# DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

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## WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1849.


### FOUR DAYS LATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

*The steamers California and Oregon—Discovery of Silver and Quicksilver Mines—Diamonds and Emeralds found—Lieutenant Beale's Journey—Nine men Lost on the Gila.*

The steamship *Southerner*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Charleston, brought as passengers Lieut. Edward Beale, U. S. N., and William Parrott, Esq., U. S. Consul at Mazatlan, the former of whom reached Panama in the steamship *Oregon* on the 5th inst. and brings us news from San Francisco to the 13th of April, four days later than previous advices.

We had the pleasure of conversing with Lieutenant Beale yesterday, and obtaining from him a number of new and interesting particulars from the Gold Region. He states that the steamship Oregon reached San Francisco on the 1st of April. Immediately on her arrival, the crew was put on board the U. S. ship *Ohio*, and there kept in irons until the evening before she started on the return voyage. The Oregon reached San Blas on the 22d of April, remained there five days (coaling) left 27th, and arrived at Panama on the 5th May, at 9 P. M. after touching at Acapulco for water. As Lieutenant Beale was leaving Panama on the morning of the 6th, the California, which sailed from San Francisco, five days after the Oregon, was coming into the harbor. The running time of the Oregon to Panama was 14 days, three of which were made with sails. The amount of gold brought by the two vessels is not known with certainty, but is estimated at $400,000 about $80,000 of which is consigned to Mr. Parrott. A much greater amount would have been forwarded but for the fact that bills of lading were not given farther than Panama, where the gold is obliged to be carried across the Isthmus at some risk, and a new bill obtained at Chagres. The number of passengers on board the Oregon was small. Among them was Rev. Walter Colton, Ex-Alcalde of Monterey, whom Lieutenant B. left at Chagres. The crews on the steamers are paid $100 per month each, and the cooks $150. The Oregon on her arrival furnished the California with an engineer, probably the same one whom a correspondent of *The Tribune*, writing from San Blas, mentions as having been taken on board at that place and furnished with a free passage.

The U. S. transport ships, *Iowa*, *General Taylor* and *Rome*, have arrived at Monterey, with troops. Gen. Riley, who went out in charge of them was at that place when Lieutenant B. left. There were about 75 vessels lying in the Bay of San Francisco, and others were arriving every day. With very few exceptions their crews desert immediately on their arrival, and they are unable to leave. The town is crowded with people, and about two thirds of the inhabitants are living in camp. The houses are all filled to overflowing, and the smallest rooms rent for $3 a-day; good board at the hotels is $10 a-day. Gen. Smith is living for the present in the old house of the Hudson's Bay Company. One of the volunteers of Stevenson's Regiment, who made enough at the diggings to purchase a frame house in the place, offered to rent it to him, but coolly demanded $18,000 a year, giving Gen. S. one day to decide on the offer.

The snow was melting very fast, and the pincers were almost entirely clear. Companies were leaving San Francisco daily for the diggings and miners constantly arriving with the products of their labors; the fare to Sutter's Fort varied from $25 to $50, according to the style of conveyance. There was a great deal of drinking and gambling going on in San Francisco. Many of the gamblers who followed the American army through Mexico have gone on to California, and by means of monte, roulette, and faro tables, fleece the natives very extensively.

Lieutenant Beale speaks in high terms of the order maintained by the population on the placers as well as in the more settled parts. There are few disturbances of any kind, and owing to the strict administration of a kind of extempore justice, crimes have become less frequent. The only punishment is hanging. When a person commits any theft or outrage, he is brought before a jury of twelve men selected for the purpose, who go through the regular forms of trial, and if convicted he is at once executed. Three men have lately been hung at the diggings one of them for stealing a horse.

The last heard from Col. Fremont, he was on the Gila with his company. The report of his arrival in California, for which some of the papers give credit to Lieutenant Beale, is incorrect. Mrs. Fremont was at Panama, and would leave in the first steamer for San Francisco.

Lieutenant Beale left St. Louis on his way out, on the 1st of November last. He was the bearer of despatches, and had a body of 25 men under his command. After reaching Santa Fe he took the Gila route, and on this part of the journey underwent the most terrible sufferings. The party was visited by the winter storm among the mountains, which proved fatal to so many of Fremont's men, and *nine* soldiers perished with cold and exposure. They were several times attacked by Indians and some of the troops were severely wounded. Lieutenant Beale's appearance bears tokens of the hardships he has undergone.

He brings with him a lump of pure gold, weighing eighty ounces, and consequently worth nearly $1,500. It was found at the dry diggings by a man named Weaver. We had a sight of this precious piece yesterday. It was exhibited for a short time on 'Change, and produced quite a sensation. Lieut. B. went on to Washington by the Southern train yesterday afternoon. When he left Panama, the Oregon and California were to leave San Francisco in about 10 days. There were several sailing vessels also there, fitting up for passengers. The mails brought by the Oregon and California, were at the Isthmus, waiting the arrival of a steamer at Chagres.

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Mr. Parrott, our Consul at Mazatlan, is now staying at the Astor House. He left Mazatlan on the 10th April, after his return from an exploration of the gold regions of the Sacramento; reached Mexico on the 11th of May, Vera Cruz on the 17th and Mobile on the 21st. He reports having met with companies continually during his overland journey. The road to the Pacific is lined with them and they are all, so far as he saw, doing well. Capt. Hutton's company sailed from San Blas in the Cayuga, April 13; Capt. Earle's was at Guadalajara on the 19th. There were four or five vessels at Mazatlan and two or three at San Blas, for California. The price of passage varied from $50 to $250, according to the accommodations. Mr. P. tells a story of a cabin-boy who deserted one of Hargous's ships at Vera Cruz and walked the whole way to San Blas, where he arrived safe and sound, on his way to California.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Parrott for much new and interesting information concerning the mineral wealth of California. His visit to the placers was undertaken for the purpose of informing himself on these points, and his revelations are even more astonishing than any which have previously reached us. In all that concerns the digging of gold, he fully confirms all former statements. The limits of the placers toward the South are constantly being extended by new discoveries; the Northern districts, owing to their remoteness from civilization, have not yet been fully explored. The earth in some places has been dug to the depth of nine feet, and the proportion of gold found to be quite as great as on the surface. The richness of the dry diggings is in some places almost incredible. Mr. Parrott estimates the amount of gold which will be obtained, the present year, at thirty millions of dollars.

But the riches of California do not consist in gold alone. All the precious metals are there found, in greater or less profusion, as well as the rarest and most valuable jewels. Two mines of silver have been lately discovered, one of which is known to but few persons, who jealously keep the secret. Platinum is also known to exist in considerable quantities. A rough diamond nearly the size of a hen's egg has been found by one of the miners in the Sacramento Valley. General Vallejo, who was Mr. Parrott's informant, says that it was brought to him by the finder, who demanded $180,000 for it. Emeralds of large size are frequently met with, but their value is scarcely known. Three or four new quicksilver mines have been discovered, one of which, a very rich deposite, lies between the valley of Santa Clara and San Joaquim. The Forbes mine, however, is the only one worked as yet. The extent and value of these quicksilver mines is not equaled by any other locality in the world.

Beds of coal have also been found near the coast, but cannot of course be worked under the present state of things.

Mr. Parrott informs us that in the Sierra Nevada, to the northeast of San Francisco, there is a volcano in active operation. On the 3d of March the heaviest snow storms in the memory of the inhabitants took place.

There are but fifty women in the town of San Francisco, twenty of whom are Americans. The arrival of a ship load of female emigrants would be a cause of public rejoicing, and all the single ones would receive offers before they landed. Mrs. Ward, of this city, while riding in the vicinity of San Francisco, was thrown from her horse and injured.

The price of lots in the town is, as before stated, enormous. The sales take place, however, with little regard to the title of the property, and as there are two or three separate claims upon a great part of it, this may lead to great difficulty in the future. Sometimes the same land is sold to different parties by two Alcaldes.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Dale which sailed from San Francisco for the United States on the 20th of March, has $200,000 in gold dust on board.

Nearly the whole of Captain Sutter's 40,000 bushels of grain rotted in the field, for want of hands to harvest it. The price of flour at the diggings when Mr. Parrott left was $3 per lb. though at San Francisco it was down to $10 per barrel. There was not much sickness at the diggings except scurvy and a few cases of fever. There was also some scurvy at San Francisco, owing to the want of vegetable food, the cultivation of the soil being entirely neglected.

A Boston man named Tyler, son of a Boston auctioneer of that name, purchased a sort of shed, and started the first auction store in the place. The novelty of the thing attracted crowds, and he soon did a very profitable business. Two or three Peter Funk establishments soon started up and entrapped many of the green miners who came down from the diggings. So fast is the progress of civilization in California!

We shall endeavor to give farther particulars in a day or two. Mr. Parrott, who has spent nearly twenty years of his life on the Pacific Coast, displays a thorough knowledge of the condition of California and an entire confidence in the vast extent of her mineral wealth. He has prepared, for the use of the U. S. government, we believe, the most complete map of the Gold Region which has yet been made. He tells us that some years ago, he was offered the whole of the ground now occupied by San Francisco for about $4,000.

There was at Panama a rumor to the effect that a mutiny had broken out on board the Ohio and that several men had been executed, but neither Mr. Parrott nor Lieutenant Beale gives credit to it. Gen. Smith is at present remaining at San Francisco, with several of his officers, but he has done nothing of importance since his arrival.

### Father Mathew's Visit to America.

Father Mathew is now upon the Atlantic, with his eyes and his hopes directed to America. The desire of hundreds of thousands, to see and hear this eminent Christian philanthropist, will now be gratified.

Since his first determination to visit America, Father Mathew has passed through many severe ordeals. The misery and suffering of his countrymen, by famine and pestilence, have been aggravated by personal misfortunes. And amid the surrounding calamities, his health failed, and for a season the worst apprehensions were experienced by his friends.

But, with returning health, the long-cherished purpose of visiting America revived, and we have information, by the last steamer, which shows that his arrangements were made to embark from Liverpool in the packet ship Ashburton, on the 21st inst. We may look for him, therefore, about the middle of June.

Father Mathew's mission to our shores is one of the purest benevolence. He comes on an errand of mercy. And most fit and worthy is he of his high calling! Ireland and England have profited largely by his efforts. Armies of men had enlisted under his temperance banner, whose wives and children, raised from want and misery to comfort and happiness, will follow him across the deep with their blessings. And he will, we doubt not, upon unfurling his banner here, raise up other temperance armies in America.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

PHILADELPHIA, May 30—9 P. M.

*Cholera commenced—Three Fatal Cases, &c.*

The Board of Health report three cases of cholera, all of which proved fatal—two in Richmond, the other in Southwark. The latter said to be an Irish emigrant, from New York.

### LOUIS KOSSUTH—A Remarkable Man.

FRANKFORT, May 7, 1849.

I gave last week a sketch of Hungarian affairs, from the beginning of the war to the present time. It may not be perhaps uninteresting now, to turn a moment to the man under whom such wonderful success has been gained.

Louis Kossuth is one of the most remarkable men of the present age. He is indeed considered by many the only really great man the nineteenth century has yet produced. He has certainly shown talents of the most rare and extraordinary kind. Not only is he an orator of the most surprising power, but he proves to be a statesman of consummate foresight, and a chief, civil and military, both bold and prudent.

The effect of his oratory is said to be astonishing. When he rises to speak, his features, finely moulded, and of an oriental cast, though pale and haggard, as from mental and physical suffering, united, immediately excite interest. His deep-toned, almost sepulchral voice, adds to the first impression. Then, as he becomes warmed by his subject, and launches into the enthusiastic and prophetic manner peculiar to him, his hearers seem to imbibe all the feelings that so strongly reign in his own bosom, and to be governed by the same will. In his tour through the provinces to raise the *landsturm* (all the able-bodied,) so great was his power over the peasantry, that frequently men, women, and children together, running to their houses, and seizing hooks or whatever their hands could find, assembled on the spot, and insisted on being led directly against the enemy. As I stated last week, many women are found serving in the Hungarian ranks, and even sometimes noble ladies command in person the troops raised, equipped, and paid by themselves.

But Kossuth's talents as an orator are his least. In comprehending the exact position of his country, seeing its strong and weak points, and turning every thing to the best account, he has shown himself a master. He said to his countrymen, before the Austrians entered Hungary, if we do not beat them on the frontier, we shall beat them at Raab, if not at Raab, at Comorn, if not at Comorn, at Pesth, if not at Pesth, then on the Theiss, but even if not on the Theiss, we shall nevertheless, finally beat them. This shows that he clearly foresaw the course of events. We accordingly see the Hungarians falling back from the frontier, from Raab, from Comorn, (leaving there a garrison which has never been overcome,) and from Pesth itself; but no sooner do they come into the vicinity of the Theiss, than the tide of success begins to turn, and now threatens to sweep back to the walls of Vienna.

Many persons blamed Kossuth for not making a stand at Pesth. A large part of the Hungarian Diet were in favor of it. They said the moral effect of giving up the capital into the hands of the enemy would be bad throughout the whole country, and would only lead to universal discouragement and defeat. But Kossuth understood matters better. He would rather lose a little momentarily, if necessary, than risk all at a blow. That was not owing to want of boldness, his whole character and conduct proves. The sequel has shown the wisdom of the measure.

Kossuth is accused by his enemies of great violence and contempt of justice, but I have not been able to find a single instance well authenticated.

The present position of this extraordinary man is the more remarkable, as it is owing purely to the force of his talents. A few years ago he was a poor and obscure lawyer in the town of Pesth, depending chiefly for subsistence by acting as secretary or steward to several deputies of the Diet who had previously befriended him when a student in the university of that place.

He was born in a little village in the north of Hungary, April 27, 1806, of a poor but noble family of Sclavonian origin. His father acted as steward to another nobleman of more favored circumstances, but was not able, it seems, to support his son at the university. The application and talents of the latter, however, found him friends who not only enabled him to finish his studies, but also continued to assist him subsequently.

In 1835, when so strong an opposition existed against the Austrian government in the Hungarian Diet, Kossuth, who was already somewhat known as the founder of political clubs for young men, was employed to conduct an opposition newspaper. The proceedings of the Diet up to this time had never been properly reported. The government would not allow the employment of stenographers, and the reports, as they appeared in the official journal, gave no idea at all of the real proceedings. All liberal speeches and propositions, as well as expositions of the abuses of the administration, were entirely suppressed. Kossuth learned stenography, and undertook to give true reports. But, as it would be necessary to submit his paper, if printed, to the censorship, by which everything liberal would be crossed out, he went to the immense labor of issuing it in manuscript. A great number of persons were employed to copy, and thus it was sent in the letter form to every part of the country. This extraordinary manner of proceeding surprised the government, which for a time was at a complete loss what to do. It soon, however, took its resolution. Every one of these dangerous letters was put out of the way before reaching its destination.

When this became known, they were no longer trusted to the post; but the local authorities of the different counties took the charge of conveying and distributing them to the subscribers. The county of Pesth, in which the paper appeared, even authorized publicly, in spite of the government, its issue and distribution. Thus matters continued till May 2, 1836, about a year after the establishment of the paper, when, on the closing of the Diet by the King, (Emperor of Austria,) six persons suddenly disappeared;—Baron Wesselengi, the most formidable enemy of the government in the Diet, Kossuth, the editor of the opposition paper, and four students of law, leaders in the young men's political clubs. For above three years, the public was entirely ignorant of the fate of these persons. At last, in 1839, they appeared again, as mysteriously as they had disappeared, not even knowing themselves where they had been, for they had been seized secretly, and conveyed blindfolded to dungeons, from which they were brought out in the same manner. But what a horrid change three years in damp, filthy dungeons had made! Wesselengi was blind, Lovassy, one of the students, crazed, and the rest dangerously ill. Kossuth seems to have escaped the least affected, though his constitution was thereby much shattered. Such was the detestable conduct of the Austrian government. It was afraid, in such a country as Hungary, to accuse these men openly, for no violation of law could have been proved against them. Had the place of their imprisonment been known, too, they would not probably have remained long in it. It feared, however, to have them die upon its hands, lest it should afterwards be accused of secret assassination. When it thought them therefore out of the condition to be longer formidable, it set them free. It got rid indeed of two enemies, but one of the other became ten times more dangerous.

The unjust imprisonment of Kossuth rendered him of course extremely popular. A year after, he became editor, though not openly, of a paper issued in Pesth, called the *Pesti Hirlap*. So popular did this paper immediately become, that from 563 subscribers, which it had in July of 1840, it amounted by the end of the year to 11,000, which is a greater number than any paper in Germany has at present except the *Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung*. It appeared every day, at the low price of 4 florins (1.62½ cents) a year. Its character was exclusively political and national.

Besides opposing the Austrian government on general questions, it brought to light many abuses of administration both local and general, which, when known, surprised the people. It was very soon after its establishment to be seen in the hand of almost every peasant.—It did more, also, for the spread and general use of the Hungarian language, than all the laws of the Diet together. Germans and Sclavonians who had formerly paid little attention to that language, now learned it, to be able to read a paper that exicited so much the public mind. But the talented editor was not left long undisturbed in his labor. The government had not, it appears, the right of censorship at Pesth, over journals having a regular permission to appear, as it had arrogated at Presburg, (the Diet met at Presburg till 1848,) over making public the proceedings of the Diet. It could not, therefore, either suppress or submit to the censure of the *Pesti Hirlap*. It succeeded, however, in its object, by bribing or threatening the publisher, who in 1843, discharged Kossuth from the editorship, and employed some one else.

But the active nature of Kossuth would not now suffer him to remain idle. He turned his attention to founding societies for establishing and encouraging domestic manufactures, and for constructing public roads. Hungary was at that time in some respects in an almost semi barbarous state. Many parts of the country were in a manner cut off from the rest from want of proper roads, bridges, &c. But particularly in respect to manufactures was Hungary behind the other countries of Europe. It was absolutely dependent for cloth and many other objects of manufacture, upon the other provinces of Austria. This was what Austria wished (because she feared more for Hungary than any other part of her empire, and wished to keep it therefore more dependent,) and all her laws tended to continue it. Grain coming out of Hungary was submitted to a heavy tariff, but all manufactures going in, were wholly free.

In six months after the founding of the "protection societies" by Kossuth, more than half the Hungarian people were pledged to wear only articles of domestic manufacture.

In the Hungarian Diet which met at Presburg, November 11, 1847, Kossuth was elected deputy from Pesth to the lower House, in which he took from that moment a leading part. It will be only necessary to enumerate the decisions of this Diet, from November 11 to February 22, to see that a gigantic reform was going on in Hungary, even before the breaking out of the French revolution, and the subsequent movements in Germany. The following were among its decisions: freedom of the peasantry to change their place of abode, (they were before attached to the soil as under the feudal system,) and unrestricted freedom in the selling of landed property, (abolition of hereditary property, such as exists in England)—abolition of tithes, for a fixed compensation—liberty for strangers to settle in the country—the taxation of all classes equally, (the nobles were formerly exempt—emancipation of the Jews—language regulations, by which the Croatians are permitted to use their own language in conducting their interior affairs—eight millions set apart to encourage manufactures, and construct roads. On the 22d February, still before the revolution at Paris, Kossuth used the following words in a speech:

"Since 600 years, we form a constitutional State; we wish therefore that ministers sit on these benches, to hear and answer our questions. *From this day forth, we wish to have a Hungarian ministry.*"

Five days after, the news of the movement at Paris, reached Presburg. The conduct of Kossuth at this not only contributed more than that of any other man to rouse up the Hungarians to demand their rights, but also had great effect in exciting to activity the people of Vienna itself. He was at the head of the deputation, which, the 16th March, demanded and obtained from the Emperor a separate Hungarian ministry. From this time forth he was the soul of the Hungarian Diet. As dangers and difficulty came his influence increased. On the 11th June he became finance minister. June 17th broke out the war with the Servians. August 25th with Croatia. September 20th he was president of the ministry. September 26th appears the "Imperial manifest," which produces the open rupture between Hungary and Austria. At the head of the committee of surety, Kossuth now conducted Hungarian affairs. His history since is that of Hungary itself, which I need not repeat here. The little sketch I have given, will give some idea of the man, who is now playing indisputably the most distinguished part in the drama of European affairs, and it will also show that liberal movements have been long going on in Central Europe of which we have known little.

J. C. C.

☞ At the latest date from Pesth, May 1st, Kossuth had issued a proclamation to the people, announcing for their encouragement, that thousands out of the army were ready to sacrifice life and estate in their cause, and that the Sclavonians, Transylvanians, and Gallacians were all rising.

He says there is nothing to fear from the Russians. The Austrians had been dreadfully defeated in a bloody battle near Siered, three leagues from Presburg, which was in great fear. Jellachich's Crotian corps has been cut to pieces. Rumor says the Austrian court was about to ask a renewal of negotiations.—*Correspondent Newark, N. Jersey, Advertiser.*

"If the devil should lose his tail, were would he get another?" "In a dram shop to be sure, where they *re-tail* spirits."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.

### CUBAN AFFAIRS.

LOS GUINES, April 18th, 1849.

In the long circuit of railway which leads from Havana to Matanzas, I saw nothing remarkably different from what I observed on my excursion to San Antonio. There was the same smooth country, of great apparent fertility, sometimes varied with gentle undulations, and sometimes rising, in the distance into hills covered with thickets. We swept by dark green fields planted with the yuca, an esculent root, of which the cassava bread is made, pale green fields of the cane, brown tracts of pasturage, partly formed of abandoned coffee estates, where the palms and scattered fruit trees were yet standing, and forests of shrubs and twining plants, growing for the most part among rocks. Some of those rocky tracts have a peculiar appearance; they consist of rough projections of rock a foot or two in height, of irregular shape and full of holes; they are called *diente de perro*, or dog's death. Here the trees and creepers find openings filled with soil, by which they are nourished. We passed two or three country cemeteries, where that foulest of birds, the turkey vulture, was seen sitting on the white stuccoed walls, or hovering on his ragged wings in circles over them.

In passing over the neighborhood of the town in which I am now writing, I found myself on the black lands of the island. Here the rich dark earth of the plain lies on a bed of chalk as white as snow, as was apparent where the earth had been excavated to a little depth, on each side of the railway, to form the causey on which it ran. Streams of clear water, diverted from a river to the left, traversed the plain with a swift current, almost even with the surface of the soil, which they keep in perpetual freshness. As we approached Matanzas, we saw more extensive tracts of cane clothing the broad slopes with their dense blades, as if the coarse sedge of a river had been transplanted to the uplands.

At length the bay of Matanzas opened before us; a long tract of water stretching to the northeast, into which several rivers empty themselves. The town lay at the southwestern extremity, sheltered by hills, where the San Juan and the Yumuri pour themselves into the brine. It is a small but prosperous town, with a considerable trade, as was indicated by the vessels at anchor in the harbor.

As we passed along the harbor I remarked an extensive, healthy looking orchard of plaintains growing on one of those tracts which they call *diente de perro*. I could see nothing but the jagged teeth of whitish rock, and the green swelling stems of the plaintain, from ten to fifteen feet in height, and as large as a man's leg, or larger. The stalks of the plaintain are juicy and herbaceous, and of so yielding a texture, that with a sickle you might entirely sever the largest of them at a single stroke. How such an array of succulent plants could find nourishment on what seemed to the eye little else than barren rock, I could not imagine.

The day after arriving at Matanzas we made an excursion on horseback to the summit of the hill immediately overlooking the town, called the Cumbre. Light hardy horses of the country were brought us, with high pummels to the saddles, which are also raised behind in a manner making it difficult to throw the rider from his seat. A negro fitted a spur to my right heel, and mounting by the short stirrups, I crossed the river Yumuri with my companions, and began to climb the Cumbre. They boast at Matanzas of the perpetual coolness of temperature enjoyed upon the broad summit of this hill, where many of the opulent merchants of the town have their country houses, to which the musquitoes and the intermittents which infest the town below, never come, and where, as one of them told me, you may play at billiards in August without any inconvenient perspiration.

From the Cumbre you behold the entire extent of the harbor; the town lies below you with its thicket of masts, and its dusty paseo, where rows of the Cuba pine stand rooted in the red soil. On the opposite shore your eye is directed to a chasm between high rocks, where the river Canimar comes forth through banks of romantic beauty, so they are described to me, and mingles with the sea. But the view to the west was much finer; there lay the valley of the Yumuri, and a sight of it is worth a voyage to the island. In regard to this my expectations suffered no disappointment.

Before me lay a deep valley, surrounded on all sides by hills and mountains, with the little river Yumuri twining at the bottom. Smooth round hillocks rose from the side next to me, covered with clusters of palms, and the steeps of the southeastern corner of the valley were clothed with a wood of intense green, where I could almost see the leaves glisten in the sunshine. The broad fields below were waving with cane and maize, and cottages of the monteros were scattered among them, each with its tuft of bamboos and its little grove of plantains. In some parts the cliffs almost seemed to impend over the valley; but to the west, in a soft golden haze, rose summit behind summit, and over them all, loftiest and most remote, towered the mountain called the *Pan de Matanzas*.

We stopped for a few moments at a country seat on the top of the Cumbre, where this beautiful view lay ever before the eye. Round it, in a garden, were cultivated the most showy plants of the tropics, but my attention was attracted to a little plantation of damask roses blooming profusely. They were scentless; the climate which supplies the orange blossom with intense odors exhausts the fragrance of the rose. At night fall—the night falls suddenly in this latitude—we were again at our hotel.

We passed our Sunday on a sugar estate at the hospitable mansion of a planter from the United States about fifteen miles from Matanzas. The house stands on an eminence, once embowered in trees, which the hurricanes have levelled, overlooking a broad valley, where palms were scattered in every direction; for the estate had formerly been a coffee plantation. In the huge buildings containing the machinery and other apparatus for making sugar, which stood at the foot of the eminence, the power of steam, which had been toiling all the week, was now at rest. As the hour of sunset approached, a smoke was seen issuing from its chimney, presently puffs of vapor issued from the engine, its motion began to be heard, and the negroes, men and women, were summoned to begin the work of the week.—Some fed the fire under the boiler with coal; others were seen rushing to the mill with their arms full of the stalks of the cane, freshly cut, which they took from a huge pile near the building; others lighted fires under a row of huge cauldrons, with the long stalks of cane from which the juice had been crushed by the mill. It was a spectacle of activity such as I had not seen in Cuba.

The sound of the engine was heard all night, for the work of grinding the cane once begun, proceeds day and night, with the exception of Sundays and some other holidays. I was early next morning at the mill. A current of cane juice was flowing from the mill in a long trunk to a vat in which it was clarified with lime, it was then made to pass successively from one cauldron to another as it obtained a thicker consistence by boiling. The negroes, with huge ladles turning on pivots, swept it from cauldron to cauldron, and finally passed it into a trunk, which conveyed it to shallow tanks in another apartment, where it cooled into sugar. From these another set of workmen scooped it up in moist masses, carried it in buckets up a low flight of stairs, and poured it into rows of hogsheads pierced with holes at the bottom. These are placed over a large tank into which the moisture dripping from the hogsheads is collected and forms molasses.

This is the method of making the sugar called Muscovado. It is drained a few days, and then the railways take it to Matanzas or to Havana. We visited afterwards a plantation in the neighborhood, in which clayed sugar is made. Our host furnished us with horses to make the excursion, and we took a winding road, over hill and valley, by plantations and forests, till we stopped at the gate of an extensive pasture ground. An old negro, whose hut was at hand, opened it for us, and bowed low as we passed. A ride of half a mile further brought us in sight of the cane fields of the plantation called Saratoga, belonging to the house of Drake & Company, of Havana, and reputed one of the finest of the island. It had a different aspect from any plantation we had seen. Trees and shrubs there were none, but the canes, except where they had been newly cropped for the mill, clothed the slopes and hollows with their light green blades, like the herbage of a prairie.

We were kindly received by the administrator of the estate, an intelligent Biscayan, who showed us the whole process of making clayed sugar. It does not differ from that of making the Muscovado, so far as concerns the grinding and boiling. When, however, the sugar is nearly cool, it is poured into iron vessels of conical shape, with the point downwards, at which is an opening. The top of the sugar is then covered with a sort of black thick mud, which they call clay, and which is several times renewed as it becomes dry. The moisture from the clay passes through the sugar, carrying with it the cruder properties, which form molasses. In a few days the draining is complete.

We saw the work people of the Saratoga estate preparing for the market the sugar thus cleansed if we may apply the word to such a process. With a rude iron blade they cleft the large loaf of sugar just taken from the mould into three parts, called first, second and third quality, according to their whiteness. These are dried in the sun on separate platforms of wood with a raised edge; the women standing and walking in the fragments with their bare dirty feet, and beating them smaller with wooden mallets and clubs. The sugar of the first quality is then scraped up and put into boxes; that of the second and third being moister, is handled a third time and carried into the drying room, where it is exposed to the heat of a stove, and when sufficiently dry, is boxed up for market like the other.

The sight of these processes was not of a nature to make one think with much satisfaction of clayed sugar as an ingredient of food, but the inhabitants of the island are superior to such prejudices, and use it with as little scruple as they who do not know in what manner it is made.

In the afternoon we returned to the dwelling of our American host, and taking the train at *Caobas*, or Mahogany Trees—so called from the former growth of that tree on the spot—we were at Matanzas an hour afterwards. The next morning the train brought us to this little town, situated half way between Matanzas and Havana, but a great way to the south of either.

W. C. B.

A paper is about to be started in Montreal, Canada, to advocate annexation to the United States.

*TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL WHIG.*

### WASHINGTON CITY CANAL.

The contractors for the improvement of this important work having commenced operations, you will oblige me by republishing as a matter of public interest the report of the City Surveyor, Mr. C. B. Cluskey who made for the corporation a survey of it in connection with a part of the Potomac.

The report presents the whole matter in a clear, and practical light; and exhibits to the reader, what is contemplated, as the plan of improvement recommended, so far as the corporation have the power, is about to be carried out. The public may, therefore, look for its completion at an early day, as I learn that the contractors, Messrs. LEWIS & HARKNESS, have made the necessary arrangements for a vigorous prosecution of the work.

Whilst on this subject, I would call the attention of the citizens generally to that part of the report which refers to the condition of the Long Bridge and the injury done and being done by it, in many respects, for it is a matter of paramount importance to Washington and Georgetown, and as the commissioner of Public Buildings has devoted a great deal of time and reflection to this subject, and who, Mr. Cluskey in his report says, gave him much useful information whilst engaged in the survey, it is to be hoped that he will lay the subject before Congress at its next session and urge the importance of the improvement recommended.

T.

Mr. CLUSKEY is well known as a gentleman of extensive practical experience, and established professional reputation; a character fully sustained by the report which I send you herewith, as also by his elaborate report on the government public buildings, and their appurtenances here made to the last Congress, and his modified plan of the City Hall, adopted by the corporation. I will endeavor to send you in a day or two, for publication, his report on the public buildings. Mr. CLUSKEY's name is presented to the people for the office which he now fills, and I can safely say, without disparaging the claims of others, that such a combination of talent is rarely to be met with.

### REPORT.

Mr. FRANKLIN, from the committee on the canal, presented the following report from the Surveyor of the City, on the subject of the Washington canal, which was ordered to be published with the journal.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON,
September 23, 1848.

SIR: I stated in my communication to you of the 28th ultimo, that the amount necessary for the improvement of the Washington city canal would not exceed the sum of sixty-seven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; and of that amount twenty-two thousand four hundred dollars would be required for cleaning it out and repairing its walls, from the Eastern branch to its western terminus. I have now the honor to report the result of my observations and surveys just completed, as required by a resolution of the corporation, and the plan of improvement which I would recommend, embracing the deepening of the channel of the Potomac, on the Washington side, from the Long Bridge to the Basin at Seventeenth st., and suggestions on the improvement of the river generally, from the Eastern Branch to Georgetown, a matter of vital importance to both cities; for the obstructions which materially affect Georgetown in high freshets, are alike injurious to this city in many respects; I allude to the dam, which, in connexion with the wooden structure on each side of the Potomac, forms collectively what is called the Long Bridge, and which, during the freshet in October last, caused the water to raise in one of the principal streets and along the wharves of Georgetown to an alarming extent; and in this city to overflow the banks of the canal and flood the streets contiguous to it, thereby not only filling the cellars with water, and rendering many residences untenable, but creating means well calculated to impair its high character for health, and destroy and depreciate a large amount of property. This fact alone, which is known to the citizens generally, is sufficient to urge the prompt removal of it in part; but it is not the only evil which results from it; for it has created, above and below, flats of great magnitude, composed of the debris and sullage of the river, which are in part bare at low water, and which are very injurious to its navigation, and consequently to the city's commercial advantages in point of location. The base of these flats is equal to the length of the dam, (about two-fifths the width of the river, nearly two thousand feet,) extending from it on the east to the junction of the Eastern Branch with the Potomac, and on the west to the main channel of the river northeast of Mason's island, leaving scarcely a trace (from soundings I have taken, and old and new surveys in my possession) of what was once a ship channel on the north side superior to the present south channel; it moreover diminishes the natural ascent of the flood tide west of it, by breaking its impulse along the line of obstruction on the east, and lessening, from its great length, the volume that would pass it; it produces a like effect on the west with the ebb, and thus creates eddies, sluggish pools over the face of the river, to the extent of the flats, and the sullage of the river that would be held in suspension were the natural momentum of the current not impeded by its construction, is there deposited.

These, to my mind, are the causes which have produced those flats, and, in view of the correction of the evils to which I have alluded, and the stoppage of the growth of the flats, (for, at certain seasons of the year, from the action of the sun, they must create an atmosphere of a very deleterious character,) as well as the protection of the plan of improvement that I herein recommend for the canal, the removal of about 400 feet of it on the north side is indispensable, and with it the wooden structure on each side, to be supplied by a ferry-boat or other means until a permanent structure could be erected—stone piers not less than 100 feet apart, to sustain an iron superstructure—for to build of less durable material would be false economy, of which the present dilapidated and frail mass is the best evidence.

The removal and plan of improvement here suggested would increase the water-way sufficiently to admit of the whole volume from above passing it, even in high freshets, and with it the drift-wood and floating ice, which in its present condition (the piles and their appendages being less than twenty five feet apart) accumulate to so great an extent as to render the wooden portions of this misconceived structure nearly as formidable a barrier to the current as the dam proper. In connexion with these suggestions, it would be necessary to change the form of the remaining portion of the dam on the west side, so as to give direction to the volume over the flats into the channel and outlets, and also to construct, from the south eastern part of Mason's island, east of Easby's point, a wing dam of such form and length as to deflect and give direction to the current on the north side, thence to the Long Bridge. This, however, could be accomplished by more simple and less expensive agents—by sinking the hulls of condemned vessels, placed, to use a military phrase, in echelon,* to the length and form required for the wing-dam, and, by the use of a dredging machine and river rake, to be worked by steam-power, the original channel on the north side could be made what it once was, and kept so at a moderate expenditure; for the deposites are of a character that could be easily removed.

I have also to remark, in reference to the bar at the junction of the Eastern Branch with the Potomac, opposite the arsenal, that from soundings I have taken, there is no material difference since 1837, as shown on Ewing's chart, and only requires the use of a dredging machine for a short time to restore it to its original depth, sufficient for largest class ships.

I have thus given, although not embraced in the resolutions of the corporation, a succinct view of what I conceive to be necessary for the improvement of the river generally, as it is materially connected with the canal; and I will now proceed to report its condition and plan of improvement.

*Condition.*—Commencing at its terminus with the Eastern Branch, and from thence to the iron bridge at Maryland avenue, the deposites are comparatively light, except at a few points—that is, on the second section, between N and L streets, on the eastern side, caused by the washing of the embankment; on the third section, between L street and the brick bridge at New Jersey avenue, in the deep cut where it crosses K street south, and where a considerable portion of the walling has fallen in on both sides, and with it a part of the embankment; and on the same section, between Virginia and Delaware avenues, caused by the discharge from an exploded culvert, and the consequent falling in of a part of the wall and embankment. The walls, too, of this part of the line are in a comparatively fair condition, except at the points referred to; there are, however, several settlements and small breaks which will require to be thoroughly repaired. A considerable portion of the embankment has also washed down on both sides in the deep cuts, and in some places over the walling into the canal, particularly on each side of the brick bridge, where the face of the embankment forms nearly an inclined plane from its apex to the edge of the wall. And here would I remark, that had it not been for the precaution used by the commissioner in having a ditch cut on the west side of the bridge, which carries off the surface water from that part of the street, a large portion of the embankment must inevitably have been washed into the canal, the removal of which would have been attended with a heavy expenditure.

From the iron bridge to the terminus at Seventeenth street west, the deposites are heavy—almost entirely bare to Fourteenth street at low water—and at several points not even covered at high water, particularly at its junction with Tiber creek, caused by the wretched condition of the banks of the creek thence to Pennsylvania avenue. No provision having been made by the government for walling them up in a substantial and permanent manner, they have, from the continued action of the current, in time of freshets, been torn away and deposited in the canal as far west as Four-and-a half street, and south to the iron bridge, thus completely stopping the transit of boats to the Eastern Branch. It has also destroyed a large portion of the walling at this point, making the damage an item of considerable magnitude. Again: between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, and between Sixth and Seventh streets, the deposites are very heavy, and at all other points west, where the silt from the city is discharged through the sewers immediately into it, which is to be expected, there being no provisions by cespools or other means to receive it. The walling, too, in many places along this section, requires extensive repairs, particularly from Fourteenth street bridge on the south side to its terminus with the river. This embraces the whole, with the exception of the wharves at the eastern terminus and the nine-bridges, all of which, except the one which crosses at New Jersey avenue and the one which crosses at Maryland avenue, are of wood, and most of them in a very dilapidated and tottering condition, so much so that they will require to be replaced at no distant day; and when done, they should not be inferior to the iron one at Maryland avenue. Of the wharves at the eastern terminus there is nothing remaining but the piles; they are, however, sufficient to sustain a new platform.

I have thus, in detail, presented its condition; and it is scarcely necessary for me to add that the immediate cleaning of it out and repairing of its walls is not only indispensable to its protection, but to the health of the city, for, even viewed in the light of a common sewer, located as it is with the advantages of tidal drainage, its value is inestimable. But there were other considerations which prompted and accomplished its construction, and now forcibly urge the importance of making such improvements as will render it all its projectors desired—the effective connecting link between the navigable waters of the Potomac at an important point and that stupendous work, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which is now rapidly progressing to completion, and by which this city will be largely benefited, not only in a commercial point of view, by the coal trade and the exportation of other commodities, but by the spirit of enterprise which it will infuse into every class of society, and thus make the patronage of the government and its dependencies matters of minor consideration with the citizens generally. The natural advantages which this city possesses, in point of location, require no felucidation of mine; and when we add to this a harbor sufficient for any amount of tonnage, (for the water boundary of the city, from the Navy Yard to the basin at Seventeenth street, and thence to Easby's point, requires but to be properly wharfed and the channel improved, as already stated, to make it so,) it is not too much for me to say that it requires but the proper effort to obtain all that is desirable. The following plan of improvement is therefore recommended.

*Plan of Improvement.*—First: The construction of sectional dams, and the cleaning out and repairing of its walls in a permanent manner, from its eastern to its western terminus. Secondly: The construction of a permanent dam where the Tiber discharges itself at Third street west, and the construction of a cespool to each culvert on the north side thence to Seventeenth street west. Thirdly: The erection of a dry-wall, in the deep cut, about four feet in height, to sustain the embankment; and the grading of the embankment on its face and on top, and the cutting of a ditch on each side parallel to it, where necessary to carry off the surface water, so as to protect it from washings. Fourthly: The construction of proper stone abutments under Four-and-a-half, Seventh, Twelfth, and Fourteenth street bridges, so as to form a continuous tow-path on the south side, and the grading and gravelling of a tow-path twelve feet wide, and the cutting of a proper drain from Fourteenth to N street, together with grading six feet wide on the north side in the deep cuts, and at other points where necessary. Fifthly: The changing of the junction of each section on each side from angles to arcs of sufficient curve, and the filling in of the recesses on the east and south side between Sixth and Seventh streets west, and also the filling in of the dock opposite the Centre Market, and the one opposite Eleventh street west. These places will form convenient depositories for the debris from the excavations, and will render the line continuous on both sides, and increase the wharf room where it is desirable. Sixthly: The continuance of the wing-dam at Seventeenth street south, to the line of the north channel, and the continuation of the wall on the south side to the same line, leaving a passage, between the two, sufficient for steamboats and square rigged vessels to enter the basin; these walls to terminate with pier-heads of heavy stone-masonry, laid in cement, of sufficient height and strength to sustain guard-gates, and thereby protect the canal against freshets. Seventhly: The construction of two locks, one at N street south, and the other at Fourteenth street west, to be, in dimensions, not less than those of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and to be built of stone in a permanent manner. The construction of these locks and the pier-heads and guard-gate at the entrance to the basin, would not only render the transit of boats, from the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal at Seventeenth street west to the Eastern Branch, complete at any stage of the tide, and protect the city along the line from inundations, but would place the volume of water between the two proposed locks under perfect control to be used, at certain stages of the ebb, in opening and keeping open the channel of the river from the basin at Seventeenth street to the Long Bridge, and producing thence a like effect to the Eastern Branch, which it will do effectively if they are properly constructed; and thus make where there is but from 6 to 9 feet of water, a sufficient channel for large class vessels. In view, therefore, of the benefits to be derived from the use of the entire volume at an average of three feet three inches on ordinary tides, and the importance of increasing rather than diminishing it, I would not recommend any alteration in the width of the canal from Sixth to Seventeenth street west.

It will be proper for me here to remark, that my recommendation of the construction of a dam where the Tiber discharges itself, is in view of its present course; if, however, provision should be made by Congress for changing it to another direction—east of the Capitol—into the Eastern Branch, which is practicable, and would be productive of some benefits, the dam would not be necessary, as the only water that would discharge itself into the canal at that point would be that from the culvert now in the course of construction, which will pass under Indiana avenue. I would also take occasion to state, that the cutting of a ditch, twenty feet wide and six feet deep from Virginia avenue through James's creek, east of the Arsenal, to the Eastern Branch, would be productive of many benefits, particularly in the drainage of the low grounds, and in answering the purpose of a waste weir to the canal, discharging, where at present it is necessary, a part of the volume; for as the waterway under the brick bridge is but seventeen feet, and the velocity of the current with the ebb, particularly in spring tides, very strong, it has produced, from the deepening of the bed below the walling, serious fractures throughout this structure. It is to be regretted that the span of this bridge was not wider, for there is sufficient elevation to make it so, and even now it would be sound economy to take it down and rebuild it so that the water-way could be increased.

With regard to the facilities necessary for the reception al shipment of coal, the City should repair the wharves on each side of the canal to the channel at the eastern terminus where vessels of large tonnage could lie without difficulty, and individual enterprise would do the remainder. At the western end there is room sufficient, on every side of the basin, for any quantity, particularly on the west of the wing-dam, where the flat can be reclaimed and made available. This embraces all that is essentially necessary, and the following are the estimates for the improvement recommended:

*Estimates.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cleaning out and repairing the walling | $22,400 | |
| Cespools | 4,780 | |
| Dam at Tiber Creek | 2,673 | |
| | | $29,853 |
| Locks, pier heads, tow paths, filling in docks, constructing dry walls, and grading embankments | | 37,447 |
| | | $67,300 |

Plans will be furnished, and with them detailed estimates if required.

With this closes the performance of the duty required by the resolution of the corporation under your direction; and in doing so, it affords me pleasure to make my acknowledgements to you for your confidence, and to Mr. Ignatius Mudd, who procured for me maps of the river and canal, and gave me much useful information; and likewise to the canal commissioners, Messrs. Tait and Cross, for their attention and courtesy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. B. CLUSKEY,
Architect and Engineer.

Hon. W. W. SEATON, Mayor of Washington.

*See map of the river.


## ADELPHI THEATRE.

HAMM & OWENS : : : : : : : : : : LESSEES.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 1, 1849.

BENEFIT OF SIGNORA ROSSI CORSSI.

Only night of **Signorina Amalia Patti**, in ENGLISH SONGS.

First night of the Grand Opera of CINDERELLA.

Signor Giubilei in English songs, being the best bill of the season

Signorina Amalia Patti will sing A GRAND ARIA BRAVURA.

BOOKS OF THE OPERA WITH ENGLISH WORDS, can be obtained at the Box Office at 25 cents.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

☞ Dress Circle $1. Third Tier 50 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to begin at 8 o'clock.

☞ For particulars see small bills.

## CARUSI'S SALOON.
## GRAND VOCAL CONCERT.

*For one night only.*

A GRAND VOCAL CONCERT will be given at Carusi's Saloon on MONDAY EVENING, June 4, 1849, by the celebrated artistes Monsieur LABORDE and Madame LABORDE, (the only acknowledged successful competitor of Jenny Lind,) assisted by the great Barytone, Signor TAFFANELLI, from La Scala, who has created so great a sensation in the musical circles of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Mon. MONDANT will also assist.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Trio—d'Attila, M. and Mad. Laborde and Taffanelli | Verdi. |
| 2. Aria—de Roberto d' Evreux, M. Laborde, | Donnizetti. |
| 3. Aria—du Barbiere, una voce poco fa, Mad. Laborde | Rossini. |
| 4. Romanza—de Due Foscari, Taffanelli | Verdi. |
| 5. Duo—de Lucia de Lammermoor, M. and Mad. Laborde | Donizetti. |

PART SECOND.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6. Aria—d'Attila, M. Taffanelli | Verdi. |
| 7. The celebrated Echo Song, per Sermenti, Madame Laborde | |
| 8. Duo—di Belizario, M. Laborde and Taffanelli | Donizetti. |
| 9. Variations—Les Diamens de la Couronne, Mad. Laborde | Auber. |
| 10. Grand Quatuor—di Lucia, M. and Mad. Laborde, Taffanelli, and Monlant. | |

The piano used is from the celebrated manufactory of Kwabe & Ghalae.

☞ TICKETS SEVENTY FIVE CENTS.

The agent (Mr. David T. Shaw) has put the price of tickets low, in order to give an opportunity to all to attend at a reasonable charge.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets may now be secured at the music stores of Carusi and Fischer, and at the Saloon on the evening. may 31

MARSHAL'S SALE.—In virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued from the Clerk's office of the District of Columbia, for the county of Washington, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, for cash, on Monday, the 18th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., before the Court House door of said county, the following property, viz:—Lot No. 16, in square No. 501, in the city of Washington, with the improvements thereon, being two two-story frame buildings. Seized and levied upon as the property of Jas. Gill, and sold to satisfy judicials No. 148, to March term, 1849, in favor of Robert Brown, use of Hall & Co.

ROBERT WALLACE,
may 26-dts Marshal of the District of Columbia.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—In virtue of a writ of fieri facias under the lien law, issued from the Clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, for cash on Saturday, the 16th of June next, at 12 o'clock M., before the Court-house door of said county, the following property, viz: All the right and title of John Rynex of, in, and to the following described property, viz: of certain buildings erected on lots two and three, in Peter's, Beatty's, Threlkeld's, and Deakin's Addition to Georgetown, on that piece of ground in front of said lots two and three, measuring 126 feet 8 inches on the south side of Water street, lying between said street and the channel of the river Potomac; on the piece of ground lying in front of Lot No. 4, in said Addition, being part of the wharf attached to the main premises, and on that part of Fayette street which extends from the southern line of Water street to the channel of the Potomac river; and on the western half of all that part of Fayette street which lies between Water street and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; and on that part of Water street, 20 feet wide, immediately north of the southern line of Water street, and extending 126 feet 8 inches along the line of the premises purchased by said Rynex from Miller and Duvall, consisting of a large brick moulding house, two stone stacks for melting iron ore, one large brick wheel house and connecting shed—seized and levied upon as the property of John Rynex, and sold to satisfy Judicials No. 63, to March term, 1849, in favor of William C. and Simon J. Temple.

ROBERT WALLACE,
may 24—tds Marshal of the District of Columbia.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—In virtue of two writs of fieri facias, or scire facias under the lien law, issued from the Clerk's Office of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, for cash, on Saturday, the 2d of June next, at the front of the Court-house door of said county, at 12 o'clock M., the following property, viz: Five two-story and attic frame dwelling-houses, with back buildings to each, on parts of Lots No. 4 and 5, in Square No. 369, in the city of Washington, seized and levied upon as the property of Sylvanus Holmes, and sold to satisfy Judicials No. 34, to March term, 1849, in favor of Ulysses Ward; also, Judicials No. 64, to March term, 1849, in favor of Waters and Zimmerman, against said Sylvanus Holmes.

ROBERT WALLACE,
may 11&dts Marshal of the District of Columbia.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—We have ready-made GOODS of the best and most approved style. Our stock is large and well diversified in quality of material and style of garment, to suit all tastes. Gentlemen will find garments well and tastefully gotten up.

We have Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings always on hand, which we are prepared to make to order at short notice.

In fancy articles our supply is very good and elegant.

Also, fine New York made Shirts not surpassed by any, with a large assortment of fine gauze Under Shirts, linen and cotton Drawers, &c. All of which we offer at fair and very low prices. *ONE PRICE ONLY.*

YOUNG & OREM.
may 18 3 doors west of Brown's Hotel, Penn. av.