and measures of the democratic party in all their simplicity, purity, and abiding strength, we have testimony, as abundant as it is flattering, from nearly every congressional district in the United States. This testimony is of itself the strongest argument which could be offered of the necessity of promptly extending the sphere of its conceded usefulness. I make this appeal not from the selfish considerations of pecuniary gain—as the subscription price of the *Weekly Union* is so low as to barely cover the cost of printing and the white paper—but from motives which I think will be understood and appreciated by democrats everywhere.

In conclusion, I desire to say a few words to subscribers, and to such as may hereafter become subscribers. There is now owing to the *Union* establishment upwards of seventy thousand dollars for back subscriptions. These enormous arrearages are the result of the credit system. With the new volume upon which the *Union* has entered that system is abolished, and hereafter the business of the establishment will be conducted on strictly *cash principles*. No subscriptions for the Daily, semi-weekly, or Weekly issue will be received unless accompanied with the advance payments.

Address WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
Editor and Proprietor of the Union, Washington, D. C.

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Oct 9—

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Oct 3—2aw3m [Intel.]

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