Literary Notices.

Republication of the London, Edinburgh, North British, and Westminster Quarterly Reviews, No. CCXI. New York: Leonard Scott & Co.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CLXXXI, July, 1849.—This is a very interesting number, and, unless we are mistaken, will be read with great curiosity. The articles on De Tocqueville's reign of Louis XV., Sir E Bulwer Lytton's King Arthur, and on Macaulay's History of England, are worthy of any pen, and we cannot but regret that the last has necessarily come after so many essays on the same pregnant theme. The article on De Tocqueville's Louis XV. is decidedly one of the best which has appeared for a long time, and induces us to attribute the authorship to the first essayist of the day. King Arthur was printed five months ago in Leipsic, in Germany, and has been the theme of much commendatory criticism. It appears, however, not to have found any American publisher enterprising enough to undertake it.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, No. CI., July, 1849. This is also a rich number. The articles on Tennyson and on Villemain's Middle Ages will be read with pleasure. From an admirable article on Hungary we propose to make extracts to-morrow.

We regret that these valuable periodicals have reached us at such a late day, the 18th instant, which we attribute to accident or mistake, as they appear to have been for some time the subject of comment in journals published in cities as far south as Savannah and Mobile.

DEATH OF A SISTER OF CHARITY.—The superior of the Catholic Orphan Asylum at Mobile, Sister Martina, died on the 7th of August. The Mobile *Herald* says: The deceased was a native of Philadelphia, and at the early age of seventeen, in the possession of great personal beauty, and with the most captivating and persuasive manners, joined the Sisters of Charity, and to their mission of love devoted her whole life. She first joined the sisters at Emmettsburg, Maryland, and then served in the asylum and hospital at Baltimore; subsequently, she went to St. Louis, and was one of the founders of the celebrated hospital of that city; and finally, in 1841, came to Mobile, and took charge of the orphan asylum, where a few days since her noble career was ended. To praise her deeds is superfluous; it is sufficient to record them. The world knows what gentleness, and faith, and love, and heroic endurance are the attributes of the *sister of charity.*

Le Moniteur du Sud—(*Il Monitore del Sud.*)—This is the title of a French-Italian paper of New Orleans, the first two numbers of which have reached us. It is under the direction of Mr. Louis Dufau and Signor A. Natili, the latter of whom has charge of the Italian portion of the paper. It promises, from the specimen we have seen, to be an agreeable miscellany of European news and of the literature of the two languages in which it is printed.

A company has been chartered in Illinois, in which Governor Casey, Governor Reynolds, &c., are interested, for the purpose of mining bituminous coal, which has been recently discovered at Caseyville, Illinois, eight miles east of the Mississippi. This mine promises to prove of immense value to that section of the country. A railroad is to be built to Brooklyn, opposite St. Louis. The consumption of coal is three millions of bushels in St. Louis alone, and the boats will soon adopt this fuel in preference to wood, as thereby a saving of $30 to $180 per day can be made.

GEORGIA MANUFACTURES.—Speaking of the prospects of this flourishing town, the *Intelligencer*, published at Atalanta, says: A good beginning has already been made in manufactures and the mechanic arts. In addition to the steam flouring-mill, the brass and iron foundry, the machine shops of the railroads, and the leather and shoe factory of Messrs. J. T. Humphries & Co., which have been so often noticed in the public papers, we have an earthenware and one or two tinware factories that are doing a good business, and other mechanical establishments that give employment to many, add to the trade of the town, and yield a profit to the employers."

HEIRS WANTED.—The Snowhill (Md.) *Shield* says a letter has been received in that place from Tallahassee, Florida, calling for information in relation to the "heirs of John Watkins, Moses Chaille, Solomon Long, and Eli Dorsey, of the Maryland continental line of the army of the Revolution," who are entitled to commutation and bounty land. Some of these heirs are said to reside in Washington.

The Philadelphia papers announce the death of General John Mitchell, at his residence in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, last week. He was twice elected to Congress, was the first engineer on the Erie canal, had repeatedly represented his county in the State Legislature, and was canal commissioner under Governor Wolf.

FANNY KEMBLE BUTLER.—A weekly paper published in Philadelphia denies the truth of the report that an arrangement of the difficulties between Mr. and Mrs. Butler has taken place, and states that the trial will come on in the September term

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MONTREAL.—By telegraph from Montreal we learn that at midnight of the 16th the large hotel in that city, known as "Donegana's hotel," was entirely destroyed by fire, the inmates having barely time to escape. One of the firemen was killed. The loss is heavy; it is put down at $120,000. The amount insured is said to be only $56,000, $8,000 being by the Ætna company.

The building was originally the property and residence of Mr. Bingham, of Philadelphia, and was purchased and fitted up for the residence of Lord Sydenham.

It was subsequently purchased by Mr. Donegapa, and large additions were made by that gentleman, who kept it up to the close of last year, as a hotel, in a style equal to that of any hotel on the continent.

THE STEAMER SENATOR.—There is good reason to hope that the statement of the loss of this steamer, contained in a letter from our correspondent, Rev. G. Cumming Weld, under date of Panama, July 21, is incorrect. The Senator, we learn, was at St. Catherine's, Brazil, on the 9th of June, and having broken her hog-frame, was expected to be detained several days longer. A letter from one of her passengers, written at St. Catherine's, states that they did not expect to be at Panama before the beginning of July Our advices from Panama are to July 29 Although she had not then arrived nor been heard from since she left St. Catherine's, yet it is by no means necessary to infer that she is lost. It is much more probable that she met with some accident to her machinery, which caused delay, and so prevented her from reaching Valparaiso and Panama at the expected time. Or she may have stopped for coal in the straits of Magellan, and been detained there longer than was expected.

The steamer Colonel Stanton, for the safety of which the same correspondent expressed much apprehension, has since arrived at Chagres, after a very long passage from New Orleans, having put into Jamaica for repairs.—*Exchange paper.*

RECLAIMING CLAY LAND.—An English agricultural writer says that the present tillage system, as practised by scientific men in England, is doubtless an immense improvement on the system in vogue twenty years ago—"but of all the discoveries of the present day, the conversion of stiff stubborn clays into a friable mould, through the means of thorough draining, double trenching, or subsoiling, is by far the greatest. And if we consider fully the great importance of it, the enormous benefit it has conferred on landed proprietors, the great change it has effected on the face of the country, and the complete revolution it has made in the whole farming practice, we cannot be too thankful to Mr Smith, of Deanston, the author of it."

The greatest man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution, who resists the sorest temptations from within and without, who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully, who is calmest in storms and most fearless under menace and frowns; whose reliance on truth, on virtue, on God, is most unfaltering.—*Channing.*

THE ABDUCTION CASE.

JUAN FRANCISCO REY, ALIAS GARCIA.

Before Hon. Geo. Y. Bright, Second Justice of the Peace, and M. M. Cohen, U. S. Commissioner.

ELEVENTH DAY—THURSDAY, AUG. 9.

Summing up of the evidence.

At 5 o'clock, p. m., yesterday, the court-room was crowded to hear the arguments of counsel in the case. We give a condensed report of the same.

Mr. Dufour, for the prosecution, stated that he stood on the ground of an outrage committed on our soil. He asserted that the evidence fully sustained the charge alleged against the defendants. Mr. Morante was the first to make an affidavit in the case, who felt that his feelings as a man, and his sacred home, had been violated. He came to cause this investigation, and has acted faithfully. The Spaniards in this city had a right to know whether one of their own countrymen had actually been made a victim of this midnight abduction. The press first sounded the alarm. In the mean time, the Spanish Consul, feeling the pressure of public opinion, found it necessary to say something, and a letter was published by his friend, Mr. Foulhouze, containing a bold challenge to investigate the case.

Capt. McConnell also, on his arrival, published a card, challenging an investigation into his conduct.

In the month of May last, three persons sailed from Havana for the United States; they arrived at Apalachicola. These three persons were Rey, Vicente Fernandez, and Villaverde. This is proved by the *exorto* sent from Havana by the captain general to the consul. [Mr. Dufour here read the letter from the captain general of Havana.] Here is evidence of the fact of the escape of these three persons. On the 1st of June the consul makes the following answer: [reads the letter of the Spanish consul to the captain general of Havana, already published.] The closing line of the letter alludes only to the person who effected the escape of the prisoners. The consul states that the reason why the *exorto* could not be executed was, that the laws of the country, the nature of the offence, and the condition of the individuals, did not allow it. He adds, however: "I think that the means I have put in motion will permit me to give you further information in regard to the prisoners." This letter alludes to some secret letter which accompanied the *exorto.*

We see the Spanish consul going to the office of the Mexican consul and requesting to be informed if two persons should call for passports under certain names. The Spanish consul says, I learn that Mr. Fernandez is going to Vera Cruz, and if he dared to go he would be arrested, for there was a treaty of extradition existing between Spain and Mexico. This was strange conduct on the part of the Spanish consul. But what was the result? Why Fernandez, notwithstanding, sailed immediately for Vera Cruz.

Another of the means put in motion by the Spanish consul was a conversation held with Trescazes. We see the Spanish consul going to a coffee-house making inquiry for Trescazes. He tells Trescazes that a man, formerly a turnkey at Havana, has escaped with two other prisoners, and if he will assist to arrest, he shall be well paid. Mr. T. refuses, and supposes the Spanish consul would have given him $500 for his services.

On the 8th of June another person makes his appearance on the boards—Don Fulgencio Llorente. We see him going to the house of Morante to procure for Rey a place of safety, and from that moment we see him in his grasping clutches. We see him poisoning the ear of Rey with all sorts of fear and apprehensions for his safety, telling him that Fernandez sought his life. We see him at the house of Morante with Rey, when the latter was ill, introducing two persons, whom he calls his friends. And who are they? Ayala and the Spanish consul. These confessions are made by Llorente to Morante, in which he tells him that Rey had been sent off to Havana.

Mr. Dufour here detailed the testimony of Rey being carried to the house of the Spanish consul by Llorente and Ayala, and of the manner in which the declaration of Rey was made. It was written positively in the parlor of the Spanish consul, and witnessed by Llorente. What means were taken to make Rey sign it, God alone knows whether it was by moral persuasion or by force. At the same time he showed it was the evident intention of Rey to go to Vera Cruz. He had procured a passport from the Mexican consul, and, missing the mail steamer, he engaged a passage on the Titi, and, up to the day of his abduction, he had applied at Fernandez's store for money. Mr. Dufour then proved that the letter of Sandoval did not relate to Rey as the person who was expected in Havana, but Ayala. It was on the 27th of June that Ayala sailed for Havana. Rey made his declaration on the 26th. By that letter it would appear that Rey had promised to comply with something. Then it would appear that Rey was ready to start on the 19th of June. The letter was intended to deceive the public, the court, and the prosecution, and the Spanish consul knew it.

Mr. Dufour showed that Ayala had been sent to Havana for the purpose of giving political information; that he was secretly received at Havana, and carried to the Castillo del Principe, and kept there till the P. Soulé (the vessel on which he sailed) returned. We see, he said, that the Spanish authorities keep on the American soil a secret police for the purpose of crushing the spirit of liberty which is struggling in the island of Cuba, and for the purpose of crushing influential families who are desirous of obtaining their liberty from the Spanish yoke He contended that it was not the life of Rey that the skilful and artful manœuvering was aimed at, but the political offenders; and that they wished to secure Rey to carry out their ends.

Mr. Dufour then commented on the testimony of Mr. Laborde, the conduct of Captain McConnell, and the extraordinary course of the Spanish consul, who was seen by Corrêno with Marie, walking arm-in-arm with a man who it was shown in evidence only visited low balls, coffee-houses, and police courts. He stated that it was beyond a doubt that Rey had been abducted, and through the agency of the Spanish consul. In concluding, Mr. Dufour said that the national dignity had been trampled upon. He had done what he conceived it to be his duty, and he would leave the case in the hands of the State and the Government.

Mr. Warfield occupied the court for an hour, and read the law applicable in the case.

Mr. Reynolds said, so far as the State and the Government were concerned, the case was submitted.

Mr. Preaux, on the part of the defence, then rose and addressed the court in French, and spoke until near eleven o'clock, when the court adjourned. The argument will be resumed to-morrow evening at five o'clock.

Trade and Business in California.

The following letter, addressed to one of the oldest and most respectable resident firms of New Orleans, we copy from the *Picayune.* It will be perused with great interest, coming as it does from a correspondent accustomed, as all men of business are, to view things in their *positive* condition, without the varnish of heated fancy. California grows in favor, disclosing more riches every day. The lump of gold weighing twenty-five pounds, seen by our special correspondent, Mr. Freaner, will prepare us to hear of rocks of the precious metal hereafter to be reverted to the hardy adventurers:

SAN FRANCISCO, *July* 2, 1849.

Messrs. Maunsel White & Co.

GENTLEMEN: After a pleasant passage of seventeen days from Panama, we arrived at this future "Empire city," and found every one in the full tide of business, the bay crowded with shipping, and San Francisco having the appearance of a large commercial town. As you may feel some interest in our movements here, we shall from time to time give you a glance of what we know and see ourselves. Our first operation was to obtain an office in a proper situation, but we found houses so scarce and rents so enormously high, that we were at a stand to know what was best to be done; but we finally took an office in a commanding situation, temporarily, at a rent of $700 per month, until we could look around. Finding, however, rents and land steadily advancing, we concluded it best to purchase, and we have now a fine office, well located for our business, fronting on a fine street, the rear upon the bay, so that lighters can discharge from ships into their warehouse and yard.

You can have an idea of rents here when some gamblers offered us $1,500 per month for the house we had taken temporarily at $700; but the owner being a gambler, and not wishing opposition, he made a stipulation against it. We learn that the house recently occupied by General Smith, at a rent of $16,000, has been re-rented at $25,000 per annum, the General having made his headquarters at Benicia, some fifteen miles higher up the bay.

The stories relative to the quantities of gold in this country are very little exaggerated. It is in almost exhaustless quantities, and we have bought and sold largely of it, weighing and pouring it into and out of the scales as a country storekeeper would sugar or coffee—varying in price from fifteen to fifteen and a half dollars per ounce.

Mr. Freaner, the correspondent of the *Picayune* has returned from the mines, and will no doubt inform the readers of that paper of the condition of things here. He says he saw a piece of gold slightly mixed with quartz, weighing upwards of *twenty-five pounds.* This, or a piece half the size, ought to satisfy the most skeptical.

Emigrants continue to arrive in large numbers. Many remain in town, which increases its population, as well as trade, and the people are rapidly paving the way for the formation of a State government, which doubtless will be consummated in a short time. If so, we shall have good and wholesome laws to govern us, which will be some security to lives and property, although we have never seen a more orderly set of people any where. The business transactions are immense, and are based strictly upon honor.

The Hon. Thos. Butler King is now with us, and is well received wherever he goes. His visit is well-timed, and we have not a doubt good results will come from it to this country.

In our next we will go more into detail. In the mean time, should any of your friends have occasion to make consignments to us, they shall have every attention.

Respectfully, your ob't servants,
BURGOYNE & Co.

From La Revue des Deux Mondes.

Hungarian Nation.

At the present time, and after the delays inseparable from the movements of large armies, distributed at great distances, the junction of the troops of the Emperor Nicholas with the Austrian army has been effected at every point. The two allied armies have formed an immense circle, which encloses all the extent of the insurgent provinces. It seems that the plan was to move the two armies at the same moment, and to narrow the circle in order to give battle. If this plan could be accomplished, if the courage of the Magyars did not make any gap in this formidable line, the first great victory of the allies would prove mortal to the cause of the insurgents. The war of the free corps and the guerillas could always be carried on in a country like Hungary, but the great revolutionary struggle would be terminated. If they fought on a scale less vast and isolated, the war would be waged with the ordinary chances; and notwithstanding the brilliant courage, the unequalled intrepidity which the Magyars have exhibited in this struggle, the chances would always be in favor of the greater hosts of the Austro-Russian forces. The campaign was already begun by an important success of the imperial troops—the capture of Raab. The young Emperor of Austria has exhibited proofs of bravery which the Russian army has received with applause. At the other extremity of the theatre of war, the Russians have entered Transylvania; they have taken possession of Cronstadt, and surrounded Clausenbourg. The defeat of the Hungarians cannot be long deferred.

It is a lamentable destiny—that of a heroic people devoted to inevitable ruin, without its true friends and the admirers of its great qualities having it in their power to offer up prayers for the cause that they represent and defend. When Hungary complained, even in a tone slightly menacing, for her lost privileges, which were violated by Austria; when a large constitutional party strove to create a liberal and moderate government, upon the ruins of the institutions of the middle ages, after the example of the representative forms of England and France, then the Hungarian nation had the sympathy of all noble minds who could see through the deceptions and mistakes of absolute power, and who sought to establish the equilibrium and harmony indispensable between authority and freedom. But now, Hungary has no longer any constitutional quarrels with Austria; her army is a *revolutionary* army, fighting on the side and in behalf of every revolutionary party in Europe. All other causes of insurrection are merged in this fact. Without doubt, the wrongs committed by Austria at first, and afterwards the division of races and nationalities, determined the Hungarians to take arms and embittered the strife; in the present state of things, it is the eagerness of revolutionary propagandism which absorbs all other passions. Thus, we see the Poles of the Sclavonian race combat with their brothers of Bohemia and Croatia. We must insist on this point with those who have lost none of their generous illusion about the Hungarian war. *The war has changed its character.* If the conventionalists of 13th of June had triumphed in Paris, they would have hastened to write to Bem to announce their victory and promise him aid. From Paris to the most remote confines of Europe, the enemies of society hold together in an uninterrupted chain! In the face of this detestable conspiracy, which threatens us all, shall we allow ourselves to be miserably divided by causes which have neither depth nor gravity? Before the universal enemy there are not two modes of action, or two systems of policy, one for the interior, and the other for the exterior. Where should we all be, great God! if we had not forgotten our violent controversies for the sake of social order, the different origin of parties, and even the most serious divisions which formerly separated us? It is only by so doing that we can establish a great national party. If old discords reappear, we are lost.

The Roman Bonaparte.

The *Journal du Loiret* gives the following particulars with respect to the Prince de Canino: "The prince arrived in our city at midnight on the 17th, by railway, from Bourges. Two gendarmes were with him. At Marseilles the prefect informed him that the instructions of the government interdicted him from going to Paris. At Bourges the prince found the same instructions. Two gendarmes then received the order to accompany him to Orleans. There he publicly declared that he wished to go to Paris, adding that he had a diplomatic mission for Paris and London, and besides, he possessed property in France, and had interests in Paris to attend to. The instructions sent to Orleans were, that, if the Prince de Canino should wish to proceed to England, he was to be conducted by Chartres and Evreux to Havre, but that he was not to take the railway for Paris. The prince preferred to remain at Orleans. At Orleans his liberty is left to him. On Wednesday, after his breakfast, he went out to make some purchases. Seeing that a police agent in plain clothes followed him at a distance, the prince called him, and said, 'Come, we will walk together; that will be better, and you will do me the favor to show me the town.' The agent complied, and M. de Canino, thus accompanied, visited the Rue Jeanne d'Arc, the museum, the cathedral, and the palais de justice. He afterward returned to the hotel, and dined at the *table d'hôte.* He conversed with several persons on the affairs of Rome. The prince is of an *embonpoint* approaching obesity."

The prince left Havre on the 21st for Southampton. The *gendarme* in charge of him did not quit him till the steamer was under way. The prince expressed surprise and deep displeasure at the manner in which he had been treated.

The prince has written a long letter to M. Dupin, the president of the Legislative Assembly, complaining of the treatment he has received in France He says that he left Rome not only free, and with a regular passport, but on a mission entrusted to him by the Roman republic to the government of France, England, and the United States, and that he is now forced to leave France against his will. He declares that he has nothing to ask for himself, but that he appeals to the generosity of France in favor of the heroic Roman, and he finishes by saying:

"A postchaise and gendarmes are pressing me to leave this place, in spite of myself, for Havre. I, a Bonaparte, exiled from France from my cradle, prosecuted by all the governments which have succeeded each other, I am hardly allowed time to append my signature to these hurried considerations, which I submit to the mature examination of the Deputies of the nation, invoking from the Assembly an act of generosity and of justice, not in regard to my person, of which I have long since made the sacrifice, but in regard to that unhappy country of which France cannot be the ——, but ought, in its interest and honor, to support rights as sacred and imprescriptible as the truth itself."

From the Bulletin of the Art Union for August.

Artists.

The Allston Outlines will probably be ready for delivery in the autumn. The engravings are nearly all completed.

Hicks is in Paris, having lately recovered from an attack of cholera. It is expected that he will shortly return home. He had been, for some time past, engaged in copying pictures of the old masters.

Church is again rambling among his favorite haunts in the hills of Vermont, studying the mountain scenery and atmospheric effects, in which he so much delights.

White has retired to South Hadley, Mass., his incessant application having made some relaxation necessary. He has some works of an historical character in hand.

Matteson is rusticating in the valleys of Chenango county, at Shereburne, where he is principally engaged in making designs for book illustrations.

Kensitt, and his companion Casilraer, are sketching among the rocks and falling waters of Greene county, in this State, and the wild scenery of that neighborhood.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE REPUBLIC

PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.

General Taylor arrived here yesterday in good health, and had a grand reception.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.

A riot occurred here last night between the whites and negroes; guns were used, and several persons were wounded.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15.

The Spanish consul, Don Carlos de España, has, on the termination of the proceedings in the case of Rey or Garcia, been held to bail in $5,000 to appear before the U. S. circuit court in December next. He has entered a solemn protest against the whole procedure. Four other persons, McConnell, Marie, Llorente, and Eagle, were, at the same time, held to bail in the sum of $2,500.

The steamer J. L. Day has been chartered by the United States to take ten companies of the United States troops, expected daily to arrive at New Orleans *en route* for Florida.

LOCAL MATTERS.

CAMP MEETING.—The camp meeting of the Methodist Episcopal church of the Potomac district, now being held on the grounds of Mr. Febree, in Fairfax county, Virginia, about seven miles from this city, attracted to it yesterday, despite the threatening appearance of the weather, a large attendance of our citizens. Carriages, buggies, wagons, &c., seemed all to be in requisition, and from a blooded colt to a cart nag, horse-flesh was never apparently so eagerly sought for. It is gratifying to state that from our sister town, Alexandria, where an unfortunate feud exists among the members of this church on account of the northern and southern controversy, both divisions were numerously represented at the camp, and it is hoped that a more kindly spirit may thereat be infused into the controversy, and a pleasant re-union be the consequence of the meeting. About one hundred tents we learn are erected on the camp ground, and from appearances it is supposed this will be the largest meeting ever held near our city.

In the absence of the Rev. Mr. Morgan, of the Wesley chapel, at the camp, the Rev. Mr. Danforth, of the Presbyterian church of Alexandria, preached a sermon from that pulpit yesterday morning in behalf of the claims of the American Colonization Society to the support of the public, and a collection was taken up in aid of its funds.

RAIN.—We were blessed with an abundant and refreshing rain on Saturday, commencing at about seven o'clock in the morning, and lasting throughout the day. Yesterday, the sky was overcast with clouds, but no rain of any moment fell, and the day was remarkably pleasant.

FOR PINEY POINT.—We learn that the Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney General (Messrs. Ewing and Johnson) availed themselves on Saturday of a little leisure in their official duties by a trip to this renowned bathing station, in the steamer Osceola, Captain Mitchell. A number of our citizens went down on the same excursion. Though the weather was very disagreeable on the passage to the Point, we opine they will come back well satisfied with their trip. They are expected to return to-morrow.

SYMPATHY FOR HUNGARY.—An urgent desire is manifested by numbers of our citizens for a public expression of sympathy for the Hungarians, who are so gallantly and victoriously combating the allied forces of Austria and Russia, in behalf of the rights of the people. Who amongst our prominent citizens will make a move in this matter?

DIED.

On the evening of the 17th instant, at Mount Pleasant, near Washington, in the 23d year of her age, JANE LENTHALL ABERT, wife of Lieut. J. W. ABERT, U. S. Topographical Engineers, and only daughter of WILLIAM J. and ELIZABETH J. STONE.

☞**Laying the Corner-stone of a New Catholic Chapel in Prince George's county.**—Dinner and Tea Party.—The corner-stone of a new Catholic church will be laid on Thursday, the 23d instant, at 11 o'clock, in Prince George's county, three miles from Alexandria Ferry, on the Marlborough road, six miles from Washington. The Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore is expected to officiate, assisted by the reverend clergymen of Washington; and a sermon preached by the Rev. John P. Donelan, of Baltimore. Tents will be erected on the ground, and a dinner served up for the occasion. There will be a party in the evening and a band of music in attendance. A liberal public is respectfully invited to attend. Tickets may be had of Addison & Cockerel, at the Navy Yard Bridge; S. Blacklock, Alexandria, and on the ground. Aug. 20

GIFT-LEAVES OF AMERICAN POETRY. Edited by Griswold—illustrated.
The Romance of Nature, or the Poetical Language of Flowers. Colored Plates.
Just published and for sale by
TAYLOR & MAURY,
Aug. 20 Booksellers, near 9th st.

BEAUTIFUL BIBLES and Prayer-Books of every variety.
Hymn-Books of the different denominations.
For sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S
Aug. 20 Bookstore, near 9th st.

BOARDING.—Mrs. E. THOMPSON, corner of Ninth and H streets, can accommodate a family, or two or three single gentlemen with board.
Aug. 20—w3w

STATESMAN'S MANUAL.
Comprising the Lives, Addresses, and Messages of the Presidents of the United States,
From Washington to Taylor's Inaugural Message, March 1849; with a History of their Administrations and of each Session of Congress; also various Historical, Statistical, and other important Public Documents, and a complete Index, or Analytical Table of Contents to the whole work.
Edited by Edwin Williams, Esq.
Illustrated with Portraits of our twelve Presidents, engraved on Steel, from the most approved authorities, and in the best style of art. Printed on the best paper, and handsomely bound in emblematic style. It will also be embellished with views of the Capitol, President's House, and the Seals of the several States, and the United States. In four large 8vo volumes. Price $10.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS, &c.
From the President of the United States.
"To. Mr. E. WALKER.—Dear sir: I have found your Statesman's Manual a valuable work, and exceedingly useful and convenient.
Yours, JAMES K. POLK.
From the Hon. Henry Clay.
"MY DEAR SIR: Your Statesman's Manual is a very valuable work for reference."
STATE OF NEW YORK, Secretary's Office, Dept. of Com. Schools, ALBANY, Sep. 13, 1846.
I have examined the "Statesman's Manual," in two volumes octavo, compiled by Edwin Williams, and am of opinion that it is a proper work for school district libraries, and deserving of a place in these institutions, designed for the diffusion of useful knowledge.
Signed J. S. RANDALL,
Dept. State, Sup't Common Schools.
From the Journal of Commerce.
"This is one of the most important books published in the United States for a long time."
From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.
"This is the most important contribution to American political history ever published."
From the Democratic Review.
"The whole forms a most complete library in itself, of all that concerns the politics of the country. No individual should be without these two volumes at hand for prompt reference. How many hours of idle discussions and senseless debates might be spared to heated partizans, were these books at hand for appeal. We shall have frequent occasions to refer to them."
From the N. Y. Express of Aug. 21, 1846.
"This is emphatically a national work, and as such eminently deserving of a national support."
From the Commercial Advertiser.
"Such a work is invaluable, and is offered at a comparatively low price, in expectation of a large sale."
From the Luzerne Democrat.
"The Statesman's Manual is a very valuable work, comprising a complete condensed political history of our country from the formation of our Government until the present time."
From the Washingtonian, Ohio.
"It is but scanty praise to say, that no work of equal value to the American Statesman, Politician, Journalist, Historian, &c., &c., has ever before appeared."
From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Argus, Aug. 26, 1846.
"No politician, no man who desires to understand the history of the several administrations of the General Government, should be without a copy of it. As a book of reference it is invaluable."
Address E. WALKER,
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34 Solitude.....S. R. Gifford
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36 A peep at the Catskill Mountain House, T. Doughty
37 Susquehanna Scenery, from Recollection, T. Doughty
38 Cattle.....T. H. Hinckley
39 View in Berkshire County, Mass., Clearing off after a September Storm.....Geo. Innes
40 View on the French Broad River.T. A. Richards
41 View in Pittsford, Vt.....F. E. Church
42 View of Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., Mass.—Mount Washington in the Distance—by Evening Sunlight.....A. H. Wenzler
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56 Flower Piece.....S. Roesen
57 View near Scheveningen, in Holland, J. M. Culverhouse
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59 Landscape View in Monmouth county, N. J. T. W. Whitley
60 Marine View.....Tho. Birch
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62 View of Lake Henderson.....Charles Baker
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72 Sissiaston Chief.....Seth Eastman
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105 Brigand Alarmed.....Prof. S. F. B. Morse
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139 Wood Scene.....G. Grunewald
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