

From the Boston Transcript.

"EUROPEAN LIFE AND MANNERS."—Mr. Colman has expressed an opinion, that the tendency of his book would be salutary. We have no doubt of it.

It will be salutary in various ways. It will teach us to love our country better, and to thank God more heartily, that our lines are cast precisely as they are. We have no such riches as England can boast; but we have no such poverty.

Its tendency will be salutary, in reminding us that from the very nature of our institutions, we are, and ever must be, a middling intermediate people—and, upon a rich man's death, the trip-hammer of the law comes down, with irresistible precision and power, upon the integral mass of his estate, separating it into as many portions as there are legal recipients—unless, to be sure, the man of wealth has chosen to render himself ridiculous, by leaving an anti-republican will.

In full contemplation of the amusing airs which prevail from the very nature of our institutions, we take upon ourselves, when they have gathered a few hundred thousand dollars together, one is rather disposed to wonder, that the respective governors, instead of appointing an annual day of humiliation, do not perceive the propriety of giving us a month of it.

Mr. Colman's book will exert a salutary influence in humbling the pride of wealth. Aristocracy is a comparative state, of course. The only aristocracy in our country is that of the nobility and wealthy gentry of Great Britain. In illustration of this statement we present the following evidence from Mr. Colman's letters.

The annual income of the Duke of Devonshire, in the year 1848, is estimated to be £200,000, or one million of dollars. This is said to be the most splendid nobleman's seat in the kingdom. His arborescent, covering many acres, contains one or more specimens of every tree that can be acclimated to the kitchen garden of our country.

On page 108, vol. 1. Mr. Colman gives an account of several noble houses whose annual income varied from £100,000 to £150,000, that is, from \$400,000 to \$750,000.

After alluding to a court ball, at which one lady wore £80,000, or \$300,000 worth of diamonds, Mr. C. remarks, "The Duchess of Roxburgh, whom I do not know, appeared most splendidly; and well she might, as the real income of the Duke is stated to be £300,000."

On this point these statements may suffice.—There are very few of our wealthiest men, whose entire estate is equal to the income of this nobleman, for the most part, and the same may be said of the rest of our nobility.

In the eyes of these noblemen, our "merchant princes" must appear to be a set of beggarly fellows. The comparative estimate of wealth is well exhibited, in the remark of John Jacob Astor, of New York, who is reported to have said, "The riches were not essential to happiness, and that he, who had only \$500,000, was as well off, as if he were a rich man."

Mr. Colman's account of the poverty and misery of Ireland are, in every respect, towards the two homes we have heard this story from every traveller who has visited that unhappy country. His statements of the squalid poverty and intolerable filth of Edinburgh and Dundee—*Sonnie Dundee*—are rather striking.

In connection with the poverty of Ireland, Mr. Colman presents an extract from the probates of fortunes left by Irish bishops, laid before the House of Commons, 1833, meaning bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the value of the estates of the aggregate wealth of eleven deceased bishops amounted to one million eight hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds sterling, or nine millions three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

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Mr. Colman's work is full of interesting matter, from beginning to end, in which the specimens here given are far from being the most remarkable.

"TO WHOM IS A NAME?" Peebles no long since rushed into the office of Squire Rivers, and hastily drafted a deed of real estate to be drafted.

"To whom is the estate to be conveyed?" inquired the Squire. "To George Bitters," replied Peebles. "Bitters, Bitters—a singular name, are you sure you have it right? isn't it Butters, or Betts?"

"No it is Bitters and nothing else." And Peebles vanished like a sky-rocket. The deed was duly submitted to the select committee by Dr. Minsinger, approved by him, and of Dutch origin. The ball is cast with a four-grooved tail attached to it, in length about three-fourths the diameter of the spheroid portion, and the weight of the ball is about one pound, and is intended to be used with a slight obliquity, instead of the Archimedean screw form.

Mr. Minsinger fired his ball 23 to the lb., from a long-barrelled gun, 5 feet 7 inches long, and Colonel Dundee fired his ball 40 to the lb., from a shorter barrel, which was 3 feet 3 inches long, both guns having percussion locks. The firing commenced at 100 yards, but, after a few rounds by each, the distance was extended to 200 yards, when excellent practice was struck by the target being struck every time, with two or three exceptions. The appendage to the ball gives it similar advantages to a ball projected from rifles, and considerably increases the range and should it, on further trial, be approved, every country musketeer, by its use, will possess the projective power and excellent direction at present only obtained with any degree of certainty by grooved rifles. It is intended to have a number of 32-pound solid shot and shells cast on the same principle, for trial in the trenches.

MARCH 22.—The experiments have been continued, the range being extended to 300 yards. Previous to concluding the firing at 300 yards' range, Colonel Dundee made a number of excellent shots, striking the target every time, with balls of the sugar-loaf pattern, submitted by Mr. Lancaster, Jr. These balls were fired from a beautiful rifle of French pattern; and, by a very simple appliance, are made to fly tight in the rifle without needing a small groove in the barrel, and the sugar-loaf shaped ball near the base, and two or three warped threads round and raised beyond the diameter of the base to the extent required. The long-barrelled gun used by Mr. Minsinger contains a space for a chamber at the breech end of the barrel, and he loads his chambers before he commences firing, and fires five rounds before he again charges the five chambers he carries in his pocket. The gun, consequently, requires no reloading, and the powder and shot come from the ground being sufficient for driving home the powder and balls in the chamber, which is only three inches in length. Each chamber has a projecting nipple on which the percussion cap is placed, and the powder is driven into the chamber by a sliding hinge, and is capable of firing 30 rounds per minute.

Correspondence of the Republic.

BALTIMORE, June 14, 5 p. m.

I was shown to-day a bag of "grain gold," brought from California by the U. S. ship Lexington, recently arrived at New York, for Messrs. Wilson, Kelly & Co., Exchange Place in this city. The bag contains 62½ ounces, and is worth about \$1200.

It is partly paid on account of a shipment made by the above gentlemen in the early stages of the California excitement. The specimens are very fine, and afford substantial evidence that the gold of California is no common fancy of the imagination, but really.

I further learn that about one hundred thousand dollars' worth of the gold brought by the Lexington is on Baltimore account. The owners propose sending it to the Mint to be coined.

Speaking of gold also reminds me that one of the proprietors of the White Hall gold mines in Virginia told me, last evening, that he had just drawn \$1500, as his dividend, on the gold produced in that mine during the past three months—thus yielding at the rate of sixty per cent. per annum on the capital stock invested.

There is no special change in our market. Sales 2,000 lbs. Howard street flour, at \$4.62½. Red wheat, 107 a 109 cts.; white corn, 54 cts.; yellow, 57 a 59 cts. The steamer's news will be likely to cause an advance.

Stocks are firm and tending upwards. Balt. 7½, 105½; Ohio railroad shares, 43 a 43½. U. S. 6½, 114½ bid. Treasuries do, 114½ bid.

LATEST FROM THE BRAZOS. DREADED TORNADO—MORE OF THE INDIANS. The New Orleans papers have advised from the Brazos, to the 3d instant. We extract from the Pleasney the annexed account of a dreadful storm which occurred at the Brazos on the 28th ult., and some further particulars concerning the depredations of the Indians on the Rio Grande.

A correspondent of the American Flag, after noticing the commencement of the storm, adds: "Of course my first endeavor was to get on my clothing, but the crashing of the wind, and the height of 276 feet. Here the Duke owns 3,500 acres, and 90,000 in Derbyshire. For a minute description of these sumptuous residences, and a full account of their interior arrangements, style of furniture, the reader is referred to the letters of Mr. Colman.

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BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE REPUBLIC.

FROM EUROPE.

By express from Halifax to St. John's, N. B., and by Magnetic Telegraph from St. John's.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

One week later from Europe. The Cunard steamer Cambria, Capt. Leitch, has arrived at Halifax, with Liverpool dates to the 2d instant. The express with her news arrived at St. John's, N. B., this morning; our correspondent at the latter city has transmitted to us by telegraph the annexed summary of European intelligence.

The Cambria brings sixty-nine passengers, but no specie. She will arrive at New York on Friday night. London, June 14, 1849.—We have the gratifying intelligence that business has somewhat improved in its general features since the sailing of the Europa. The London money market continues easy. Consols are quoted from 90½ to 91½; 91½ being the highest quotation on account. Bank Stock closed at 193½ to 195. American securities continue in good demand with an improved tendency. Government Stocks are quoted at 110½.

LIVERPOOL, June 2d.—The Flour market dull, and prices have slightly given way. Western brands are heavy at from 22s. 9d. to 23s. Ohio, fine, 23s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. Indian Corn has improved, and sells freely at from 33s. to 35s. for white, and 35s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. for yellow. Corn Meal is quoted at 16 to 16s. 6d. per bbl.

LIVERPOOL, June 2.—COTTON.—Fair Upland 4½d., fair Orleans, 4½d. The Havre Cotton market is still without any change in prices. A large business has been done in Lard at all prices generally. In some instances an advance of 6d. has taken place. Bacon has been in rather better request, and choice lots have brought 41s. Western extra quality 40 shillings per cwt. Hams are nearly unobtainable, and Shoulders have given way to the extent of 13s. per cwt.

But little business has been done in Cheese. Inferior parcels have brought 30s. per cwt. Beef is dull with but few transactions. Prime Pork, of ordinary descriptions, has been in fair demand at a reduction of from two to three shillings per barrel. But a limited business has been done in Naval Stores, and prices unchanged. The Iron market is dull and somewhat in favor of buyers.

An advance has taken place in rice, and sales of 600 tierces Carolina have been made at from 17 to 18s. per cwt. Business is almost suspended, in consequence of the steamer's arrival having been announced. Sales of 3,000 bush. Flour at yesterday's prices. Corn unchanged—sales of 15,000 bushels. Stocks firm. Nothing done in Cotton.

THE FLOOD AT NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, June 12th, 1849. The water is falling, and there is a probability that the crevasses will be closed in a few days. MR. POLK'S ILLNESS. Accounts from Nashville say that Ex-President Polk is dangerously ill, and but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. His disease is of a bilious character.

RICHMOND, June 14, 1849. Donovan's extensive and much admired Panorama of the Battles of Mexico, took fire last night, and was totally consumed. It was on exhibition in the Odd-Fellow's Hall, which, fortunately, was but slightly injured. There was an insurance of only \$5,000 on the Painting.

LOCAL MATTERS. DETENTION OF CARS.—The train of cars from Baltimore to this city, due last evening at 7½ o'clock, did not arrive until 10 p. m. Their detention, we learn, was caused by the running off the track of the burden train from Washington to Baltimore, destroying the engine and several of the cars, and injuring the road for some distance, so that the passengers had to change cars to reach their destinations.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—A number of our enterprising citizens feeling the want of a good Theatre for the proper presentation of the Drama for the amusement and gratification of sojourners and visitors to the Metropolis, have taken the matter in hand, and arrangements are in active progress for the rebuilding of the National Theatre, adjoining the Union office, which was destroyed by fire in 1845, so as to have it ready for dramatic performances by the ensuing winter. Several meetings have been held on the subject, reports on the probable cost made, and committees appointed to procure subscribers for the stock, which will be issued in \$100 shares—the stockholders to have no further privileges than the receipt of the dividends upon the stock. A survey and valuation of the walls and ground upon which the old building stands, were made on Wednesday by Messrs. John C. Harkness and George H. Plant, who were selected as appraisers by the committee and B. O. Taylor, esq., the owner of the property, and the value thereof set down at \$8,500. We trust the undertaking may be carried to a successful termination.

CENTRE MARKET.—This market was abundantly supplied with fruit, vegetables, &c., of every variety, on yesterday morning, though no great demand exists for such articles in our city during the present season. We noticed several lots of new potatoes, which were selling at the very moderate price of 46 per bushel; while those of last year's growth were not to be found at any price. Peas brought readily 50 cents per bushel, and strawberries from 12 to 16 cents a quart.

PICNICS.—Our young folks think this ought to be the season for these pleasant parties, and are determined to enjoy, notwithstanding the coldness and unpleasant state of the weather for the past few days, a picnic any how. Two of them came off, we learn, on Wednesday evening—one at the famous Arlington spring, by the children attached to one of our Sunday schools, and the other at Pavier's garden, in the northern portion of the First ward, a beautiful place, where a large number of ladies and gentlemen picnicked during the afternoon, and at night enjoyed themselves in the dance, in a building erected by the proprietor for such purposes.

THE GREAT MAGICIAN AND GREATEST NECROMANCER. That has ever appeared since the creation of the world.

HERR ALEXANDER, JR., whose exhaustless mines of Necromantic Wonders excite the astonishment of all, will present the first of his popular ORIENTAL SOIRES, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Odd Fellows' Hall.

AT THE ODD FELLOWS' HALL. TWO NIGHTS ONLY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, JUNE 15th AND 16th, 1849. ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON there will be given an afternoon performance, at 3 o'clock, for the convenience of families and schools.

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THE NAVAL POWER OF ENGLAND.

The following is a complete summary of her Majesty's navy, with lists of all the mercantile marine companies employed by the Government to carry mails, and their number of vessels, their horse-power, tonnage, and number of men, taken on the 12th of February, 1849:

Table with columns: No. Guns, Men, Tons, Horse power. Rows include Sailing ships, Steam do, and Totals.

There are also, in the revenue service, 66 sailing vessels, 132 guns, 1180 men, and 4905 tons, and one steam-ship, the Vulcan, 2 guns, 37 men, 325 tons, and 150 horse power—making a total of 67 vessels, 142 guns, 13,000 men, and 5,000 horse power; in addition, the coast guard consists of 4300—nearly the number of the coast guard force—making 5400, and would be a most available body for general purposes, were they under the control of the Admiralty, instead of the Customs.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.—This company has 23 steam-vessels, of 24,646 tons, 7955 horse power, and 1320 men; with them the Admiralty have three contracts—1. For carrying the mails monthly between England, Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria. 2. To carry the mails between the East Indies and China once a month. 3. To convey the mails between England, Vigo, Lisbon, Oporto, and Gibraltar—five or more not less than 140 horse power.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.—This company has 14 vessels, 16,608 tons, 5457 horse power, and 1127 men; and two sailing vessels, 235 tons, and 30 men. They contract with the government to carry the mails between England, the West Indies, and the Gulf of Mexico, twice a month, from Southampton.

British North American Mail Company.—This company has 10 ships, 13,370 tons, 5243 horse power, and 875 men; they contract to carry the mails between Liverpool, Halifax, and Boston, and Liverpool and New York.

City of Dublin Steam Packet Company.—Has 7 ships, of 3670 tons, 1672 horse power, and 150 men; they contract to carry the mails between Liverpool and Kingston, daily.

General Steam Navigation Company.—To convey the mails from London to Hamburg and Rotterdam, twice a week; they have 14 vessels, 7868 tons, 2636 horse power, and 314 men.

Mona Lisa Steam Packet Company.—Contracts with the post office for conveying the mails between Liverpool and London, twice a week; they have four vessels, 1568 tons, 664 horse power, and 45 men.

Southeastern Steam Packet Company.—Has 5 vessels, 1239 tons, 636 horse power, and 103 men; they contract with the Admiralty to convey mails between Southampton and the Channel islands, three times a week, employing three or more steamers of not less than 80 horse power.

Pacific Steam Navigation Company.—Employs 4 vessels, 2384 tons, 740 horse power, and 184 men; contracts to convey the mails to Panama, once a month.

Halifax and Newfoundland.—Mr. Whitney, of St. John's, New Brunswick, contracts to convey mails twice a month, from April to November, and once during the four winter months, in one steam vessel, of 100 horse power.

Summary of steam vessels. Table with columns: Company, No. Men, Tons, Horse power. Rows include Peninsular and Oriental, Royal Mail, British North American, General Steam, City of Dublin, Mona Lisa, Southwestern, Pacific, Halifax, &c.

In addition to the above, the following sailing vessels are engaged in the contract mail-packet service: Sailing Vessels.—The Aberdeen and Leith Company contract for conveying the mails, weekly, between Aberdeen and Leith, in a sailing vessel of not less than 140 tons, from October to March inclusive; the William Hogarth, 140 tons, ten men. Mr. Friend, of Alexandria, contracts to convey mails monthly between London and Sydney, in a sailing vessel, from 120 to 150 tons: The Emjetje.

Mr. S. Cunard contracts to convey the mails twice a month in summer, and once a month in winter, in sailing vessels, (four or more), not less than 100 tons, terminating at London, Liverpool, between Halifax and Bermuda: The Roseway, Lady Ogle, Margaret, and Velocity, above 100 tons each, with crews of 10 men.

Messrs. Toulmin, of Great St. Helen's, contract to convey the mails between England and Sydney, New South Wales, once a month from England, and 12 annual departures from Sydney, in sailing vessels of not less than 250 tons; no two vessels to sail from Sydney at a greater interval than six weeks: 13 vessels, 313 men, 6524 tons.

Summary of sailing vessels. Table with columns: Company, Ships, Men, Tons. Rows include Royal Mail, Aberdeen and Leith, Halifax and Bryout, Halifax and Bermuda, Sydney.

Taking the steamers employed in the contract packet service into account with the sailing vessels, we find the grand total to be the following: No. Men. Tons. Horse power. Steamers 82 4148 61,798 25,264 Sailing vessels 21 403 7,452 5,264 Totals 103 4551 69,250 30,528

MARRIED. At St. Peter's Church, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. J. VAN HORN, J. CUNARD BRANDT, of Charleston, S. C., to Miss ROSANNAH E. COLE, of this city.

Father Mathew in Washington. THE first meeting of the General Committee, comprised of Committees and Delegations from the various Temperance Societies, took place at the residence of Mr. George Savage, on Monday evening, 11th instant, when it was organized by choosing Mr. GEORGE SAVAGE, Chairman, Mr. R. G. CRAWFORD, Recording Secretary, and Mr. A. F. CUNNINGHAM, Corresponding Secretary.

THE Committee, after a free conversation, decided that it would be expedient and proper for the Committee of Arrangements to assemble on Monday evening, 11th instant, when it was organized by choosing Mr. GEORGE SAVAGE, Chairman, Mr. R. G. CRAWFORD, Recording Secretary, and Mr. A. F. CUNNINGHAM, Corresponding Secretary.

Notice to Owners of Land Warrants.

THE OWNERS of the Land Warrants mentioned in the letter below, 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 Office of 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, (Mo.) May 26, 1849. SIR: The following are the numbers of twenty-three Military Bounty Land Warrants brought to this office for location between the 1st and 17th instants, all of which were lost in the late fire, viz: No. 794, 63,177, 7,972, 53,677, 4,273, 11,998, 30,085, 3,190, 1,980, 15,888, 37,346, 47,992, 31,025, 42,875, 42,374, 52,312, 53,465, 52,872, 55,482, 4,924, 3,900, 40,302; all of which numbers are in pencil on the township lists, but the names of the persons who own the warrants 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. We are desirous that 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 not on file.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, THOMAS WATSON, Registrar. RICHARD B. DALLAM, Receiver. Hon. RICHARD M. YOUNG, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C. June 15—3t.

OLD London Bridge.—An historical novel, by C. H. Rodwell. GRACE DUDLEY, OR ARNOLD AT SARATOGA, a novel, by Mrs. J. M. Wells. OLD JUDGE, OR LIFE IN A COLONY, by the Author of Sam Slick. MISS ELLIS' HOUSEKEEPING MADE EASY. Contains the most complete and valuable aid to assist him in his conceptions of the Genius of Italy, as illustrated, particularly in distinguished Italian artists.—Christian Register.

This volume will be read at the present time with deep interest. \* \* \* It has a value far higher and more permanent than books of travel generally.—Commercial. A. ZAPPONE. CONTINUES to offer his services as Professor and Translator of the FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN and LATIN languages. Rough pronunciation soon improved, and bad pronunciation corrected, certainly, under his instruction.

Persons are given to schools and private families on very moderate terms; and ladies who sing Italian, French or Spanish songs, should send for him if desiring his services. Mrs. Puggitt's, Indiana avenue, near City Hall. BRANDIES, Whiskies, Choice Wines, &c., at private sale.—We have on hand, and constantly keep, a choice and superior collection of Brandy, Whiskies, Wines, &c., among which we enumerate: 5 casks superior Brandy, with custom-house certificates attached 40 Whisks superior copper distilled Monongahela 4½ casks Otard, Dupey & Co., brandy 4½ casks with a choice collection of superior Wines, and the celebrated French Cognac, &c., of Philadelphia; amongst which will be found: Amontillado Sherry, Bermudez and Pozzo Pale Sherry. Superior extra Pale Sherry. Delicate West India Madeira. Phelps' superior old nutty Madeira. Extra superior old delicate Sercial Madeira, vintage 1811. Superior Chateau, Moselle Claret, of favored brands Champagne, of extra quality. And the Champagnes of very superior Brand, warranted pure; put up expressly for family use, as a preventive for cholera.

The attention of gentlemen desiring superior Wines and Liquors, is respectfully invited, to EDW. C. & G. F. DYER, Auction and Commission Merchants. June 15—6td2.

TO THE PUBLIC. C. WOODWARD respectfully invites the attention of his old customers and the public generally, to a well selected stock of Hardware, Fancy Goods, &c. I have just received a splendid assortment of Bathing Tubs, as follows: Hip Baths, Zinc and Tin, Boston Baths, and the celebrated French Baths, &c. I have also just received a lot of very fine Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Clocks, Buckets, Bird Cages, Britannia Water Pitchers, Buckets, Carriages and Chairs, Rocking Horses and Propellers, Iron and Brass Furnaces, and all kinds of Articles, and a great variety of House Furnishing Articles, Safes, and every other article usually found in the Hardware Line. And in case you should forget, I will just say that I have a few more Stoves and Grates of the same sort left, and shall continue to keep them on hand as usual.

Thankful for past patronage, I shall be happy to wait upon and show my goods to any one who will favor me with a call. Having bought goods very low, I am determined to sell as low or lower than can be bought in the city. C. WOODWARD. Pa. Av., between 10th and 11th streets. July 15—6td2.

A CARD.—A very neat Store, ready fitted up, for Rent. Apply to C. WOODWARD. Pa. Av., between 10th and 11th streets. June 15—3t.

MEXICAN CLAIMS. Notice to holders of claims against Mexico, provided for by the fifth article of the unratified convention of November 20, 1842. THE Board of Commissioners to adjust claims against Mexico, appointed under an Act of Congress of 3d March, 1849, have adopted the following order, to wit: "If appearing to the Board that memorial in support of a claim provided for in the fifth article of the unratified convention of November 20, 1842, between the government of the United States and of Mexico, to wit, claims which were considered by the Board of Commissioners under the treaty of 11th April, 1839, and referred to the umpire, and which were not decided by him, have not been filed agreeably to the order heretofore established, and if it be represented that further time is necessary, therefore it is—'Ordered, That the time for filing such memorials be extended to the first of August, 1849, and that all memorials and arguments relating to said claims are required to be filed on or before said day.'"

OFFICE OF SAID COMMISSIONERS, Washington, June 7, 1849. June 14—4td.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!! Dry Goods!!! TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, at unheard of low prices.—In order to reduce our stock, which is being sold at a sacrifice, we will commence this day to run off our entire stock of goods at greatly reduced prices for cash. In store may be found: 1500 yards new style French Barges, from 12 to 50 cents. 2000 yards new style French Lawns, from 10 to 25 cents. Embroidered Muslin Dresses and Robes, beautiful rich changeable and figured Silks, very cheap. Rich black Gros de Rhine Silks, all widths and qualities. Black Silk Laces, Fringes and Gimps. Swiss, Book and Jacquem Muslins, plain and striped. Black Alpines and Bombazines, very rich finish. Gingham and Prints, extra cheap. White and Colored Cottons, all kinds and qualities. Fine Corded and Grass Stripes. 4000 yards Bleached Cotton Skirting and Sheetings, 4 to 37 cents. 1000 yards 2, 4, 4, and 5-4 Brown Cotton, 5 to 10 cents. Damask Linen Table Diaper and Cloths, great variety. Colored, Birleye and Hockback Papers. A large lot of Bonnets, Ribbons, Parasols and all kinds of Trimmings. Fine Corded and Grass Stripes. 4000 yards Bleached Cotton Skirting and Sheetings, 4 to 37 cents. 1000 yards 2, 4, 4, and 5-4 Brown Cotton, 5 to 10 cents. Damask Linen Table Diaper and Cloths, great variety. Colored, Birleye and Hockback Papers. A large lot of Bonnets, Ribbons, Parasols and all kinds of Trimmings.

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