fessed. I leave that matter to be discussed by those who are acquainted with the circumstances of Mr. Grimes's visit, merely hinting the possibility and *probability* according to Mr. G's own theory, of the woman, *whom he says he attempted to magnetize*, being psychologically impressed to say any thing he desired her to say, or believed was true. It is an unfortunate circumstance, however, that Mr. Grimes could not say that he *saw* that "peg" that was connected with the board under the floor, or any other part of the machinery; and this would seem to countenance a suspicion that his investigation in that instance was not any more thorough than it was at Barnum's Hotel. Be this as it may, however, Mr. Grimes must excuse us for saying, respectfully, that those who have bestowed on the affair any thing which deserves the name of an investigation, *know to a positive certainty*, that the rappings and other manifestations which accompany the Fox family now in this City, do occur without the aid of machinery of any kind. If such machinery exists, it may be either touched, or tasted, or smelt, or seen; and how long, may we suppose, would it take any person in possession of the five senses, to discover the contrivance, especially as permission is always given to candid and respectable persons to thoroughly search the furniture, &c. from which the sounds proceed? And yet the ladies have been repeatedly disrobed by committees of females, and the furniture of the room has been overturned and ransacked, and not a vestige could be found of any contrivance by which the phenomena could in the least degree be accounted for. And if Mr. Barnum has consented to have his floors torn up, or his walls perforated for the purpose of having wires, strings, ribbons, hammers, &c. concealed in them, why is it that some of his numerous servants or visitors, or the lynx-eyed skeptics who frequent the place, and who are constantly on the alert, and watching every motion of the family, have so long failed to surprise them in their secret operations?

But what settles the question of machinery is the well known fact that the sounds are heard just as freely *where it is known that the young ladies have never been as they are heard in their own rooms*. A few hours after the Rochester family arrived in New-York, and certainly before they could have had an opportunity of prying up and replacing a floor board, unobserved, the writer, accompanied by a friend, called at their room and requested some demonstrations. The sounds were heard in different places on the table, on the floor, &c. and after sitting awhile my friend, who had previously been skeptical as to the alleged mode of their production, observed that the rappings were being made directly under one of his feet. I placed my hand on the floor by his foot and distinctly felt the jar. Both the sense of touch and hearing concurred in indicating the precise spot where the concussion occurred, and this was *not* "within the charmed circle covered by the ladies dresses," as Mr. Grimes would suppose, *but some four or five feet from where they sat and on the opposite side of the table*. On a subsequent day the writer accompanied a portion of the "mysterious family" to Trinity Church steeple, and on two of the higher platforms of that edifice the sounds were freely made when, unexpectedly to the ladies, they were called for. I have heard the sounds in a great variety of positions in which the ladies were *unexpectedly* placed, such as upon the hard marble floor, on the steps, over their heads on the doors, window casings, or on the walls, &c. and know that wherever they are they generally occur when called for. The theory of *machinery*, therefore, may be dismissed as unworthy of further consideration.

Some have supposed that the sounds are produced by a stamping of the foot, a snapping of the toes, or a cracking of the bones. I beg pardon of those who have ever really *examined* the subject, for noticing this hypothesis. If this were true, then the sounds would always occur *where* the foot is stamped, the toe is snapped, or the bones are cracked, and *there only*; but we have already seen that they sometimes occur above the ladies' heads, or on the floor or table some four or five feet from where they stand or sit. Moreover, the feet of the ladies have frequently been held firmly to the floor without producing any interruption in the sounds.

Nor do these sounds merely *appear* to occur in positions beyond the physical reach of the ladies, in consequence of an apprehension previously created, by a trick similar to that often practiced by ventriloquists, that the sounds will proceed from a certain spot; for often the sounds occur where they are *least expected*; and it is seldom difficult for critical persons to trace them with a *certainty* to within two or three inches of their true locality, especially when the peculiar *jar* which accompanies them is observed.

The theory of *ventriloquism* is frequently proposed to explain these sounds. But it has never yet been explained how ventriloquism can be the medium of imparting a perceptible jar to the floor and furniture of a room, to say nothing of the movement of tables and other articles when no human hand is near them—a phenomena which has been witnessed by hundreds, and by the writer among the number. Besides, the test of the stethescope has decided that the "rappings" may occur while there is not the slightest motion in the lungs of the ladies supposed to produce them.

It has been recently suggested that when the sounds are heard, for instance, on the table, the concussion may first be produced upon the floor and then *conducted* to the table. But every school-boy knows that it is impossible for sound, especially without the aid of any visible acoustic apparatus, to be conveyed to a *focus* in such an object as a table at a distance from the place of its origin, while this place is at the same time entirely concealed. This theory will do to be placed by the side of that publicly propounded by a grave and learned Professor, and copied extensively by the newspaper press, maintaining that the sounds were caused *by the concussions of a neighboring waterfall!*

Thus, I have noticed all the more prominent hypothesis which have been proposed to account for the phenomena in question. It is perceived that *not one* of them meets the facts in the case; and we hazard little in saying that *not one* of them would ever have been proposed by any candid person, if due pains had been previously taken to investigate the plain stubborn facts as they actually do occur. It is the easiest thing in the world for scribblers, in the retirement of their studies, to "demolish" the pretensions of this whole affair with a single dash of the pen; but to meet the thing face to face, and to bring its undeniable facts within the formulas of any known physical science, is altogether a different matter. And, until some allowable hypothesis is at least *conceived* which will account for all the phenomena in the case, or until some one who has grasped that whole universe of invisible essences, causes and principles which lies above and beyond the comprehension of ordinary minds, shall have demonstrated the natural and spiritual impossibility of its own claims being true, I ask what right has any one to set it down as a humbug, or to virtually denounce those who are connected with it, as a pack of cheats and swindlers?

A most superficial view of the history of the development, and of the present state of this strange phenomenon, shows that it is no longer to be treated lightly, even granting that future investigations may succeed in tracing it to ordinary causes.—After it was first introduced into Rochester, some two years and a half ago, as accompanying the daughters of Mr. John D. Fox, it gradually spread from house to house, until, as I am credibly informed, the peculiar manifestations are now being witnessed, more or less, in some thirty or forty families in that city. Thence they gradually extended to other cities and towns in the interior and western parts of this State, and in Ohio, Connecticut, Massachusetts, &c. It has been computed that they are now witnessed, more or less, in from one hundred and fifty to two hundred families in the United States, and they are constantly and rapidly spreading. And when it is considered that since the origin of these phenomena they have been closely investigated by many public Committees, and by thousands of intelligent private individuals from all parts of the country, and that these investigations, so far from checking, have invariably tended to increase, the development of the affair, and to *promote* rather than to *destroy* confidence in its pretensions, the many attempts of persons, who have scarcely taken any pains to acquaint themselves with the phenomena, to put down the whole affair by surmises and dogmatism, cannot appear otherwise than ridiculous.

With your permission, I will submit another article on this interesting subject, bringing into view some astonishing peculiarities in the *nature* of these sounds, which have hitherto been generally overlooked, and will also offer some facts and remarks relative to their displays of intelligence.

WILLIAM FISHBOUGH.

Williamsburgh, Thursday, July 19.

☞ Hon. Luther Severance, late editor of the *Kennebec Journal*, who has received the appointment of U.S. Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, has engaged passage for himself and family in the ship Genoa, which is to sail from Boston on the 10th of August, for Honolulu.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

☞ "DISCOURSES ON THE LORD'S PRAYER By Rev. E. H. CHAPIN," have been some weeks on our table, overlooked and unnoticed. Mr. Chapin is among our city's most eminent preachers, and these discourses, nine in number, very fairly exhibit his peculiarities of thought and speech, of which the following may serve as a sample:

"God is the object of all true worship, is the primary Idea of all being. His existence alone explains the existence of anything. Atheism is not only irreligious, it is absurd. It not only denies the great postulate of faith and of devotion, but it breaks the whole chain of physical causation and of material necessity. For there must be a Cause, else whence all these effects? There must be an independent Power, else upon what do all these things rely?—that Power must be intelligent, else whence come this mutual correspondence, this order, and this harmony? Therefore, if the universe is a mere machine, if matter is the only reality, still its beginning and its end must be God.

"But matter is not the only reality. There is a class of facts which a mere intellectual Force, or pantheistic Essence, does not satisfy. The *moral* nature of man—the region of conscience and the will—requires something more than the abstract Deity of the philosopher. The existence of the will, indicates the existence of a Sovereignty which the will should obey. The motions of conscience demonstrate a Law of which conscience is the suggestion. The God of the physical universe is also a *moral* Being, else our moral nature is inexplicable. He is the Source of virtue and the Sanction of duty."

These "discourses" form an open volume of 209 pages, published by A. Tompkins, Boston, and for sale by Hallock & Lyon, 4 Barclay-st.

☞ We have received from Harper & Brothers "LATTER DAY PAMPHLETS," No. VII. by THOMAS CARLYLE, "THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF ROBERT SOUTHEY," Part 4, bringing his very interesting biography down to the year 1819, and the forty-sixth year of his age, and "LOSSING'S FIELD BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION," Part 4, describing many scenes and military operations in Canada and on its borders. The tourists of the season will find this beautiful serial an appropriate companion for their travels, and there could hardly be one more agreeable or instructive.

☞ "HOLDEN'S DOLLAR MAGAZINE," (Aug.) comes up to the mark this month, with a fine variety of original articles from some of our most spirited writers. "The End of It," is the commencement of a story which promises well, "Revolution in Europe" is a brilliant and vigorous essay by Rev. Henry Giles, "Pulpit Portraits" is a sketch of the famous temperance lecturer, Thomas P. Hunt, and the number closes with several critical articles, including an elaborate estimate of Wordsworth as a poet. The poetical contributions are by James D. Chadwick, William L. Mulchinoch, Alice Carey and T. L. Harris. (New-York: Fowler & Dietz.)

☞ "THE PRINCETON REVIEW," for July, like all the numbers of that substantial Quarterly, is able and staunch in its Presbyterian devotion, maintaining its religious doctrines with bold, unflinching earnestness. It has articles on German Church History, The Reformation in Spain, President Wheelock, Life of Calvin, Life of Luther, and a long document on the meeting of the General Assembly. (Philadelphia: W. H. Mitchell.)

☞ "LOS CUATRO POSTRIMERIAS DEL HOMBRE," is the title of a religious and philosophical romance in Spanish, by ADADUS CALPE, of which the first number has appeared, and which is to be continued as a serial in large octavo. It will doubtless attract the attention of the numerous readers who are interested in Spanish literature. (New-York: W. G. Stewart.)

☞ "THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL GAZETTE," edited by D. MEREDITH REESE, M.D. and published by S. S. and W. Wood, has reached its third number, which contains articles on Medical Education, Health of New-York, Cholera, Blood Letting, Homeopathy, and other subjects, with miscellaneous items of intelligence. It goes dead against the modern innovations in medical practice.

☞ "BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE" (July,) continues "The Peninsular Medal" and "The Green Hand," and has articles on "The House of Guise," "The Jew Bill," "The Pictures of the Season" and "The Industry of the People." The present number commences the thirty-first volume, and gives a good occasion for new subscribers to order this popular Magazine. (New-York: L. Scott & Co.)

☞ "LITTELL'S LIVING AGE," No. 323, is an admirable number, with articles on "The Levantines," by Bayle St. John, Tennyson's "In Memoriam," from the Examiner, "Philosophy of the Italian Opera," from Chamber's Journal, and several selections from American journals. (New-York: Sold by Dewitt & Davenport.)

☞ "STRINGER & TOWNSEND'S MISCELLANY," No. 4, consists of judicious selections from Fraser, Bentley and Dickens, and several interesting articles from other sources, with brief editorial notices.

☞ "THE FARMERS' GUIDE" (No. 5) is an interesting number of this valuable series, giving a description of the winter management of animals on large English farms. (New-York: L. Scott & Co.)

NEW MUSIC.—"I would I were a favorite flower" is the title of a beautiful Ballad composed by Geo. F. Bristow, and sung by Mr. Griswold. Mr. Bristow's compositions rank him among our first composers and this new ballad has added another laurel to his well earned musical fame. "La Sérénade nocturne pour le piano," by the same composer, is a fine piece of instrumentation. The above are published in excellent style by S. Pearson, 78 Bleecker-st.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—On Friday last, Chas. B. Foster, of Utica, fell over the precipice of the second falls, near the Catskill Mountain House, a distance of 80 feet. He fell into a small stream, and was alive when taken out. Assistance was immediately sent for, and a remote hope was entertained that he might survive.

Single Copies, 12½ cts.—$1 per doz.—$7 per 100.

THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1850.

THIS ANNUAL has been prepared with great care and accuracy, and is presented to the Public as a cheap, reliable, and lucid summary of the Political History of the Times. It contains nothing of a partisan character, but a full exhibit of the *Elections of 1848*, the doings of Congress at its last Session, the *Mileage Expose*, the Events of 1849 in Europe, List of the President's Cabinet, Members of the present Congress, Governors of the States, &c. &c.

CONTENTS.—Areas of the United States; Astronomical Calculations; Audit, Congressional Board of; Banking Statistics; Branch Mints—Gold Coinage; British Cabinet Calendar for Portland, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia Washington, Raleigh, Charleston and New-Orleans; California and New-Mexico; Chronological Tables; Compensation of Congress; Congress, Statistics of; Congress last Session of; Eclipses; Economy in the Public Expenditure; Elective Offices, U. S.; Election days in the several States; Election of President by the People; Election Returns; Europe in 1849; Finances of United States and Great Britain; Flogging in the Navy; Government of the United States, Government Supplies; Governors and State Capitals; High-Water at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston; Home Department; House of Representatives, U. S.; House Mileage; Inaugural Address of President Taylor; Jewish Calendar; Law Reform; Mileage of Congress; Military Mileage; Ministers and Consuls abroad; Ministers at Foreign Courts; Mohammedan Calendar; Moon's place; Naval Prize-Money—Temperance; Naval Punishments, 1848; Naval Supplies, and Policy; Officers and Offices created; Panama (Isthmus) Railway; Population of States; Postage-Rates, Foreign and Domestic; Postal Reform; Presidential Vote, 1848, &c. Products, Aggregate; Public Lands; Railways and Canals across North America; Recruiting for the Army; Revenue (U. S.) Collection; Senate of the United States; Senate Mileage; Seventh Census Act; Shields (Gen.)'s Election and Rejection; Supreme Court, U. S.; Tide Table, Tonnage and Shipping; Tribunals for Claims against the United States; Whitney's great Central Railroad; War Charge of the Union.

Election Returns carefully made up for the Whig Almanac, from Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, and Florida.

GEN. TAYLOR'S PROPERTY.—A Washington correspondent of the *Express* says:

Gen Taylor, I regret to learn, leaves his business affairs in a very unfinished and somewhat doubtful condition. When he left for Mexico, it is stated, that in three sealed letters he left directions for the management of his property in case of his death there, in which was supposed to be a will—and these three letters were not opened till after his burial here—but no will was among them, and the directions applied to a property which is now almost wholly changed in its form.

Indeed his family now have no home, and, therefore, Mrs. Taylor, it is supposed, will not return to Louisiana. His plantation on the Mississippi has been sold since he came here to enable him to purchase a sugar plantation below, so that that home is lost. Previously, however, he had purchased another, midway plantation, but that has turned out to be a very unprofitable piece of property, making no crops, in consequence of being flooded repeatedly. Then the homestead is gone to make one payment on a sugar plantation, on which something like seventy or eighty thousand dollars must now be due—and the middle plantation is under water. Probably, some of the Presidential salary was relied upon to meet the further payment on the sugar plantation, but that salary is gone. You see from their general facts, that Gen. Taylor died in a very unfortunate time for the interest of his family. He had previously however to Col. Bliss's marriage with his daughter settled upon her a considerable sum in money.

Mrs. Taylor, accompanied by Mrs. Wood and Bliss, went from here to the Eutaw House in Baltimore, on Tuesday evening. Col. Bliss remained to pack up his papers and books, &c. but will follow this evening. Old Whitey and a favorite dog are consigned to Capt. Boyce, to-day, an intimate friend of the late President, living on Georgetown Hights.

Mrs. Taylor was beginning to like Washington, and intended joining more in society this coming Winter. She was feeling 'at home,' and had completed all the household arrangements, which were requisite to put the White House in that order it now boasts of, far superior to what, in furniture and comfort, it has ever before been, under any administration. Thus suddenly to leave such a home, at this season of the year, and to go to a hotel, seems truly hard.

Mrs. Taylor was able to talk incessantly to her friends of her affliction, and to weep and moan. Perhaps thus venting her grief saved her from serious illness, and "the faintings and spasms, and visits of condolence by bevies of ladies," which some of the papers tell us of.

Post-Office—Mails Close.

Summer Arrangement.

THE GREAT NORTHERN MAIL, via Albany and Buffalo, to Detroit, Chicago, Iowa and Minnesota Territories, is closed at 4 P.M. daily (except Sunday, on which day it will close at 1½ P.M.) By this mail is forwarded all matter for Albany and the West; all the offices on the Canal and on the Railroad and their dependencies, between Albany and Buffalo; the Counties of Crawford and Erie, in Pennsylvania; the Counties in Ohio bordering on and adjacent to Lake Erie; the northern Counties in Indiana and Illinois; and for both the Canadas.

Also, mails for offices in the Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Otsego, Rensselaer, Warren, and Washington, in this State; Addison, Bennington, Chittenden, Grand Isle, Franklin, Lamoille and Rutland Counties, in Vermont, are closed daily at 4 o'clock P.M. (except Sundays.

Extra Mails for Albany, Buffalo, Catskill, Fishkill Landing, Hudson, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Troy, West Point, and the principal offices on the line of the railroad between Albany and Buffalo, are made up and closed daily (except Sunday) at 5½ A.M. and forwarded by the Hudson River Railroad, via Poughkeepsie, to Albany.

The Way Mails between this and Albany, on either side of the Hudson, are closed daily, at 3 o'clock P.M. except (Sunday,) and forwarded by the Hudson River Railroad via Poughkeepsie.

The Erie Railroad Mail, via Piermont to Binghampton, Owego, and Corning, is closed daily, (except Sunday,) at 8 o'clock, A.M. taking mail matter for the Counties of Allegany, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Green, Livingston, Orange, Rockland, Steuben, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins, and Ulster, in this State; and the Counties of Bradford, Luzerne, McKean, Pike, Potter, Susquehanna, Tioga, Warren, and Wayne, in Pennsylvania.

Extra Mails are made up daily for the principal offices on the line of the Erie Railroad, including Elmira and Ithaca; also, for Geneva; closing at 2 o'clock, P.M.

The Harlem Railroad to Dover, N. Y. takes mail matter for all offices between this and Dover, N. Y. Is closed daily, (except Sunday,) at 5½ A.M.

The Long Island Railroad Mail, via Jamaica to Greenport, supplying all offices on the Island east of Jamaica, daily, (except Sunday) at 7 o'clock A.M.

A Mail for Brooklyn, twice daily, closes at 7½ A.M and 2½ P.M.

Mails for Newtown, Flushing, Astoria, New-Utrecht and Fort Hamilton, daily, (except Sunday,) at 2 P. M.

Mails for Williamsburgh, L. I. close daily, at 5½ A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

Mails for all the offices on Staten Island daily (except Sunday) at 9½ o'clock A.M.; Richmond Valley and Rossville, Tuesdays and Fridays at 9½ o'clock A.M.

THE GREAT EASTERN MAIL, to Boston and the Eastern States, and for the British Provinces, by steamboat, via Stonington, Conn. and for parts of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts and Vermont, by steamboat, to Norwich, Conn. closes daily (except Sundays) at 3 o'clock, P.M. when the steamboats leave at 4 P.M., and at 3½ P.M. when the steamboats leave at 5 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock P.M. when the steamboats leave at 6 o'clock.

1. The Eastern Land Mail, by the railroad to Boston, via New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield, is closed daily, at 5½ o'clock, A.M. (Sundays excepted.) This mail includes all the offices and their dependences between this and New-Haven; and all on the Housatonic Railroad.

2. A Mail for Boston, Springfield, Hartford, Springfield, Worcester, and for all the offices on the line of the Nangatuck Railroad in Connecticut, is made up and closed daily, (except Sunday,) at 1½ o'clock, P.M. and sent by the New-Haven Railroad.

Extra Mails for Bridgeport, Fairfield, Hartford, New-Haven, New-Rochelle, Norwalk, Stamford, and Stratford, are made up and closed daily at 1½ o'clock, P.M. and sent by the New-Haven Railroad.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL, via Washington City to New-Orleans, closes daily, at 7½ o'clock A.M. and 1½ P.M. (except Sunday, on which day only one mail, closes at 1½ P.M.) The afternoon Mail goes direct through to New Orleans, which is termed the "Through Mail."

Mails are sent by this route to Jersey City, Newark, Elizabethtown, Rahway, Paterson, Morristown, New-Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, Bergen, Orange, Madison, Camden and Burlington.

The Southern Way Mail, including all offices on the line of the railroad to Philadelphia, and their dependencies, embracing nearly all the offices in New Jersey lying North and West of said railroad, together with the offices in the counties of Wyoming, Carbon, Northampton and Monroe, in Pennsylvania, daily, (except Sunday,) at 7 o'clock A.M.

A Mail for Hoboken on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 11 A.M

A Mail for Hackensack (including Hoboken) on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock P.M.

The Mail for Freehold and other offices in Monmouth County, N. J. by steamboat, via Keyport and Middletown, closes daily (except Sunday,) at 1½ o'clock P.M.

A Mail for Somerville, via Elizabethtown, includes all offices on the railroad to Easton, and closes at 7 A.M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, relative to the widening of Dey street ten feet on the southerly side thereof, between Broadway and Greenwich street, in the Third Ward of said city.—The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, appointed by a rule of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, entered on the 5th day of September, 1849, give notice, pursuant to the requirements of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to reduce several laws relating particularly to the City of New York into one Act, passed April 9, 1813," passed April 20th, 1839, that the abstract of the Estimate and Assessment of the said Commissioners in the above matter, containing the names of the owners of the lots assessed, the number of such lots as they appear on the maps of the Commissioners, together with such maps and the amount of the Assessment, whether for damage or benefit, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by the said Commissioners in making their report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern, there to remain for at least sixty days before the said Commissioners make their report to the said Supreme Court, at the time and place hereinafter mentioned.

And the said Commissioners further give notice, pursuant to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act in relation to the collection of Assessments and Taxes in the City and County of New-York, and for other purposes, passed May 14, 1840," passed May 7, 1841, to the owner or owners, and occupant or occupants of all houses and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that they have completed the Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, are requested to present their objections in writing to Moses Maynard, Junior, the Chairman of the said Commissioners, at his house, No. 13 Gramercy Park, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date of this notice, and that the limits embraced by this Assessment are as follows, that is to say: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land in the Third Ward of the City of New-York, situate and being on the northerly and southerly sides of Dey-street, between the westerly line or side of Broadway, and the easterly line or side of West street; and also all those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate and being on the westerly side of Broadway, between the northerly line or side of Cortlandt-street and the southerly line or side of Fulton-street, excepting lots Nos. 173 and 207 Broadway; and also all those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate and being on the easterly and westerly sides of Greenwich street, between the northerly line or side of Cortlandt-street and the southerly line or side of Fulton-street, excepting therefrom lots known as Nos. 160, 161, 163, 180, 183 and 185 Greenwich-street; and also all the lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate and being on the easterly side of Washington-street, between a point distant sixty-six feet nine inches northerly from the northerly line or side of Cortlandt-street, and a point distant twenty-two feet one inch southerly from the southerly line or side of Fulton-street, together with all the lots on the westerly side of Washington-street, between a point distant sixty five feet four inches northerly from the northerly side of Courtlandt-street, and a point distant thirty four feet ten inches southerly from the southerly side of Fulton-street; and also all those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate and being on the easterly side of West-street, between the northerly side of Cortlandt-street and the southerly side of Fulton street, excepting therefrom lots known as Nos. 115, 116, 117, 128, 129, and 130 West-street.

And also all the lots, pieces, or parcels of land on the northerly and southerly sides of John street, between Broadway and Pearl street; and also all the lots, pieces, or parcels of land on the easterly side of Broadway, from No. 176 Broadway to No. 204 Broadway, inclusive; and also the pieces or parcels of land on the easterly and westerly sides of Nassau-street, from No. 52 Nassau-street to No. 80 Nassau-street, inclusive; and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land on the easterly and westerly sides of Dutch street, known as Nos. 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9 Dutch-street; and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land on the westerly side of William street, from No. 99 William street to No. 117 William-street, inclusive; together with the lots on the easterly side of William-street, from No. 102 William-street to No. 122 William-street, inclusive; and also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Gold-street, from No. 27 Gold street to No. 36 Gold-street, inclusive, excepting No. 35 Gold street.

And also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land on the northerly and southerly sides of Burling slip, between the easterly side of Pearl street and the westerly side of Front street.

And the said Commissioners further give notice, that their report in the above matter will be made and presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New York, on the 1st Monday of September next, (being the 3d day of September, 1850,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.—Dated New York, June 19, 1850.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr.
JOHN STEWART,
REVO C. HANCE, } Commissioners.

je25 12t

IN OBEDIENCE TO THE FOURTH SECTION of the act of the Congress of the United States approved 26th of March, 1840, entitled "An Act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil, of the twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty nine," notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of June last the undersigned was appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Commissioner to receive, examine, and decide upon all such claims as may be presented to him and provided for by the Convention between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil, concluded at Rio de Janeiro, the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

All claimants under the aforesaid act of Congress are requested to produce their claims and evidence before the undersigned, at the city of Washington.

As the Act of Congress aforesaid requires the undersigned to complete and terminate the duties of his commission within one year from the time of its organization, it is desired that the claimants under the convention should present their claims and evidence at so early period. (jy6 1m) GEO. P. FISHER.

TO LUMBERMEN.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER, &C. FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND REPAIR,
June 24, 1850.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Timber or Lumber," as the case may be, (naming the yard and class for which the offer is intended,) will be received by this Bureau until 12 o'clock, P.M. on the 11th September next, for furnishing and delivery, under contract at the several Navy Yards hereinafter named, the timber, lumber, and other articles enumerated in this advertisement. One fourth of the whole quantity required at each Navy Yard must be delivered on or before the first of July; one fourth on or before the first of September; one fourth on or before the first of November; and one fourth on or before the thirtieth of December, 1851. In case of failure to deliver the articles within the times and in the proportions specified, the Bureau or the several commandants to have the right to supply deficiencies by purchase, and the contractor and his sureties to be responsible for the contract price.

All the aforesaid timber, lumber and other articles must be of the best quality, subject to the inspection and measurement, and in all other respects in conformity to the stipulations contained in the printed rules established for the inspection and measurement of timber for the Navy of the United States, (copies of which may be seen at either Navy Yard or Navy Agent's office.) All articles delivered are required to be, in all respects, satisfactory to the commandant of the Yard or station where delivered.

Bidders are particularly referred to the instructions in the "printed rules" alluded to, in framing their offers.

The white oak timber must be rough squared, according to the growth of the tree; to have no wane exceeding one fourth of the width of the face of the side so squared. All the yellow pine timber must be of the very best quality of *long leaf, fine grain Southern yellow pine*, to be hewed to a fair edge, and to have no more sap than one-eighth of the breadth on the face from each corner; the contents of sap to be excluded in the measurement of the timber. The oak must all be felled between the first of October and the first of March, and must be given to the Navy Agent within sixty months after the sales are made; must be stripped of the bark, by the production of certificates signed by two respectable witnesses, with their depositions on oath before some judge of the court or magistrate within the township or county where the timber was felled.

Persons offering for more than one yard or class must make separate and distinct proposals for the supply of each, keeping the classes of articles separate, and enclosed in the whole quantity of all the articles in the class. The rent of each item must be distinctly carried out, and the aggregate of each class correctly footed up, which is material to a fair comparison of bids.

No extension of time for deliveries, under any circumstances, will be granted; and penalties for non-fulfilment, will in all cases be rigidly enforced; bidders are therefore requested to offer for no more than they are sure they can furnish within the time specified.

The price of all manufactured or sawed lumber will be estimated and determined by *board measure*; the square and round timber, unless otherwise specified, by the *cubic foot*.

Approved sureties, in twice the estimated amount, will be required in the manner set forth in the contract, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security for the faithful performance of the contract. Ninety per centum of each delivery will be paid by the Navy Agent within thirty days after the presentation of approved bills, in duplicate, by the commandant of the yard where the deliveries are made.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty (the responsibility of the guarantor or guarantors to be certified to by a Navy Agent or other official person, or by some one known to the Bureau) that, if the offer be accepted, the bidder or bidders will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-Office designated, execute the same with good and sufficient sureties to furnish the articles proposed, agreeably to the terms specified in this advertisement, in which may be embodied in the contract. The law of 19th August, 1848, forbids the consideration of all proposals not accompanied by such guaranty.

Bidders are particularly cautioned *to endorse their offers* as above required, that they may be distinguished from other business letters, in order to prevent their being opened before the day appointed.

All offers not made in strict conformity with this advertisement in every particular, will be considered or rejected, at the option of the Bureau. Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts forwarded without delay.

Persons offering are directed to designate the Post-Office through which they desire to be addressed, and the Navy Agent to whom the contract shall be sent for execution.

FORM OF OFFER.

——, ——, 1850.

SIR: I hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the Navy Yard at ——, in conformity with the requirements of the advertisement by the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair, of the 24th June, 1850, the several articles of ——, enumerated in (Class No. —, or) Classes No. — and No. — for that Yard, to wit:

CLASS NO. —.

— cubic feet white oak plank stocks, at — cents per cubic foot ..... $
— sided inches of white oak boat knees, at — cents per sided inch .....
$

CLASS NO. —.

— cubic feet yellow pine plank stocks, at — cents per cubic foot ..... $
— cubic feet promiscuous yellow pine timber, at — cents per cubic foot .....
$

If my bid be accepted, I desire to be addressed through the Post-Office at ——, and the contract to be sent to the Navy Agent at —— for execution. A. B.

To Com. CHAS. W. SKINNER, *Chief of Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair, Washington.*

We the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, the Post-Office designated in said bid, execute the same with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of the advertisement under which it was made. C. D.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. E. F.

G. H. *Navy Agent.*

FORM OF ENDORSEMENT
on the envelope transmitting the offer,
"*Proposals for Timber,*"
—— *Class No.* —, (*name the Navy Yard.*)

NAVY YARD, KITTERY, MAINE.

CLASS NO. 1.—*White Ash Oars*, (by the piece.)
24 1st quality white ash oars, 18 feet in length.
56 1st quality white ash oars, 16 feet in length.
100 1st quality white ash oars, 14 feet in length.
32 1st quality white ash oars, 13 feet in length.

Hickory Bars, (by the piece.)
24 rough hickory bars, 14 feet in length, to be straight, and to square (3 feet above the butt) 8 by 8 inches.

CLASS NO. 2.—*Log Sweeps*, (by the ton.)
½ ton 1st quality log sweepstuff, of each of the following sizes, viz: 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 inches in diameter; amounting to 2½ tons, of 2,240 lbs each.

NAVY YARD, CHARLESTOWN.

CLASS NO. 1.—*White Oak, (per cubic foot.)*
30,000 cubic feet white oak plank stocks.
2,000 cubic feet white oak curve timber, or out square knees, in lengths from 15 to 20 feet; to be sided straight one way, from twelve to eighteen inches, and to have a natural curve or crook the other way from twenty four to sixty inches in the length of the stick, the width or size the curved way, to be the full size of the tree, and the most curving part of the stock or angle must be at least one-third of its whole length from the end; the various lengths, sizes and curves in equal proportions.
2,000 cubic feet white oak butt pieces, from twenty to thirty-five feet long, and from sixteen to twenty-four inches square, in the middle of the stocks, equal proportions of the various lengths and sizes.

CLASS NO. 2.—*White Oak Knees, Beams, &c.*
20 white oak cheek knees, the whole length of each body to be from 8 to 10 feet, the length of the arm from the center of the body to be from 7 to 9 feet, and to form an angle with the body from 110 to 120 degrees, net sided to be from 9 to 14 inches; the bolster to be sided to the diameter of the arms (the sided way); the molding sides of the bolster to the middle of their length to be from 15 to 20 inches. Estimated at 210 inches net sided—per inch net sided.
10 white oak knees, for cut heads: the body to be from 8 to 10 feet long, the length of the arm from the center of the body to be from 6 to 8 feet long, and to form an angle with the body from 130 to 140 degrees; net sided of the arms to be from 12 to 16 inches; the rough sided of the body must be two inches larger than the diameter of the arm (the sided way), and the molding size of the body, its entire length, must not be less than its rough sided size. Estimated at 140 inches net sided—per inch net sided.
40 white oak beams, from 25 to 30 feet long, to average 28 feet in length; to side 10 inches, and mold 8 inches, and to spring 10 inches in 26 feet. Estimated at 611 cubic feet—per cubic foot.
10 white oak beams, 31 feet long; to side 12 inches and mold 12 inches, and to spring 10 inches in 26 feet. Estimated at 210 cubic feet—per cubic foot.
3,000 cubic feet best quality pasture white oak butt pieces (round logs) from 12 to 25 feet long; and none less than 20 inches diameter at the top and clear of the bark, the beams to be free from wane—per cubic foot.

CLASS NO. 3.—*White Oak Plank.*
100 white oak plank, 12 inches wide, 7½ inches thick.
100 white oak plank, 12 inches wide, 7 inches thick.
100 white oak plank, 11 inches wide 6½ inches thick.
100 white oak plank, 11 inches wide, 6 inches thick.
100 white oak plank, 10 inches wide, 5½ inches thick.
To be sawed to full and even thickness, and to parallel widths; and not to have more than a half inch of sap-wood on the corners of the face, or sap side of the plank. Estimated at 132,000 feet board measure—per lock.
20 white oak plank, 30 to 40 feet long, 10 to 18 inches wide, 3 inches thick.
20 white oak plank, 30 to 45 feet long, 10 to 18 inches wide, 3½ inches thick.
20 white oak plank, 30 to 45 feet long, 10 to 18 inches wide, 4 inches thick.
20 white oak plank, 30 to 45 feet long, 10 to 18 inches wide, 4½ inches thick.
20 white oak plank, 30 to 50 feet long, 10 to 18 inches wide, 5 inches thick.
To be sawed fair, and of even thickness, and to have a natural curve edwise, not less than 12 inches in the length of each plank. Estimated at 18,000 feet board measure—per lock.

CLASS NO. 4.—*White Ash, and Black Walnut.*
500 cubic feet best quality elm timber (butt pieces) from ten to twenty feet long, and none less than 18 inches diameter at the top end, clear of the bark—per cubic foot.
10,000 feet board measure white ash plank, from 12 to 20 feet long, 12 to 20 inches wide, and two inches thick—per foot.
1,500 feet board measure black walnut, one inch boards, 12 to 20 feet long, and to average 16 inches wide—per foot.

CLASS NO. 5.—*Yellow Pine.*
30,000 cubic feet fine-grained Southern yellow pine plank stocks, to average forty five feet in length, and none less than 35 feet long—per cubic foot.
4,000 cubic feet fine-grained Southern yellow pine promiscuous timber, from 25 to