PRESIDENT MONROE'S REMAINS.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

For more than a quarter of a century the remains of James Monroe, one of the most distinguished of our revolutionary sires, have reposed in an almost unknown grave in the city of New York. At the suggestion and under the immediate direction of the patriotic governor of Virginia they are now about to be disinterred and removed to Richmond, the capital of his native State, where, on Monday next, they will be consigned to their final resting place in Holywood Cemetery. The disinterment will take place on the 3d of July, and on the 5th (the *Fourth* being Sunday) Governor Wise will preside over the solemn pageant which will restore to the bosom of Virginia the sacred ashes of one of her many patriots.

The time for this imposing ceremony has been well selected. On the FOURTH OF JULY, seven and twenty years ago, the venerable man over whose remains assembled thousands are about to erect a shrine passed from this to a better world. The touching coincidence THUS sunk deeply into the national heart, and now his public funeral will awaken memories of the past, and consecrate and sanctify the national anniversary. It is well that it should be so. We live at a time when political asperity needs the softening influence of hallowed recollections. The event very naturally gives rise to historic reminiscences, and we do not know that we can present to our readers a more acceptable sketch of the illustrious deceased than may be found in a funeral oration delivered at Aldie, Va., on the 14th of July, 1831, by our talented townsman, Wm. P. Preston, esq., published in the newspapers of that day, from which we make the following extracts:

"At the shrine of departed worth we offer up the gratitude of the heart, and all who reverence virtue and love their country will join with us in rendering homage to a name laudably identified with the pages of American history, and inscribed in legible characters on fame's immortal records. James Monroe commenced his career when his country was battling for freedom; he struggled with her through the stormy scenes of the revolution, and devoted the remainder of his life to the completion and perpetuation of her happiness. Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, and Adams were his early companions and friends. Like them, he can never be forgotten. When, in distant times, the names of the treacherous Arnold, the vascillating Hull, and other contemptible wretches, who endeavored to undo their country, shall be roused from the slumbering infamy of years to be mentioned with execration, these venerable patriots, these noble-hearted fathers of the revolution shall be remembered with gratitude and respect.

"The illustrious subject of my discourse was born in 1758, in Westmoreland county, Virginia. He was educated for the bar, and those who knew him well in early life say he was admirably fitted for the duties of his profession. The trying times in which a republic struggles into existence are too fruitful in obstructions to the smooth and common concerns of life to admit of quiet or inactivity. Young Monroe saw with deep solicitude the unsettled state of his native land; hourly he watched for a suitable opportunity to step forward in her behalf; the occasion presented itself, and he at once joined the patriotic bands of his countrymen in opposition to British thraldom. That period has passed away. The mists of more than fifty years now rest upon the bloody scenes of the revolution. Many of the brave hearts that throbbed with valor in the fight for liberty have crumbled into dust. We, however, reap the fruits of their toil—the flag of freedom and triumph floats in undisturbed sincerity over scenes of domestic happiness and social ease.

"Mr. Monroe, when little more than eighteen years of age, placed himself as captain of a company of artillery under the command of General Washington. At the battle of Trenton, where he behaved as a brave and gallant officer, he received a dangerous wound in the breast, which disabled him for more than a year. After his recovery, he was appointed aid-de-camp to Major General Lord Sterling, and subsequently to the command of a regiment to be raised by Virginia. At the close of the war he received from the commander-in-chief his public approbation as a soldier, and retired to enjoy in private life his confidence and esteem. The affairs of the infant State soon made it necessary to select from the band of revolutionary patriots such men as were capable of properly conducting the affairs of nations. The best and brightest were chosen, and among them James Monroe. He was a member of what has been emphatically styled the Revolutionary Congress. It was in the presence of that body the immortal Washington bade farewell to his dear companions-in-arms, and affectionately recommended his beloved country to the protection of Almighty God, with scenes fraught with all that can affect and inspire the heart. We are to identify the commencement of Mr. Monroe's political career at a period when the usefulness of every gifted individual was really required, and when all who loved their country came forward and exerted themselves to the utmost for the general welfare. In 1794, when General Washington deemed it necessary to send a minister to the French republic, James Monroe was the man he fixed upon as the most capable to transact the very difficult business then necessary to be accomplished. In this mission he had to encounter the dangers and horrors of the French revolution. In the midst of the distressing scenes of bloodshed and massacre which at that time were every day spectacles in France, while serving his country faithfully, he did not neglect his God or the duties of humanity.

"When about to leave Paris, in 1796, an address breathing the purest sentiments of respect and esteem for his services was presented to him, signed by his fellow-citizens, then residents of that city; and when in 1803 he was again commissioned as minister extraordinary to the Court of Napoleon, he was hailed upon his arrival with the most lively demonstrations of gratitude and joy. Of the important success of this last mission it is not necessary to speak. The amicable relations existing between the two countries ever since, and the very considerable benefits secured to the United States by his able negotiation are his sufficient praise. On his return to the United States he retired to the seclusion of his country home, enjoying the felicity and peace which always accompany a mind at ease. He had served his country, and had served her well. In the field of battle and in civil station he had done his duty, and, conscious of the approbation of his God, was willing to retire to the quiet of domestic life. But a man who had been the bosom friend of Washington, the companion of Jefferson and Franklin—who had acted with them on the great theatre of events, and was conspicuously of the glorious band who had bid defiance to the storm of British vengeance—was not permitted thus quietly to glide from the public view. No; he had earned the highest honors of the State, and a nation sensible of his merit and exalted patriotism determined to reward them.

"In 1810 he was elected to the general assembly of Virginia, and during the session made governor. He was eminently qualified to fill with dignity the highest office of his native State, but before the conclusion of the term, he was invited to take part in the federal government. As Secretary of State, and Secretary of War, he acquitted himself so much to the satisfaction of the people, that upon the President's retiring in 1817, he was unanimously elected his successor. In the high office of President of the United States, he fully displayed the patriotic zeal and profound wisdom which had at all times characterised his action. The bold and comprehensive national policy which emanated from his administration will go down to future ages as a leading system. At the end of his second term he retired from office, respected by all parties and beloved and venerated throughout the Union. In 1829, although he was then upwards of seventy years of age, he consented, at the earnest request of his fellow-citizens, to become a member of the convention assembled to amend the constitution of Virginia. In this august body, convened to perform the most important act of civil government, he discharged his last official duty to his country. This over, he permanently retired to the bosom of his affectionate family.

"Of James Monroe it may be truly said that for more than half a century he watched with unceasing anxiety and careful attention the prosperity and happiness of his native land. His name must ever live in the pages of impartial history, and we cannot but feel that the appropriate hour in which he left the world will be esteemed a sacred recollection by remote generations. At a moment when the gratitude of millions might waft his soul to the realms of God, his spirit left this earth to join in the regions of eternity the beloved compatriots of his early years. He died in New York on the fifty-fifth anniversary of American Independence.

EXTRA WIDE BLACK BEREGES for Shawls, Mantles, Dusters, &c.
Black Grenadine Berege
Black Twisted Silks
With all other kinds of first-class Mourning Goods constantly on hand.
50 pieces wide and narrow best Black English Crapes.
New supplies from the North and East daily.
One price only, marked in plain figures; hence no purchaser is overcharged.
A visit to our establishment incurs no obligation to purchase.
PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
June 23—10t6t opposite Centre Market.

COPPER SCALE.—There will be sold at public auction, at 12 m., on the 12th day of July, 1858, at the U. S. Navy Yard, Washington, from one to eight tons, as may be offered, of COPPER SCALE. The analysis of samples of similar scale has given about 83 per cent of metallic copper.
It can be examined at any time previous to the sale, upon application at the Navy Yard. Terms of sale cash.
June 15 WM. FLINN, Navy Agent.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

COMPILED FOR THE WASHINGTON UNION.

Family Worship.—Several years since (says a correspondent of the American Messenger) the writer started with a clerical brother to attend the general association of Connecticut at S——. The day was warm, the roads hilly, and night overtook us long before we had reached the end of our journey. We inquired at the public house the distance to S——, but no one was able to tell us. The landlord, however, remarked that the minister was going to the meeting, and he could probably give us the desired information.

As we approached the house, the family were just striking up their evening song. The female voice was particularly sweet. At the close of the song, a voice broke forth in prayer, and we leaned over the gate that we might catch every word. The tones indicated a young man, and the thought crossed my mind, have they children? Soon he began to pray for the child that God had given them—that God would spare his life, and that as he grew up he might not be contaminated by the world. My heart warmed as I said to myself, Yes, yes, my brother, commit that little one to God, and may he fulfil your petitions. At the close of their worship we introduced ourselves to the family, and were cordially invited to pass the night with them; but as it would be necessary to start very early in the morning to reach S—— at the opening of the session, we declined their kind invitation.

I left the house with two reflections: 1. Religion is a reality. Here is a family in a sequestered spot offering their evening worship. They surely are not praying to be seen or heard of men. 2. How genial the influence of family worship. Silent and secret, it falls upon the heart refreshing as the dews of heaven.

Necessity of Colporterage.—The necessity and capabilities of Catholic colportage as an evangelizing agency in the waste places of our land, are increasingly shown with every additional year of its existence. The Church, though energetic, and on-going to final victory, is yet few in number. Thousands of our people in destitute parts of the country are beyond the reach of the minister's voice; thousands more are careless to attend even where they might hear; thousands of children are growing up without training for earth or Heaven; the land is flooded with fictitious, corrupting, and atheistic books and papers; there are uncounted dwellings where the voice of prayer is never heard; and these desolations are, we fear, increasing. So rapid is the flow of population into our land from other lands, and so wide and high and on-pressing the wave of emigration westward, that no sooner is one field occupied by the Church than others are spreading out before it, and crying aloud in the impressive tones of the famishing for the bread and water of life.—*American Messenger.*

The Two Services.—"I know, with Newton, what the world can do, and what it cannot do," said Hedley Vicars, a pious English officer, who perished in the war of the Crimea. "It cannot give or take away the peace of God in the soul. It cannot soothe the wounded conscience, or enable us to meet death with comfort. I have tried both services. For twenty-four years I lived under the yoke of sin. The retrospect of my past life is now miserable to me; yet, before I was taught by the spirit of God, I thought and called it a life of *pleasure.* The very name, when applied to sin, now makes my heart sicken. Even then I could never enjoy reviewing the occupations of a single day; and think you my conscience was quiet? No, no. Bitter experience has taught me that there is 'no peace to the wicked.' Blessed be God, now I am pardoned and reconciled through the death of His Son. How happy is the Christian's life when he has this assurance."

The London Dispatch holds the following sensible discourse on organ music: "We think a little discretion might be used in the selection of organ pieces. The ponderous tones of the instrument were never intended to give legitimate effect to Verdi, or Auber, or Meyerbeer music. With sacred music it is almost exclusively associated; and why not leave to strings and brass the performance of *Traviata* and *Prophete* accompaniments?"

A Marvellous Belfry.—The belfry of the Church of Bon Secours, at Rouen, is about to be supplied with a chime similar to those of Bruges, Antwerp, and Malines, but with all the improvements recently effected. The collection is to consist of 26, and is to play the air "Inviolata" every hour of the day and night; but, in order to avoid the monotony produced by the constant repetition of the same air, the chimes are so arranged that they are to play special airs at Advent, Lent, Christmas, Easter, Whitsuntide, Ascension, and All Saints Day; in a word, on all the seasons and holidays of the Church. In addition, a finger-board has been adapted to the chimes to enable them to be played on like an organ. The clock, which is to set the chimes in motion, has already been fixed in the belfry; and it is to be completed by the addition of an astronomical and chronometrical chamber, in which will be represented all the phases of the moon, the day of the week and month, and the precise time at Paris, Lyons, Strasbourg, Rome, Jerusalem, Sebastopol, Constantinople, Algiers, Sydney, Philadelphia, San Francisco, New York, Canton, St. Petersburg, Cairo, Vienna, Valparaiso, Dublin, Cadiz, and Moscow.

The New School Presbyterian Assembly, in session at Chicago, in a case appealed to them from the Synod of Iowa, have decided that one of their number, the Rev. J. H. Shields, is guilty of adultery in having married a divorced woman. The vote was 106 to 52. The principle on which the decison is based is, that divorce except for adultery is not valid, and the man marrying a woman divorced on any other ground is guilty of adultery.

The Rev. Mr. Gaillard, missionary of the American Baptist southern convention, holds the distinguished honor among Christians of being the first to establish a chapel within the city of Canton, and in it the Gospel is preached to the Chinese daily in their own language.—*Friend of China.*

Religion near the North Pole.—In Nova Zembla (as the Dutch who travel there relate) the inhabitants have no regular prescribed religion, but they worship the sun as long as he is with them, and during his absence the moon and the pole star. To these they offer yearly sacrifices of deer, which they burn, except the head and feet; they sacrifice also for their dead. The Samoiades, who live a little to the south of Nova Zembla, are great idolaters and believers of witch-craft. Each family has its own temple, priest and sacrifice, the priest is the oldest man in the family, and his ornaments are small ribs and teeth of fish and wild beasts, which hang about him. On his head he wears a white garland. During his officiating he howls, gradually increasing in loudness and fierceness of manner, till at last he appears like a madman. He then falls down and imitates death for some time; then, suddenly starting up, he orders five deer to be sacrificed, and after a few more equally disgusting and senseless actions the ceremony is ended.

The New York Free Church Mission.—The first anniversary service of the opening of this interesting and important mission was celebrated on the evening of Thursday, the 24th ult., (festival of St. John Baptist,) at the hall of the Rutgers Female Institute, Madison street, the Chapel of the mission being too small for the requirements of the occasion. Notwithstanding the extreme sultriness of the evening, there was quite a large congregation in attendance, and all present seemed to take much interest in the services, and to rejoice in the degree of success which has attended this mission experiment. Among the clergy present were the Right Rev. the Bishop of New Jersey, the Rev. Drs. Cruse, (of the General Theological Seminary,) Edson, (of Lowell, Mass.,) and Camp, (the Rector,) and the Rev. Messrs. B. F. Taylor, Caleb Clapp, Robert Travis, jr., H. L. E. Pratt, and G. Rottenstein, (of Texas,) and others, whose names were not given to us.

Nothing has done more to keep the people out of churches than the aristocratic appearance of many of our places of worship, and the ostentatious habits of those who frequent them. There must be an entire reform in this. Christians must recognise a common brotherhood with their fellow-men, and invite them into the House of God with as much appearance of friendliness as they bid their neighbors to a feast, if they desire to have them come into the Christian fold. It should be remembered that Christ began His work upon earth among the poor and neglected of mankind. He showed Himself truly the poor man's friend. His immediate followers preached out of doors, and people flocked to hear the glad tidings of "good will to men." It was a genuine exhibition of pure and unadulterated friendship for their fellow-men, as well as an earnest desire to do their Master's work; and it is not strange that they succeeded in a remarkable degree in drawing men to them.—*Phil. News.*

Seed of the Righteous.—It is stated that a large proportion of the students in the Princeton Theological Seminary are ministers' sons, and many are remotely descended from ministers. Dr. Alexander, Dr. Griffin, and Dr. Witherspoon have each a grandson among them, and there is also a great-great-grandson of Jonathan Edwards. One-fifth of the whole accession during the last year were sons of ministers. Of the sons of one hundred ministers whose lives are given in Dr. Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit, over one hundred and ten became ministers; and of the remainder, by far the larger proportion rose to eminence as honorable and successful men in business or in the learned professions.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A METRICAL DESCRIPTION OF A FANCY BALL GIVEN IN WASHINGTON. Published by F. Philp.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, for July.

THE HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, AND NOTES AND QUERIES, for July.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 730.

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW, for July.

DE BOW'S REVIEW, for July.

A METRICAL DESCRIPTION OF A FANCY BALL GIVEN IN WASHINGTON, 9th April, 1858. Dedicated to Mrs. Senator Gwin. Washington. Franklin Philp.

The Fancy Ball given by Mrs. Senator Gwin, last spring, has found a chronicler who in smooth verse records the doings of that memorable party. The author only intended to relieve himself of a slight compliment, and published his really fine verses in one of our evening cotemporaries; but the vigilant eye of our friend Philp discovered the value of the little memorial poem, and his remarkably enterprising spirit led him to rescue it from the oblivion of old-paperdom, and to present it to the public in its present handsome form. Appended are explanatory notes which describe the various costumes and personages that graced that glittering throng. The volume is printed upon tinted paper in the very best style known to the typographical art. It is indeed, a memorial volume—a memorial of Washington fashion, beauty, chivalry, and business enterprise. That the unknown author of the chronicle is no tyro in letters, is amply proved, we think, by the opening passage which we subjoin:

To that gay Capitol where congregate
The worst and wisest of this mighty state;
Where patriot politicians yearly wend,
The Nation's fortunes, and their own, to mend;
Where snobbish scribblers eke the scanty dole
By telegraphing lies from pole to pole;
Where bad Hotels impose their onerous tax;
And countless Johns sport unstring hacks!
Where Murder boldly stalks, nor cares a straw
For useless police or unused law;
Where shrieking Kansas whirls her frantic arms
To fright the country with her false alarms;
Where Gamblers blood, with Statesmen freely mix,
And seem sometimes to make exchange of tricks;
Where Impudence and Pertness take the floor,
While modest Merit waits without the door;
Where party decks the brawling partisan
With wreaths and spoils—no matter what the man;
Thither, O Muse of Fashion, wing thy flight,
And shed the radiance of thy varied light;
Leave they dear Limbo, in the changing Moon,
And on thy newly-patented balloon,—
The swift aerial Crinoline,—repair,
To regulate the new vagaries there;
For lo! amid the night of Faction's din,
A bright idea lights the mind of Gwin,
Bright as the bow of promise on the cloud,
Where flashed the lightning, rolled the thunder loud,
And see, responsive to her welcome call,
All parties vie to grace her Fancy Ball.

* * * * *

Come, and with me survey the motley crowd,
Partake the mirth, and join the laughter loud;
Fear not to yield to Pleasure's Syren spells,
But gladly borrow Polly's cap and bells:
For know—whate'er may be the general rule,—
'Tis Wisdom's part sometimes to play the fool.

THE CRUISE OF THE BETSY, WITH RAMBLES OF A GEOLOGIST. By Hugh Miller, LL.D. Boston: Gould & Lincoln.

This is the first of the posthumous works of the lamented Miller, of whom we recently gave our readers an extended sketch; his widow, broken down by the sad calamity which deprived her of her talented husband, essayed a publication of his works which should do justice to his memory, but the inroads which grief made upon her health compelled her to relinquish the work into the hands of the Rev. W. S. Symonds, who has well performed his task. The book before us contains the results of a summer cruise amongst the fossiliferous deposites of the Hebrides, and explorations of ten thousand miles over the fossiliferous deposites of Scotland. It has all the charm of plain, forcible style which made the other volumes of Miller's so popular in this country, while, added to the former, it has the association of his sorrowful end. We are sure that the mere indication that the book is in the market will cause a rapid sale for it.

OSCEOLA, THE SEMINOLE: OR THE RED FAWN OF THE FLOWER LAND. By Captain Mayne Reed. New York: Robert M. De Witt.

This work is fully equal to anything written by Captain Reed, and fully justifies his celebrity; in point of dramatic grouping and sustained interest it is one of the best historical novels. We regret to be obliged to enter a protest, however, against the liberties taken with the memory of Old Hickory, and of some of the bravest and most efficient officers our army has ever possessed. We regret this more from the fact that it was quite unnecessary to the completeness and coherency of the tale, thus to asperse gallant chiefs of whose prowess and military skill the whole country is justly proud. The thrilling narration of the alligator enticed into the fish-pond for the purpose of gratifying a mulatto's revenge, bears a remarkable resemblance to an incident of the same sort in a French novel, entitled Attar Gull, except that an alligator is substituted for a boa constrictor.

THE LECTURES OF LOLA MONTEZ, COUNTESS OF LANSFELDT, INCLUDING HER AUTOBIOGRAPHY. New York: Rudd & Carleton.

The admirers of Lola Montez claim for her "talents and intelligence." She possesses both, in a very large measure. Her autobiography is a marvel of ingenuity, admitting the well-known facts of her relations with the King of Bavaria, and her frequent marriages, she succeeds in placing herself before the public as a martyr for "popular rights," sacrificed to the intrigues of the Jesuits, and enduring the retribution consequent on too large a love for liberty. Her volume is one of the curiosities of literature, and the beautiful typography and binding which marks all the works issued by these publishers will secure it a large sale. From the many good things, which we should enjoy more if we had heard less of the authoress, we extract the following:

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.

In this connexion I may name old Professor Tissot, of the French Academy, and the oldest academician in France. The scientific world is as familiar with his name as with the name of science itself. He is a remnant of dead France; a guide-book through all the labyrinths of its revolutions and scenes of blood. He witnessed the reign of terror, the execution of Madame Roland, and that of Charlotte Corday, and the fall and death of Robespierre. He was an intimate friend of Madame de Stael, was a spectator of the accession of the empire, of the downfall of the empire, of the restoration of the Bourbons, of the downfall of the Bourbons, of the accession of the younger branch of the house of Orleans, of its downfall, and of the return of the Bonapartes.

He it was that furnished Lamartine with much of his materials for his "History of the Girondins." He wanders about Paris, pointing out the places of the past, showing you where Danton, Robespierre, Marat, and Mirabeau lived, and where all the horrors of the reign of terror took place. He comes sometimes among his friends and relates his tales of horror. The old man could not be satisfied with living in any decently-named street of the present day, but has resided with his old wife in the ancient part of Paris, giving his address Professor Tissot, rue de l'Enfer, (Hell street.)

The old man is much esteemed by the students, and though pensioned by government, still lectures to his pupils. Such another relic of past events I venture to say does not exist in the world.

THE EVIL OF PARISIAN LIFE.

The great evil of Paris is that there is no such institution there as home; as a general fact that sanctifier of the heart—that best shelter and friend of women—that beautiful feeling called "home"—does not exist. The nearest approach to this deplorable state of things is found among the business people of the United States. I have noticed this particularly in New York, where the merchant is never at home, except to sleep, and even then his brain is so racked with per cents, advances, or depressions in prices, the rise and fall of stocks, &c., that he brings no fond affection to his family. The husband's brain is a ledger, and his heart a counting-room. And where is woman to find in all this the response to a heart overflowing with affection? And this is as true in New York as in Paris. Indeed, as for intrigues, New York may almost rival Paris. There is no country where the women are more fond of dress and finery than the United States, and history shows us that there is no such depraver of women as this vanity. A hundred women stumble over that block of vanity where one falls by any other cause; and if the insane mania for dress and show does not end in a general decay of female morals, then the lessons of history and the experience of all ages must go for naught.

JULES JANIN.

In this respect he was a great and happy contrast to another celebrated person I used to meet with, Jules Janin, the malicious and caustic critic of the "*Journal des Debats.*" Samson used to call him the executioner, and he bore another name, "the guillotinet of artists." Every one feared him, and everybody was particularly civil to him through fear. I do not know (his wife not excepted) of any one that loves him in all Paris. The charming Countess de Merlain, a literary woman herself, and whose saloons were ever crowded by talent and genius, always said of him that whenever he entered her presence she had after each visit one grey hair the more.

But there is no doubt of his ability as a critic and translator; he always appeared as if he were locked up, lest the world should see into his heart. But he has great power in his way in Paris, a competent critic in art being always a great man there. Love of art is a distinctive trait of the French nation. In fact, you see art in everything there. The cook is an artist, who compounds his flavors with as nice a respect to science as does the painter in combining his colors. The French woman is an *artiste* in the selection of her toilette; and even the youth who arranges Cashmere shawls, laces, or what not, in a shop window, shows the artistic feeling also. It will not perhaps be a matter of indifference to ladies to know that the celebrated Mons. Constatin (a Portuguese nobleman in exile,) celebrated for his artificial flowers, of which there is no equal, is so particular about his finest specimens that he has the real flower put into a glass of water and the imitated one by its side in another, and the young ladies employed in its manufacture are all made to say which is the real and which the artificial; should one of them tell the difference, the flower is destroyed and recommenced ever again. In fact, everything is art in Paris. There are artists in coat-making, (otherwhere called tailors;) artists in shoemaking; artists in hat; and even I remember one day seeing on a little sign board "artist in blacking boots."

WAVERLEY NOVELS, SR. ROWAN'S WELL; HOUSEHOLD EDITION. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Mr. Philp has laid upon our table the last issue of this excellent edition of the Waverley, of which we have only time to say it is as creditable to the fame of the author as to the enterprise of the publishers. Messrs. Ticknor & Fields never, by any accident, publish a poor book, and it seems to be a maxim with them that good books deserve good printing.

The Charleston Mercury regrets to learn that Messrs. Miles and Bonham are detained in New York city by ill health.

[No. 601.]

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the Territory of Kansas, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at Lecompton, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of July next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships, viz:

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

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.
That part outside of the Indian reservation of	17	22	
That part outside of the Indian reservation of	18	22	
All of	19		
Do	20		
Do	21		
Do	22		
That part south of the Indian reservation of	17	21	
All of	18		
Do	19		
Do	20	21	
Do	21		
Do	22		
Do	19	12	20
Do	27		
Do	30		
Do	31		
Do	32		
Do	33		
Do	34		
Do	3	13	20
Do	4		
Do	5		
Do	6		
Do	7		
Do	8		
Do	9		
Do	10		
Do	15		
Do	17		
Do	18		
Do	19		
Do	20		
Do	21		
Do	22		
Do	27		
Do	28		
Do	29		
Do	30		
Do	31		
Do	32		
Do	33		
Do	34		
Do	3	15	20
Do	4		

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.
All of	5	15	20
Do	6		
Do	7		
Do	8		
Do	9		
Do	10		
Do	15		
Do	17		
Do	18		
Do	19		
Do	20		
Do	21		
Do	22		
Do	27		
Do	28		
Do	29		
Do	30		
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of	31		
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of	32		
Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of	33		
W. ½ and lots 3 and 6 of	2	16	20
Lots 1, 2, and 3 of	3		
Lots 1 and 2 of	10		
W. ½ and lots 2 and 3 of	11		
W. ½ and lots 2 and 3 of	14		
Lots 1 and 2 of	15		
Lots 1 and 2 of	22		
W. ½ and lots 2 and 3 of	23		
W. ½ and lots 2 and 3 of	26		
Lots 1 and 2 of	27		
Lots 1 and 2 of	34		
W. ½ and lots 2 and 3 of	35		
All of		18	20
Do		19	
Do		20	
Do		21	
Do		22	
All of fractional		11	19
All of		12	
Do		13	
Do		14	
The part outside of the Indian reservation of		15	
Do do of		16	
Do do of		17	
All of		18	
Do		19	
Do		20	
Do		21	
Do		22	
All of fractional		11	18
All of		12	
Do		13	
Do		14	
The part outside of the Indian reservation of		15	
Do do of		16	
Do do of		17	
Do do of		18	
Do do of		19	
All of		20	
Do		21	
Do		22	

At the land office at Lecompton, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of July next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships, viz:

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

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.
All of fractional	11	17	
All of	12		
Do	13		
Do	14		
The part outside of the Indian reservation of	15		
Do do of	19		
All of	20		
Do	21		
Do	22		
All of fractional	11	16	
All of	12		
Do	13		
Do	14		
The part outside of the Indian reservation of	15		
Do do of	19		
All of	20		
Do	21		
Do	22		
All of	11	15	

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.
The part outside of the Indian reservation of	12	15	
All of	13	15	
Do	14	15	
The part outside of the Indian reservation of	15		
Do do of	19		
All of	20		
Do	21		
Do	22		
The part outside of the Indian reservation of	12	14	
All of	13		
Do	14		
The part outside of the Indian reservation of	15		
Do do of	19		
All of	20		
Do	21		
Do	22		

At the land office at Kickapoo, commencing on Monday, the 5th day of July next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships, viz:

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

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.
All of	3	23	
Do	2	22	
Do	3		
Do	4		
Do	7		
Do	2	21	
Do	3		
Do	4		
Do	5		
Do	6		
That part outside of the Indian reservation of	7		
All of	9	2	20
Do	10		
Do	11		
Do	13		
Do	14		
Do	15		
Do	17		
Do	20		
Do	21		
Do	22		
Do	23		
Do	24		
Do	25		
Do	26		
Do	27		
Do	28		
Do	29		
Do	30		
Do	31		
Do	32		
Do	33		
Do	34		
Do	35		
Do	3	20	
Do	4		
Do	5		
Do	6		
That part outside of the Indian reservation of	7		
All of	19	2	19
Do	20		
Do	21		
Do	28		

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.
All of	29	2	19
Do	30		
Do	31		
Do	32		
Do	33		
Do	34		
Do	35		
All of	1	3	19
Do	2		
Do	3		
Do	4		
Do	5		
Do	6		
Do	7		
Do	8		
Do	9		
Do	10		
Do	11		
Do	12		
Do	6	2	18
Do	7		
Do	8		
Do	9		
Do	10		
Do	13		
Do	14		
Do	15		
Do	17		
Do	18		
Do	19		
Do	20		
Do	21		
Do	22		
Do	27		
Do	28		
Do	29		
Do	30		
Do	31		
Do	32		
Do	33		
Do	34		
Do	35		
Do		3	
Do		4	
Do		5	

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.
The part outside of the Indian reservation of	6	18	
Do do of	7		
All of	29	1	17
Do	30		
Do	31		
Do	32		
Do	33		
Do	34		
Do	35		
Do	2		
The part outside of the Indian reservation of	3		
Do do of	4		
Do do of	5		
All of	1	6	
Do	2		
Do	3		
Do	10	6	17
Do	11		
Do	12		
Do	13		
Do	14		
Do	15		
Do	22		
Do	23		
Do	24		
Do	17	1	16
Do	18		
Do	19		
Do	20		
Do	21		
Do	22		
Do	23		
Do	24		
Do	25		
Do	26		
Do	27		
Do	28		
Do	29		
Do	30		
Do	31		
Do	32		
Do	33		
Do	34		
Do	35		
Do	2	16	

At the land office at Kickapoo, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of July next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships, viz:

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

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.
All of	1	13	
Do	2		
Do	3		
Do	4		
Do	5		
Do	6		
The part outside of the Indian reservation of	7		
All of	1	12	
Do	2		
Do	3		
Do	4		
Do	5		
Do	1	11	
Do	2		
Do	3		
Do	4		
Do	5		
Do	1	10	

Parts of sections.	Section.	Township.	Range.
All of	2	10	
Do	3		
Do	4		
Do	5		
The part outside of the Indian reservation of	7		
Do do of	8		
Do do of	9		
Do do of	10		
All of	1	9	
Do	2		
Do	3		
Do	4		
Do	5		
Do	6		
The part outside of the Indian reservation of	7		

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military and other purposes, will be excluded from the sales.

The offering of the above lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this nineteenth day of March, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the proper land office, *and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice*, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Mar 24—law t19July [Int&Star]

[No. 607.]

Notice of the postponement of the public sales of the lands in the parishes of Madison and Carroll, in the State of Louisiana, ordered to be held by proclamation No. 598.

NOTICE is hereby given that the public sales of the vacant public lands within the parishes of Madison and Carroll, in the State of Louisiana, ordered by proclamation No. 598, dated March 9, 1858, to be held at the land office at Monroe, in the State of Louisiana, on the 14th and 26th of June next, have been postponed, by order of the President, to the 20th and 27th of September next, prior to which dates the sales will again be advertised according to law.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
May 29—law4w [Int&Star]

[No. 609.]

Notice of a change in the limits of the "North-eastern" and "Northwestern" Land Districts in Minnesota.

IN PURSUANCE of the provisions of the act of Congress approved May 11, 1858, to amend the act approved July 8, 1856, entitled "An act to establish two additional Land Districts in the Territory of Minnesota," it is hereby declared and made known that the western limit of the "NORTHEASTERN" district in Minnesota is extended to the line dividing ranges 23 and 24, and the southern lim