AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

[From the Friend of Youth.]

"The Good Old-Fashioned Days."

BY MARY IRVING.

Our grandmothers were used to whirl
The "good old-fashioned" wheel,
When 'twas the schooling of a girl
To stitch, and spin, and reel!
But *now*, in dust and darkness hid,
The garret holds the wheel!
And whiter fingers thump, instead,
The noisy, "Highland Reel."
Gone are the "good old-fashioned days,"
And "good old-fashioned" habits:
Girls now-a-days earn cheaper praise,
By working worsted rabbits.

Our grandfathers were used to stir
The "good old-fashioned fire:"
Oh! boys and girls were merrier,
When beechen logs blazed higher!
But now we sit and shiver o'er
The grim and gloomy *stove*;
Oh for the roomy hearth of yore—
The shrine of household love!
Gone are the "good old-fashioned" ways,
And "good old-fashioned" people;
Heaven guard, in these "degenerate days,"
The "good old-fashioned" *steeple*!

[From the National Era.]

Our Minister's Second Wife.

BY MARY IRVING.

[CONTINUED.]

A conclave met in noon session, at Mrs. Ray's, and, with one faintly-dissenting voice, that of Miss Polly Little, voted the lady of the parsonage a young, pert, butterfly thing, pretty enough to look upon, but worse than useless as a pattern and guide; in short, a complete catastrophe to the church, parish, and minister himself!

The Sabbath passed, and the week brought its new trials and duties to Emily Young. As "help" was a commodity not always to be secured at a moment's warning, Mrs. Deacon Johnson had kindly lent her domestic to the establishment for a few days.

"Now, Emily," said her husband, as he poised his spoon over his empty coffee-cup, at the breakfast-table, "now you are fairly launching into housekeeping."

"Yes, but—I'm puzzled about a good many things. There isn't any lock on the pantry, or the store-room, or"——

"Well, what of that?"

"Why, I never heard of such a thing! The housekeeper keeps the keys, always. Mother did."

"Oh, I understand," returned her husband. "Why, the fact is, Emily, (this was a favorite mode of expression with him,) "the fact is, the custom here is different. It would offend our Northern girls very much, to keep everything locked up from them. It would seem like impugning their honesty."

"Are they so easily offended?" asked Emily, rather scornfully.

"Yes, dear; you will have to be on your guard with them, for they can do a deal of mischief in a parish, if they take a prejudice against a lady—especially a minister's wife."

Thus warned, Emily very timidly ventured into her kitchen, an hour or two after breakfast, feeling very much like a meddler in a place where she had no business whatever. The presiding genius, a neat, pretty "Yankee girl," was a being so utterly new to her, that she was sorely puzzled to know just what rank to assign her, or just what form of speech to use in addressing her. She thought of the old cook on her father's plantation, sooty and plump, rigged out in her own cast-off ear-rings and worn-out muslins; but this damsel, with her tidy morning dress of shilling calico, and mien of self-respect, was very evidently not to be classed in the same category by many a degree.

The girl looked up from her knife-rubbing, as Mrs. Young stood hesitating on the threshold, and made an inclination of her body that might have been mistaken for a courtesy. Emily felt strongly inclined to courtesy in return.

"You have things very tidy here, I see," she said, as a sort of compromise, glancing about the clean, newly-furnished kitchen. The girl did not seem elated by the compliment, but went on with her work; while Emily turned uneasily from one thing to another, uncertain what to say next. At length she turned to leave.

"Ma'am didn't say what we was goin' to have for dinner!" spoke the girl.

"Oh, dinner?" said Emily, with a look of deep consideration. "Why, anything you please."

The girl dug her knife into the scrubbing-sand, and looked as thoughtful as her mistress.

"Have you been to market?" asked Emily, seeing that she still awaited orders.

"Market?" asked the girl, looking up puzzled. "Ain't none!" she added, at last.

"None?" I thought every village had a market!"

"No'm; Mr. Tims, the butcher, he makes his rounds every once a week, or according as he kills a crittur."

"I suppose you know better than I do"—Emily bit her lips, for they had nearly slipped into adding, "ma'am!"

"What have we in the house?"

"There's a bar'l of flour, ma'am, and two bar'ls of corned beef, down cellar; and a half bar'l and a keg of salt pork, I'm thinking," replied the girl, counting them on her sanded fingers.

"And not any fresh meat?"

"Not a bit, ma'am!"

"I must have some," said Emily, with an air of vexation and decision.

The girl shrugged her shoulders.

"Cannot you get any, anywhere?" she asked, in a conciliatory tone.

"Nowheres, that I know of," said the girl, tucking back her hair with one hand, "unless," she added, slowly, "Miss Johnson might kill a biddy, likely."

"A biddy? What's that?"

"A hen, ma'am!"

"Well," returned Emily, much relieved, "here, take this two-bit piece—you may take a couple of them," said she, opening her bead purse, and slipping out two quarters, "and go and buy a fowl of Miss Johnson, as you call her. Be right quick!"

The girl nodded mutely, and going over to her old quarters, reported the minister's wife as the "oddest body she ever did come across; there was no taking 'count of her outlandish words!"

Mrs. Johnson sent the hen, and refused the money—an act of generosity which Emily appreciated, but scarcely knew how to acknowledge gracefully.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

An interesting ceremony took place last evening at Friendship Lodge, of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, in the presentation of a heavy and valuable solid gold medal to Mr. John E. Stanley, of this city, by a Baltimore lodge of the same Order, in acknowledgment of Mr. Stanley's kind attention to a member of the latter lodge during his sickness and sudden death, which occurred here. The presentation was made by the hands of Messrs. Richard Marley and James Somerville, deputed hither for that purpose.

[*Intelligencer.*

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government and their continued devotion to the constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinations for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:

1. The government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution; and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States, respectively, and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the general government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That, while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show, by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions.

4. That where the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, and protection from fraud by specific duties when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

6. The constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress should exercise that power, *whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence*, or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

7. The federal and State governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, of State, and of individual welfare.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and, so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

J. G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland,
President of the Whig National Convention.

Vice Presidents.—Nathan D. Appleton, of Maine; George W. Nesmith, of New Hampshire; Carlos Coolidge, of Vermont; Seth Sprague, of Massachusetts; R. W. B. Cranston, of Rhode Island; Samuel B. Hubbard, of Connecticut; Edward P. Cowles, of New York; James Stewart, of New Jersey; John Strohm, of Pennsylvania; Caleb S. Layton, of Delaware; Francis P. Phelps, of Maryland; William L. Goggin, of Virginia; A. H. Sheppard, of North Carolina; William Whaley, of South Carolina; Seaton Grantland, of Georgia; Thos. J. Frow, of Alabama; Joseph E. Cobb, of Mississippi; J. C. Van Winkle, of Louisiana; Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio; John S. Williams, of Kentucky; William H. Snield, of Tennessee; Milton Stapp, of Indiana; Benjamin S. Edward, of Illinois; Hon. J. G. Miller, of Missouri; William H. Gaines, of Arkansas; Jones M. Edwards, of Michigan; Gen. Joseph M. Hernandez, of Florida; J. U. N. Murray, of Texas; N. McKinney, of Iowa; J. E. Arnold, of California; and R. W. Heath, of Wisconsin.

(A true copy.)

R. A. UPTON, of Louisiana,
Secretary of the Whig National Convention.

Assistant Secretaries.—James W. Bryan, of North Carolina; S. M. Ballard, of Iowa; W. F. Stewart, of California; S. Colfax, of Indiana; John C. Kunkle, of Pennsylvania; William C. Worthington, of Virginia; N. S. Perkins, of Connecticut; G. W. Meeker, of Illinois; William Thompson, of Michigan; G. W. Dunlap, of Kentucky; J. Murrell, of Vermont.

Elections Preceding the Election of Electors.

Annual State Elections.

Alabama	August 2	Maine	Sept'r 13
Kentucky	" 2	Georgia	Oct. 4
Indiana	" 2	Arkansas	" 4
Iowa	" 2	Florida	" 4
Missouri	" 2	Maryland	" 6
North Carolina	" 5	South Carolina	" 11
Tennessee	" 5	Pennsylvania	" 12
Vermont	Sept'r 7	Ohio	" 12

In most of the above States, members of Congress will be chosen on the day of the State elections. Election of Presidential electors November 2.

[FROM THE WASHINGTON "UNION," APRIL 10, 1847.]

"Glorious Achievement.

"Victory follows victory in rapid succession. It was a settled maxim that we could never cease this war with honor until we had taken the castle of San Juan de Ulloa. *Thanks be to our distinguished and skilful general*—to his brave officers and men—to the gallant officers and men of our navy, this great achievement has been effected with little loss of life on our part. *We have taken the Gibraltar of the Western Continent. We have added new laurels to our wreath. THE GRATITUDE AND ADMIRATION OF A FREE PEOPLE ARE DUE TO MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT.* We congratulate our country again upon the prowess of their army and navy. *In less than eleven months, a succession of achievements has poured in upon us which would grace the annals of any people under the sun.* Let our countrymen rejoice, and let them pour out their thanks to the brave men who have done honor to the character of this free country.

"A *feu de joie* was fired this day, by Captain Mordecai, at the arsenal in this city. The manifestations of a people's joy will spread as far and as fast as the glorious news is circulated of the capture of Vera Cruz."

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS!

WE HAVE on hand an excellent assortment of FURNITURE, such as—
Mahogany, marble-top, and plain Bureaus
Mahogany Sofas, Parlor and Rocking Chairs
High and low-post mahogany, maple, and black walnut Bedsteads
Wardrobes, Wash-sinks and Stands
Dining and Breakfast Tables
Feather Beds, Mattresses, and Cots
Looking-glasses, Clocks, Willow Carriages
Baskets of every description
Chairs, cane and wood-seat, arm and nurse-rockers
A large assortment of wood-seat and office Chairs
Children's Furniture, of all descriptions.
Also, a well-selected stock of Crockery, with all other articles pertaining to the House-furnishing line.
ISRAEL & GREEN,
mar 26—eotf 7th st., 5 doors above Penna. av.

Who is Winfield Scott?

What has He done to merit Our Gratitude?

These questions have been thus answered:

At the age of twenty-one, and in the summer of 1807, he volunteered into a troop of Virginia horse.

In 1812 he fought the battle of Queenstown Heights.

In 1813 he was the instrument of saving our Irish citizens, taken in arms against the British, from the savage penalties of the English law of constructive treason.

In the same year he fought, as Colonel, in the battle of Fort George.

In 1814 he made a new army and restored the military spirit of the country—took Fort Erie—fought the battle of Chippewa—and fought the good fight of Lundy's Lane.

In 1832 he won the proud title of the "Hero of Humanity," by nursing the sick and dying troops of his army, upon which the Asiatic cholera fell blightingly, on its march to the field of the Black Hawk war.

In the same year, by negotiation, and not by force of arms, he brought the Black Hawk war to a just and favorable issue.

In the same year he soothed the spirit of Southern Nullification, and saved our country from civil discord.

In 1836 he served against the Seminole Indians in Florida.

In 1837, with admirable energy and tact, and without troops, he calmed the patriot disturbances upon our extended Northern frontier.

In the same year he effected the removal of the Cherokees, in a manner that won the gratitude of the noble tribe and the admiration of his whole country.

In 1839 he earned the distinguished title of "The Pacificator of the Northeastern Boundary," and saved his country from a bloody and wasteful war with Great Britain.

In 1847 he opened the splendid military drama of the second conquest of Mexico, by reducing the city of Vera Cruz and the impregnable Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa after an active siege of but four days.

April the 8th, he fought and won the admirable battle of Cerro Gordo, and opened to the Americans the path to the dominion of the entire Western Continent.

On the 19th of April he entered the city of Jalapa.

On the 22d of April, he occupied Perote.

On the 15th of May, he took Puebla.

On the 20th of August, he won the three great victories of Contreras, San Antonio, and Churubusco.

On the 8th of September, he fought and won the brilliant battle of Molino del Rey.

On the 13th of September, he carried by storm the terrible Heights and Fortress of Chepultepec—scattered the Mexican army from the gates of Belen and Sar Cosume, and made a lodgment in the capital of Mexico.

On the 14th of September, he marched his army of heroes, scarce six thousand men, into the halls of the Montezumas, and broke the Spanish dominion in America.

Who is Franklin Pierce?—What has He done?

Franklin Pierce was born in 1804, at Hillsborough, N. H., and graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine—studied law, and commenced practice in Hillsborough county. He was elected to the legislature of his State, and shortly after chosen speaker of the House.

In 1834 he was elected to the lower House of Congress, in which body he served until 1838, at which period he became a Senator of the United States, and served till 1842–3. He resigned his seat in the Senate and returned to the practice of law in 1843.

In 1845 he was nominated for governor of the State, but declined. President Polk offered him the Attorney Generalship, which he also declined.

In 1848 he was appointed a Colonel in the ten regiments raised for the service of the United States in Mexico. Subsequently, he was made Brigadier General. He performed no achievement of note during the war, nor has he ever done so in any position, civil or military.

WHITEHURST'S GALLERY OF PREMIUM DAGUERREOTYPES,

Over the store of Duvall & Bro., between 4½ and 6th streets, Pennsylvania avenue.

This establishment possesses many advantages over others in this city, being built expressly for Daguerrean purposes. It contains one of the finest skylights in this country, and best arranged; for which reason artists prefer Daguerreotypes taken at this establishment above *all others.*

There are now on exhibition some of the largest Daguerreotypes in the world, taken at this establishment, with a large collection of others, free to the public at all hours of the day.

Awarded the first medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, and a premium at the Great Exhibition at Castle Garden, New York.

GALLERIES.—No. 347, Broadway, New York; No. 205 Baltimore street, Baltimore; Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.; No. 77 Main street, Richmond, Va.; Lynchburg, Va.; Norfolk, Va.; and Petersburg, Va.

J. H. WHITEHURST, Sole Proprietor.
may 26—

REPLENISH YOUR LIBRARIES!

Books going at Greatly Reduced Prices!!

THE subscriber, having determined to remove to a larger store in order to increase his business to such an extent as will fully supply the varied demands of the public for RELIGIOUS BOOKS, respectfully announces to the citizens of the District and strangers visiting the city, that, with a view of closing out his old stock, he will sell to those who will buy *liberally* FOR CASH at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES until the 20th of July.

His stock consists in part of a large assortment of—
Family Bibles, Hand and Pocket Bibles
Fox's Book of Martyrs—Quarto Family edition, beautifully illustrated
Bunyan's Complete Works, with numerous engravings
Simmon's Scripture Manual—invaluable to heads of Families and Sunday-school Teachers
Several Commentaries, and many Religious and Historical Standard Works
Miscellaneous, Juvenile, Prayer, and Hymn Books
Albums, Autograph Books, and Annuals
Sunday-school Libraries
School Books, Blank Books, and Stationery
Handsome Portfolios, Porte-monnaies
Writing Desks and Gold Pens
Fancy Work boxes and numerous Fancy Articles
Bohn's View of Washington City, Dawn of the Millennium, Portraits of Bishops Asbury and Carroll, Lithographic Prints, &c.—all CHEAP FOR CASH.

☞ Please to call soon and select the BEST WORKS!

A. GRAY,
7th street, opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall.
June 25—tr [Wash. News.]

AUCTION NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public that he has commenced the Auction and Commission business on his own account, and offers his services for the sale of every description of real and personal property upon the most favorable terms.

With an experience of twenty years in the various departments of Auction business, the last four of which he has been personally known to the citizens of Washington as the Auctioneer of the late firms of Dyer & Bro. and Dyer & McGuire, he deems it unnecessary to say more than that his *personal* attendance can be relied upon in all matters of business, and sales of any amount cashed without delay.

Until permanent arrangements can be made for the reception and sale of merchandise on commission, persons wishing to employ an Auctioneer will please call at the office of A. Rothwell, esq., on D street, east of 7th, where I can be found during business hours, ready and prepared to answer the calls of the public. Respectfully,

june 9—dtf E. N. STRATTON.

FOR RENT—A Brick House on New York avenue, between 12th and 13th streets. The person who occupies the House at present would dispose of his entire Furniture at a very great bargain. For further particulars inquire at

jy 13—3t STEWART'S Grocery, H and 12th sts.

NEEDLES!

GENUINE Smith & Son's Drilled-eye Needles, a fine assortment, at wholesale. E. WHEELER,
June 11—3m Opposite Browns' Hotel.

The New Gallery!

ECONOMY IS THE FOUNDATION OF PROSPERITY!

IF "*a dollar saved is a dollar made,*" why not be frugal in the purchase of DAGUERREOTYPES by calling at THOMPSON'S, where hundreds come and go away weekly, satisfied that they do not pay too much. His long experience in this business, and his excellent location, enable him to satisfy the most fastidious.

☞ Don't forget the place—*THOMPSON'S SKY-LIGHT GALLERY*, Lane & Tucker's Buildings, where likenesses are taken, and put in morocco cases, for fifty cents.
June 8—tf

WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPER!
Letter Paper, 10, 12½, 15, 18, 20, and 25 cts. a quire
The celebrated TALLY-HO RAZORS, 31¼ cents
Fancy Cut Paper for Picture Frames
A few more of those pretty Grate Aprons, at reduced prices
Shaving Soaps, Tooth Brushes, &c., &c., at
WIMER'S Cheap Cash Stationery Store,
6th street, near Louisiana av.

☞ HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE always on hand, direct from the manufacturers. june 19—tr

Splendid Lotteries

FOR AUGUST, 1852.

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. W. MAURY & CO.)

$40,000!! - - - - Forty prizes of $2,000!

Lottery for the benefit of the
STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS 56, FOR 1852.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Aug. 7.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$40,000	40 prizes of	$2,000
1 prize of	12,000	40 prizes of	500
1 prize of	6,000	40 prizes of	250
1 prize of	3,739	162 prizes of	200
&c.,		&c.,	&c.

Whole tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50.
Certificates of packages of 26 wholes.....$140.00
Do do 26 halves..... 70.00
Do do 26 quarters..... 35.00

$50,000—$25,000—2 prizes of $10,000!

Lottery for the benefit of the
STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS 62, FOR 1852.
be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Aug. 14.
75 number lottery—13 drawn ballots.
GRAND SCHEME.

prize of	$50,000	1 prize of	$5,000
1 prize of	25,000	10 prizes of	3,000
1 prize of	10,000	40 prizes of	1,500
1 prize of	10,000	30 prizes of	500
1 prize of	5,000	200 prizes of	300
&c.,		&c.,	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $7.50—Quarters $3.75—Eighths $1.87½.
Certificates of packages of 25 wholes.....$180.00
Do do 25 halves..... 90.00
Do do 25 quarters..... 45.00
Do do 25 eighths..... 22.50

$32,080—10 prizes of $1,000!

Lottery for the benefit of the
STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS 68, FOR 1852.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Aug. 21.
13 drawn numbers out of 66!
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$32,080	10 prizes of	$1,000
1 prize of	10,000	10 prizes of	500
1 prize of	5,000	20 prizes of	250
1 prize of	2,000	25 prizes of	200
1 prize of	2,000	30 prizes of	150
1 prize of	2,000	185 prizes of	100
&c.,		&c.,	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50.
Certificates of packages of 22 whole tickets, $100.00
Do do 22 half do..... 50.00
Do do 22 quarter do..... 25.00

$63,000! $26,000! $15,000! $12,000!

Lottery for the benefit of the
STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS E, FOR 1852.
To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Aug. 28.
78 numbers—14 drawn ballots.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 splendid capital of	$63,000	5 prizes of	$4,000
1 splendid prize of	25,000	5 prizes of	3,000
1 splendid prize of	15,000	10 prizes of	2,000
1 splendid prize of	12,000	100 prizes of	1,000
1 splendid prize of	10,477	239 prizes of	400
&c.,		&c.,	&c.

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2.50.
Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets, $250.00
Do do 26 halves..... 125.00
Do do 26 quarters..... 62.50
Do do 26 eighths..... 31.25

☞ Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from me.

Address E. E. O'BRIEN, Agent,
(Successor to J. & C. Maury,)
july 22— Alexandria, Va.

Coats, Pantaloons, and Vests!

AND CLOTHING OF EVERY VARIETY!

WE desire to call especial attention to our large and extensive assortment of New and Fashionable Ready-made SUMMER CLOTHING, of all qualities, for MEN and BOYS, which we have just received and are determined to sell cheaper than similar goods can be bought for in the District.

Also, Travelling and Packing TRUNKS; HAT-BOXES, VALISES, CARPET-BAGS, SATCHELS, &c., &c., with a complete assortment of all kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

WALL & STEPHENS,
SUCCESSORS TO WILLIAM WALL,
Penna. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets,
june 25— next door east of the Iron Building.

HUDSON RIVER FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

Office, 1 Todd's Building, adjoining Brown's Hotel,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,

CAPITAL - - $300,000!

(*All paid in and securely invested, according to law,*)

WILL insure Merchandise, Cargoes, Dwellings, Household Furniture and other property, *anywhere in this District or the adjoining States*, on the most favorable terms.

The public may rest assured that all losses sustained by this company will be *liberally* and *promptly adjusted* at their office in this city.

ISAIAH BLOOD, President.
T. C. MORGAN, Vice President.
P. J. AVERY, Secretary.
JAS. A. REQUA, Actuary.
feb 7—tf] SAMUEL B. HICKCOX, General Agent.

Pekin Tea Company Agency!!

AT WM. ADAM'S BOOKSTORE,

Pennsylvania avenue, three doors above 4½ street,

WHERE the following list of Teas may at all times be had—neatly put up in air-tight packages of 1 lb., ½ lb., and ¼ lb. each:

GREEN TEAS.

Young Hyson	50
Young Hyson, Sweet Cargo	62½
Young Hyson, Fine Cargo	75
Young Hyson, Best Cargo	87½
Young Hyson, Silver Leaf—this is a very superior Tea	$1 00
Young Hyson, Golden Chop—this is the finest Tea cultivated in China; it is of the first pickings, and excels all other Green Teas for its delicacy of flavor, strength, and aroma; heretofore this Tea has not reached this country, except in small lots as presents to Importers	1 50
Hyson	75
Hyson, fine	1 00
Hyson, very superior plantation	1 50
Hyson Skin, good	38
Hyson Skin, fine	50
Hyson Skin, extra fine	62½
Gunpowder	75
Gunpowder, fine	1 00
Gunpowder, extra fine plantation	1 50
Imperial	75
Imperial, fine	1 00
Imperial, extra fine plantation	1 50

BLACK TEAS.

Ning Yong, good flavor	40
Ning Yong, extra fine—(many sell this at a higher price, calling it Oolong)	50
Oolong, a rich Black Tea—compare this low-priced grade with Teas which are sold at most places as Oolong Tea: the difference is too plain, and the deception too palpable	50
Oolong, fine	62½
Oolong, plantation growth	75
Oolong, delicious	1 00
Ne Plus Ultra—this Tea is as fragrant and sweet as a nosegay; it yields a perfume that is truly delightful; it is of garden growth, and superior to anything heretofore sold in this country	1 50
English Breakfast, fine	50
English Breakfast, extra fine	62½
Fragrant English Breakfast	62½
English Breakfast, superior plantation	75
Howqua Mixture—a very rich and highly-flavored Tea of superior quality	75
Scented Orange Pekoe	62½
Pekoe Flowers	1 00
Congo	38
Congo, fine	50

mar 25

A GENTLEMAN Called on me on Saturday last, and stated that he really believed he owed his present existence, under Providence, to the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture. He was so reduced and debilitated that he was unable to walk a square at a time for many months, and gradually grew weaker, but was induced to try this medicine, and is now a hale, active man. Call and get pamphlets gratis, at WIMER'S Cheap Cash Stationery Store, where it is for sale, direct from the manufacturers.

☞ Sixth street, near Louisiana avenue.
june 29—tr

Offices of the General Insurance Agency.

Located on Seventh street, betweeen D and E, nearly opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall,

WHERE Policies will be granted on Life, Health, Fire, and Marine Risks, in the following companies, viz:

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☞ Since the above agencies have been established, I have insured over $4,000,000 of property, and paid eight losses, to the full satisfaction of the claimants, in current funds. Gentlemen having property uninsured are respectfully invited to call at this office, where ample references and full explanations will be cheerfully given.

Agencies granted by JAMES T. CLOSE,
General Agent for the States of Virginia and
mar 9—11m Maryland, and Dist. of Columbia.

Protection from Lightning.

THE undersigned, being the duly appointed Agent of SPRATT'S ELECTRICAN AND ELECTRO-METALLURGIST LIGHTNING-ROD MANUFACTORY, Covington, Kentucky, begs to offer these superior Rods, of Spiral-twisted, Carbonized Annealed Iron, with Zinc Protectors, and Electro-positive elements combined in their manufacture; thus rendering them equal to copper as conductors. They are in ten-feet lengths, with accurately-fitted brass-screw connecting joints, an entire new style of metallic (patented) attachments, for brick or frame buildings; also, glass isolaters, of a novel and ingenious construction, (patented,) forming a lock; the whole mounted with a solid platinum silver point, (patented,) twelve inches long, surrounded at the base with three angular negative magnets, which possess the power, to an extraordinary extent, of discharging the opposite elements of the most fearful thunderstorm, and embrace the entire perfection of science up to the present time; the whole constituting the most magnificent and perfect silent conductor ever presented to the public.

Safety has not been compromised by affording these excellent rods at such low rates; the greatest attention has been given to their construction, so as to be readily attached. The astonishing power of the negative magnets, in discharging the air of its opposite elements, has been clearly demonstrated by the Electrometer, when unmagnetized points have shown but slight results, though placed under the same conditions. In fact, they gather and silently discharge electricity from the atmosphere when you would scarcely suspect any being present.

These improvements being secured by double letters patent, you are hereby cautioned against laying yourselves liable, by purchasing of those who are not authorized, or who are substituting inferior imitations. All agents duly appointed can show their certificates. Have good rods or none.

CHARLES W. HEYDON,
Washington City.

I do hereby certify that I have applied various powerful chemical re-agents to Spratt's Patent Points for Lightning-Rods, and that the results of these experiments convince me that they will resist the action of atmospheric causes, and thereby preserve the extremity sharp—a condition most essential to protection against lightning. The re-agents used in the above experiments were a solution of chloride of sodium, (common salt,) acetic acid, sulphuric acid, and hydrochloric acid. With the first, there was no action on the metal; with the several acids, there was very *slight*—a fact sufficient to show that atmospheric influences would have no sensible effect.

JOHN LECONTE, Prof. of Nat. Phil. et Chem.
UNIVERSITY OF GA., October 8, 1850.

The Lightning Conductors of Mr. Spratt, offered to me, are well calculated to perform the office for which they are intended. Yours, truly, Prof. ROBT. PETER.
LEXINGTON, KY., February 20, 1850.

CHICAGO, September 3, 1850.

This may certify that I have examined, somewhat critically, James Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods, and that I am of opinion that it is constructed on scientific principles. For combining durability, cheapness, and efficacy, I deem it equal, and I think superior, to any other rod ever offered for my inspection. Prof. JAS. V. Z. BLANEY.
AUGUSTA, (GA.) November 11, 1850.

This will certify that I have examined the Lightning Rods, Metallic Points, and Isolating Attachments, manufactured by Mr. Spratt, and regard them as constructed in conformity to the general laws of the electric fluid; and the metallic compound constituting the Points, as promising, from the result of several tests to which they were submitted, to resist for years the action of those atmospheric causes most likely to corrode them. A. MEANS,
Prof. Phys. Sc., Emory College, Ga., and Prof. Chem. and Pharm., Medical College, Ga.

The Lightning Conductors put up by Mr. Henry M. Smith, of this city, on the plan of Mr. Spratt, appear to me to be very well devised; and, in point of mechanical construction, are the best I have ever seen.

It is to be hoped that the use of these Rods may become general, as an important auxiliary defence against a danger which must be regarded as of no ordinary magnitude, to which all buildings are liable. R. SILIMAN, Jr.,
Prof. of Chem. in the University of Louisville.
LOUISVILLE, January 27, 1851.

All orders left at ANDREW DUFFY'S Stove Manufactory, 7th street, will be promptly attended to; or at GEORGE BELL'S, Alexandria, Va., corner of King and St. Asaph sts.
ap 14—tf

FAIRFAX AND POTOMAC PLANK ROAD!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Books of Subscription to an amount not exceeding SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of Capital Stock, to be divided into shares of Fifty Dollars each, for the construction of the "FAIRFAX AND POTOMAC PLANK ROAD," will be opened on the 3d day of MAY, 1852, at the following-named places:

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At the MAYOR'S OFFICE, in Georgetown, D. C., under the superintendence of Wm. H. Tenney, O. M. Linthicum, Henry Addison, Samuel Cropley, H. L. Offutt, and Francis Dodge, or any three of them.

At the office of NICHOLAS CALLAN, Washington, D. C., under the superintendence of Nicholas Callan, Ephraim Wheeler, Fitzhugh Coyle, Samuel Bacon, George E. Parker, Wm. H. Gunnell, Wm. A. Bradley, Z. Montgomery King, and R. W. Latham, or any three of them.

At the house of —— CROMBIE, Lewinville, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of —— Crombie, Wm. Nelson, Thomas Ap C. Jones, Francis Crocker, A. L. Foster, Joshua Gibson, and James Sherman, or any three of them.

At the SCHOOL-HOUSE at Falls Church, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of Amzie Coe, Alexander G. Davis, Wm. F. Dulin, Wm. Ball, Daniel H. Barrett, E. O. Powell, and George Risley, or any three of them.

At the house of JAMES CROSS, in Centreville, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of John R. Pugh, A. S. Grigsby, James Machen, James A. Evans, R. M. Whaley, B. F. Rose, and John Millan, or any three of them.

At the house of JAMES PALMER, Pleasant Valley, Fairfax county, under the superintendence of James Palmer, Alexander Haight, Dr. —— Hart, Wm. H. Wrenn, Silas Hutchison, R. H. Cockrille, and Talmadge Thorn, or any three of them.

G. W. HUNTER, jr.,
F. D. RICHARDSON,
JARED MEAD,
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Warren street, east end of the Railroad Depot,
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On the left hand as you enter the Car House going west; on the right going east, only ten feet from the Depot.

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☞ OUR ROOMS are in Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York, and 142