From the Boston Transcript.

The Autumn Rainbow.

"How can'st thou here—child of the Summer days?"

All hail—thou gorgeous banner of the sky—
Flung in full glory o'er the lowering East!
On flying clouds gleams the red sunset's eye,
And paints thy splendors best when looked for least!

No day of summer saw more perfect arch
Than thine, that spans November's sullen brow—
While to his rest, with proud, triumphal march,
The conqueror treads his brilliant pathway now!

Eastward, the heavy rout of mist and rain,
With victory's signal flaming o'er its flight,
Rolls swiftly out upon the Ocean plain—
While all the West is peaceful, calm and bright!

O for a rainbow in our autumn hours!
When clouds that wrap our sky, like these, shall flee—
To send them, smiling, over vanished showers,
Floating, with shining robes, towards the sea!

And thou, my Country! with thy Autumn pale,
How wild a storm hath swept along thy sky!
Whence will arise, for thee, some blessed gale
To bid the clouds of sorrow break and fly?

Lo! written on our darkest eastern gloom,
In lines of fadeless light, *thy* rainbow see!
"Still doth He live!"—though laid within the tomb—
And tinged with promise-hues the storm-clouds flee!

W. W. M.

BOSTON, November 12, 1852.

From the New York Tribune.

German Criticism on America.

The *Ausland*, an excellent journal of Stuttgard, is favored with the collaboration of a German writer in this country, whose business seems to be solely to show up our faults and weaknesses, after the fashion of Mrs. Trollope. In his view there is hardly a more degraded race of beings on earth than the Americans, for though they have some of the externals of civilization, they are sunk in the lowest materialism. Money is their only God, and his service they pursue with an intensity and exclusiveness of devotion worthy of a machine. Elevation of soul, delicacy and warmth of feeling, refinement, taste for art, every thing, in short, that gives grace, beauty, and dignity to life is wanting among them, and it is doubtful whether it can be implanted by the foreign immigration which annually enters their country. It is rather to be feared that these poetic germs will be smothered in the marshy soil of American materialism. Hear how this critic declaims against our great propensity:

"Richly as mother Nature has scattered her treasures in America, she has not been able to pour young blood into the veins of a race grown old. The observer perceives only a convulsive flickering of the lamp of life where, with real youth, he would see the clear light of cheerful joyousness. Avarice, the sign of old age, or the greed of gain, is dominant in the American through the whole period of his active life, and during the whole year he allows himself but a small number of days of repose from the chase after money, just rest enough not to get entirely out of breath. In this there is visible a childish disposition, but not youthfulness; even the youngest are affected by this weakness of old age. Boys and girls, as soon as they begin to talk, are infected with lust for gold by the example of their parents; their childhood is all polluted by it, and as soon as the rising generation is capable of gaining money in any way, it is hurried with recklessness, with arbitrary compulsion that might be called beastly, to the one end of life—to money-making."

The following account is given by our author of the Fourth of July, that great national holiday; there is truth in it:

"In New York, in 1851, I saw my first Fourth of July on American soil. It was the frightfulest racket that I ever experienced. Even the Russians, with their popular festivals, rude and external as is the nature of the same, are genuine artists in that line compared with the Americans. From the earliest dawn till late at night, a noisy, senseless cracking of pistol and gun-shots, with the noise of fireworks, amid which not a soul in the street is secure of his life, forms the main element of the great holiday. Old and young, men and women, boys and girls, all make ceaselessly the most ear-cracking clamor, which even a peasant boy in Germany would not long think amusing, because in it one can think of nothing whatever, except that one is in danger of losing his senses. I doubt indeed whether an Indian could stand it long in such confusing folly. It is the grossest of pleasures, if, indeed, it can be called such. With it there is now and then an empty parade of militia and of fire companies, whose only purpose is 'show,' and whose ordinary end is getting drunk on brandy, the most disgusting and grossest thing that can be conceived. A part of the city's population went out to the neighboring islands and other resorts where so-called places of amusement—consisting of the meanest drinking shops—offered the means of getting intoxicated on that liquor, amid the noise of firing. In the evening the authorities exhibited some wretched and tasteless fireworks, and the next day the journals were full of the accidents that had occurred. The whole affair has always disgusted the educated; this several confessed to me, and some thought an effort should be made to give a nobler direction to the day. But what can be done where the mass know nothing but 'show' and noise? Whence with the universal habits and the want of proper education can the nobler and the better be derived? Only the Germans with their good and genial social feeling (*Innerlichkeit*) could exercise a useful influence; but they are here the oppressed, the governed, the despised, and since German schools are wanting, their children grow up with Anglo-American rudeness and externality.

"I was often told that I could not judge of all, so long as I was acquainted with New York alone. False as this pretence appears, I had to let it pass till I had seen and heard more of America, and convinced myself that in respect to holidays New York truly represented the American character. A little less noise, in other places, perhaps the procession of a Sunday school—in which 'dress' and 'show' were the chief elements—make the only difference."

The Americans, we are told, have no real festivals or days of recreation and expansion of the soul. Even Sunday is nothing but a cold, formal, and lifeless season of mere cessation from business, to which on the morrow all the world rushes again with renewed furor. The hypocritical and mechanical pietism which, according to our author, is shown off on that day, rather heightens than alleviates its horrors. But it is on the observances of New Year's that he especially wreaks his satire. We translate a passage:

"Whoever has any intimate acquaintance with a family is expected to make his 'call' upon the first of January, and those whose acquaintance is but slight embrace the excellent opportunity of being presented to the ladies; indeed, the observance of the day is owing mainly to the opportunities it gives for presentations and introductions. The object of the 'calls' on this day is that of wishing the ladies, who remain at home—of course clad in their best—'a happy new year.' The tables, moreover, are universally spread with eatables, drinkables, and delicacies.

"'How many calls have you made to-day?'

"This is the universal question among acquaintances wherever they meet in the evening, it being a point to make calls upon and to shake hands with the greatest number possible of ladies, though not a word be spoken beyond the simple 'Happy new year.' Some go farther and make their observations upon the uncommonly magnificent or out-of-the-way dress of this or that lady, while others perhaps remark upon the style in which the table was set out; and here the matter rests, except in cases where some marriage project is in view, when, of course, some deeper feeling is called into play.

"On the second of January the 'call-making' devolves upon the ladies, and it is the duty of the gentlemen to remain at home. Still, I have remarked that the principal object of the ladies in going out is to show themselves in fine dress in the streets, and to put the great question to their female acquaintances: 'How many 'calls' did you receive yesterday?'

"In the reply, the greatest possible number is given, because they pay no regard to any one but themselves, and from earliest childhood have their thoughts turned only to show and outward appearance. In the first families regular account-books are kept of the number of visitors. Moreover, the most indefatigable exertions are everywhere made to exhibit the forms of polite society in their highest degree of refinement; and I myself saw, on this day, the most aristocratic and reserved people, who at other times would shudder at the slightest contact with any thing belonging to the mob or the common people, paying polite attention to ordinary mechanics, and on their departure accompanying them even to the outer door. The fact is, people are willing for once to follow the custom and show themselves human—the show being only the playing of a part similar to that played in old times by empresses and queens in washing the feet of beggars."

The studies of our traveller in the habits and honesty of public officers in this "great country" seems to have led him to the conclusion that they are a pack of rascals. He says:

"As far as I have examined the financial administration in the United States, and this has been at headquarters, I have found confirmation for the assertion of well-informed persons, that the officials everywhere seek to appropriate to themselves as much as possible from the public pocket. This disgusting practice prevails in the Government of the Union as well as in separate States, districts, and country and city communities. Strict honesty is universally regarded as stupidity. The feeling of morality is unknown in this department of society, and everywhere he who seeks to obtain an office is held to be morally corrupt. 'He wants to make money' is the supposition of every one in such a case, and it is a matter of course that he should make it, in any way he can, without the least scruple of conscience."

In an article upon Schoolcraft's work on the Indians in America, our author states that the Cherokees are more kindly treated than the Germans in this country, because they have schools among themselves where their own language is taught. He says:

"A handful of Cherokees are better off than six millions [one million] of German Americans, who are compelled to contribute largely to the schools where English alone is taught, but only here and there where there is a very large German population, as a special favor, obtain the establishment of a school where German is taught. The dominant English majority in the United States evidently fear the intellectual superiority which would be exhibited by a population endowed with German culture, and accordingly do nothing to provide for instruction therein. The result is savage bullies, and ruffians from whom nobody is secure, and who make the streets and the open country without the city as dangerous, and even more so, than ever the Spessart was. In spite of all the pretended respect for the female sex, very young girls are exposed to the most fearful brutalities when they go from home without an escort! This results from the want of education to which the growing German youth in America are also subject."

Here we take leave of our grumbler for the present, hoping that his eyes may get cleared of their motes before we meet with him again. His assumption that all the taste, culture, refinement, and love of art in the world belong to German literati, professors and other cultivated classes, wont hold water. Indeed, with all respect for the many excellent and useful qualities of those gentlemen, many of whom we personally honor and esteem in a very high degree, we are free to say that as a class they themselves stand in some need of culture, not only in the supreme art of common sense, but in some of the ordinary amenities of life. For instance, we have heard a learned professor declaim on American childishness and want of refinement, when his own hands exhibited a striking ignorance of soap and the nail-brush, and his shirt apparently had not been changed for a fortnight. And we remember an article in a former number of the *Ausland* giving an account of the ice cream saloons of New York, where the author described himself as eating a cinner from whose incongruous variety any man of stomach more refined than a Hottentot would shrink back in horror. That convinced us that if our critic had something to teach in respect to art, good taste, and "German culture," he had more to learn than had yet been dreamed of in his philosophy.

With as little disposition as possible to conceal the faults or exaggerate any virtues that may exist in America, we suggest, for the consideration of this writer, (and others may improve by the suggestion,) that he would render a much better service to his fatherland by reporting there what there is in this Republic which is worthy of German imitation, rather than by uselessly enlarging upon our weaknesses and evils. The latter may be more grateful to the monarchs and princes who live upon the German people, and would fain preserve that agreeable mode of existence; but the former would be infinitely more beneficial to the millions who long for liberty and equal rights. We fear the writer in the *Ausland* must be pronounced a bad patriot towards his native country; and that whatever semblance of truth there may be in his condemnation of that he has adopted, it is so exaggerated and one-sided that he must pass for a bad patriot towards this also.

Post Office Operations.

The POSTMASTER GENERAL has established, discontinued and changed the names of the following post offices during the week ending November 13, 1852:

Office.	County.	State.	Postmaster.
Garysville	Pri'e George	Va	Char. P. Gary
Day Book	Yancey	N. C.	Z. M. Corry
Ramsey Town	"	"	Abra. Whitson
Nails Creek	Franklin	Geo.	Eli T. Wlimot
Fort Dade	Benton	Fla.	W.H Kendrick
Sand Spring	Wood	Texas	Jas. Welborne
Home	Walker	"	W. R. Powell
Kilna	Shasta	Cal.	Wm. Potter
Caney	Washita	Ark.	John McNealey
Flat Creek	Pettis	Mo.	Wm. Joplin
Old Alexand'a	Lincoln	"	J. F. Willhoeflt
Lake Creek	Pettis	"	J. G. Bruehl
Fryville	Clarke	Ky.	Wm. M. Rowe
Freedom	Outagamie	Wis.	E. B. Abbott
Ashton	Carroll p.	La	J. B. Prescott
Forest Grove	Claiborne p.	"	F. Taylor
N. Pennington	Decatur	Ia.	J. C. Osbourne
Port Clatsop	Clatsop	Or. T.	Thos W. Shane
Ellisburgh	Camden	N. J.	E. H. Fowler
Rees's Corner	Kent	Md.	Abel J. Rees
Brattonville	Armetrong	Pa.	James A. Lowry
WestFairview	Cumberland	"	G. W. Fessler
Clarington	Forest	"	H. Shields
Liberty Hill	McKean	"	F. A. Hackett
Lindnersville	Schuylkill	"	Isaac Lindner
AuburnCentre	Susquehan'h	"	C. H. Low
Murat	Paulding	Ohio	Josiah Suyland
Orrville	Wayne	"	Alex. Clark
WilliamsPla'e	Livingston	N. Y.	Wm. L. Storke
Churubusco	Clinton	"	A. S. Anderson

DISCONTINUED.

Spring Hill, York district, South Carolina.
Gunter's Landing, Marshall county, Alabama.
Star, Walker county, Texas.
Stoney Creek, Caswell county, North Carolina.
White Hall, Abbeville district, South Carolina.
Mount Zion, Spartanburg district, S Carolina.
Buckhead, Morgan county, Georgia.
Centre Hill, Stewart county, Georgia.
Salsoda, Butler county, Alabama.
Candleville, Coffee county, Alabama.
Fort Decatur, Macon county, Alabama.
New Hope, Marshall county, Tennessee.
Elkton, Umpqua county, Oregon Territory.
Howardsville, Breckenridge county, Kentucky.
Indian Creek, Morgan county, Illinois.
Sargent, Waushara county, Wisconsin.
Baxter's, Muskingum county, Ohio
Hyannis Port, Barnstable county, Massachusetts.

CHANGE OF NAMES.

Mount Moriah, Mecklenburgh county, North Carolina—name changed to "Pineville."
Livingston, Livingston county, Michigan—name changed to "Hamburgh."
Hamburgh, Livingston county, Michigan—name changed to "North Hamburgh."
Avery's borough, Cumberland county, North Carolina—name changed to "McNeil's Ferry."
Centreville, Wabash county, Illinois—name changed to "Gard's Point."
Potato Hill, Benton county, Iowa—name changed to "Beulah."
East Canisteo, Steuben county, New York—name changed to "Adrian."
Sowardtown, Kent county, Delaware—name changed to "Hazletville."
Martha Furnace, Centre county, Pennsylvania—name changed to "Fort Matilda."

MARRIED,

On the 14th instant, by Rev. J G. BUTLER, ALFRED GAWLER and HENRIETTA TRYER, both of Washington.

☞ **English Lutheran Church, corner of** H and 11th streets.—Rev. Mr. SMELTZER, of Va., may be expected to preach in this Church every evening this week at 7½ o'clock.
Nov 17

☞ **Another Triumph.—The highest premium** was awarded to J H. WHITEHURST for his inimitable Daguerreotypes at the last Fair of the American Institute, making the third annual exhibition at which he has received the highest encomiums awarded by that Institute.

Mr W. has many of his returned specimens from the Fair; amongst them a likeness of the President and Vice President elect, and others, executed in the finest style of art. His Gallery in this city is between 4½ and 6th streets, Pennsylvania avenue. Nov 16

NEW YORK METROPOLITAN TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
And United States Military & Navy Depot,
333 *Broadway, corner of Anthony street.*

GEORGE P. FOX, Tailor and Cloth Importer, intends waiting upon his friends and customers to receive orders, about the first or second week of December, 1852, at Willard's Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.
Nov 17—eodtf

WINTER MILLINERY.

MRS. S. PARKER will open on THURSDAY, 18th instant, a splendid assortment of PARIS WINTER MILLINERY, consisting in part of French pattern Hats, Head-dresses, Caps, Ribbons, Flowers, newest style Mitts, Gloves, &c., &c.
PARKER'S
Fancy and Perfumery Store, under National Hotel.
Nov 17—3t

DRAWN NUMBERS of the Grand Consolidated Lottery of Maryland, Class Y:
35 38 58 61 17 11 73 70 53 77 37 32.
Nov 16 R. FRANCE & CO., Managers.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—The highest market prices paid for warrants.
HAMILTON G. FANT,
Oct 25—d&w3m Opposite Treasury Building.

DESIRABLE ROOMS AND OFFICES, opposite the Treasury Department, for rent.
Apply to CHUBB, BROTHERS.
Nov 8—eod2w

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE CITY COUNCILS on Monday night passed a joint resolution authorizing the Mayor to rent, for a period not exceeding twenty years, either or both of the canal wharves on the Eastern Branch, the wharf on Sixth street, (occupied by William Bird,) and the Van Ness wharf, so called. Several weeks ago a company of New York, through a gentleman in this city, made application to the city authorities for the lease of this property, their intention being to connect it with an extensive manufacturing establishment, the character of which has not yet transpired.

The Councils likewise passed a bill authorizing John Van Reswick to enclose his wharf and lots recently purchased of the Corporation, by a continuous fence running across the front of Sixth street, in a right line with the north side of the wharf—the privilege to continue at the pleasure of the corporate authorities of the city of Washington.

Two thousand dollars were appropriated for continuing the improvement of the Washington City Canal.

INGENIOUS FRAUD.—On Monday a young man from the North, who gave his name as J. B. Green, was arrested and brought before Justice Beck, charged with obtaining money feloniously. Yesterday morning he was examined at the jail, when, as we learned from a gentleman who was present, the following facts were elicited: Having ascertained the drawn numbers of one of the State lotteries, he altered an old ticket by substituting figures to conform to them; and this he did so ingeniously as to deceive Messrs. Corse and Company, (of Alexandria, Va.,) who paid him on its presentation the sum of $2,600. Not content with the "raise" thus easily made, he came to Washington, and, by a similar device, obtained from Mr. Daniel Rowland $212 50. At the first search after his arrest but seventy dollars were found upon his person, but the second—at the jail—was attended with more success. There he was taken into a private room, and, having been nearly denuded, each piece of clothing was critically examined. The prisoner regarded the fingering of his pantaloons with the greater solicitude; and improving upon the interest which he thus manifested, the officers were the more encouraged to prosecute their search. Finally they discovered, nicely folded in the waistband, secured by a pin, four several drafts for the aggregate sum of $2,590, which drafts he procured at the Bank of the Old Dominion, in Alexandria. He acknowledged that he had betrayed himself by watching so earnestly the searching of his pantaloons. Mr. Carrington appeared as his counsel Justice Beck fully committed him for trial on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

UNION HOTEL, GEORGETOWN.—We yesterday noticed some of the prominent hotels in our city, and their preparation for the business of the winter. It is due to our neighbors of Georgetown and the visitors to the District that we should also notice the time-honored *Union Hotel* in that city, which has recently been entirely renovated inside and outside, and fitted up in a style of comfort, nay of luxury, becoming its ancient fame. All its furniture is new, and its gentlemanly conductor, Mr. W. M. Fitzhugh, with his corps of assistants, clerks, cooks, waiters, &c., devote themselves assiduously to the gratification of its guests. Such a hotel, thus improved, and which has heretofore lodged some of the most eminent men in the nation, will assuredly command a reasonable share of public patronage.

A NEW BAPTIST SOCIETY has recently been formed in this city, with the Rev. Dr. Teasdale as the pastor. Services commencing on next Sunday morning will, we learn, be performed in the First Congregational Church, (formerly the "Trinity," on Fifth street, opposite the City Hall,) the use of it, for the present, having in a kindly spirit been tendered.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Miss Richings last night was enthusiastically applauded throughout her delineation of Linda, while the other characters in the opera were admirably sustained. To-night the "Postilion of Lonjumeau" is to be produced, with Miss Richings as Madelaine, Mr. T. Bishop as Chapelow, Mr. Rohr as Bijou, and Mr. Richings as Marquis de Courcy.

Stoves have been placed in various parts of the theatre, thus rendering the premises comfortable.

THE WEATHER.—Although there was a slight fall of snow north as well as south of us on Saturday night, we are yet to see the first of it this season. Yesterday morning, however, there was ice about the fourth of an inch in thickness hereabouts.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The City Councils, in joint meeting, have elected the following named gentlemen as trustees of the public schools for the ensuing year: First district, Messrs. George J Abbott, James F. Haliday, and Robert Farnham; second district, Messrs. Thomas Donoho, Valentine Harbaugh, and Peter F. Bacon; third district, Messrs. Charles P. Russell, Francis S. Walsh, and George R. Ruff; fourth district, Messrs. William B. Randolph, Samuel Byington, and Peter M. Pearson.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR NEW ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.
The Splendid
STEAMSHIP CRESCENT CITY,
H. K. DAVENPORT, (U. S N) Commander,
WILL SAIL from the pier at the foot of Warren street, North River, on SATURDAY, November 27, at 2 o'clock, p. m., precisely.

Rates of Passage to Havana and New Orleans.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Ladies' and After Saloon Berths	$60
Second Cabin Berths	50
Steerage	25

Specie only taken on freight to Havana.
Freight taken to New Orleans at 30 cents per cubic foot.
Shippers of freight are requested to supply themselves with the Company's bills of lading, which may be had on application at the office. No other form will be signed.
No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing
For freight or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
177 West st., cor. of Warren, New York
Nov 17—ts

ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON BOAT.
The superior steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON will depart at the hours named. These boats leave the regular steamboat wharf, and have fine comfortable saloons for the accommodation of the passengers. Boat's fare 12½ cents Coaches connect with the boat. Coaches leave the Capitol at 7½, 9, 11, 1½, 2½, and 5½ o'clock.
Leave Alexandria 7½, 9, 11, 1½, 3½, 5½ o'clock.
Leave Washington 8, 10, 12, 2½, 4½, 5½ do.
The boat that leaves Washington at 8 a m. connects with the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.
The THOMAS COLLYER runs the alternate hours from the GEORGE WASHINGTON, except when she goes to Mount Vernon
Nov 17—6t JOB CORSON, Captain.

THACKERAY'S "SHABBY GENTEEL STORY."—Pleasure Books for Children.
Pleasures of the Country—Stories for Young People.
Tolon's Elementary Spanish Reader and Translator.
For sale by TAYLOR & MAURY,
Nov 17 Booksellers, near 9th st.

MYER PHINEAS,
American Steel Pen Manufacturer.

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of his friends and patrons to his new Pen, called the IMITATION QUILL PEN, which is unsurpassed in flexibility and design, being the most perfect imitation of the quill ever made. This, together with his new Double Elastic Patent Spring, New York Commercial, Original, Bank Pens, Jenny Linds, Suavetor, and Extra Fine Point; also, his superior, accommodating, and plain Holders of all patterns, ivory and cocoa Letter Stamps, can be procured at his establishment, No. 118 William street, New York.
As also by all the principal Stationers in this city. Aug 28—Th&Sattf

BRITISH ELOQUENCE.—Embracing the best speeches of the most eminent orators. By Goodrich.
Abbot's History of Romulus. Abbott's uniform series.
A Life of Vicissitudes; a story of Revolutionary Times. By G P. R. James.
Anthon's Cornelius Nepos.
For sale by TAYLOR & MAURY,
Nov 16 Booksellers, near Ninth street.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee
The popular Comedian, Mr. WM. WHEATLEY, Acting and Stage manager.
Musical Director.....Dr. CUNNINGTON.

The Manager most respectfully announces that the Theatre has been thoroughly warmed.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17,
Will be presented, for the first time in Washington, the celebrated Opera of
THE POSTILION OF LONJUMEAU.
LA TAQUINETTE, by Mr. G. W. SMITH and Miss ANNIE WALTERS.
The evening's entertainment will conclude with the Farce of
SKETCHES IN INDIA.

Prices of admission: Private boxes, $5; dress circle and parquette, 50 cents; children under 10 years, half price; reserved seats, 75 cents; orchestra seats, 75 cents; family circle, 25 cents; third tier, 50 cents; colored gallery, 25 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; the curtain will be raised at 7½. The box office will be open daily, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m Nov 17

TO FARMERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

MR. RUSSELL'S Improved Horse-Power, for gaining power without the loss of speed, having been examined by the undersigned mechanics of Baltimore, and having seen it in operation at the fair recently held in that city, believe it to be the best they have ever seen. The advantages of this machine over all others consist in the facility for adding power and leverage without diminishing the speed. They believe that a machine built on this plan can be made to do more work with two horses than can be done with four by any other plan in use; and also believe that it may be run by steam, at a great saving of power, usually required to operate by any other method.

Mich. W. Cluskey,	John S. Semms,
Wm. M. Devoe,	H N. Lindemann,
Joseph P. Shillen,	George E. Cooper,
Archibald Wilson,	John Halstead,
Thomas Dickinson,	Wm. J Ward,
John Gallagher,	E T. Barker,
John Watchman,	Wells & Miller,
J. Joseph Booth,	Jno Olive, boltmaker,
Stephen P. Heath,	Wm. Ferguson,
Geo. Pilkington,	John F. Cook.

The Horse-Power may be seen in operation at the manufactory of STEPHEN P. HEATH, Laurel Factory, Maryland, where orders for their manufacture will be received, and who will also dispose of the patent right thereof.
BALTIMORE, MD., October 30, 1852.
Nov 16—3t

MR. WEBSTER'S BIRTH-PLACE AND HOUSE AT MARSHFIELD.

G. P. PUTNAM & CO. will publish immediately, in one handsome volume, square 8vo., in various styles of elegant binding, *The Homes of American Authors*, comprising Anecdotal, Personal, and Descriptive Sketches, by eminent writers, *profusely and splendidly illustrated* with engravings on steel, wood, and stone.

ON STEEL.

Everett's Library—Artist, H. Billings. Engraver, J. Rodgers.
Portrait of Washington Irving—Artist, C. Martin. Engraver, F. Halpin.
Irving's Residence, Sunnyside—Artist, W. R. Miller Engraver, H Jordan.
Bryant's Residence, Roslyn—Artist, W. R. Miller. Engraver, J. B. Forrest
Roundhill, Northampton—Daguerreotype. Engraver, J A. Rolph.
Residence of R. H. Dana—Artist, H. Billings. Engraver, S. V Hunt.
Prescott's Residence, Pepperell—Original Sketch. Engraver, S. Kirk.
Residence of Miss C. M. Sedgwick—Original Sketch Engraver, S. Kirk.
Portrait of J. Fenimore Cooper—Daguerreotype. Engraver, H. B Hall.
Otsego Hall, Cooperstown—Daguerreotype. Engraver, H. B. Hall.
Portrait of Edward Everett—Artist, R. M. Stagg. Engraver, J Cheney.
Emerson's House at Concord—Artist, Miller. Engraver, J B. Forrest.
Simms's House at Woodlands—Artist, Richards. Engraver, S. V. Hunt.
Cragie House, Cambridge—Artist, H. Billings. Engraver, S V Hunt.
Portrait of N. Hawthorne—Artist, C. G. Thompson. Engraver, T. Phillibrown.
Hawthorne's House at Concord—Artist, W. K. Miller Engraver, J Duthie.
Webster's House, Marshfield—Daguerreotype. Engraver, H. B. Hall.
Kennedy's Residence—Artist, D. H. Strother. Engraver, W. L. Ormsby
Lowell's House, Cambridge—Artist, H. Billings. Engraver, W. L. Ormsby.

ON WOOD.

Audubon's Residence—Artist, W. P. Miller. Engravers, Richardson & Cox.
Paulding's Residence—Artist, W. P. Miller. Engravers, Richardson & Cox.
Irving's Residence, General View—Artist, W. P. Miller. Engravers, Richardson & Cox.
Sleepy Hollow—Artist, W. P. Miller. Engravers, Richardson & Cox.
Rustic Gate at Sunnyside—Artist W. P. Miller. Engravers, Richardson & Cox.
Bryant's House, Roslyn—Artist, W. P. Miller. Engravers, Richardson & Cox.
Prescott's House at Nahant—Artist, Gildermeister Engravers, Richardson & Cox.
Prescott's House at Boston—Artist, Gildermeister. Engravers, Richardson & Cox.
Cooper's House, Westchester Co—Artist, Richards. Engravers, Richardson & Cox.
Birth-place of Everett—Original Sketch. Engravers, Richardson & Cox.
Alcott's Summer House—Artist, W. R. Miller. Engravers, Richardson & Cox.
Birth-place of Prof. Longfellow—Original Sketch. Engravers, Richardson & Cox.
The "Old Manse," of Concord—Artist, W. R. Miller. Engravers Richardson & Cox.
Birth-place of Daniel Webster—Artist, C. Lanman. Engravers, Richardson & Cox.
Arms of the Lowell Family—Engravers, Richardson & Cox.

FAC-SIMILES OF MANUSCRIPTS.

Audubon.... Journal in Canada.
Irving..... Knickerbocker.
Bryant..... The "Past"
Bancroft..... History of the United States, Vol. V.
Dana..... Domestic Life
Prescott..... Conquest of Peru.
Sedgwick.... New England Tale.
Cooper..... Agreement for "Spy."
Everett..... Oration at Niblo's.
Emerson..... Nature.
Simms..... The Sword and Distaff.
Longfellow... Midnight Mass
Hawthorne.. Letter on "Old Manse."
Webster..... Oration at the Capitol.
Kennedy .... Horse Shoe Robinson.
Lowell..... Fable for Critics.

This beautiful work of art presents many new features of attractive interest. Its illustrations, on steel and wood, printed in tints, including facsimiles of manuscripts—altogether numbering fifty—are executed in the highest style of excellence. The literary department of the work, contributed by some of the most eminent writers of the country, exhibits glances of the domestic retreats of American authorship, accompanied with anecdotal incidents in their literary history. Nov 15

TO THE PUBLIC.

General Agency in Washington.

HAVING surrendered every thing I possessed on earth, in the shape of *Property, Notes, Claims*, and *Accounts*, both in *Washington* and *Virginia*, for the benefit of the Creditors of the "*Bank of the Union*," I now tender my *personal services* for the further liquidation of any liabilities that may not be satisfied by the proceeds of my assets. What balances will be unsettled after all my available effects are realized through my Trustees, time alone can show; but, let the balance be what it may, I do not ask or desire to be *released* from my obligations even for one cent, as it is my determination to struggle, as long as life and health are spared me, to overcome adverse fortune, and to pay dollar for dollar. To this end, therefore, and for the maintenance of my little household, I hereby offer my services as a *General Agent* for *Claims* before Congress and the several Departments of the Government; and I will also undertake the collection of Claims against individuals in Washington.

My commissions for services rendered shall be no more than those charged by other agents, and when employed by persons who were bona fide holders of the "*Bank of the Union*" notes at the time of its suspension, I will receive from them *at par* two-thirds of my fees in those issues. And now let those indebted to me make the same efforts, and the same sacrifices, and no creditor will suffer.

My numerous friends in Virginia and elsewhere, who have known me from childhood, will, I am sure, still confide in me, and to them I refer all persons who may have occasion to employ an agent at the seat of Government.

I can be found at the office of JNO. S. GALLAHER, jr., 9th street between E and F, or may be addressed (post paid) through the mail.
RO. H. GALLAHER.
WASHINGTON CITY, November, 1852.
Nov 13—3tawlm

A LIFE OF VI ISSITUDES, a Story of Revolutionary Times; a new novel by G. P. R. James.
The History of Romulus; by Jacob Abbott.
British Eloquence, embracing the best speeches of the most eminent orators; by Professor Chauncey A Goodrich, of Yale College.
Nov 16 FRANCK TAYLOR.

War Department,
Bureau of Topographical Engineers,
OCTOBER 22, 1852.

PROPOSALS will be received up to and including the 10th day of December next, for the following articles required on Lake Ontario:

280 pieces hewn white oak timber, each 30 feet long, to square 14 inches
400 pieces hewn white-oak timber, each 30 feet long, to square 12 inches
9,000 lbs. 1½ inch bolt-iron, in pieces of 12 and 15 feet long
650 cords crib ballast stone, no soft or sand stone, 128 feet solid measure to the cord
800,000 feet, board measure, 3 inch pine plank, 6 inches wide.

The timber, plank, and bolt-iron to be delivered as follows:
One-third on the 31st day of March next; one-third on the 30th day of April next; one-third on the 31st day of May next.
The stone to be delivered as follows:
One third on the 30th day of April next; one-third on the 31st day of May next; one third on the 30th day of June next.
The timber and plank to be free from splits, rents, and other imperfections
To be delivered at Oak Orchard Creek, Lake Ontario.
The same quantities, kinds, and quality of materials will also be required at Sodus Bay, Wayne county, New York; times and proportions of delivery also the same.
The same quantities, kinds, and qualities of materials will also be required for Sodus Bay, of Cayuga county, New York; times and proportions of delivery also the same.
The articles, as delivered on these several specified days, to be measured and inspected by an agent of the United States, and if approved and received, the quantities so approved and received will be paid for according to contract price, less 10 per cent. on amounts due, which per cent. will be retained by the United States until the contract be completed, when amounts so retained will be paid to the contractor, or will be forfeited to the United States if the contractor fail to fulfil his contract.
Each proposal will be accompanied with evidence that the proposer is able to fulfil his contract; and the Department reserves the right of rejecting any proposal not satisfactory in all respects.
Advances on contracts cannot be made. But payments will be made as stated.
The places of landing materials will be pointed out by the United States agent on notice to him by the contractor. On this account the contractor is not to be subject to a delay of over three days; but such landing shall not be considered a delivery of said articles to the United States. No delivery will be acknowledged except in quantities and times as stated, and in accordance with this advertisement; until delivered, inspected, and received, all articles will be at the risk of the contractor and under his care. But when delivered, inspected, and received, they will be at the risk and under the care of the United States No delay to inspect and receive at times stated will be made or allowed on the part of the United States.
The proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Timber" on the outside of the envelope, and will be addressed to the undersigned.
J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.
To be inserted in the Republic, Intelligencer, and Union, Washington; Courier and Enquirer, New York; Commercial Advertiser, Buffalo; Register, Albany, twenty times daily, then twice a week till 10th December.
Oct 23—d20t&2tawtDec10

War Department,
Bureau of Topographical Engineers,
OCTOBER 23, 1852.

PROPOSALS will be received until and including the 20th day of next December, for the following articles required on Lake Michigan:

360 pieces hewn white oak timber, to square 12 inches, 32 feet long each piece
450 pieces hewn white oak timber, to square 12 inches, 30 feet long each piece
640 pieces hewn white oak timber, to square 12 inches, each piece 25 feet long
9,000 pounds 1½ inch bolt iron, in pieces of 12 and 15 feet long
90,000 feet board measure, 3 inch pine plank 6 inches wide

All the timber to be free from sap, rents, splits, and other imperfections.
600 cords crib ballast stone, no soft or sand stone, each cord to measure 128 feet solid measure
Times of delivery as follows for timber and iron:
One-third on the 31st day of next March; one-third on the 30th day of next April; one-third on the 31st day of next May.
Times of the delivery of the stone:
One third on the 30th day of next April; one-third on the 31st day of next May; one-third on the 30th day of next June.
The above articles will be required at Little Fort or Waukegan, west shore of Lake Michigan.
The same quantities, qualities, and kinds of materials will be wanted at Southport, west shore of Lake Michigan, and at the same times and proportions of delivery.
The same quantities, qualities, and kinds of materials will be wanted at Racine, west shore of Lake Michigan, same times and proportions of delivery.
The same quantities, qualities, and kinds of materials will be wanted at Milwaukie, west shore of Lake Michigan, and the same proportions and times of delivery.
The same quantities, qualities, and kinds of materials will be wanted at Sheboygan, west shore of Lake Michigan, and the same proportions and times of delivery.
The same quantities, qualities, and kinds of materials will be wanted at Manitowoc, west shore of Lake Michigan, and the same proportions and times of delivery.
The articles, as delivered on these several specified days, to be measured and inspected by an agent of the United States, and if approved and received, the quantities so approved and received will be paid for according to contract price, less 10 per cent. on amounts due which per cent. will be retained by the United States until the contract be completed, when amounts so retained will be paid to the contractor, or will be forfeited to the United States if the contractor fail to fulfil his contract.
Each proposal will be accompanied with evidence that the proposer is able to fulfil his contract; and the Department reserves the right of rejecting any proposal not satisfactory in all respects.
Advances on contracts cannot be made. But payments will be made as stated.
The places of landing materials will be pointed out by the United States agent on notice to him by the contractor. On this account the contractor is not to be subject to a delay of over three days; but such landing shall not be considered a delivery of said articles to the United States. No delivery will be acknowledged except in quantities and times as stated, and in accordance with this advertisement; until delivered, inspected, and received, all articles will be at the risk of the contractor and under his care But when delivered, inspected, and received, they will be at the risk and under the care of the United States No delay to inspect and receive at times stated will be made or allowed on the part of the United States.
The proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Timber" on the outside of the envelope, and will be addressed to the undersigned.
J. J. ABERT,
Col. Corps Topographical Engineers.
To be inserted in the Republic, Intelligencer, and Union, Washington; Courier and Enquirer, New York; Commercial Advertiser, Buffalo; Advertiser, Detroit; Commercial Advertiser, Chicago, twenty times daily, then twice a week till 20th December.
Oct 25—d20t&2tawtDec20

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.—The Subscriber has removed to that commodious store in Iron Hall, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, and has opened an extensive assortment of new and beautiful Housekeeping Articles, which he is determined to sell as low as the same articles can be purchased in any of the Eastern cities. His stock at present consists, in part, of—
French and English China and Crockery Ware, in Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Sets
Cut and pressed Glassware
Gilt and mahogany frame Mantel, Pier, and Toilet Glasses
Bronzed iron Hat-racks, Standards, Andirons, Fenders, Candelebras, &c., Shovels and Tongs
Solar Lamps and Girandoles, Hall Lamps
Plated Tea and Coffee Sets, Castors
Waiters and Tea Trays, Cake Baskets
Covered Dish