THE DAILY REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHED BY GIDEON & CO.

TERMS.

THE DAILY REPUBLIC will be furnished by carriers to subscribers in Washington and its vicinity for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS PER WEEK.

To mail subscribers, per annum..... $5 00

Advertisements inserted at the lowest rates.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC.
NINTH STREET,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Daily Republic

VOL. V. WASHINGTON: WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3 1853. No. 25.

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.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WASHINGTON SENTINEL.

I PROPOSE to publish in the city of Washington, in September, a political newspaper, under the name of the *Washington Sentinel*.

In doing so it is proper I should make known the principles it will maintain and the policy it will advocate.

It will support cordially and earnestly the principles of the *Democratic Republican party of the United States*. It does not propose to be the *organ* of any department of the Government, except in so far as an independent maintenance of the doctrines of that party may represent its opinions and express its views.

It will not be ambitious to commend itself to the people by a blind flattery of their rulers. It will seek public support by the bold avowal of the sentiments which are common to the genuine Democracy of the Union, and by the condemnation of all such as may conflict with them, from whatever quarter they may come. It will seek to be (and it will endeavor to deserve the title) the organ of the Democratic party of the United States.

The *Sentinel* will maintain, as a fundamental truth of that great party, that the States formed the Union between them by the ratification of the Constitution as a compact; by which also they created the Federal Government, and delegated to it, as their common agent, the powers expressly specified in it, with an explicit reservation of all others to the States, or to their separate governments. The exercise of any powers beyond those thus delegated is therefore an usurpation of the reserved authority of the States by the agent of their own creation.

The *Sentinel* will uphold and defend the Union upon the basis of the rights of the States—under the Constitution—and thus by sedulously guarding the latter it will the more effectually strengthen and perpetuate the former.

With regard to the exercise of the powers of the Federal Government, the *Sentinel* will take as the principles of its action that Congress shall exercise no power which has not been delegated by the Constitution, according to a strict and fair interpretation of its language and spirit; and that it shall not seek to attain *indirectly* an object through the exercise of *constitutional power*, for the *direct* attainment of which it has no *delegation of power*. In other words, all powers exercised must be clearly granted, and all granted powers must be used for no purpose except such as is clearly intended by the Constitution.

In respect to the internal administration of the Government the *Sentinel* will sustain the settled policy of the Democratic party. It will labor to inculcate this cardinal doctrine of Democratic internal policy—that this Government will best promote the freedom and prosperity of the people of the States by being less ambitious to exercise power and more anxious to preserve liberty; and by leaving to the individual States the management of all their *domestic concerns*—while it contents itself with guarding the Confederacy from external violence, and directing the foreign policy of the country to the promotion of the common interests and defence of the common rights and honor of the States composing it.

The *Sentinel* will advocate such a progressive foreign policy as will suit itself to the exigencies and correspond with the expanding interests of the country. That policy should be energetic and decided; but should temper firmness with liberality, and make its highest ends consist with the strictest principles of justice. The real interests of the country upon each occasion demanding attention will be its guide in the course the *Sentinel* will pursue.

The national policy of the world in this age is essentially aggressive. In the growing sense of weakness of some of the nations of the Old World and the ambitious restlessness of others, a common motive to colonial extension has developed itself.

Our settled determination to repel interference from abroad with our own domestic concerns will prompt us to avoid it in the affairs of other countries, *unless* by their foreign or colonial policy our peace should be threatened, our security endangered, or our interests invaded. For when the selfish interests of other nations prompt a foreign or colonial policy which infringes upon our rights and places in the pathway of our commerce a dangerous and unfriendly rival, such a policy must be resisted by remonstrance, and if need be by war.

Our foreign policy should indeed be defensive; but to be *properly defensive* it must sometimes be *apparently aggressive*. Our Administration should be vigilant, watchful, and energetic. The world is full of important movements, commercial and political, deeply concerning American trade and American power. It is time we had an American foreign policy. We must have it. We cannot avoid it if we would. We have larger interests and a greater stake in the world and its destiny than every other people. We occupy the best portion of a continent, with no neighbors but a colony and a worn out anarchical despotism. We are the only people whose own land, without colonial dependencies, is washed by the two great oceans of the world. Our agricultural productions are more varied and more essential to civilized life and to human progress—our mineral and manufacturing resources more vast—our facilities and capacity for internal and foreign commerce more extended than those of any other people living under one government. A continent to a great extent unexplored and exhaustless in its yet hidden wealth is at our feet. European trade seeks the great East through avenues which are at our doors, or must be made through our own limits. Europe, Asia, Africa, and the isles of the sea, lying all around us, look to us as the rising power, through the agency of whose example, and ever-widening and extending, though peaceful influences, the blessings of liberty, civilization, and religion, are destined to triumph over the barbarism and superstition of the millions of the world. And shall such a people refuse to lay hold upon their destiny and act upon the high mission to which it is called? A mission so full of hope, though so laden with responsibility, which, if properly directed, must make our Confederacy the harbinger of peace to the world as well as the peaceful arbiter of its destiny.

The *Sentinel* will, therefore, advocate a *bold and earnest foreign policy*, such as the condition of the country demands, but it will advocate it *under the flag of the country*—nowhere else. Its foreign policy must be consistent with the spotless honor and unimpeachable good faith of the country. To be respectable at home and abroad, and to be great in the eyes of the world, it must ask for nothing but what is right and submit to nothing that is wrong. It must be liberal and magnanimous to the rights of others, and firm and immovable in insisting on its own. It must, in fine, be true to its own interests, rights, and honor—it cannot then be false to those of other nations.

Such, then, is the chart by which we shall be guided. Independent and free, we shall endeavor to be honest and truthful. The true friends of Democratic principles, we shall cordially support and defend. Its enemies in the *field or in ambush* we shall oppose, and on all proper occasions denounce.

To our future brethren of the press we extend the hand of friendly greeting. The *Sentinel* is the rival of no press of its own party—the personal enemy of none of the other.

The present Democratic Administration has our best wishes for its success in the establishment of the great principles upon which it came into power; and in its honest labors to attain such an end it will find the *Sentinel* its friend and coadjutor.

TERMS: For the daily paper, $10 a year, in advance For the Tri-weekly, $5 a year to single subscribers, and to clubs or persons subscribing for five or more copies, at the rate of $3 a year. For the Weekly, $2 a year to single subscribers, and to clubs or persons subscribing for five or more copies, at the rate of $1 50 a year; in all cases payment to be made in advance.

All communications should be post paid, and addressed to BEVERLEY TUCKER.

☞ Editors throughout the country are requested to copy the above Prospectus, and send us a copy of their paper, who shall receive in return a copy of ours. BEVERLEY TUCKER.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1853. July 30—tf

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales of the sections and parts of sections of land, all bearing the *odd numbers*, which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the line of the Mobile and Ohio River railroad, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, subject to double the minimum price of the public lands, as provided by the act of 20th September, 1850, will be held at the following land offices, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at ST. STEPHENS, in Alabama, commencing on Monday, the *fifth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

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

Townships *one* and *two*, of range one.

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

Townships one two, three, *four* and *five*, of range three.

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

Townships *three*, four, five, six and *seven*, of range five.

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

Townships *one*, *two*, *three*, *four*, and *five*, of range one.

Townships one, two, three, *four*, and *five*, of range two.

Townships *one*, *two*, and *three*, of range three.

Township *one*, of range four.

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

Townships *three* and *four*, of range one.

At the land office at DEMOPOLIS, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the *twelfth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

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

Townships *eighteen*, *nineteen*, and *twenty*, of range four.

At the land office at TUSCALOOSA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the *fifth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the principal meridian in the southern surveying district.

Township *twenty one*, of range four.

At the land office at COLUMBUS, in Mississippi, commencing on Monday, the *nineteenth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

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

Townships *eight*, *sixteen*, *seventeen*, *eighteen*, *nineteen*, and *twenty*, of range fifteen.

Townships *eight*, *nine*, *twelve*, *thirteen*, *fourteen*, *fifteen*, *sixteen*, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range sixteen.

Townships eight, *nine*, *ten*, *eleven*, *twelve*, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, *seventeen*, *eighteen*, and *nineteen*, of range seventeen.

Townships *eight*, nine, ten, eleven, *twelve*, *thirteen*, *fourteen*, *fifteen*, and *sixteen*, of range eighteen.

Townships *eight*, nine, ten, eleven, and *twelve*, of range nineteen.

At the land office at AUGUSTA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the *twenty sixth* day of *September next*, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the *odd numbers* above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

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

Township *four*, of range thirteen.

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

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and *seven*, of range fifteen.

Townships *one*, *two*, *three*, *four*, *five*, six, and seven, of range sixteen.

Townships *one*, *five*, *six*, and *seven*, of range seventeen.

Township *seven*, of range eighteen.

North of the base line, west of the meridian, and east of Pearl river.

Townships *three*, *four*, *five*, six, seven, and *eight*, of range five.

Townships *five*, *six*, seven, eight, *nine*, and *ten*, of range six.

Townships *seven*, *eight*, nine, and ten, of range seven.

Townships, *eight*, *nine*, and *ten*, of range eight.

The townships herein designated in Roman letters are wholly within the limits of "six sections in width on each side of said road," and those in *italics* are *partly* within said limits, as designated on the diagrams, which will be furnished to the respective district land offices by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Lands reserved for schools, military, and other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The lands sold will be *subject to the right* of way granted by the said act of 20th September, 1850, to the States aforesaid, for said railroad, not exceeding *one hundred feet* on each side thereof; and therefore the particular tracts of land which include the road will be sold as containing the quantities respectively shown by the official plats.

Each sale will be kept open for a time sufficient to admit of offering all the lands, but not exceeding two weeks, and applications to make private entries of the lands offered under this proclamation will not be received until after the close of the public sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1853.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to actual settlers on lands of the United States originally withdrawn from market on account of the railroad grant.

Under act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1853, entitled "An act to extend pre-emption rights to certain lands therein mentioned," the pre-emption laws of the United States as they now exist are extended over the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of the railroad hereinbefore mentioned, where the settlement and improvement were made *prior to the final allotment* of the alternate sections to the said railroad. Therefore, all claims by pre-emption to any of the alternate sections of public lands within the limits originally reserved will attach, if predicated upon settlements made prior to the 4th February, 1853, the date of the final allotment.

Claims within the six miles limits must be proven up at any time before the day herein fixed for the commencement of the public sale, and are to be paid for at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Claims outside of the six miles, and within the limits of the original reservation, must be proven up prior to the restoration of said lands to private entry.

Soldiers' bounty land warrants, at a dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, may be received in payment for either class of lands; one warrant only, however, can be located by each pre-emptor.

Immediately after the close of the public sale directed by the foregoing proclamation of the President, applications will be received for the purchase at private entry, or location by warrants, of the lands reserved to satisfy this grant, outside of the six miles limits, in such order as to prevent confusion and insure accuracy, in accordance with instructions to be issued to the registers and receivers. JOHN WILSON,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

May 26—w13w

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; township 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, pre-emption claims will not be allowed to any of the above-mentioned lead mineral tracts to be 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—1aw13w

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,
June 4—d&triw6m* Washington.

RED RIVER RAFT.

THE PERSON to whom the contract was awarded under former advertisements for proposals having failed to give the bond with sureties as required, proposals for the work are again invited as follows:

Proposals will be received until the 20th day of next September for the removal of obstructions to the navigation of Red river (Louisiana) occasioned by the raft, and for keeping the said navigation free from the same for the longest period.

The amount of these proposals united is not to exceed the sum of $100,000.

Each bidder will propose to remove said raft, (thoroughly,) and to keep the navigation free from obstruction thereby for a specified period; specifying in his bid the time in which he proposes to complete the removal of the raft, the said time not to be later than the 1st day of June, 1855; and also the number of years, counting from said removal, during which time he binds himself to keep the said navigation free from raft obstruction.

The contractor will be required to give his bond for $20,000, with two good sureties, each for the sum of $10,000, conditioned for the faithful execution of the contract. Each bidder will transmit, at the same time with his proposals, the names of the persons whom he offers as sureties, and a declaration signed by them that they will sign his bond as sureties as above mentioned; and also the certificate of a district judge of the United States for the State in which he resides, that said securities are respectable citizens, and that he considers them worth $10,000 over and above all their debts and liabilities. No bid will be examined unless these conditions shall be complied with.

Terms of payment.

Of the sum of $100,000 appropriated for the above object, $50,000 shall be paid as the work of removing the raft advances, as follows—to wit: Whenever the contractor shall report that a portion of the raft has been removed, the same shall be inspected by an officer appointed by the War Department; and if it shall appear that such is the fact, the Department will pay such a proportion of the said sum of $50,000 as the portion removed shall bear to the entire raft, provided no partial payment shall be made for less than one-tenth part of the whole work. The remaining $50,000 will be paid in equal annual instalments corresponding in number with the number of years during which the contractor shall bind himself to keep the navigation open, of which fact the Department is to be the sole judge.

Each bid must be for the whole work—that is, for the removal of the raft, and for keeping the river open for a specified period. No separate proposals for portions of it will be considered.

The proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope, "Proposals for removing Red River Raft."

The War Department reserves to itself the right of awarding the contract according to its own judgment of the most favorable bid and the most responsible bidder.

To be inserted in the Union, Republic, and National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C.; Cincinnati Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville Journal, Louisville, Kentucky; St. Louis Republican, St. Louis, Missouri; Shreveport Herald, Shreveport, Louisiana; New Orleans Commercial Bulletin; New Orleans Bee; New Orleans Republican; Gazette and Democrat, Little Rock, Arkansas; Telegraph, Washington, Arkansas. J. J ABERT,
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

July 14—d20t&tawt20Sep

HOME PICTURES, by Mrs. C. W. Denison.

The Boyhood of Great Men, with illustrations.

Uncle Robin in his Cabin in Virginia, by J. W. Page.

Helen and Arthur, or Miss Thusa's Spinning Wheel, by Caroline Lee Hentz.

July 12 FRANCK TAYLOR.

THE REPUBLIC.

SUMMER SKETCHES—No. 9.

BY MARY J. WINDLE.

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS, August 1, 1853.

We retired to our room yesterday to consider what we *should* write about. The sameness of a watering-place life by no means affords many incidents. Amusements are exhausted, invented, changed, varied, and again exhausted. Every thing upon which the attention fixes itself, vainly wooing something novel, soon becomes insipid. Chess, backgammon, letter writing, eating, drinking, and sleeping, cease to contribute to the discomfiture of old Time, who walks here shod with leaden sandals.

It was noon. The whole place lay torpid in the sun. The hum of voices below came up with a drowsy, muffled sound. The thunders of the bowling alley had died away. The gurgling rattle of broken ice as sherry cobblers were made grew less and less. It was as dreamy as midnight.

We we were sitting in a meditative mood, thinking of the *Republic* that is, wondering what in all the world we could find to say that its readers would care to hear, (a desperate mood for one to be in,) when our meditations were disturbed by a legion of laughing girls, who suddenly invaded our territories. Never did mortal before hear such a rush of sound as burst upon us. If a painting could affect the sense of hearing as well as that of sight, this bevy of fair beings would have afforded the artist an inimitable original for the representation upon his canvas of the "*confusion of tongues.*"

"Oh, ladies, leave off talking, and 'do' something ridiculous, or pathetic, or sublime, and furnish us material for a '*sketch!*' Do take compassion on a poor author, and give the reins to whim and wonder!"

"Listen to me," said an Oriental-looking South Carolinian with a Siddons lip and glance of fire, in answer to our pathetic adjuration; "write a sketch on northern and southern beauty, and give us the distinctive difference."

"Oh, yes, do," said a bright-lipped Hebe from New York, moving her head like Juno.

"Yes, do, do, do," came the echo from lip after lip, with a half-lisped finis from the baby pet, darling little Mary G———, who makes us tell her fairy tales, and will sit sometimes for hours on a little cushion at our feet, motionless, almost breathless with delight.

"Well, just take your seats around us, and sit quietly and patiently without interrupting us; do you hear?"

"Yes, we do, and we will be still;" and, suiting the action to the word, the metropolitan belle quietly adjusted her ruby bracelet, while the romantic southerner drooped her classic head upon her hand, and closed her eyes (she has lovely long lashes) in the most picturesque attitude.

"Well, then, we begin."

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Aware of the nature of the ground upon which I am about to venture, I trust that I shall approach this subject—a subject upon which the North and South are naturally so sensitive, involving as it does a theme so sacred as that of the beauty of their ladies—without those prejudices with which we may be supposed free.

The general traits of southern and northern beauty differ materially. At the North almost every young lady appears pretty, with her rosy cheeks and animated face. The style of beauty at the South is of a more passive kind, and excitement is requisite to make it speak to the eye; but when the possessor is animated, then the whole face, which but a few moments before was passionless and quiet, becomes radiant and illuminated with fire and intelligence, and the indolent repose of the features becomes broken by fascinating smiles and brilliant flashes from fine dark eyes. Till this change is produced, the face of the southern lady appears unattractive, and would be pronounced decidedly wanting in beauty; but approach and enter into conversation, and you will be delighted and surprised at the magical transformation. A Psyche-like fascination slumbers in their dark, eloquent eyes, whose richly-fringed lids droop over them, softening but not diminishing their brilliance.

It is certain that beauty of features and form is more general in the North, though in grace and expression the South has the superiority. The difference is usually attributable to climate; but this never has been demonstrated, and the cause is still inexplicable. Beauty at the North, though longer in coming to maturity, and less perfect, is more permanent.

In "*manner*" the southern ladies have what we call *grace* and *ease*, and that lovely languor which is expressed in the negligence, and sometimes even grotesqueness, of their dress, imparting an adorable "*Je ne sais quoi*" of style. They possess, too, a cordial freshness, with that geniality of manner which, without being in the least degree familiar, is confiding and friendly—a manner which to a reserved and suspicious northern beau appears the evidence of the complete triumph he has achieved, until he sees that it is a *general* and not a *particular* manner.

The northern lady possesses more of what we call "*air*," with the elaborate "*sang froid*" of elegant manners. For ourselves, we rather shrink from the glaring polish of ice which these fine manners present, though the living stream may run—and we doubt not does—quick below.

A northern lady is irreproachable in "*tournure*," with an extreme neatness in dress which sometimes degenerates into stiffness.

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On the conclusion of the foregoing paragraph, we handed our unfinished sketch to the sectional committee who were clustered round us, with their delicate fingers clasped together, patiently waiting. It was read aloud. Never did mortal before hear such a rush of sound as burst upon us at its conclusion. Northern and southern spirit were all aroused! A perfect flood of make-believe abuse gushed from the polished throat of the stately Carolinian—not softly, not musically, but in a shrieking tone, as though bent on vociferous disputation; while distinct and dignified denial of the charge of *stiffness* met us from the New York belle, who declared that she was the innocent victim of a base southern conspiracy. She denied the charge, with her arms folded, and with a calmness unusual to one suffering under a great wrong. In this attitude she swept from the room, slamming the door with elaborate vehemence. Nothing more is known of her, except when we inquired an hour after, at her room door, whether she was comfortable, she replied *she was not*.

The southern belle—having delivered an uncharitable and defamatory speech, in a very energetic voice and manner, accompanied by gestures indicative of an intention to injure us—sank down in her seat quite breathless and exhausted with the mental excitement of the last hour.

Such were the consequences, fortuitous and disastrous, brought about by an innocent criticism of a delicate subject.

We are a person of rather a meek and pitiful nature than otherwise, and we listened to this outbreak of sectional spirit with a look of resignation quite touching to behold, inwardly resolving, however, to have satisfaction.

As the combatant rejoices in the thought that he has yet some untried weapon among his resources—as the general in battle is delighted to feel that he holds in the background his "*corps de reserve*"—so did we revel in the anticipation of our "*satisfaction*," which is to pour out our grievances to the wide impalpable ear of the world—a world which we humbly hope will judge us mercifully when driven to extremity for anything of an interesting character.

A WHACK AT MISERS.—In a chapter on life assurance, which appears in *Blackwood's Magazine* for July, the writer is somewhat severe on the wealthy men of our day, who are but too scrupulous in their observance of the maxims of "Poor Richard." He says:

"Those who desire to be absolutely rich may, if their lives are spared long enough, attain that object by sordid and perpetual pinching, and rigorous abstinence from the enjoyments, hospitalities, and charities of existence. It is not difficult to accumulate gold if a man has courage to be an Elwes; indeed, cases are almost daily cited of apparent paupers, amongst whose rags and gallimaufry in the corner of some fetid cellar extraordinary hoards are discovered. No one, however, but a mere caitiff would addict himself to this kind of metallic accumulation; and it is noticeable that the practice is chiefly confined to dried-up bachelors, who have either no relatives to succeed them, or who hate their relatives cordially. Poor wretches! If, ere they have given up the ghost on their ill-tended couch, and been deposited in the paltry shells which they have bespoken from a motive of posthumous economy, they could obtain a vision of the serene or lively countenances of those who shall walk at their funeral and divide their gains—if they could be prospectively present at the banquet which is to follow the ceremony, and witness the enormous consumption of liquor quaffed, not in honor of their memories, but by way of congratulation to the inebriated heirs—if they could hear, by anticipation, the remarks of the jocular guests, the retailed anecdotes of their meannesses, and the commentaries on their cruel selfishness—they might possibly, before the spirit has left the clay, ask themselves seriously for what end, either in this world or the next, they have consented to lead the life of muckworms, and insure the contempt of their race. For, of all creatures upon earth, none is so despicable as the miser. It is not impossible that the profligate may have a friend, for there is usually left about him some touch of humanity—some one unbroken chord of the finer feelings of our nature; but the miser meets with no sympathy. Even the nurse who is hired to attend him in his latest hours loathes the ghastly occupation, and longs for the moment of her release; for, although the death-damp is already gathering on his brow, the thoughts of the departing sinner are still upon his gold, and at the mere jingle of a key he starts from his torpor, in a paroxysm of terror, lest a surreptitious attempt is being made upon the sanctity of his strong-box. Deeds there are many in that box; but where are the deeds that should have comforted the dying man? What blessings has he purchased for himself through his long and useless life? There are no prayers of the orphan or widow for him—not a solitary voice has ever breathed his name to Heaven as a benefactor. One poor penny, given away in the spirit of true charity, would now be worth more to him than all the gold that the world contains; but, notwithstanding that he was a church-going man, and familiar from his infancy with those awful texts in which the worship of mammon is denounced, and the punishment of Dives told, he has never yet been able to divorce himself from his solitary love or lust, or to part with one atom of his pelf. And so, from a miserable life, detested and despised, he passes into a drear eternity; and those whom he has neglected or misused, make merry with the hoards of the miser."

And, again:

"We have no hesitation in saying that we consider the man who does not expend more than half his income as a caitiff and a losel. How he expends it, is altogether a different question; but, except in the way of gross immorality, we are decidedly of opinion that a liberal scale of expenditure is a public blessing. We have an intense antipathy to the mean apothegms which we occasionally see quoted, we presume, from the margin of the Miser's Almanack. 'Waste not, want not.' 'A pin a day is a groat a year.' 'A penny saved is a penny got.' 'There are forty sixpences in a pound, and a pound is the seedling of a hundred.' No doubt there is a germ of truth in all these propositions, for it is as absurd to be recklessly extravagant as it would be to eat Bank of England notes with your bread and butter; but the reiteration of them is offensive, and they sound like the maxims of a scavenger. One coat in the year may be sufficient to cover your nakedness; but if you can afford them, by all means get three or four. In the first place your appearance will be materially improved, which, let us tell you, is often no mean consideration, in so far as your own interest is concerned. Many a clever fellow has been doomed, through sheer seediness, to hard struggles and disappointment, and has most unjustly blamed his stars, whereas, in fact, the fault lay with his apparel. We are acquainted with a meritorious Whig, who has three times been cruelly used by his party on account of the inveterate greasiness of his garments. In the next place, you have the comfortable conviction that you are contributing your just share to the support of a score of excellent individuals, including the farmer, manufacturer, and Snip, who looks to you for his daily cabbage. And, lastly, you become the possessor of a stock of old clothes, which, if you have the feelings of a gentleman, you will bestow upon some indigent Christian, instead of basely bartering them to a Levite."

ATMOSPHERIC TELEGRAPH.—The subscription to the stock of the company which proposes to build a line of this invention for the purpose of transporting letters and parcels between Boston and New York in fifteen minutes, is said by a Boston paper to be steadily advancing.