NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

Marshall was noted for extreme plainness of person and address, and a childlike simplicity of character. His carelessness of his personal attire, in early life particularly, is well known, and on one occasion, (as stated in the *Literary Messenger*,) while travelling, occasioned his being refused admittance into a public house. On the occasion which we are now to relate, it caused him the loss of a generous fee. Marshall, when just rising on the professional ladder, was one morning strolling through the streets of Richmond, attired in a plain linen roundabout and shorts, with his hat under his arm, from which he was eating cherries, when he stopped on the porch of the Eagle Hotel, indulged in some little pleasantry with the landlord, and passed on. Mr. P., an elderly gentleman from the country, then present, who had a case coming on before the Court of Appeals, was referred by the landlord to Marshall, as the best advocate for him to employ; but the careless, languid air of the young lawyer had so prejudiced Mr. P. that he refused to engage him. On entering court, Mr. P. was a second time referred to him by the clerk of the court, and a second time he declined. At this moment entered Mr. V., a venerable-looking legal gentleman, in a powdered wig and black coat, whose dignified appearance produced such an impression upon Mr. P., that he at once engaged him. In the first case which came on, Marshall and Mr. V. both addressed the court.

The vast inferiority of his advocate was so apparent, that, at the close of the case, Mr. P. introduced himself to young Marshall, frankly stated the prejudice which had caused him, in opposition to advice, to employ Mr. V.; that he extremely regretted his error, but knew not how to remedy it. He had come into the city with one hundred dollars, as his lawyer's fee, which he had paid, and had but five left, which, if Mr. Marshall chose, he would cheerfully give him for assisting in the case. Marshall, pleased with the incident, accepted the offer; not, however, without passing a sly joke at the omnipotence of a powdered wig and black coat. Marshall was accustomed to go to market, and frequently unattended. Nothing was more usual than to see him returning at sunrise, with poultry in one hand and vegetables in the other.

On one of these occasions, a would-be fashionable young man from the North, who had recently removed to Richmond, was swearing violently because he could hire no one to take home his turkey. Marshall stepped up, and, ascertaining of him where he lived, replied, "That is my way, and I will take it for you." When arrived at his dwelling, the young man inquired, "What shall I pay you?" "O, nothing," was the rejoinder, "you are welcome; it was on my way, and no trouble." "Who is that polite old gentleman who brought home my turkey for me?" inquired the other of a bystander, as Marshall stepped away. "That," replied he, "is John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States." The young man, astounded, exclaimed, "Why did he bring home my turkey?" "To give you a severe reprimand, and teach you to attend to your own business," was the answer.

ANECDOTE OF DR. NOTT, OF UNION COLLEGE.

On an evening preceding Thanksgiving, not many years ago, two students left the college with the *foul* intent of procuring some of the doctor's fine fat chickens, that roosted in a tree adjoining his house. When they arrived at the spot, one ascended the tree, while the other stood with the bag, ready to receive the plunder. It so happened that the doctor himself had just left his house, with the view of securing the same chickens for his Thanksgiving dinner. The rogue under the tree, hearing some one approaching, immediately crept away, without notifying his companion among the branches. The doctor came up silently, and was immediately saluted from above as follows: "Are you ready?" "Yes," responded the doctor, dissembling his voice as much as possible. The other, immediately laying hands on the old rooster, exclaimed, "Here's old Prex, will you have him?" "Pass him along," was the reply, and he was soon in the doctor's bag. "Here's Marm Prex," said the all-unconscious student, grabbing a fine old hen, "will you have her?" "Yes," again responded the doctor. "Here's son John, will you have him?" "Here's daughter Sal, take her." And so on, until he had gone regularly through with the doctor's family and chickens.

The old man walked off in one direction with the plunder, while the student, well satisfied with his night's work, came down and streaked it for the college. Great was his astonishment to learn from his companion that he had not got any chickens; and, if he gave them to any one, it must have been to Dr. Nott. Expulsion, fines, and disgrace, were uppermost in their thoughts, until the next forenoon, when both received a polite invitation from their president, requesting the presence of their company to a Thanksgiving dinner. To decline was impossible: so, with hearts full of anxiety for the result, they wended their way to the house, where they were pleasantly received by the old gentleman, and, with a large party, were soon seated around the festive board. After asking a blessing, the doctor rose from his seat, and, taking the carving-knife, turned, with a smile to the rogues, and said, "Young gentlemen, here's Old Prex, and Marm Prex, son John, and daughter Sal," at the same time touching, successively, the respective chickens; "to which will you be helped?" The mortification of his students may be imagined.

ADVICE TO LITERARY ASPIRANTS.—I say, then, in deep earnestness, to every youth who hopes or desires to become useful to his race, or in any degree eminent through literature, seek first of all things, a position of pecuniary independence; learn to live by the labor of your own hands, the sweat of your face, as a necessary step toward the career you contemplate. If you can earn but three shillings a day, by rugged yet moderate toil, learn to live contentedly on two shillings, and so preserve your mental faculties fresh and unworn, to read, to observe, to think, thus preparing yourself for the ultimate path you have chosen. At length, when a mind crowded with discovered or elaborated truths will have utterance, begin to write sparingly and tersely for the nearest suitable periodical—no matter how humble and obscure—if the thought is in you, it will find its way to those who need it. Seek no compensation for this utterance until compensation shall seek you; then accept it if an object, and not involving too great sacrifices of independence and disregard of more immediate duties. In this way alone can something like the proper dignity of the literary character be restored and maintained. But while every man who either is or believes himself capable of enlightening others, appears only anxious to sell his faculty at the earliest moment, and for the largest price, I cannot hope that the public will be induced to regard very profoundly either the lesson or the teacher.

New No. 1 Mess Mackerel
For sale low by
BROWNING & KEATING,
353 Penn. avenue, near Sixth street.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS.

B. B. French, President.
J. J. Coombs, First Vice President.
Martin Buell, Second Vice President.
Lewis Clephane, Secretary.
Woodford Stone, Treasurer.
John Hines, G. H. Plant, Job W. Angus, J. F. Hodgson, James Lynch, G R. Wilson, and Henry M. Knight, Executive Committee.

Meets at the Wigwam, corner of Indiana avenue and Second street, every Thursday evening.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE THIRD WARD.

OFFICERS.

J. J. Coombs, President.
G. A. Hall, First Vice President.
A. Duvall, Second Vice President.
J. C. Clary, Secretary.
Martin Buell, Treasurer.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS.

W. Krzyzanowski, President.
Dr. Briegleb, First Vice President.
G. Dilli, Second Vice President.
Joseph Gerhard, Secretary.
John Lerch, Treasurer.

Meets at Gerhard's Germania, every Tuesday night, at eight o'clock.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE FIFTH AND SIXTH WARDS.

OFFICERS.

S. A. McKim, President.
George A. Bassett, First Vice President.
George R. Ruff, Second Vice President.
Charles Sleigh, Recording Secretary.
J. L. Henshaw, Corresponding Secretary.
William Dixon, Financial Secretary.
John Grinder, Treasurer.

Meets every Tuesday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Navy Yard.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE SEVENTH WARD.

OFFICERS.

Theodore Wheeler, President.
Edward Lycett, First Vice President.
A. Edson, S cond Vice President.
William J. Murtagh, Secretary.
William Hendley, Treasurer.
J. R. Elvans, J. Dillon, G. W. Garrett, William Martin, G. H. Larcombe, and G. B. Clark, Executive Committee.

Meets at Island Hall, (third story,) corner of Virginia avenue and Sixth street, every Wednesday evening, at half past seven o'clock.

GEORGETOWN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS.

John S. Paxton, President.
W. W. McNeir, First Vice President.
J. W. Deeble, Second Vice President.
H. G. Divine, Cor. and Rec. Secretary.
Jesse Chick, Treasurer.

WIDE-AWAKES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICERS.

Lewis Clephane, President.
George H. Plant, Vice President.
A. C. Richards, Secretary.
Henry M. Knight, Captain.
M. Smith, First Lieutenant.
R. M. Downer, Second Lieutenant.

Meets at the Wigwam every Monday evening.

LADD, WEBSTER, & CO.'S
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

A few of the many reasons why these Sewing Machines are preferred above all others.

1. They are remarkably *simple* in their construction. A child can operate them, and understand the mechanism.
2. They are the *strongest* Sewing Machine made. It is almost impossible to break or get them out of order.
3. They are *sure* in their operation; finishing the work in a uniformly perfect manner.
4. They make a *tight lock-stitch*, alike on both sides of the work, which cannot be *unravelled*.
5. They *stitch, hem, bind, fell, run, and gather, without basting.*
6. They sew equally well the *lightest* and the *heaviest* fabrics.
7. They sew over the *heaviest seams* without changing the tension or breaking the finest thread.
8. They use any No. of Cotton, Thread, or Silk, directly from the spool.
9. They use a *straight* needle; curved ones are liable to break.
10. The needle has a *perpendicular* motion. This is absolutely necessary for heavy work.
11. They have a *wheel feed;* none others are in constant contact with the work.
12. They run easily and almost *noiseless.*
13. They are not liable to oil the dress of the operator.
14. They do not require a screw-driver to set the needle.
15. They do not have to be taken apart to oil or clean.
16. They do not form ridges on the under side of the work, nor ravel out, nor are they wasteful of thread, as is the case with *all chain-stitch machines.*
17. They are capable of doing a *greater range* of work, and in a *more perfect manner*, than any other Sewing Machine, as is proved by the result of our *challenge* for a trial, which has never been accepted.

LADD, WEBSTER, & CO.,
348 Pennsylvania avenue,
nov 26 Janney's Store.

Rooms to Let, with or without Board.

APPLY to Mrs. HARRIS, 483 Tenth, between D and E streets, who has one very fine parlor and chamber.

Also, several small rooms. Charges moderate. nov 26

Fine Family Groceries, Teas, &c.

Ray's, Welch's, and Bond's Family Flour.
New Virginia and Pennsylvania Buckwheat.
Fresh Corn Meal.
Choice Goshen Butter.
Prime Leaf Lard.
Choice Green and Black Teas.
New Sugar-cured Family Hams.
Just received and for sale low by
BROWNING & KEATING,
353 Penn. avenue, near Sixth street.

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,
Corner of Indiana avenue and Second street, Washington, D. C.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Wood Engravings, and Jobs of all kinds, Stereotyped to order. A variety of Business Cuts on hand, for sale, cheap for cash. C. W. MURRAY, Stereotyper.

Organization of the Departments.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The whole machinery employed to conduct the business arising out of our foreign relations with all the Powers of the world is far more simple than is generally conceived. The number employed in the Department of State of the United States is only twenty-eight, as follows: One Secretary of State, (Hon. Lewis Cass,) one Assistant Secretary of State, (Hon. John Appleton,) one Chief Clerk, one Superintendent of Statistics, twenty-two Clerks, one Translator, and one Librarian.

Diplomatic Branch.—This branch of the State Department has charge of all correspondence between the Department and other diplomatic agents of the United States abroad, and those of foreign Powers accredited to this Government. In it all diplomatic instructions sent from the Department, and communications to commissioners under treaties of boundaries, &c., are prepared, copied, and recorded; and all of like character received are registered and filed, their contents being first entered in an analytic table or index.

Consular Branch.—This branch has charge of the correspondence, &c., between the Department and the consuls and commercial agents of the United States. In it instructions to those officers, and answers to their dispatches and to letters from other persons asking for consular agency, or relating to consular affairs, are prepared and recorded.

The Disbursing Agent.—He has charge of all correspondence and other matters connected with accounts relating to any fund with the disbursement of which the Department is charged.

The Translator.—His duties are to furnish such translations as the Department may require. He also records the commissions of consuls and vice consuls, when not in English, upon which exequaturs are issued.

Clerk of Appointments and Commissions.—He makes out and records commissions, letters of appointment, and nominations to the Senate; makes out and records exequaturs, and records, when in English, the commissions on which they are issued. Has charge of the library.

Clerk of the Rolls and Archives.—He takes charge of the rolls, or enrolled acts and resolutions of Congress, as they are received at the Department from the President; prepares the authenticated copies thereof which are called for; prepares for, and superintends their publication, and that of treaties, in the newspapers and in book form; attends to their distribution throughout the United States, and that of all documents and publications in regard to which this duty is assigned to the Department; writing and answering all letters connected therewith. Has charge of all Indian treaties, and business relating thereto.

Clerk of Territorial Business—The Seal of the Department, &c.—He has charge of the seals of the United States and of the Department, and prepares and attaches certificates to papers presented for authentication; has charge of the Territorial business; immigration and registered seamen; records all letters from the Department, other than the diplomatic and consular.

Clerk of Pardons and Passports.—He prepares and records pardons and remissions; and registers and files the petitions and papers on which they are founded. Makes out and records passports; keeps a daily register of all letters, other than diplomatic and consular, received, and of the disposition made of them; prepares letters relating to this business.

Superintendent of Statistics.—He superintends the preparation of the "Annual Report of the Secretary of State and Foreign Commerce," as required by the acts of 1842 and 1856.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States; A. B. McCalmont, Esq., Assistant. The ordinary business of this office may be classified under the following heads:

1. Official opinions on the current business of the Government, as called for by the President, by any head of Department, or by the Solicitor of the Treasury.
2. Examination of the titles of all land purchased, as the sites of arsenals, custom-houses, light-houses, and all other public works of the United States.
3. Applications for pardons in all cases of conviction in the courts of the United States.
4. Applications for appointment in all the judicial and legal business of the Government.
5. The conduct and argument of all suits in the Supreme Court of the United States in which the Government is concerned.
6. The supervision of all other suits arising in any of the Departments, when referred by the head thereof to the Attorney General.

To these ordinary heads of the business of the office is added at the present time the direction of all appeals on land claims in California.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Hon. Jacob Thompson, of the State of Mississippi. Its clerical force consists of one Chief Clerk, (Moses Kelly, Esq.,) two Disbursing Clerks, and ten other regular Clerks; and to its supervision and management are committed the following branches of the public service:

1st. *The Public Lands.*—The chief of this bureau is called the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Land Bureau is charged with the survey, management, and sale of the public domain, and the issuing of titles therefor, whether derived from confirmations of grants made by former Governments, by sales, donations, of grants for schools, military bounties, or public improvements, and likewise the revision of Virginia military bounty-land claims, and the issuing of scrip in lieu thereof. The Land Office, also, audits its own accounts. The present Commissioner is Joseph S. Wilson. Its principal officers are a Recorder, Chief Clerk, who also acts as Commissioner *ad interim*, Principal Clerk of Surveys, besides a Draughtsman, Assistant Draughtsman, and some 150 Clerks of various grades.

2d. *Pensions.*—The present head of this bureau is George C. Whiting, of Virginia. The Commissioner is charged with the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under the various and numerous laws passed by Congress granting bounty land or pensions for the military or naval services in the revolutionary and subsequent wars in which the United States have been engaged. He has one Chief Clerk, (John Robb, Esq.,) and a permanent corps, consisting of some seventy other Clerks.

3d. *Indians.*—Commissioner of Indian Affairs, A. B. Greenwood, of Arkansas. He is provided with a Chief Clerk, and about fifteen other subordinate Clerks.

4th. *Patent Office.*—Hon. Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, Commissioner of Patents. To this bureau is committed the execution and performance of all "acts and things touching and respecting the granting and issuing of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, and improvements;" the collection of statistics relating to agriculture; the collection and distribution of seeds, plants, and cuttings. It has a Chief Clerk—who is by law the acting Commissioner of Patents in the absence of the Commissioner—twelve principal and twelve assistant Examiners of Patents, some dozen subordinate permanent Clerks, besides a considerable number of temporary employees. Samuel T. Shugert, Esq., Chief Clerk.

An act passed at the last session of Congress provided that all books, maps, charts, and other publications, heretofore deposited in the Department of State, according to the laws regulating copyrights, should be removed to the Department of the Interior, which is charged with all the duties connected with matters pertaining to copyright; which duties have been assigned by the Secretary of the Interior to the Patent Office, as belonging most appropriately to this branch of the service.

Besid s these four principal branches of this new Executive Department, the organic act of 1849 transferred to it from the Treasury Department the supervision of the accounts of the United States Marshals and Attorneys, and the Clerks of the United States Courts, the management of the lead and other mines of the United States, and the affairs of the penitentiary of the United States in the District of Columbia; and from the State Department the duty of taking and returning the censuses of the United States, and of supervising and directing the acts of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. The Hospital for the Insane of the army and navy and of the District of Columbia is also under the management of this Department; in addition to which, by laws recently passed, the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the construction of the three wagon roads leading to the Pacific coast.

Under act of February 5, 1859, "providing for keeping and distributing all public documents, all the books, documents, &c., printed or purchased by the Government," the Annals of Congress, American State Papers, American Archives, Jefferson's and Adams's Works, are transferred to this Department from the State Department, Library of Congress, and elsewhere; also, the Journals and Documents of the Thirty-fifth Congress. These valuable works are distributed to those who are by law entitled to receive them, and to such "colleges, public libraries, athenæums, literary and scientific institutions, boards of trade, or public associations," as shall be designated by the members of Congress.

The Department requires an additional building for its accommodation, and the erection of one has been repeatedly recommended during the last few years for that purpose. At present, the Pension Office is provided with rooms in what is known as "Winder's Building," while the other branches of the Department, including the Secretary's office, are all crowded into the Patent Office building, the whole of which will be required at an early day for the use of the Patent Office, for which it was originally intended.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department consists of the offices of the Secretary of the Treasury, two Comptrollers, Commissioner of the Customs, six Auditors, Treasurer, Register, Solicitor, Light-house Board, and Coast Survey.

The following is a brief indication of the duties of these several offices, and of the force employed therein, respectively:

Secretary's Office.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Philip Clayton, Assistant Secretary; one Engineer in Charge; one Architect, and three Draughtsmen temporarily employed, and twenty-three Clerks. The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the general supervision of the fiscal transactions of the Government, and of the execution of the laws concerning the commerce and navigation of the United States. He superintends the survey of the coast, the light-house establishment, the marine hospitals of the United States, and the construction of certain public buildings for custom-houses and other purposes.

First Comptroller's Office.—Hon. William Medill, Comptroller, and fifteen Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering accounts for the civil and diplomatic service, as well as the public lands, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Second Comptroller's Office.—J. M. Cutts, Esq., Comptroller, and seventeen Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the Army, Navy, and Indian departments of the public service, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Office of Commissioner of Customs.—Samuel Ingham, Esq., Commissioner, and eleven Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the customs, revenue, and disbursements, and for the building and repairing custom-houses, &c., and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

First Auditor's Office.—Thomas L. Smith, Esq., First Auditor, and nineteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list, and under private acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Commissioner of the Customs and the First Comptroller, respectively, for their decision thereon.

Second Auditor's Office.—Thomas J. D. Fuller, Second Auditor, and twenty-one Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts relating to the pay, clothing, and recruiting of the army, as well as armories, arsenals, and ordnance, and all accounts relating to the Indian department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Third Auditor's Office.—Robert J. Atkinson, Esq., Third Auditor, and seventy-eight Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for subsistence of the army, fortifications, Military Academy, military roads, and the Quartermaster's department, as well as for pensions, claims arising from military services previous to 1816, and for ho ses and other property lost in the military service, under various acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Fourth Auditor's Office.—A. J. O'Bannon, Esq., Fourth Auditor, and sixteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for the service of the Navy Department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Fifth Auditor's Office.—Bartholomew Fuller, Esq., Fifth Auditor, and six Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for diplomatic and similar services performed under the direction of the State Department, and reports the balances to the First Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Sixth Auditor's Office.—Dr. Thomas M. Tate, Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and one hundred and fourteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts arising from the service of the Post Office Department. His decisions are final, unless an appeal be taken in twelve months to the First Comptroller. He superintends the collection of all debts due the Post Office Department, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed on postmasters and mail contractors for failing to do their duty; he directs suits and legal proceedings, civil and criminal, and takes all such measures as may be authorized by law to enforce the prompt payment of moneys due to the Department; instructing United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, on all matters relating thereto; and receives returns from each term of the United States courts, of the condition and progress of such suits and legal proceedings; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts due the Post Office Department, and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

Treasurer's Office.—Samuel Casey, Esq., Treasurer, and thirteen Clerks. He receives and keeps the moneys of the United States in his own office, and that of the depositories created by the act of the 6th of August, 1846, and pays out the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the First Comptroller, and upon warrants drawn by the Postmaster General, and countersigned by the Sixth Auditor, and recorded by the Register. He also holds public moneys advanced by warrant to disbursing officers, and pays out the same upon their checks.

Register's Office.—Finley Bigger, Esq., Register, and twenty-nine Clerks. He keeps the accounts of public receipts and expenditures; receives the returns and makes out the official statement of commerce and navigation of the United States; and receives from the First Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and vouchers decided by them, and is charged by law with their safe keeping.

Solicitor's Office.—Hon. Junius Hillyer, Solicitor, and six Clerks. He superintends all civil suits commenced by the United States, (*except those arising in the Post Office Department,*) and instructs the United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, in all matters relating to them and their results. He receives returns from each term of the United States courts, showing the progress and condition of such suits; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts, (*except those assigned in payment of debts due the Post Office Department,*) and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

Light-House Board.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, *ex-officio* President; Com. W. B. Shubrick, United States Navy, Chairman; Commander E. G. Tilton, United States Navy; Major A. H. Bowman, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Capt. A. A. Humphreys, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army; Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey; Commander Raphael Semmes, United States Navy, and Captain W. F. Smith, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army, members, the last two being also Secretaries; and five Clerks. This board directs the building and repairing of light-houses, light-vessels, beacons, and buoys, contracts for supplies, and governs the personnel of the establishment.

United States Coast Survey.—Professor A. D. Bache, LL. D., Superintendent, and Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

Capt. William R. Palmer, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army, in charge of the Coast Survey Office; Lieut. A. P. Hill, United States Army, Assistant.

Assistant W. P. Trowbridge, computer of longitudes.

Assistant Chas. A. Schott, in charge of computing division.

Assistant L. F. Pourtales, in charge of tidal division.

Lieut. Thomas Wilson, United States Army, in charge of drawing division.

Mr. Edward Wharton, acting in charge of engraving division.

Lieut. John R. Smead, United States Army, in charge of miscellaneous divisions.

Samuel Hein, Disbursing Agent.

George Mathiot, Electrotypist.

Joseph Saxton, Assistant to Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Joseph Holt, Postmaster General. The direction and management of the Post Office Department are assigned by the Constitution and laws to the Postmaster General. That its business may be the more conveniently arranged and prepared for his final action, it is distributed among several bureaus, as follows: The Appointment Office, in charge of the First Assistant Postmaster General; the Contract Office, in charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster General; the Finance Office, in charge of the Third Assistant Postmaster General; and the Inspection Office, in charge of the Chief Clerk.

Appointment Office.—Horatio King, Esq., First Assistant Postmaster General, and nineteen Clerks. To this office are assigned all questions which relate to the eslablishment and discontinuance of post offices, changes of sites and names, appointment and removal of postmasters and route and local agents, as also the giving of instructions to postmasters. Postmasters are furnished with marking and rating stamps and letter balances by this bureau, which is charged also with providing blanks and stationery for the use of the Department, and with the superintendence of the several agencies established for supplying postmasters with blanks. To this bureau is likewise assigned the supervision of the ocean mail steamship lines, and of the foreign and international postal arrangements.

Contract Office.—William H. Dundas, Esq, Second Assistant Postmaster General, and twenty-six clerks. To this office is assigned the business of arranging the mail service of the United States, and placing the same under contract, embracing all correspondence and proceedings respecting the frequency of trips, mode of conveyance, and times of departures and arrivals on all the routes; the course of the mail between the different sections of the country, the points of mail distribution, and the regulations for the government of the domestic mail service of the United States. It prepares the advertisements for mail proposals, receives the bids, and takes charge of the annual and occasional mail lettings, and the adjustment and execution of the contracts. All applications for the establishment or alteration of mail arrangements, and the appointment of Mail Messengers, should be sent to this office. All claims should be submitted to it for transportation service not under contract, as the recognition of said service is first to be obtained through the Contract Office, as a necessary authority for the proper credits at the Auditor's Office. From this office all postmasters at the ends of routes receive the statement of mail arrangements prescribed for the respective routes. It reports weekly to the Auditor all contracts executed, and all orders affecting accounts for mail transportation; prepares the statistical exhibits of the mail service, and the reports of the mail lettings, giving a statement of each bid; also, of the contracts made, the new service originated, the curtailments ordered, and the additional allowances granted within the year.

Finance Office.—A. N. Zevely, Esq., Third Assistant Postmaster General, and twenty-one clerks. To this office are assigned the supervision and management of the financial business of the Department, not devolved by law upon the Auditor, embracing accounts with the draft offices and other depositaries of the Department, the issuing of warrants and drafts in payment of balances reported by the Auditor to be due to mail contractors and other persons, the supervision of the accounts of offices under orders to deposit their quarterly balances at designated points, and the superintendence of the rendition by postmasters of their quarterly returns of postages. It has charge of the Dead-Letter Office, of the issuing of postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the pre-payment of postage, and of the accounts connected therewith.

To the Third Assistant Postmaster General all postmasters should direct their quarterly returns of postage; those at draft offices, their letters reporting quarterly the net proceeds of their offices; and those at depositing offices, their certificates of deposit; to him should also be directed the weekly and monthly returns of the depositaries of the Department, as well as all applications and receipts for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, and for dead letters.

Inspection Office.—Benj. N. Clements, Esq., Chief Clerk, and seventeen clerks. To this office is assigned the duty of receiving and examining the registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, and reports of mail failures; of noting the delinquencies of contractors, and preparing cases thereon for the action of the Postmaster General; furnishing blanks for mail registers, and reports of mail failures; providing and sending out mail bags and mail locks and keys, and doing all other things which may be necessary to secure a faithful and exact performance of all mail contracts.

All cases of mail depredation, of violation of law by private expresses, or by the forging or illegal use of postage stamps, are under the supervision of this office, and should be reported to it.

All communications respecting lost money, letters, mail depredations, or other violations of law, or mail locks and keys, should be directed, "Chief Clerk, Post Office Department."

All registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, reports of mail failures, applications for blank registers, and reports of failures, and all complaints against contractors for irregular or imperfect service, should be directed, "Inspection Office, Post Office Department."

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Navy Department consists of the Navy Department proper, being the office of the Secretary and of five bureaus attached thereto, viz: Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

The following is a statement of the duties of each of these offices, and of the force employed therein:

Secretary's Office.—Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy; Charles W. Welsh, Esq., Chief Clerk, and eleven Clerks. The Secretary of the Navy has charge of everything connected with the naval establishment, and the execution of all laws relating thereto is intrusted to him, under the general direction of the President of the United States, who, by the Constitution, is Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy. All instructions to commanders of squadrons and commanders of vessels, all orders of officers, commissions of officers both in the navy and marine corps, appointments of commissioned and warrant officers, orders for the enlistment and discharge of seamen, emanate from the Secretary's Office. All the duties of the different bureaus are performed under the authority of the Secretary, and their orders are considered as emanating from him. The general superintendence of the marine corps forms also a part of the duties of the Secretary, and all the orders of the commandant of that corps should be approved by him.

Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks.—Commodore Joseph Smith, Chief of the Bureau, four Clerks, one Civil Engineer, and one Draughtsman. All the navy yards, docks, and wharves, buildings and machinery in navy yards, and everything immediately connected with them, are under the superintendence of this bureau. It is also charged with the management of the Naval Asylum.

Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair.—John Lenthall, Esq., Chief of the Bureau, eight Clerks, and one Draughtsman. The office of the Engineer-in-chief of the Navy, Samuel Archbold, Esq., is attached to this bureau, who is assisted by three assistant engineers. This bureau has charge of the building and repairs of all vessels of war, purchase of materials, and the providing of all vessels with their equipments, as sails, anchors, water tanks, &c. The Engineer-in-chief superintends the construction of all marine steam engines for the navy, and, with the approval of the Secretary, decides upon plans for their construction.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.—H. Bridge, Purser United States Navy, Chief of Bureau, and four Clerks. All provisions for the use of the navy, and clothing, together with the making of contracts for furnishing the same, come under the charge of this bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.—Capt. Duncan Ingraham, Chief of Bureau, four Clerks, and one Draughtsman. This bureau has charge of all ordnance and ordnance stores, the manufacture or purchase of cannon, guns, powder, shot, shells, &c., and the equipment of vessels of war, with everything connected therewith. It also provides them with maps, charts, chronometers, barometers, &c., together with such books as are furnished ships of war. "The United States Naval Observatory and Hydrographical Office" at Washington, and the Naval Academy at Annapolis, are also under the general superintendence of the Chief of this Bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.—Dr. William Whelan, Surgeon United States Navy, Chief of Bureau; one Passed Assistant Surgeon United States Navy, and two Clerks. Everything relating to medicines and medical stores, treatment of sick and wounded, and management of hospitals, comes within the superintendence of this bureau.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Hon. J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War, W. R. Drinkard, Chief Clerk, seven Clerks, two Messengers, and one Laborer. The following bureaus are attached to this Department.

Commanding General's Office.—This office, at the head of which is Lieutenant General Scott, is at New York.

Adjutant General's Office.—Col. Samuel Cooper, Adjutant General. Assistants—Major E. D. Townsend, Major W. A. Nichols, Capt. S. Williams, and Capt. J. P. Garesche; Judge Advocate, Major John F. Lee; ten Clerks and one Messenger. In this office are kept all the records which refer to the personnel of the army, the rolls, &c. It is here that all military commissions are made out.

Quartermaster General's Office.—Brevet Major General T. S. Jesup, Quartermaster General. Assistants—Major E. S. Sibley, Brevet Major H. C. Wayne, and Brevet Major J. Belger; eleven Clerks and one Messenger.

Paymaster General's Office.—Col. B. F. Larned, Paymaster General, Lieut. Col. T. P. Andrews, District Paymaster; seven Clerks and one Messenger.

Commissary General's Office.—General George Gibson, Commissary General; Assistant, Capt. A. E. Shiras; six Clerks and one Messenger.

Surgeon General's Office.—Gen. Thomas Lawson, Surgeon General; Assistant, Dr. R. C. Wood; three Clerks and one Messenger.

Engineer Office.—Gen. Joseph G. Totten, Chief Engineer; Assistant, Captain H. G. Wright; five Clerks and one Messenger.

Topographical Bureau.—Col. J. J. Abert, Colonel of the Corps; Assistant, Capt. I. C. Woodruff; five Clerks and one Messenger.

Ordnance Bureau.—Col. H. K. Craig, Colonel of Ordnance; Assistant, Capt. William Maynadier; eight Clerks and one Messenger.

J. J. COOMBS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL practice in the local Courts of this District, and in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims. Office at the corner of Indiana avenue and Second street.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.
Jayne's Expectorant.
Stabler's Expectorant.
Tyler's Syrup Gum Arabic.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Wistar's Cough Lozenges.
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry.
Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry.
Bryant's Pulmonic Wafers.
For sale by CHARLES STOTT,
No. 375 Pennsylvania avenue.
nov 26—tawlm

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PICKLES, SAUCES, &c.

CHOW CHOW, PICCOLILLY, } American.
CHOW CHOW, PICCOLILLY, White and Brown ONIONS, } English.

Sauces.

Worcestershire Sauce, Soyer's Sultana, Reading, Harvey, and Anchovy SAUCES.
For sale by JESSE B. WILSON,
327 Pa. av., between Sixth and Seventh
nov 26 streets, south side.