DAILY NATIONAL WHIG.

BY WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, 1849.

—The *Albany Evening Journal* prints the names of thirty-five appointees to the minor Post Offices in the State of New York, made on the 13th inst.

CAMELS.

Lieut. Lynch, in his book upon the Dead Sea, has a good deal to say about camels, and as some interest is manifested just now, in their introduction into this country as beasts of burden and for war purposes, we make the following extracts:

"The most striking, living feature of the East, is the long strings of camels, huge, meek-looking beasts, with long necks and small projecting heads, tramping along under enormous loads, with their great pulpy, India rubber splay feet."—*p.* 39.

"Kneeling on the sands, on each side of the river, above and below the bridge, were many hundreds of camels, with their heavy packs beside them. It was the hour of feeding, and arranged with their heads in the centres of circles, of which their tails formed the peripheries, without noise, they ate the dry straw which was placed before them. While we looked on, the hour elapsed, and the burdens were replaced on the backs of the patient animals. Although constituting a number of separate caravans, they were all, evidently, subject to the same regulations. At a given signal they slowly raised one foot and then another from beneath them, and then with a peculiar cry, plaintive yet discordant, jerked themselves, as it were, to an erect position. The turbaned drivers, the uncouth, patient camels, and the tinkling bells formed a scene truly Asiatic."—*p.* 41.

"There seemed to be no alternative but to take the boats apart and transport them in sections, unless camels could be made to draw in harness, and I determined to try the experiment. During the night I suffered dreadfully from the nightmare, and the incubus was a camal. *Sunday, April* 2.—In the afternoon, when the religious exercises of the day were over, the experiment of substituting camels for draught horses was tried *and proved successful*, and my heart throbbed with gratitude, as the huge animals, three to each, marched off with the trucks, the boats upon them, with perfect ease, * * * for camels, at least, could be had in abundance. * * * The first attempt to draw the trucks by camels was a novel sight, witnessed by an eager crowd of people The successful result taught them the existence of an unknown accomplishment in that patient and powerful animal, which they had before thought fit only to plod along with its heavy load upon its back! The qualities of the camel, uncouth and clumsy as he is, are scarcely appreciated in the East, or he would be more carefully tended. * * Porus used them against Alexander, and the Parthians against Crassus." *p.* 135.

"There is no question, that if the camel were well fed and gently treated, it would sustain the character ascribed to it by partial writers. The soft, spongy, India-rubber looking foot of the camel is eaten by the Arabs and considered a great luxury." *p.* 223.

"The camel being quite wild, racked off at full speed on their approach, and the scouts immediately started in pursuit. Its motion in running, although awkward, was exceedingly rapid; dashing ahead at a long and stretching pace and outstripping most of the horses in pursuit. Its whole body swayed regularly with its peculiar racking motion, as before remarked, exactly like the yawing of a ship before the wind. Whether it walks or runs, the camel ever throws forward its hind and fore leg on the same side, at the same time, as a horse does in pacing. The fugitive was soon caught." *p.* 257

A QUEER HEAD DRESS

Lynch in his expedition to the Dead Sea, thus describes a queer head dress, which the women about Bleyrout wear.

"The most striking peculiarity of dress we saw, was the tautur or horn, worn mostly by the wives of mountaineers. It was from fourteen inches to two feet long, three or four inches wide at the base, and about one inch at the top. It is made of tin, silver or gold, according to the circumstances of the wearer, and it is sometimes studded with precious stones. From the summit depends a veil, which falls upon the breast, and, at will, conceals the features. It is frequently drawn aside, sufficiently to leave one eye exposed. It is worn only by married women, or by unmarried ones of the highest rank, and once assumed it is worn for life. Although the temple may throb and the brain be racked with fever, it cannot be laid aside. Put on with the bridal-robe, it does not give place to the shroud. * * * It is supposed to have some reference to the words, 'the horns of the righteous shall be exalted.'"

The Alpaca.—A company formed by M. Roehn, under the auspices of the government, has undertaken the naturalization of the Alpaca, on a large scale. It is supposed that these valuable animals can be reared among the Alps, the Pyrenees and the mountains of Auvergne, as well as in their native Cordilleras. This would open a new and abundant source of wealth for France. In four years, from 1836, to 1839 the importation of Alpaca wool into England increased from 6000 bales to more than 34,000—that is, in the proportion of 1 to 4 1-2. Since the spinning of this wool has been introduced into France, in 1840, the price of it in England has tripled.

Cincinnati, June 19.

The latest intelligence we have by mail is, that Ex-President Polk died at Nashville, on the 15th inst., at 40 minutes past 4 o'clock in the afternoon. His disease was what is termed chronic diarrhoea, and not cholera, as reported in some instances. He was sensible to the last, and the calmness and serenity of mind that were evinced during his dying moments, gave evidence of a heart at peace with God and man.

THE DEAD SEA.

Lieut. Lynch thus sums up his labors on the Dead Sea:

"Mid the relative density of the water of this sea and of the Atlantic—the latter from 25 degrees north latitude and 52 degrees west longitude, distilled water being as one. The water of the Atlantic was 1.02, and of the sea 1.13. The last dissolved one-eleventh the water of the Atlantic one-six, and distilled water five-seventeenths of its weight of salt. The salt used was a little damp. On leaving the Jordan, we carefully noted the draught of the boats. With the same loads, they drew one inch less water when afloat upon this sea than in the river. * * * The bottom of this sea consists of two submerged plains, an elevated and a depressed one; the last averaging *thirteen*, the former *thirteen hundred* feet below the surface, through the northern and largest and deepest one, in a line corresponding with the bed of the Jordan, is a ravine which again seems to correspond with the Wady El Jeib, or ravine within a ravine, at the south end of the sea. Between the Jabok and this sea, we unexpectedly found a sudden break—down in the bed of Jordan. If there be a similar break in the water courses to the south of the sea, accompanied with like volcanic characters, there can scarce be a doubt that the whole Ghor has sunk from some extraordinary convulsion, preceded most probably by an eruption of fire and a general conflagration of the bitumen, which abounded in the plain. I shall ever regret that we were not authorized to explore the southern Ghor to the Red Sea. All our observations have impressed me forcibly with the conviction that the mountains are older than the sea. * * * Upon ourselves, the result is a decided one. We entered upon this sea with conflicting opinions. One of the party was skeptical, and another, I think, a professed unbeliever of the Mosaic account. After twenty-two day's close investigation, if I am not mistaken, we are unanimous in the truth of the conviction of the scriptural account of the destruction of the cities of the plain." p. 337.

"Everything said in the Bible about the sea and the Jordan, we believe to be fully verified by our observations."—p. 318.

The Trade of the Rio Grande.

We noticed a few days since that Senor Lo Manchaca, the intelligent deputy of Matamoras, and President of the State Congress of Tamaulipas, had offered a proposition in that body, to petition the General Government of Mexico, to enter into negotiations with our government, in relation to the improvement of the navigation of the Rio Grande. We are gratified by this initiative step on the part of our sister republic, toward making the friendly relations that now happily exist between the two countries, of mutual and practical benefit. Senor Manchaca deserves the highest praise for his wise forethought and well directed patriotism. The navigation of the Rio Grande may undoubtedly be made the means of greatly increasing the trade between the two countries, and of opening an extensive, salubrious and fertile section of our own to the productive enterprise of our fellow-citizens.

Mr. John T. Hughes, a resident of the Upper Rio Grande, describes the fruitful valley of El Paso, in the most glowing colors. "This settlement," he says, "extends from the falls of the Rio Grande on the north to the Presidio on the south, a distance of 22 miles, and is one continuous orchard and vineyard, embracing in its ample area an industrious population of at least 6000." It is situated nearly midway between Santa Fe and Chihuahua. Its breadth is about 10 miles. Its chief productions, at present, are fruits and wines, the latter amounting to 200,000 gallons annually. From this cultivated point on the river, Mr. Hughes recommends that a canal should be constructed to the head-waters of navigation, which he says can be done with great facility and at a moderate expense. The fertile valleys of the Puerco and other tributary streams below, are also said to be highly productive, and to offer great attractions to an industrious and enterprising people. The valley of the Lower Rio Grande is described as being adapted to the culture of the sugar cane and cotton, and oranges, figs, olives, and other tropical fruits. In reflecting on the subject, we must bear in mind that the valley of El Paso is nearly in the latitude of this city, and that the river flows thence in a general south-easterly direction to the Gulf of Mexico.

If the navigation of this stream can be improved so that it will afford the cheapest and readiest means of communication with the populous towns of Chihuahua, with its 30,000 inhabitants, and valuable mines, Durango, which is still more populous, Coahuila, New Leon, etc., it must become one of our most important channels for American commerce, and, as its trade would eventually concentrate here, essentially contribute to the prosperity and resources of our own city.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Chapter on Hats.—"For God's sake old woman get off my hat!" said old Roger, at the concert, as he saw a two hundred and fifty pounder settle on his new ventilated castor. Old woman! It was an ungallant expression, but the circumstance would seem to justify it. A new hat was a new era in his existence, and this was one of Aborn's latest. Recovering himself, and pressing over his knees as best he might, his crushed tile, the wrinkles but too apparent, he calmly continued:

"I wouldn't object to your trying it on, ma'am, were there the least chance of its fitting: but it is evident that it isn't large enough. *I* never saw a hat worn *in that way* before, and I do not want to furnish one to experiment upon, either."

Northeastern Boundary.—The boundary line between the United States and Canada, ran in accordance with the Ashburton treaty, cost the labor of three hundred men eighteen months. "For three hundred miles a path was cut through the forest thirty feet wide, and cleared of all trees. At the end of every mile is a cast-iron pillar, painted white, square, four feet out of the ground, seven inches square at the bottom, and four at the top, with raised letters on its sides, naming the commissioners who ran the line, and the date."

Tall Leaping.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* tells a most astonishing leap of a Mr. Groff, railroad contractor. He was standing upon a plateau; was alarmed by a rumbling sound, and looking upward saw a large portion of the bank breaking away, which must bury him underneath if he remained on that spot. He was near the brink of the plateau, and saw that his only chance of escape was to jump down the declivity, a distance of fifty-five feet—as quick as thought his resolution was formed, for he was in a situation that did not allow him time to swap horses, and he made the leap, alighting fortunately upon some loose sand, unhurt.

An Unnatural Mother.—A woman named Lalande, was condemned to a year's imprisonment on the 17th ult., by the Tribunal Correctionelle Police, for cruelly ill-treating her three young children. She fed them on bread and water, compelled them to sleep on the straw, beat them dreadfully because they could not walk, plunged them into tubs of water, made them sit on broken glass and committed other acts of brutality. While treating the children in this way, (the eldest of them is scarcely four) the infamous mother was noted for the tender care she took of a couple of dogs.

Singular Charge against an Army Officer.—T he Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer of the 26th ult. states that Bishop Freeman has preferred charges against General Belknap, the commanding officer at Fort Gibson. Specification, irreligious conduct, in not permitting the chaplain at that post to preach longer than an hour.

Irascibility of Temper.—The greatest plague in life is a bad temper. It is a great waste of time to complain of other people's; the best thing is to amend our own; and the next best thing is to bear with what we meet in others. Irascibility is very injurious to health, and so, in fact, is every morbid indulgence of our inferior nature; low spirits, melancholy, diffidence, disinclination for ordinary duties, discontent, fretfulness, even down to the mental lassitude, indolence or despair are very inimical to enjoyment in life, and every possible effort should be made to cast them all to the winds, and look unblushingly into the truth of the fact. It is astonishing what a little reflection will do; the fears are most imaginary, and with one dash of resolution may all be overcome.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL WHIG.

Col. J. Pickell of Baltimore, and the 4th Congressional District of Maryland, &c.

Having understood through several gentlemen of high standing from Baltimore, that it was the ardent wish of a large number of the most influential citizens of that city, and of the people generally in the 4th Congressional District, that Col. Pickell should be brought out for Congress as the Whig candidate to represent it in the next House of Representatives, and as the time now nearly approaches for the nominations to be made in our State, and as the friends of the different gentlemen who have been named in connexion with such high trusts will take pleasure in bringing their claims more fully before the people through the medium of the press,—(which is very proper when it is not done to the disparagement of other competitors,) allow me, sir, therefore, to devote a brief space in your columns to a consideration of the claims of that estimable gentleman, Col. Pickell upon the Whig party in the State generally, but particularly upon the people of the Fourth District at this time, and his high qualifications for such a position.

In a dark and trying hour of Maryland's history, (in 1842,) when a tendency to *repudiation* on the part, even, of her Legislature, was too perceptible, and when many of its members, otherwise honest, had almost *learned*, on account of the pressure without, to look upon repudiation as a proper and necessary measure of pecuniary relief to her treasury and to the people, Col. Pickell, then a member of the Legislature from Alleghany county, was among the ablest of those who stood out against repudiation, and boldly and *triumphantly*, in his place in that body, in a powerful and effective speech set forth the necessity of preserving the State from the disgrace with which she was threatened, and which at that time seemed nigh at hand. Firmly disregarding alike the persuasions of his opposing friends who had imbibed the repudiation infection to some extent, and the menaces of those who were more openly in favor of it, Col. Pickell manfully maintained the honorable and incontrovertible position he had been prompted by a clear sense of right and duty to assume, and in which nearly every honest and proud-hearted Marylander was interested. Even the duelist's weapon was threatened him on account of his bold, fearless and thorough advocacy of justice and State credit and honor; but ably and undaunted he maintained his position.

What Marylander can now look back upon those evil and distressing days of portending bankruptcy, disgrace, trial and despair, and consider the present proud, happy, prosperous and honorable position now occupied by old Maryland, and not feel grateful to those who were so instrumental in saving her credit at that critical period of her history, and particularly to so able an instrument in dragging up her then well-nigh drowned honor by the locks, as was Col. Pickell? He who does not feel so, cannot be a true son of her soil, and must be void of a proper conception of honorable principle, and a stranger to a genuine, patriotic State pride.

It is, for other good reasons, but particularly on account of his masterly ability while Governor of the State, in projecting and carrying out those wise and effectual measures, which have resulted in so much benefit to her, that the writer of this has felt bound, in justice to him, to support by his pen Ex-Governor Pratt for the United States Senate, in place of the present honorable Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Johnson, and he will continue to do so.

When speaking in terms of commendation of men, it is important to avoid attributing to them greater merit than they deserve, for if it is done, it but shows mistrust of the popular discrimination, and does the individual who becomes the subject of it injury; and what I shall here say of Col. Pickell, I will write from conviction, and a knowledge of the man; and it must then fall *far* short, I am sure, of bringing his claims fully before the people.

As a high-minded, honorable gentleman, and as a popular man, Col. Pickell stands unrivalled by any one in the State named as a candidate for nomination to Congress. He has not an *enemy* in the world to my knowledge, and I cannot conceive how he could have any, unless they become so *wantonly*.

As a clear-headed, practical business man, Col. Pickell is equal to any one in our State that may be chosen to the high and responsible position of a representative in Congress; and is entirely sufficient to the creditable discharge of the duties of not only that office, but of any other the people of Maryland by their suffrages could bestow upon him.

A Whig from his boyhood, and having always been firmly, intelligently, and practically attached to the principles of the party, his constituents could place the most implicit confidence in him as a sound Whig, and as a faithful and active representative.

And finally, if he should be nominated for Congress by the Whigs of the 4th Congressional District, I feel no doubt, and the belief is generally and confidently entertained, that he could be easily elected. His character and standing eminently entitling him to such consideration, it is earnestly hoped the Whigs of Baltimore will be true to themselves, and place him in nomination!

ALLEGHANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL WHIG.

Alexandria, June 19, 1849.

Dear Sir: I observe in the *National Whig* of the 18th inst., your republication of your article of the 6th, headed "*The Proscriptionists.*"

There are one or two errors which were not in the original. The first vice president was Dr. *Sim*, and not Linn. Dr. Sim lived in Washington, and, I believe, died of the cholera in 1832. Dr. Linn was a Senator from the State of Missouri.

Col. Gardner took the place of Abraham Bradley, the father of Joseph Bradley, Esq., who was First Assistant Postmaster General. There was then no auditor of the Post Office Department, *co nomine*. That office was established at the re-organization of the Post Office Department on the 1st July, 1836. Col. Gardner was made auditor *then*, and Major Hobbie succeeded him as First Assistant, which office he holds to the present time.

Andrew Coyle, chief clerk of the department, was removed to make way for the Rev. O. B. Brown, and Mr. N. Luffborough, the third vice president, succeeded him, and was afterward, I think, made United States District Attorney in Kentucky.

Alleged Discovery of another California.

The London Times, in its city article, contains the following announcement of a golden discovery which, if true, threatens to rival the luck of brother Jonathan:

"The good people of Port Philip have all gone demented on the subject of gold seeking. First, an account was started of gold mines in California, where it could be dug like sand upon the sea shore, whereupon four or five vessels departed, crowded with passengers, from Sydney, and a like number from Hobart Town. Meetings for a similar purpose were held at Melbourne, and plans were being matured for emigration to California, when the tide was turned (and men's heads along with it) by the reported discovery of gold nearer home (at the Pyrennees, 120 miles to the westward.) All sorts of stories are afloat; but one thing is certain—that gold ore, in large masses, has found its way into Melbourne. There are many reasons for doubting the report and as many for believing them; at any rate, the town has grown mad; tradesmen, publicans and sinners, have shut up their places of business, and gone to seek for gold. Carts, horses, spades, picks and hammers are all put in requisition, and Melbourne is gone out of town. It is impossible to give any idea, upon paper, of the ferment this gold mania is making."

The transfers and issues of government stock on foreign account, were large during the last month. The following amounts were transferred between the 5th of May and the 1st of June, when the books were closed:

Loan of 1842	$27,500
" " 1843	1,000
" " 1846	23,000
" " 1847	188,200
" " 1848	124,050
	$363,750

Since the first of June, a million of dollars has been issued in coupon bonds, on account of the subscription to the loan of 1848, in the name of Corcoran & Riggs, but for the benefit of Baring, Brothers, & Co., to whom, through a member of the firm (Mr. Bates) the stock was delivered. There has also been issued, since the first of June, $32,000 of the loan of 1847 to other parties.

There is yet remaining to be issued of original subscriptions to the loan of 1848, about a million of dollars. The transfer books will be reopened at the Register's office, in the Treasury Department, on the 1st of July, being closed temporarily, according to usage, in the preparation of the schedules for the payment of interest.

Cincinnati, June 19.

It is now reported in this city that Cassius M. Clay was not killed during the rencontre in Madison county. The last intelligence we hear from him is, that there is a probability of his recovering. The death of Mr. Turner is confirmed.

One week later from Europe.

In the British Parliament M. Gladstone gave notice that, on the 14th instant, he would bring forward a motion respecting the late events in Canada. Lord John Russell gave a pledge that in the mean time nothing should be done to prejudice the present position of the rebellion losses' bill, which has given rise to the difficulties in Canada.

The conduct of the American Government in regard to the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin has been alluded to in Parliament in very flattering terms.

Lord Clarendon has officially announced that the sentence of death pronounced in the case of the Irish state prisoners has been commuted to transportation for life.

The western provinces of Ireland are represented to be in a most deplorable condition. Society there is utterly disorganized.

Affairs on the continent have undergone no important changes, though events have been neither few nor trifling.

In France a new Cabinet has been formed by a coalition between Odilon Barrott and Dufaure. The new ministry is the same as the old one, except that Dufaure takes the Department of the Interior, M. de Tocqueville that of Foreign Affairs, and M. la Gainois has the management of Commerce. Much surprise was excited by the omission of Marshal Bugeaud from the list.

The Paris papers generally express disapproval of the compromise, and predict its failure. The Red Republicans participate in violently denouncing the new ministry.

The message of the President of the Republic to the National Assembly is published in the Paris papers of the 5th instant. It is composed after the American style, and would fill four or five columns. In the message the President says that it is the destiny of France to shake the world when she shall be agitated, and to tranquillize it when she shall be in a state of peace. "As soon as I shall have power (says he) some important questions must be discussed concerning various European matters. Beyond the Rhine and the Alps, and from Denmark to Sicily, there is an interest for us to preserve, and an influence for us to exercise, after reviewing the important events which have recently taken place."

M. Lesseps has failed in his mission to conquer the Romans into affection for France, and has returned for further instructions. Some accounts say that he was recalled, and that the same messenger carried instructions to Gen. Oudinot to reduce the Holy City to subjection at all hazards, and that he would commence the attack with an army of twenty-five thousand men on the 30th of May. The Romans have announced their firm resolution to resist to the death the expected assault, and it is stated that they have a force of eighty thousand troops, which they consider amply sufficient for the purpose. We have intelligence from Rome, however, to the 2d instant. Hostilities had not then commenced, though Gen. Oudinot had denounced the armistice. The Pope still persists in demanding the unqualified renowal of his power as temporal ruler, and the Triumvirate, backed by the people, declare they will never concede his demand. Against it, and against all attempts having a tendency to restore it, they are resolved to fight to the last.

The Frankfort Parliament will exercise its influence after the French model.

A new constitution for Germany has been promulgated, in which the principle of universal suffrage is recognised. In the present, as in future attempts to form a union of the German States, the King of Prussia is made the prominent head. Austria is excluded from the present arrangement—all other States are invited. It is deemed doubtful whether the plan will succeed.

The war in Hungary presents no new feature, and since the fall of Buda into the hands of the Hungarians, no event has occurred calculated to have a permanent influence on the result of the struggle. The Hungarians, however, have achieved further, and in some respects, important victories. The contestants are concentrating their forces, and accounts of tremendous battles are every day looked for.

The latest intelligence from Venice left the Austrians under Marshal Radetzky, who was preparing to bombard that city, which was closely invested on all sides. It is reported that the King of Sardinia has placed his army at the disposal of the Hungarians, but the report requires confirmation.

China.

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter from a gentleman of Baltimore, to his friend in this city. The fact which it mentions, of the prompt and decided course taken by Commodore Geisinger for the protection of the lives, property and interests of his countrymen in the exigency referred to, reflects honor on the Navy and is highly creditable to the gallant officer named:

"Canton, March 28, 1849.

"I have been here twenty days, and we have been expecting a row with the Chinese mob, but I think the precautions taken will prevent anything of the kind.—By the treaty between Great Britain and China it was stipulated that foreigners should be permitted to go into the city at the expiration of two years. The time is up on the 6th of April, and Governor Benham insists upon the privilege or right being practically carried into effect. The Chinese mob are very adverse to anything of the kind, and threaten to exterminate all the barbarians if they attempt to enter the town. We have all the necessary preparations to meet the difficulty, and have addressed a letter to Com. D. Geisinger, who is in command of our squadron, to give us protection.—He not only promptly responded to our call, but even anticipated our wishes by reducing the draft of water of the brig Dolphin to enable her to come up and anchor in front of the factories. He has conducted himself in the handsomest manner, and is entitled to the thanks of his countrymen, and foreigners generally. The Dolphin was aground on three occasions on her passage up."

Fiume.—The port of Fiume, reported to have been captured by the Hungarians, is on the of Quarnaro in the Adriatic, about fifteen leagues southeast from Trieste. It is the capital of the Hungarian province or county (attached to Civil Croti of Liburnia, and is a small city of some eight or nine thousand inhabitants, and has some importance both as a manufacturing town and port of entry. Its consequence will be vastly increased by falling into the hands of the Hungarians; and if they can keep it, and their independence, it will become a dangerous rival to Trieste.

"Trade of the Black Sea.—The trade of England with the Black Sea is immense, and the amount of English manufactured goods imported every year into Trebizond alone, for the Persian market, exceeds a million and a half of dollars. Before the present Black Sea line of steamers was established, the number of British ships that passed the Bosphorus averaged a thousand annually. Yet this path of commercial enterprise is totally neglected by our countrymen. An American ship is schreely ever seen within a hundred leagues of the Golden Horn."

From St. Domingo.—Advices from St. Domingo, to the 3d inst., received at New York, state that the revolution led on by Gen. Santanna had been entirely successful. On the 29th ult. the city of St. Domingo surrendered to him, and president Hernandes made his escape on board of an English vessel of war in port, bound for Kingston, (Jam.) Gen. Santanna was in full possession of power; and order and peace had been restored. Business was improving.

DAILY NATIONAL WHIG,

PUBLISHED BY

CHARLES W. FENTON,

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Homoeopathic Physician.

OFFICE & RESIDENCE, CORNER OF 9TH & G STREETS,

Opposite the Fourth Presbyterian Church,

WASHINGTON, D. C. {june 16.

D. G. FENTON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

AND JUDGE OF PROBATE,

Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.

ANTI-CHOLERA.—Prepared by A. J. SCHWARTZ, Jr., expressly for families. Apply at his Drug Store, Pennsylvania avenue, 2d door from 3d street, june 7—1w

CHLORIDE OF LIME, for sale by CHARLES STOTT & CO., Druggists and Apothecaries. june 16

GLUE.—300 lbs. of superior Glue, for sale by CHARLES STOTT & CO. cor. 7th street and Penn. Avenue. june 16

BATH BRICKS.—1000 Bath Bricks, for sale by CHARLES STOTT & CO. cor. 7th street and Penn. Avenue. june 16

DRUGS.—200 lbs. Camphor, 80 galls. Castor Oil, 75 lbs. "Extra" Gum Arabic, 30 do. Gum Opium, 12 do. McMun Elixer Opium, 150 oz. Sulph. Quinine, 30 doz. Townsend's Ex. Sarsaparilla, 100 lbs. Sugar Lead, 50 do. Pulv. Rhubarb, 25 do. best Peruv. Bark, 50 do. India Senna, 250 do. Cremer Tartar, 600 do. Epsom Salts. CHARLES STOTT & CO., Druggists, &c. cor. 7th street and Penn. Avenue. june 16

A CARD.

W. G. SNETHEN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

BEGS LEAVE to announce to his friends and the public, that his connection with the National Whig, as its sole Editor, does not interfere in any manner with his professional engagements. He will be happy to attend to any law or agency business entrusted to his care.

WASHINGTON, 23d April. April 23-tf

ROBERT J. WALKER

WILL PRACTISE LAW IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN answer to many letters, he thinks proper to say, that he cannot attend to claims before Congress, or any of the Departments, but will devote his attention exclusively to cases entrusted to him in the Supreme Court.

Office on Pennsylvania avenue, near the Seven buildings, Washington, D. C. mar 6—tf

City Intelligence.

Tribute of Respect to Ex-President Polk.—The west front of the Capitol is festooned with black, and the national flags over the Hall of Representatives and the Senate are half-mast, and associated with crape. The President's House, and the several public departments and bureaus display the symbols of mourning. The Mayor of Washington has caused a portion of the front of the City Hall to be similarly draped. Business in and about all of these has been suspended for the day, and several of the schools had holliday. Jackson Hall threw out its ebon streamers from the same staff that held the stars and stripes.

Temperance Meeting.—The Independent Order of Rechabites have given a new impulse to the cause of temperance, and will hold a public meeting this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock, in the E street Baptist Church, on which occasion the Rev. C. A. Davis, of this city, and Mr. E. A. Slicer, of Baltimore, will deliver addresses.

Father Mathew.—The Mayor of the city, we learn, has signified his readiness to co-operate, in an official capacity, with the committees of the temperance fraternity, to tender a suitable welcome to the great reformer.

The Criminal Court will resume its business to-morrow.

The Canal.—A small engine has been set to work to pump out the water between the two dams—the one at Tenth street, the other above Fourteenth—preparatory to removing the filth. Last night an adjourned meeting of citizens took place in the school house on the corner of Fourteenth and G streets, at which resolutions were agreed to, requesting the City Authorities to suspend the further prosecution of the work until the first of November, and recommending citizens of the wards generally to act promptly on the subject. Petitions are in circulation for the signatures of such as favor a suspension.

Yesterday afternoon, at a meeting of the Board of Control, the City Surveyor, we understand, was directed to report next Tuesday as to the means in operation for the speedy accomplishment of the work.

Mr. Stanton—Sir—Seeing your advertisement of Hent's Liniment, I was induced to try its effects on my son, who had been crippled with a lame back from an infant; and it is with gratitude I bear testimony to its wonderful healing properties. My child, who is now five years of age is now in a fair way of recovery.

Yours, &c., DEMMON C. NICKERSON.

Post Office, Townsend, Putnam Co. Nov. 5, 1849.

I certify that I am personally acquainted with the above named child, and I think it far better would be safe in saying that his son is almost well.

JAS. W. DIKEMAN, *Deputy Postmaster.*

P. S. I would also state that I have been for a number of years subject to frequent attacks of the Rheumatism, which in many instances prevented my attending to my business. Two or three applications of the Liniment invariably remove all affections of the kind. In cases of bruises, sprains and sores, too numerous to mention, it has, in this vicinity, proved a certain remedy. Its value can only be estimated by those who have given it a fair trial.

☞ Sold by all the Druggists in this city and throughout the country. Price 25 cents per bottle.

june 14—1w GEO. E. STANTON & CO.

GALVANISM TRIUMPHANT.—From the time of its discovery, Galvanic Electricity has been used as a medical agent with great success. When properly applied, it is the most natural remedy that we possess for the cure of disease. Dr. EMERSON, at Copp's Pavilion, has been very successful in the treatment of all nervous diseases, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, female diseases, &c.

Also, Sulphur Fume Bathr, for scrofula and all cutaneous and eruptive disorders; Russia and Shower Baths when required. Electrical Psychology applied and instruction given to those who wish to study this science.

june 2—3taw2wif

FOR THE LEVEES.

PARKER has, at his Fancy and Perfumery Store, Pennsylvania avenue, a superb assortment of Goods suitable for the Levees, consisting in part, of beautiful Evening Dress Fans; Filet Mitts, embroidered in gold, silver and black; Ladies' and Gentlemen's white and colored kid Gloves; fine Paris Ribands; shell and buffalo dress tuck Combs; Bandoline for the hair; Lubins & Rivers's Extracts for the handkerchief, &c., &c., &c.

june 8—3td (Wash. Eve. News.)

Notice to owners of Land Warrants.

General Land Office, June 12, 1849.

THE owners of the land warrants, mentioned in the letter below, and which are supposed to have been burnt in the late fire at St. Louis, are requested to file proofs of their ownership with the *Register of the Land Office at St. Louis, Missouri*, in order that they may be replaced by duplicates from the Pension Office at Washington city, and the lands selected, located according to the original intention of the applicants—and it may be well, in cases where the description of the tract intended to be located, has been, also, lost or destroyed by the fire, to file a new description with the Register, in order that the lands thus selected may be reserved from sale, until duplicate warrants can be obtained as above suggested.

RICHARD M. YOUNG, *Commissioner.*

Land Office, St. Louis, Missouri, May 28, 1849.

Sir: The following are the numbers of 23 military bounty land warrants brought to this office for location between the 1st and 17th instant, all of which were lost in the late fire, viz: No. 794, 53,177, 53,277, 53,577, 14,271, 11,638, 30,066, 3,190, 30,960, 15,868, 39,730, 37,946, 47,982, 31,026, 42,575, 42,574, 52,312, 53,465, 52,872, 55,482, 4,024, 3,900, 40,302; all of which numbers are in pencil on the township plats, but the names of the persons who located them are not known. In addition to these several warrants, the numbers not known which were awaiting further action on the part of the owners, were lost at the same time, as also some of those returned by the General Land Office for correction. The names and numbers of these are not known to this office, as the letter which accompanied them is also lost.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
THOMAS WATSON, *Register.*
RICH. B. WALLAM, *Receiver.*

Hon. Richard M. Young, *Commissioner Gen. Land Office, Washington, D. C.* june 14—tf

Fauquire White Sulphur Springs, Virginia,

(More generally known as Warrenton Springs.)

WAS opened for the reception of visitors on the first of June. Extensive improvements are in progress, that will give a new aspect to the whole establishment. No expense will be spared in adding to its embellishment, or to the comfort and pleasure of the guests. Knowing by ocular evidence, in numerous instances, the positive medicinal value of the water, and its almost miraculous effect in particular cases, it has been regarded as good policy to enlarge the accommodations, and to complete the original design, so as to gratify the taste and fancy of guests, as well as to promote their health and pleasure. Situated in a remarkable healthy region, in full view of the bold Blue Ridge, and in the vicinity of the beautiful village of Warrenton, visitors may, on horseback or in carriages, over the improving roads, enjoy the most picturesque scenery, or may seek exercise in the ten-pin alleys, the pistol gallery, the game of billiards, or the healthful dance. The lovers of music and flowers will find peculiar care has been taken to win their approval, while the fallow deer and the fawn, the gold and silver fish, the elk and the buffalo, will relieve a tedious hour to those who are interested in the *feræ naturæ*. In a word, every step has been taken which expanded liberality could suggest, to add to the comfort and accommodation of visitors. The hurdle race and tournament, the fancy ball, masquerade, and brilliant fire-works, will lend their respective attractions. Nor are these preparations designed for the gay monde only. To the holy ministers of religion, of every denomination, a cordial, not a grudging invitation, is given to spend the summer. The usual services of the church are respected throughout the season.

These springs are 35 or 38 miles, according to the route taken from Fredericksburg, and 49 or 50 from Alexandria. Tri-weekly stages will run from both these points till July, when daily lines will be established. Visitors leaving the District of Columbia in the stage or steamer at 2 or 9 A. M., may reach the springs the same day.

These springs are known on the Post Office books as "Warrenton Springs;" and all letters should be so directed, or they may be left at Warrenton, or sent to the White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier.

Terms of board will be as follows: $80 for the whole season, ending 1st October; $75 for three months; $60 for two months; $35 for one month; $10 per week; $18 for two weeks; $1 75 per day; meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants and children under 12 years old, half price. No charge for children under three years old. When separate tables are provided for children before the usual hour, those who retain their seats at the ordinary table will be charged full price. Horses 50 cents a day, or $10 a month. The finest wines and spirits have been procured, and corkage will be charged for private supplies.

DANIEL WARD, Superintendent.

☞ The Legislature of Virginia is to assemble at these springs on Monday, the 11th of June, and its interesting debates will offer extraordinary attractions to all who desire to see and hear this able body of Virginia statesmen. june 6—1awd&cpif.

☞ THE ONLY GENUINE ☜

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

THE ONLY GENUINE

Dr. Wistar's

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

HAS THE

WRITTEN SIGNATURE

Of the sole Proprietor,

W. M. SPEAR,

On the outside Wrapper surrounding each Bottle.

THIS is believed to be the only article, bearing the above title, as emanating from the Doctor. The virtues of Wild Cherry, for relieving affections of the Lungs, and that all important organ the Liver, has long enjoyed the confidence of domestic practice.

City of Philadelphia, ss.—William M. Spear, of the City of Philadelphia, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says, that he is in possession of the original recipe for preparing a Balsam of Wild Cherry for affections of the Lungs, which was given to him by Dr. Wistar, a regular educated Physician, and that he believes it to be the only one in possession of any person except the said Dr. Wistar himself. W. M. Spear.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, and city seal affixed, on the first day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty-seven. John Swift, Mayor. [L. s.]

A copyright for the Balsam is secured.

Absurd as it may appear in the face of the above undeniable proof, an individual from Boston, Mass., recently applied to the United States District Court of Pennsylvania for an injunction on the General Agent for the United States and the British Provinces, to prevent said Agent from selling the only genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, (said individual claiming the right.) Of course, the Hon Judge of said Court promptly refused it.

It is Wistar's original Balsam of Wild Cherry alone that performs the cure. Let them not deceive you. ☞ Look well to the mark of the genuine.

No Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry can possibly be the genuine without the written signature of Wm. M. Spear on the outside wrapper surrounding each Bottle. This being the only genuine Balsam ever offered to the public.

The genuine Balsam is put up in bottles, with the words "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Philadelphia," blown in the glass, each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of WM. M. SPEAR.

A liberal discount to druggists and dealers.

AGENTS.

Notice to the Public.—I have this day appointed T. W. Dover & Sons, No. 130 North Second street Philadelphia, sole wholesale furnishing Agents for the (only genuine) Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

All orders for the Balsam addressed to them, will be promptly attended to at the Proprietor's lowest wholesale prices. W. M. SPEAR, Sole Proprietor.

Also for sale by most Respectable Druggists and Merchants throughout the United States, Mexico, West Indies and British Provinces, who are in the practice of selling Genuine Popular Medicines.

Price $1. Six Bottles for $5

☞ For full particulars read Dyott's *Oracle of Health* to be last of the Agents. mar 3—1y

Patent Office, May, 1849.

IN PURSUANCE of the act "legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," approved the 20th of August, 1842, *separate proposals* will be received at this office until the 25th day of June next, for furnishing all the stationery (a list of which is below) and executing all the printing and book-binding that may be required by this office for the year commencing on the 1st day of July, 1849, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1850. All the artic