THE DAILY REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHED BY GIDEON & CO.

TERMS.

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The Daily Republic

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THE WEEKLY REPUBLIC.
A New Volume.

This journal has been enlarged, and is printed on paper of a superior quality. It is not a mere compilation from the DAILY REPUBLIC, but a well conducted literary, political, and miscellaneous periodical, embracing in its contents a summary of the News of the Week, carefully condensed; Reviews of Passing Events; Tales, Sketches, Essays, Poetry, &c., &c. It is our determination to render it an agreeable and instructive newspaper, alike worthy the patronage of every family, and appropriate for the perusal of every reader.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable invariably in advance.

GIDEON & CO. Washington, D. C.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, 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 State of Wisconsin, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at WILLOW RIVER, commencing on Monday, the third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands situated in the following named townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, and thirty six, of range five.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, and thirty six, of range six.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, and thirty five, of range seven.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range eight.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, and thirty three, of range nine.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty three and thirty four, of range seventeen.

At the land office at MENASHA, commencing on Monday, the tenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and parts of townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships twenty five and twenty six, of range twelve.

Fractional township twenty one, west of Wolf river, and townships twenty four, twenty five, and twenty six, of range thirteen.

Fractional townships twenty one and twenty two, west of Wolf river and Bayou, and townships twenty three, twenty four, twenty five, and twenty six, of range fourteen.

Fractional township twenty two, west of Wolf river, townships twenty three and twenty four, and fractional townships twenty five and twenty six, west of Wolf river, of range fifteen.

Fractional townships twenty two, twenty three, twenty four, and twenty six, west of Wolf river, of range sixteen.

At the land office at LA CROSSE, commencing on Monday, the seventeenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships twenty and twenty one, of range one.

Townships seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, and twenty one, of range two.

Townships twenty one and twenty two, of range eleven.

Townships twenty one and twenty two, of range twelve.

Townships twenty one and twenty two, of range thirteen.

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian.

Townships twenty one, twenty two, twenty three, and twenty four, of range one.

Township twenty one, of range two.

At the land office at STEVENS'S POINT, commencing on Monday, the twenty fourth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands situated in the following townships and parts of townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian.

Township twenty six, of range four.

Township twenty six, of range five.

Sections three to ten, fifteen to twenty two, and twenty six to thirty five, in *township twenty six;* township twenty seven, (except sections thirteen, twenty four, twenty five, thirty five, and thirty six,) and townships twenty eight, twenty nine, and thirty, of range six.

Sections one, two, eleven to fourteen, twenty three to twenty five, and thirty six, in *township twenty six;* sections thirteen, twenty four, twenty five, thirty five, and thirty six, in *township twenty seven;* sections five to eight, seventeen to twenty, thirty, and thirty one, in *township twenty eight; township twenty nine,* (except sections twenty five to twenty eight, and thirty three to thirty six,) and *township thirty,* of range seven.

Sections one to five, eight to fifteen, twenty two to twenty seven, thirty five and thirty six, in *township twenty four; township twenty five,* (except sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty, and thirty one;) *township twenty six; townships twenty seven,* (except section six,) *twenty eight,* (except sections six, seven, eighteen, nineteen, thirty, and thirty one;) and townships twenty nine and *thirty,* of range eight.

Townships twenty five and twenty six, of range nine.

Township twenty six, of range eleven.

At the land office at MINERAL POINT, commencing on Monday, the second day of January next, for the disposal of the following, being residuary tracts of the reserved lead mineral lands, which were not included in the proclamations of the 20th November, 1846, and 28th April, 1851, to be sold under the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to sell the reserved mineral lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, supposed to contain lead ore," approved July 11, 1846, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian.

The west half and northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of *section one;* the east half of the northwest quarter, the southeast quarter, the west half of the southwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of *twelve;* and the northeast quarter, and north half of southwest quarter of *twenty nine, in township one;* the northeast quarter of section thirteen, in *township two;* the west half of the northwest quarter of section eleven, in *township three;* the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty five, and the east half of the southwest quarter of thirty six, in *township five,* of range one.

The west half and northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, the east half of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of section two, in *township two,* of range two.

The east half of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section four, in *township two,* and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section five, in *township three,* of range three.

The east half of the northwest quarter, the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section thirty, in *township four;* and the west half of the northwest quarter of section thirty five, in *township five,* of range four.

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

The west half of the northwest quarter of section three, in *township two;* the east half of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of four; the west half of the southeast quarter of six; the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of twenty seven, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of thirty four, in *township three,* of range one.

The northwest quarter of section ten, and the west half of the southeast quarter of thirty, in township three, of range two.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following sections, and parts of sections, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal meridian.

Section one, the east half and southwest quarter, the west half of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of ten, in *township nine;* and the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty six; the west half of twenty seven; the east half of twenty eight, and the north half of thirty five, in *township ten,* of range five.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military and other purposes, together with "those swamp and overflowed lands, made unfit thereby for cultivation," if any, granted to the State by the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their limits," approved September 28, 1850, *will be excluded from the sales.*

In accordance with the provisions of the act of 11th July, 1846, hereinbefore referred to, preemption claims will not be allowed to any of the above-mentioned lead mineral tracts to be offered at Mineral Point, until after they have been offered at public sale, and become subject to private entry. And these tracts will be sold in such legal subdivisions as will include the mine or mines at not less than *two dollars and fifty cents per acre;* and if not sold at the public sale at such price, nor shall be entered at private sale within twelve months thereafter, the same shall be subject to sale as other lands.

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 twenty-first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
JOHN WILSON,
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.

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

June 23—law13w

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, 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 State of MICHIGAN, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at the SAULT STE. MARIE, commencing on Monday, the *twenty-second* day of *August* next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following-named townships and fractional townships, situated east of Chocolate river, viz:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Townships forty four and forty five, of range four; townships forty four and forty five, fractional township fifty, and section thirty one, on the main land of township fifty one, of range five.

Townships forty five and forty six, of range six.

Townships forty five, forty six, and forty seven, of range seven.

Townships forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, and fractional township fifty, of range eight.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range nine.

Township forty six, of range eleven.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range twelve.

Townships forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range thirteen.

Townships forty two, forty three, forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, and fractional township forty nine, of range fourteen.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, of range fifteen.

Fractional township forty two, township forty three, and fractional townships forty eight and forty nine, of range sixteen.

Fractional township forty eight, of range seventeen.

Section eighteen, in township forty seven, on "Grand Island," of range eighteen.

Township forty seven, on "Grand Island," (except lot one in section twelve, lot two in twenty one, lots two, three, and four in twenty two, and lots one, two, and three in twenty three,) and township forty eight, on "Grand Island," (except sections fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen,) of range nineteen.

Townships forty three, forty four, forty five, and forty six, and fractional townships forty seven and forty eight, of range twenty one.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the *fifth* day of *September next,* for the disposal of the public lands within the limits of the following-named townships and fractional townships lying west of the Chocolate river, viz:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Township forty two, of range twenty three.

Townships forty one and forty two; fractional sections two, (except lot four,) three, (except lot five;) section four; the east half of five; and lot one, in section eleven, in *township forty eight;* and the west half of section thirty two, and fractional section thirty three, on the main land, in *township forty nine,* of range twenty five.

Townships forty one, forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and fifty, of range twenty seven.

Townships forty one, forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, and fifty; sections two, three, and four, in township fifty eight; and *fractional township fifty nine,* (except sections twenty seven, twenty eight, lot two of twenty nine, lots three and four of thirty two, on "Porter's Island," and lot one of thirty three,) of range twenty eight.

Section six in township fifty eight, and fractional sections thirty and thirty one, (except the west part of lot three,) in township fifty nine, of range twenty nine.

Sections one, two, three, four, five, (except the north fraction on the east cape of Eagle harbor,) and six in *township fifty eight,* and sections thirty two, (except the east part of lot three,) thirty three, (except two small tracts on the east and west capes of "Grand Marais Harbor,") thirty four, thirty five, and thirty six, (except the two small fractions on the capes of "North and South Bays,") in *township fifty nine,* of range thirty.

Sections seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, on the main land, in township fifty three, of range thirty two.

Fractional townships forty one and forty two, townships forty three, forty four, and forty five; sections one to five, and eight to twelve, in *township fifty;* sections thirty two to thirty six, in *township fifty one;* and sections thirteen, fourteen, twenty three, twenty four, (except the east part of lot two,) twenty five, and twenty six, in *township fifty three,* of range thirty three.

Township forty four, of range thirty four.

Fractional townships forty one and forty two, and townships forty three, forty four, and forty six, of range thirty five.

Fractional township forty two, and townships forty three, forty four, forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range thirty six.

Fractional townships forty one, forty two, forty three, forty four, forty five, forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range thirty seven.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the *nineteenth* day of *September next,* for the disposal of the public lands within the following-named townships and fractional townships west of Chocolate river, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian.

Fractional township forty three, and townships forty four, forty five, forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range thirty eight.

Fractional townships forty three and forty four, and townships forty five, forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range thirty nine.

Fractional township forty four, and townships forty five, forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, of range forty.

Townships forty six, forty seven, and forty eight, of range forty one.

Fractional townships forty four, forty five, forty six, and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty nine and fifty, of range forty two.

Townships forty six and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty eight and forty nine, of range forty three.

Fractional township forty five, townships forty six and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered in townships forty eight and forty nine, of range forty four.

Fractional township forty five, townships forty six and forty seven, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty eight, forty nine, and fifty, of range forty five.

Fractional townships forty five and forty six, townships forty seven and forty eight, and the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in fractional townships forty nine and fifty, of range forty six.

The sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in townships forty six, forty seven, forty eight, and forty nine, of range forty seven.

The sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in fractional township forty nine, of range forty eight.

The west half of section one, sections two, ten, (except lot one,) eleven, west half of twelve, west half of thirteen, fourteen, and the north half of fifteen, in fractional township forty eight, of range forty nine.

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

Sections seven, eight, nine, fifteen, seventeen, and eighteen, on the main land, in township forty seven, of range one.

Fractional township forty one, (except lots two and three in section ten, lots one and two in section twelve, and fractional section fifteen,) of range four.

Fractional township forty one, of range five.

At the land office at GENNESSEE, commencing on Monday, the *twenty second* day of *August next,* for the disposal of the public lands situated within the following-named townships, viz:

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

Township thirty three, of range two.

Township thirty three, of range three.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military and other purposes, together with "those swamp and overflowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation," if any, granted to the State by the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their limits," approved September 28, 1850, *will be excluded from the sales.*

Particular lists of the sections and parts of sections not heretofore offered at public sale in the particular townships above mentioned, will be deposited with the register and receiver at the Sault Ste. Marie before the day of sale. The offering of the lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised with all convenient despatch, 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 or location by land warrants for bounties heretofore granted by any law of Congress for military services rendered to the United States 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 eighteenth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
JOHN WILSON,
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 land embracing the tract claimed; otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

May 20—law13w

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the act entitled "An act relating to dogs," approved 25th July, 1829, and the act amending the same, approved 27th April, 1838, it is provided that "whenever it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the Mayor that any animal of the dog kind within this city shall be "deemed and considered mad," it shall be "the duty of the Mayor to issue his proclamation requiring that all animals of the dog kind shall be kept confined for such number of days as he shall deem expedient and proper, to state in said proclamation, not exceeding ninety days; and it shall be the duty of the city constables, and lawful for any other person, to kill and bury all and every dog going at large contrary to the said proclamation," &c.

Now, therefore, it having been made to appear to my satisfaction that there are "animals of the dog kind" mad within this city, I do hereby give notice, to all whom it may concern, that "all animals of the dog kind" in this city are required to be kept confined for and during the term of sixty days from the date hereof; and the police officers of this Corporation are required to enforce the law in respect to all such as may be found going at large contrary to this proclamation.

Given under my hand at the Mayor's office, in the city of Washington, this 2[illegible]th day of June, 1853.

JOHN W. MAURY,
Mayor.

July 6—law6w

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, or *Medicated Compound,* for beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring and strengthening the Hair, relieving diseases of the skin, curing rheumatic pains and healing external wounds. Bounded by no geographical lines, the reputation of Barry's Tricopherous pervades the Union. The sales of the article of late years have increased in a ratio that almost exceeds belief. Professor Barry, after a careful examination of his sales-book, finds that the number of bottles delivered to order, in quantities of from half a gross upward, during the year 1852, was within a trifle of 950,000.

It is unnecessary to present at length the evidences of the wonderful properties of the Tricopherous when the public have furnished such an endorsement as this. The cheapness of the article, and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair, the scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation, first recommended it to the attention of the people. This was all that the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised itself. The effects of the fluid exceeded expectation. It acted like a charm. The ladies would not be without it. Country dealers in every section of the United States found they must have it; and thus was built up a wholesale trade of an extent hitherto unheard of as regards articles of this kind. The highest point has not yet been reached, and it is believed that the sales this year will be a million and a half of bottles.

Depot and manufactory, No. 137 Broadway, New York. Retail price, 25 cents a large bottle.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. Sold by all the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canada, Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain, France, &c., by

S. PARKER, Penn. avenue,
And A. LAMMOND, 7th street,
Washington.

June 4—d&triw6m*

THE REPUBLIC.

Mount Vernon—The Home and Grave of Washington.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 6, 1853.

The rooms described in my last are the only rooms now open to strangers. On a former visit I was admitted to a large room in the north end of the mansion, extending entirely across from front to rear, and entered from the room last mentioned. This was the great dining-room, used only for large companies and dinner parties. Its lofty ceiling is richly ornamented. It has several windows—the principal ones opening upon the piazza, and another large one in the end of the house, looking towards Fort Washington, some two or three miles up the river. The fireplace is adorned by an exquisitely-cut mantel-piece, of the purest Italian marble, made in Italy, and sent from there to Washington by Lafayette. The piece represents an agricultural scene—a farm and farm-house; with its industrious occupants engaged in their busy pursuits. Agricultural implements and products lie scattered about, and horses, cows, swine, and poultry, occupy appropriate places in the group. A dairy-maid is engaged in gathering the creamy tribute from the sleek objects of her care; and a chubby little attendant is pouring the rich new milk from his flowing bucket into larger receptacles. As a work of art this piece possesses much interest apart from its association. This room also contains a very fine organ, on which Mrs. Washington was an accomplished performer.

Another room on the first floor, occupied as the family dining-room, formerly contained, and I suppose still contains, busts of General Washington, Monsieur Neckar, and Paul Jones; also a library, fitted in the wall, with glass cases, the books chiefly collected by the General himself. The greater part of his library, however, and all his manuscripts, were bequeathed to another branch of the family, and most of them are still in possession of Colonel George C. Washington, of Georgetown.

We have now taken a view of all the rooms to which visitors are ever admitted. Passing entirely through the hall, we find ourselves in the courtyard, partially enclosed by the buildings, to which I referred sometime since. Its arrangement is exceedingly convenient, tasteful, and neat. That tall row of poplars, bordering the ground beyond, forms a sort of fringe to the strip of forest which extends the arc enclosing the plat, from where the range of outhouses ends. The row of posts, extending all around the lawn in the centre, are sufficient in number for the confinement of a whole troop of horse; and one almost fancies he can see a company of veteran dragoons filing in at the gate, dismounting, and fastening their prancing steeds, preparatory to paying their respects to a beloved chief at this anniversary season. We walk down the gravelled carriage-way to the right, a distance of say fifty yards; here is a high iron gate, the only opening in a solid brick wall, enclosing the flower-garden, projected by Washington himself, although not finished when he died. We cannot enter here now. The crowds who visit Mount Vernon would overrun and destroy it, if promiscuously admitted; for, unfortunately, there are too many whose vandal hands are not restrained even by this presence, as numerous outrages in time past, such as the purloining of roots, breaking of shrubs, &c., have proven. The gates are closed, but just inside stands a German gardener, who offers for sale bouquets fresh plucked from the beds marked out by Washington's hand. Those large, deep green leaves, with regular edge and polished upper surface, which the gardener adds to the purchased bouquet, or sells for a trifle, we are informed are "from the great magnolia tree planted by Washington's hand. It was while performing this piece of labor that he took the cold which resulted in his death." [Weems, in his "Life of Washington," it will be remembered, attributes his last illness to a cold, resulting from a ride out to his mill, some three miles distant from his house.] It is a noble tree, some thirty feet high, its trunk the size of a man's body. As we gaze upon it, and remember the years required for its maturity, we are surprised that he whose memory is still so green has so long rested from his labors.

As we cannot enter the garden, and it was my privilege to wander an hour therein some years ago, let me point out some of the objects of interest, for the whole of the enclosure is within view from the gate where we stand. Directly opposite, and at the further and rear end of the garden, is a range of hot-houses, their walls of brick. That one you see in ruins, with the moss clinging to its shattered wall, was designed by Washington, and built under his direction. Some years ago its roof was destroyed by fire, and no effort has been made to repair it. A few years more of neglect, and it will have tumbled into the garden. The remainder of the spacious conservatories, I believe, were all designed by the distinguished proprietor. They are thrown wide open to-day, that their exotic tenants may inhale this tropical air. This is fortunate, for we are enabled to look in upon the groves of lemon and orange trees, whose presence we had already detected by means of the delicious fragrance borne to us on the gentle breeze from off the river, which tarried a moment in these tropical bowers, gathering their perfume ere it kissed our cheeks. Nothing in nature could be more beautiful than those trees, laden with their perfect fruit. The lemon-trees, and I am not sure but the orange also, were planted by Washington himself; yet they look as likely to thrive for generations to come, as though the present crop was their first grateful return for the care they have received. I cannot distinguish, clearly, what are the other occupants of the conservatories; but years ago the coffee-plant, the pine-apple, the sweet cassia, the fig-tree, the plantain, the guava, the night-blooming cereus, the aloe, and other plants rarely seen in this latitude, were growing here in luxuriant profusion. The fruits were all perfect, and of the finest kinds, as can be attested by the neighbors for many miles, among whom they have been freely distributed, especially when an invalid appetite was to be tempted by some rare delicacy.

The garden is laid out with much taste and skill. Its arrangement exhibits an accuracy in the knowledge of gardening, and a scrupulous regard for minute details of ornamental effect, that one would not look for at the hands of him whose mind seemed ever dwelling on matters of gravest import and greatest magnitude. It is not improbable, however, that his own taste in these matters received more or less tone from the suggestions of his charming consort. The walks through the gardens are all gravelled, and bordered with box, which mark out beds in great diversity of figures, filled with flowers and shrubbery of almost endless variety. Great care seems to have been exercised in the keeping of this part of the place. With the exception of the ruined hot-house, every thing about impresses the visitor most pleasantly; and we feel the greater satisfaction because the original design of the projector has been rigidly carried out and adhered to. On my first visit to this place I was conducted through the garden by an old, gray-headed negro, a body-servant of Washington's, who cherished tenderly the memory of his much-loved master, and related with tearful eyes many a simple incident, expressive of his kindness and consideration for the dependants upon his care. But the faithful old man is gone, and there are upon the place now no living relics of the stirring scenes in which Washington lived and acted his noble part.

Leaving the garden gate, we cross the enclosed lawn, and beyond the brick wall we see the kitchen-garden, advantageously located on a gentle slope to the south and east. The soil is poor, and yields moderately only with careful cultivation.

Passing around the north end of the house, casting a glance meanwhile towards the closed window of the room in which Washington died, we are again on the lawn looking towards the river. Just on the edge of this lawn and the brow of the mount overlooking the water, an hundred yards, perhaps, from the mansion, stands a little summer-house, erected over a dry well. Have a care as you approach it. Time and neglect have done sad work here. You see that the wooden steps by which ascent into the "look-out" was had, have crumbled away. The bank of the well, too, has fallen in, and a careless step may precipitate you among the ruins of the sleepers on which the house formerly rested, now lying in unsightly mass; down, down the well, quite sixty feet. The pleasant summer-house is also tottering; and, unless preventive measures are promptly taken, some rude wind will, ere long, finish the work of destruction. If willing to run some little risk, in consideration of the view from the now rickety "look-out," we will climb up this side where the foundation seems a little more firm. There—step lightly. Don't tread on that worm-eaten, weather-soaked plank in the flooring, or you may rue the indiscretion. Washington dug the pit beneath us, and walled it up with brick—laid without cement, apparently—for the purposes of drainage. There is a passage, too, leading from its bottom, and coming out by the river side at the foot of the mount. But the passageway is obstructed now; and if you should, by any careless step, be precipitated on the rubbish which covers it, you will find no easy mode of egress. Come here a moment to this southeastern corner. Across the river you see the irregular line of the Maryland shore. The view of the Potomac river is very fine from here, as it winds it sinuous way between the banks of the Maryland and the Old Dominion. But look off there down the stream. The large building on the Virginia side, five miles distant, is the "White House," where an engagement took place during the last war with Great Britain with the British vessels that came up the river. When the squadron, in ascending the Potomac, passed the tomb of Washington, Captain Gordon directed a national salute to be fired, while the flags of his vessels were half-masted, and the bands played "God save the King," succeeded by "Hail Columbia." The British commander undoubtedly intended this as a mark of respect to the memory of the great dead. Under the circumstances, however, it must be considered as rather a questionable honor, pealed forth from the same guns which the enemy was hastening to turn upon the capital founded by Washington, after breaking the chains which Britons had woven. Less imposing, but far more appropriate, the solemn tolling of bells, and the dipping of the national flag, as our steamers passed the sacred heights of Mount Vernon.

Retiring from the summer-house, we pass along the bank a few rods further to the old family vault, in which the remains of Washington and his wife were originally interred. A more picturesque site for a tomb can scarcely be imagined. The steep river's bank is densely covered with foliage, hardly screening the grave from the river, yet slightly veiling the nakedness of the prospect, and producing a charming effect. The tomb, of common soft sand-stone, covered over and sodded, is buried in the bosom of a little clump of oaks, interspersed with red cedars, whose eternal verdure contrasts beautifully at the proper season with the autumnal brown of the old oaks—the one reminding us of the [illegible] greatest and the best; the other speaking ever of the immortality of the soul, and the never-dying influence of virtue and truth. The old tomb is also in ruins. Its plain wooden doors long since disappeared, and its walls are falling piece by piece to the floor. It was into this tomb Lafayette descended during his last tour in the United States. Levasseur thus describes the scene: "As we approached, the door was opened, Lafayette descended alone into the vault, and a few minutes after reappeared, with his eyes overflowing with tears. He took his son and me by the hand, and led us into the tomb, where by a sign he indicated the coffin of his paternal friend, alongside of which was that of his companion in life, united to him forever in the grave. We knelt reverentially near his coffin, which we repectfully saluted with our lips; rising we threw ourselves into the arms of Lafayette, and mingled our tears with his."

We have finished an inspection of these hallowed grounds. There is much more of interest, an adequate idea of which could scarcely be placed on paper—much that deeply impresses the reflecting mind. As we turn our steps towards the vessel which is to convey us back to the busy town, our hearts are weighed down with sadness. We have trod the scenes so loved by, and familiar to, the *Pater Patriæ.* Every sentiment of filial reverence and regard prompts, in the hearts of his children, the earnest desire that these interesting relics should be preserved with jealous care—a Mecca, where America's sons may drink in purest fountains of virtue and patriotism. But wreck and ruin mar the fair and holy spot. The fate that has befallen the summer-house and the old and empty vault, may some time overtake the moss-covered mansion, and the tomb where now reposes the honored dust. We want some guarantee that these things will *not* be. Recent publications fill us with gloomy forebodings lest these peaceful shades in future years shall resound to the sounds of revelry, and the stillness of the forest, skirting the tomb itself, be broken by bacchanalian yells. A private company, it is said, have bought the place for $200,000. The bones of Washington sold for dollars, and no out-outraged public sentiment rises to rebuke the wrong! I would not be understood as finding fault with the present proprietors of Mount Vernon. He is unable to maintain the place in the condition of thrift it deserves; and, having waited long in the hope that Congress would make it the country's own, feels compelled to part with it. Nothing but stern necessity, surely, would tempt him for a moment to consider a proposition to part with the estate to parties whose design is to erect here a hotel, and profane the sacred grounds by introduction of drinking-shops, bowling-alleys, billiard-saloons, &c. I take it for granted such would be the result; for nobody could hope to make the interest of $200,000 upon the place, except by some such means. Visitors to Mount Vernon now are freely admitted three days in the week, by an arrangement which gives to the proprietor one-fourth the gross receipts of the steamers running to and from the estate. Not more than four or five thousand persons per annum now avail themselves of the opportunity to view the tomb and grounds. It is preposterous, then, to suppose any *fee* which could be collected from visitors would accumulate anything like a fair interest upon the investment of $200,000; and if the property passes into private hands, the country must bear the disgrace of having knowingly permitted it to be converted into a bear-garden. Of the several thousand acres left by Washington when he died, only 1,200 now belong to the Mount Vernon property; and of these the proposed sale covers but two hundred acres just about the house. For agricultural purposes it would hardly be worth $5,000; but to the country of Washington it is invaluable.

The sale to private parties is conditional; the house and grounds are to be offered to Congress next session for purchase. If it refuses or neglects to secure them, we are told that the cherished spot is no longer open to the nation's bid. It is to be hoped public sentiment will be aroused on this subject, and that the people will indicate its wishes to the Government, so unmistakably, that Mount Vernon will be rendered forever safe from profane and vandal hands. The price named is exorbitant beyond doubt, and objection to the purchase by Government is made from the suspicion that the sale to private parties is only a ruse, designed to help on a scheme of speculation upon the patriotic sympathies of the country. I don't believe it. Mr. Washington's reputation forbids such a thought for a moment. But if this were all true, it would only furnish an additional motive for the purchase by Government at any price, rather than the dust of the great and good, and the scenes amid which he is laid, should remain a single day the subject of such disgusting speculation.

Utilitarians ask what Government is to do with the place if it becomes the owner? That is a secondary question, which can be considered leisurely at any future time. It is enough for the present to say that, whatever is done with it, it would stand a pleasant monument of a country's love and grateful reverence. As such it would pay a noble interest. But its uses would be still higher. Government may well invest a small portion of its ample means in attracting thither the steps of Young America. "It is good to be here." The lessons these scenes inculcate are valuable and lasting. Let the mothers of the Republic come here and drink some of the spirit that hallows the spot. It will tend to fill their hearts with those sentiments which were instilled into Washington by his revered maternal parent, and which made him great. And thus they will be better fitted to train and mould the youthful minds of our future Generals and Presidents. If our statesmen will but tread these scenes, and catch something of the spirit they inspire, they must be the better and the wiser. This hallowed spot could never fail in teaching the history and inculcating lessons of the patriotic past as no written page can teach them. The politician may here learn and feel what was the tone of public life in the early, earnest, simple days of the Republic, and be disenthralled from the influences of the chicanery and hypocrisy of partisan politics; here, where there is such exemplification of the simplicity, frankness, purity, and wholeheartedness of the great prototype of American statesmen. The reflections which, inspired by this presence, crowd upon the mind of man, are well calculated to enlarge our patriotism, and provoke elevated and dignified notions of public service. If a tithe of all would be effected by the national ownership of Mount Vernon, who shall measure, in paltry dollars, its value to the American people?

ANECDOTE OF MR. WEBSTER.—A fisherman's son sends the following to the Boston *Transcript*:

"In the summer of 1823, when a mere lad, I was at 'Swift's,' in Sandwich. My then schoolmaster was there also, and from him I had the tale. John Trout was the well-known sobriquet of the fisherman, who attended amateur anglers on their excursions. John was not remarkable for his veracity, but quite otherwise, when his success with the hook and line was the 'subject of his story.' One day he was 'out' with Mr. Webster. Both were standing in the brook, patient waiters for a bite, when Mr. Webster told John how he caught a large, a *very large* trout, on a former occasion. 'Your honor,' said John, 'that was very well for a gentleman. But once, when I was standing down by yonder bush, I took a fish weighing'—I forget how much; but of course many ounces more than the gentleman's big fish. 'Ah! John, John,' exclaimed Mr. Webster, 'You are an amphibious animal—*you lie in the water, and you lie out of it!*'"

COMMENCEMENT AT CAMBRIDGE.—The commencement at Harvard College was celebrated at Cambridge, Mass., on Wednesday with the usual observances. The ceremonies were attended by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, and a large number of official and distinguished persons, among whom were two ex-Presidents, Josiah Quincy and Edward Everett. The addresses of the graduating class, the *Advertiser* says, were of an unusually high standard of excellence. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon eighty graduates, only two of whom, Messrs. J. D. Newbern, of North Carolina, and Wm. H. Feck, of Louisiana, resided south of Pennsylvania. The graduating class exceeded in number that of any previous year. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. Richard Fuller, of Baltimore. One of the features of the day was the attendance of quite a number of the classmates of President Walker, to greet him in his new office. Thirty-nine years have elapsed since they graduated together.

In the law school connected with the college the prize for the best essay on the Rights and Obligations of Riparian Proprietors was awarded to Henry Woodruff, of Cincinnati, sixty dollars; and for the second best essay on the same subject to Daniel Clarke, of Prince George's county, Maryland, fifty dollars. The number of graduates in the law school was fifty-one. The Hon. Edward Everett was re-elected President of the Association of the Alumni.

The reported defeat of a Russian force in the Caucasus is thus denied in a letter dated St. Petersburgh, June 28:

"I presume you have had accounts or reports of a defeat that the Russians (40,000 men, under General Wreski) are said to have sustained in the Caucasus, with a loss of 23 guns, on which occasion five battalions of Poles are said to have gone over to the enemy, with a number of irregular troops. I cannot find that there has been any such defeat. There is no general of that name, but a Major General Wrenski, who however, has not 40,000, but only 4,000 men under him; the terrain there does not admit of any such large bodies of troops being manœuvred.

"Moreover there are no Polish regiments in the Russian army: what Poles there are in the service are mixed up promiscuously with the Russians, and form no distinct regiments. On the whole, I am told they constitute about a fifteenth part of the army. The regiments that bear Polish names such as Lublin and Bug, contain no more Poles than others, nor do the regiments that are called Kiew and Odessa contain any undue proportion of the inhabitants of those places."

THE MEAGHER CLUB of United Irishmen, and the Meagher Rifles, of the city of Boston, are making arrangements to celebrate the 3d of August, the birthday of Thomas Francis Meagher, on an imposing scale by a grand civic and military banquet in Faneuil Hall. Mr. Meagher's father, who is member of Parliament for Waterford, Ireland, is expected to arrive in this country on a short visit to his expatriated but honored son, previous to the day of the celebration. Mrs. T. F. Meagher accompanies her father-in-law, to remain with her husband.

FANNY FERN, it is said, is about to commence a paper in New York. Don't you do it, Fanny. Stick to your sparkling paragraphs, your delightful sketches; and don't blunt your pen with the drudgery, and break yourself down with the responsibility, of a paper of your own.

[*Providence Journal,*