

# WASHINGTON.

"Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong, our Country."

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1837.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE BURNT POST OFFICE.

TO NATIVE AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY:  
Fellow-Citizens: I am directed, by the President and Council of the Native American Association of the United States at Washington City, to invite you to form in the different counties and cities of the several States, auxiliary Native Associations to be united with us in this cause.

I am also instructed to call your attention to the necessity of authorizing a committee of such of those societies as may be formed, to prepare, in your name, memorials to Congress; to be presented at the early part of the ensuing session, praying for a repeal of the laws of naturalization.

Your fellow countryman,  
HENRY J. BRENT,  
Corresponding Sec'y. of the Native Am. Association of the U. S., Wash. City.

## FOREIGN OFFICE HOLDERS—THE IMPULSES OF NATURE.

There is a mystery which we cannot unravel in the course of our rulers. Upon all occasions, foreigners—aliens—are preferred over natives, where an appointment to office is to be made. The country is governed by foreigners—for the minor arrangements of the Departments are those that conduct the great process of our system. The Secretaries leave a great deal to be done by their subordinates—those subordinates are aliens. Who do they prefer to see associated with them in office? The question is easily answered. Of course persons alike to themselves in sympathies, origin, and views. The secrets of our foreign relations are opened to their knowledge. They may not abuse the trust, but yet they may. Devotion to a young and beautiful Queen, may prompt the gallantry dwelling within them, to render her Majesty a service. Who is to prevent their divulging the key to our diplomatic cyphers? Then the whole secret correspondence between the Departments at Washington, and our Consuls and Agents abroad, is made as clear as noonday, to the spies of foreign Cabinets. America then can have no State secrets—no secrets of policy—for there are secrets of policy as well as of war. Suppose, as we have stated in our article on Canadian affairs, a war was to break out between England and the United States, how could we trust the numerous British office holders with our numerous plans of carrying on the war? And yet you cannot remove them from office, where they could control our armies—cut off the supplies to the Quarter Masters, abort the money—give false accounts to the heads of the Departments—rule the Custom-Houses—buy up for the enemy the foundries of cannon—and, in a word, impede the progress of the war and accomplish our defeat. We will be answered that all this is chimerical—we have never seen the foreign office holders so abusing their trusts. We reply that we are now arguing to prevent that contingency. The list of offices and holders has been woefully increased since the late war. The long peace in Europe has driven those who formerly were food for powder, to our shores; they have become, through their arrogance and impudence, leading men at our polls; they have begged, whined, and threatened our rulers into a donation of good offices. The state of affairs has changed in the last twenty-two years. The whole moral atmosphere of Europe has been sutured with evil and crime, and we have had a due portion of the storm distributed upon our fields. We have gathered up the scattered thunderbolts, and planted them in our political firmament. We have made gods of these outcasts—have knelt down and worshipped them—and they may think that they can serve the cause of their native lands, by exercising their offices in giving information, counteracting our movements, and deranging the general concerns of our Government. How are they bound to their native soil? As the child is bound to its mother—as the heart is linked to the loved circle of the parents' heart—as all the sympathies of our nature revolve round the magnetic Home—as the Esquimaux loves his ice-girt plains—as the Hottentot boasts of his country as the noblest under the sun—as the dog licks his master's house—as the horse his stable—as instinct, governed and regulated by an over-ruling Providence, directs the wild beast of the field to his native glades—in fine, as man loves the home where he was born—where he tottered as a child, and where he struggled as a man. It is Nature, beautiful in all its attributes, but more beautiful in this, that makes the love of country a sublime, concentrated and undying emotion of the heart.

How do they love their adopted country? By all the gnawing memories of their distant land—by all the forced affection for a strange clime—by all the yearning propensities of man to love gold—by all the promptings of ambition—by all the wild cries of hunger, famine, want—by ties as thin and weak as a silken thread—by motives that are dishonorable—by an oath that renounces their fathers' graves—their mothers' memory—in fine, by all debased, exaggerated, and mercenary principles, are they bound to another country.

We would not trust them—they are not of us—they are not foster brothers—they ridicule our simple life—our plain republican institutions—their boast of every thing in the old country, and to prove their devotion to this, declare that there is no place, after all, like home—only here it is cheaper living—better wages—more lands—and plenty of fuel—and practice the social virtues as if the freedom of our country was the patron principle of crime.

We will give short outlines of the proceedings of Congress, as they transpire by the week. We have given permission to our correspondent to use his own discretion in the making up of his reports. He is neutral in his politics—a native American—and may occasionally bear hard upon both parties; but where he finds a native member, acting and speaking for the true and single interest of his country and countrymen, then he will exhibit his politics, and we shall take care not to prune his commendation; but should a Whig or Van Buren member, rise in his place to oppose the spread of our principles, then he will lash the foreign foe to native right, with a burning and withering pen; for he has the nerve and power so to do.

Meetings have been held in New York to raise volunteers for Florida.

We publish the complimentary article from the Cincinnati Whig, not to gratify personal pride, but to prove that our paper is thought highly of by distant and respectable presses—and to gratify our foreign brethren with the fact that they are rising into notice through our labors; for it must be pleasant to them to know that we are winning the esteem and praise of native editors. This is not so 'pestilent' a print after all, as the veritable Globe, quoting, denotes us. We have several other complimentary notices of the Native, which we shall publish in our next—all for the edification of friends and foes.

The weather continues as pleasant as spring. We are nearly upon the same degree of latitude with Italy; and why should we not be as blessed in climate? We will be glad to publish the philosophical essay of any contributor upon this interesting geographical subject.

## FOREIGN TROOPS.

We had occasion in one of our late numbers to advert both upon the principle and practice of enlisting foreign troops in the service of the United States; but we were silenced by the cry of "oh the foreigners are the friends of freedom—orderly, excellent soldiers, and will crush the Indians of Florida much sooner than your native troops." We consequently held our peace, determined, however, to watch the Hessians and see how the experiment would result. We saw, at various times, notices of the fine and gallant appearance of the Germans—how they paraded—how they wheeled; and all the time our mind's eye was filled with the vision of other days—at every glister of their bayonets we saw the Hessians of the Revolution, those booted and spurred hirelings that lived on the idea of spilling native blood. We saw in their parades an insulting bravado and tantalizing of the native citizens; we heard the cry of sympathy when these gallant soldiers were fighting their first battle with the boys of New York; and still our pen remained idle, for we knew that the time for our triumph had not arrived, we waited—and now find that our remarks were founded in truth; for these "brave, and chivalric, and splendid volunteers" have turned out to be lawless, abandoned, blood thirsty renegades, rioting in their wild and ruthless irresponsibility, under the flag of the United States, and headed by a foreigner who had taken the oath of allegiance and obedience to the laws of the United States. We insert the following facts from the New York Commercial Advertiser of the 5th instant. Farther comment is unnecessary. Who can read the account with patience?

## THE AMERICAN GERMAN SOLDIERS!

The ship Eliza and Abby, Capt. Wade, bound to Tampa Bay with 118 troops, (86 Germans and 31 Americans and Poles,) lying at anchor in the East river, was taken possession of on Saturday afternoon by the Germans, by order of the Dutch Captain, Selber, who ordered his men to drag the mate and three of the sailors from forward; when the crew got into the cabin for safety, from which they were drove by the Germans, and the mate's life preserved by Lieut. Lavers, who was arrested by his Captain for refusing to aid in taking the ship. The volunteers from Philadelphia, under command of Lieut. Jacobs, refused to take part in the affair, and the 2d Lieutenant, Julian K. Rozykowski, saved the mate's life, by taking the sword from a German soldier, when in the act of stabbing him. The German troops had possession of the ship at 12 o'clock on Sunday, but information of the riot was sent to the public authority. The mate made three attempts to go on board on Sunday, but each time a sword was presented to him, and immediate death threatened in case he should persist in trying to get on board.

On Sunday, about 1 o'clock, the U. S. Marshal went on board, and with another United States officer, arrested Captain Selber. Great crowds had assembled on the wharf, and even the Fulton Ferry steamboats were full of people, who passed over merely to have a near glimpse of what was going on in the ship. The Hercules steamboat was along side over two hours, waiting to take her to sea. The mate has refused to go, unless some of the ring leaders are put in irons. Three of the crew, and all of the American soldiers, have refused to go while the head mutineers are on board—alleging that they have no safety for their lives.

The first complaint of the mutineers was against the mate, and the next was that their captain is arrested, and is to be sent to Newport. It is a fact worthy of remark, by the way, that the Germans are all in good uniform, while the American soldiers are in a very shabby, loathsome condition. How has this occurred? Has it been from favoritism on the part of the Government, and to throw discredit on our Native Citizens?

The Captain of the ship hopes to get to sea, with new hands, this day, if the Germans will permit!

Is the country to be long insulted by such spectacles? Are our rulers to be supported in measures that tend to elevate the foreign bandit over the native citizens of the States? These are questions of moment; they are questions that strike at once into the heart of every patriot, and must rouse the throb of indignation at such extraordinary conduct.

## PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION AND FOREIGNERS.

We are rejoiced to see that Mr. Woodward has made a move on the subject of Naturalization in that State, which, if successful, will have a powerful influence upon the feelings and action of the people in other parts of the Union.

That gentleman introduced some weeks since, a resolution to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania in the following words:

"Resolved, That the committee inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to prevent all foreigners (more especially the Irish and Germans) who may arrive in this State after the 4th of July, 1841, from acquiring the right to vote or hold office in this Commonwealth."

We have not heard the result of this proposition, though we should fear that as that State is largely populated by the very classes of foreigners against whose influence and corruptions it well avows to guard, it will be a difficult task to succeed at present. As regards the final triumph of our principles, not only there, but all over the country, we are certain. The determination of our countrymen to be a separate and independent people—of one object—one character—one interest—and one exclusive brotherhood—is as fixed as fate.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The first regular Message of President Van Buren was, on Tuesday last, transmitted to both Houses of Congress. We have seldom known a document to be more anxiously sought for, and did not our neutral position, in regard to the political parties of the day, forbid us from expressing an opinion, we should be free to confess that we have been much disappointed in most of the leading subjects of the Message—both as to the policy which dictates them, and to their practical effects upon the country, if they should be sanctioned by Congress. But our course is a medium one. Standing aloof, as we do, from the prejudices and animosities of the day, we feel that we can give a dispassionate discussion to the document under consideration.

After a grateful return to the "Giver of all good," for the continued evidence of His protecting care, and a high and deserved compliment to the industry and prudence of our citizens generally, he proceeds to a review of our foreign relations. The only question between the United States and Great Britain (and one which has been long agitated) for settlement, is the Northeastern Boundary. Notwithstanding the serious difficulties under which the adjustment of this vexed question has so long labored, he is inclined to believe that matters are now in such a train as to admit of a satisfactory and speedy settlement. With France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, we are upon the most friendly footing; and "our commercial intercourse is gradually extending with benefit to all who are interested in it." The civil war which is yet raging in Spain, has presented a satisfactory adjustment of our claims upon that war-torn and distracted country. With the rest of the European powers we stand in high favor, and a friendly spirit exists.

The independent colonies of the southern portion of our continent, form the next subject. We have received no satisfaction from any of them, for claims which have been presented for examination more than twenty years ago. But the President hopes, ere long, we will receive full remuneration for all the injuries which we have received from them.

The next important branch of this communication is rather of a belligerent nature. Mexico, who has failed to render us the justice for which we have been so long suing, has fallen under the especial wrath of the Executive, and he leaves to Congress "to decide upon the time, the mode, and the measure of redress."

The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January,

1837, was \$45,968,523. The receipts during the year, including Treasury Notes issued, amount to \$23,499,981, making an aggregate of \$69,468,504. At the end of the year will have been expended \$35,281,361; and the residue will be the nominal balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January next. Only \$1,085,498 is available for public purposes.

He is opposed to a National Bank, and to the Deposit Bank System, and recommends the Sub-Treasury System. The will of the People is supreme; but he attributes the result of the late election in New York to \$165,000,000 of bank capital. As the banks have voluntarily disconnected themselves from the government, he is opposed to a re-union between them. His conclusions, however, are the adoption of the Sub-Treasury System, and a discretionary power in the Secretary to employ the Deposit Banks.

The Public Lands form the next important branch of the Message. The President is in favor of a graduation in the price of the Public Lands—this great source of revenue, patronage, and corruption. A celebrated writer in one of the English Reviews, has labored much to show that the Public Lands with us, will one day or other, form a substratum for a powerful and odious aristocracy. Principles have long since been thrown to the wind.

As Natives, we are opposed to this recommendation—it throws open the door to foreign fraud and speculation—it invites the veriest beggar from the bloated aristocracies of the Old World, to come among us—to buy up our public domain, and to be the future lawgivers of our descendants. In much better keeping with the high character of an American President, would it have been to have recommended a revision of the Naturalization Law. With what burning eloquence could not our President have set forth the wrongs of the Natives, the insults which they have suffered, and the rankling injuries which they every day receive from the hordes of aliens, destitute of political rights, because not naturalized, who now swarm every city, town and hamlet, of our beloved country.

In opposing the views of the Message with regard to the Public Lands, we feel that we are discharging a debt to true principles. The public domain constitutes the source whence, in our opinion, must flow ruin or salvation to the people of this country. They should be held in reserve for the future generations of the Republic—not wasted upon the immense hordes of emigrants that have been flocking into the country, and that will come with renewed vigor upon the enactment of a law reducing the price of Public Lands to twenty-five cents per acre. Let those fertile fields remain for the children of the Natives. At present they but tend to drain the Eastern and Atlantic borders of the country, to depopulate and waste the old settlements, and flood the Treasury of the General Government with a corrupting surplus of money. Prince Metternich, who has been preparing his people for a removal to this country, will now bestir all the beggars of his neighborhood to join him in the crusade against our rights—the rights of our children hereafter to have those lands.

We shall take up, at another day, that portion of the Message which relates to this District.

"We have just received a copy of the Native American, from Washington, with a long comment on an article said to have been published in the Whig, derogatory to the character of the Ladies of Washington. We have only room to say, that no such publication ever appeared in this paper."

It is with great pleasure that we find from the foregoing denial, in the Richmond Whig, that we were right in our high opinion of that paper.

We extracted the article from a New England paper, in which the editor of the Richmond Whig was made to bear witness against the general immorality of this city. The paper was thrown aside among our exchanges, and we therefore cannot at this moment refer to its title—also we would do the Whig justice by publishing the source whence we derived the double slander against the citizens of this place, and the conductor of the Whig.

The offence rests upon the shoulders of the base correspondent of the New York Herald—and upon those shoulders sooner or later will fall the punishment due for his many offences.

We have given place to an able article from the Carlisle (Pa.) Intelligencer, on the subject of anonymous scribbles. The skulking scoundrel must wince if he reads the lashing therein bestowed upon him and his degraded tribe. Should he feel offended at our remarks, we shall be very glad to afford him an interview at any time; but we warn him beforehand not to bluster about personal satisfaction in the usual mode. We have horse-whipped the fellow morally, and we cannot of course grant him gentlemanly redress—it being a rule, in the duello, not to afford redress to a despised man.

## PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION IN CANADA.

Every fresh arrival of news from the scene of the Revolution, strengthens us in the opinion we have entertained from the commencement, that the struggle between the British Government and the Insurgents, would be one of the most exciting and absorbing nature. It shall be our business to furnish for the information of our readers, condensed accounts of the events which shall occur in that quarter of the world, and which shall convey the substance and pith of the news, without entering into dry and minute details.

When we are informed that Papineau, Brown, Callaghan, &c., the leaders of the Insurgents, are men of great influence and abilities, both civil and military; that ordnance is made in their own foundries; arms and powder introduced by the Down-Easters, in abundance, for the use of the Canadians; that the numbers of the Patriots are daily augmenting; and that, as yet, in the two or three battles or skirmishes which have taken place, Papineau and Brown have been victorious—when all these facts and reflections crowd upon the mind, we must arrive at the conclusion, that the contest will be warm and well contested—if not a long one. We are also informed that there are five regiments of Regulars in the Canadas; that if the winter sets in with its wonted severity, and promptly, it will be impossible for the British to contend with the natives, expert and active as they are, with their snow shoes; that the Yankees, even so far south as the city of New York, are actively expressing their sympathy with the "Habitans," the blooming and romantic girls of Vermont, and elsewhere thereabouts, are urging their sweethearts to volunteer, and making standards for "the sons of liberty;" in a word, that the Canadian fever is spreading with electric rapidity throughout the north, and the "God speed" is echoing from lip to lip, among those who side with men battling for the right of governing themselves. It is expected, moreover, that a Declaration of Independence will soon be promulgated, and then the Yankees will surrender their muskets and furnish up the swords of their sires which have rusted over the mantels since the stormy days of our Revolution, to strike a blow for the Patriots. The question must then arise, whether Great Britain will not resist any interference from our citizens, and whether it is possible, situated as we are, to keep on good terms with Queen Victoria? We are curious to learn how our Government will steer clear of the dilemma.

News, under date of November 26th, inform us, that the Radicals having concentrated their forces at St. Charles and St. Lezere's, and commenced fortifying the former place, they were attacked by the Regulars, who, after a hard fight, from 11 P. M. to 5 A. M., were finally repulsed. At one time during the battle, the Insurgents were broken, but 1,800 of their friends arriving apropos, the tables were turned, and the British defeated and driven into the woods, with the loss of their Colonel, Cap-

tain, and 200 or 400 taken prisoners; whilst their opponents only lost ten. At St. Denis the Patriots lost ninety men, making, with that of St. Charles, one hundred only. So far, the Revolution goes on swimmingly, but how long it will continue so to do, no one can say; but from the past, we have every reason to anticipate temporary, if not lasting success, for the Revolutionists. Montreal seems to be in danger—the streets being barricaded—arrests for high treason going on—and men of property moving their effects to Quebec or the States—and a general panic pervading all classes in the city. And if it be true, that government has only four thousand five hundred available troops in the province—that more cannot be obtained before the opening of the spring—that Upper Canada is on the point of joining fortunes with Lower Canada—and that the severity of the winter will put the British (not the Natives) hors du combat, there is much reason to expect the rendition of Montreal, and perhaps the total reduction of the province by the Patriots.

Whilst it will be deemed natural, for us, who wield our editorial pen for the purpose of defending the Natives against the intrusion and encroachments of aliens and foreigners, to feel a kind of brotherly sympathy with the Native Americans, who have cast forth the banner of revolt in the Canadas, we should certainly be worthy of censure if we were to express our feelings dogmatically and boldly in this incipient state of the Revolution, when, as yet, we have not had it in our power to study and understand completely the nature of the dispute between the belligerents. We cannot now safely decide whether it be a fact that Canada is justifiable in revolting, or that her popular presses have been destroyed, her favorite leaders imprisoned and fined, her rights invaded—but shall, hereafter, as the features of the contest develop themselves, venture our opinions honestly, independently, and considerately.

Before we close, however, this article, a point of serious consideration suggests itself to our mind. Suppose that this Government be drawn into the vortex—brought into collision with that of Great Britain—will not Native Americans be unwilling to fight under the command of aliens and foreigners, since their loyalty and patriotism at least must be doubtful, when they are to contend against their own countries?

We invoke the reader's careful attention to the two very able and valuable communications in to-day's paper, over their respective signatures of "LEON," and "BOSTON."

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

On Monday, the 4th instant, at 12 o'clock, the SPEAKER of the House took his chair. Four ladies looked down upon the congregated wisdom of the nation from the galleries. The SPEAKER announced that the 25th Congress had met, and directed the Clerk to call the roll. A quorum answered. Several resolutions were offered; one calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to Florida difficulties. And then the House adjourned.

The Speaker looks thin and in bad health. The members, generally, bear their blushing honors well. Mr. ADAMS was in his seat, looking as cold and mystical as ever.

It was pleasant to see the lobbies crowded with hands-shaking members; all appeared to be in fine spirits—and Mr. CAMBRELLING, though his party had been defeated in New York, was as spruce and active as ever. His double-eye glass was in requisition. We did not hear a word of politics mentioned, though a good deal was looked, by the honorables.

In the Senate, the VICE PRESIDENT took his seat. The Senate met—stared at the splendid chandelier, lately suspended over their heads; answered their names, and adjourned.

Mr. Clay looked well. Col. Benton I passed in the passage. Mr. Calhoun is not on the ground, nor is Col. Preston.

On Tuesday the Message was received, and read. The express rider, mounted on a fleet "blood," departed at 11 o'clock, at a rapid speed for Baltimore.

Wednesday—Mr. CLAY announced to the Senate the death of Gov. KENT. The eulogy was beautiful, because true. Mr. Clay and the deceased were bosom friends.

The Senate, after passing resolutions testifying their sincere respect for their late member, adjourned.

At least four ton weight of documents groaned on the desks of the members on the first day. They are loading the mails with "frank incense" for the good people. No Chaplain opened the Congress with a prayer to the Author of all good.

The chandelier looks like a comet—all burnished, brightened up, caught, and hung over the heads of American Senators. It is a glittering sight, and does great credit to the liberality of the Senate, and reflects lustre upon American taste and mechanism. A coronal of stars caps the whole, surmounted by a dozen miniature eagles, with their wings expanded. The Portrait of Washington is in an odious place—right in the way; why not replace it in its old position? Who's the miserable taste to thrust the ever modest Pater thus before the stupid gaze of idle gallery loungers? Put it back—put it back.

I was glad to see the Revolving Harrow dislodged from its position in the Rotunda; and the Steam Bath is gone, too; and the rail-roads, and the cotton spinning machines, and the ploughs, &c.—all are dismissed to their proper places, either in the cellars of their inventors, or in the model-room of the Patent Office. I saw one clever looking coddler exhibiting silk handkerchiefs to the Senators in the chamber; and Col. Johnson was introduced to him. The gentleman exhibitor did not, as far as I could see, charge any thing for the sight. The Secretary of the Senate kindly lending him his desk for the glorious display. Every thing ought to be in its proper place: silk handkerchiefs either at the stores, or in a man's pockets, not exhibited in the Senate chamber, at least gratis.

On Thursday, the standing committees of the Senate were appointed; and a Chaplain appointed by that body—the Rev. Mr. Slicer, of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The House adjourned (after deliberating for a few moments) over until Monday.

In the House, Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson, of Md., has introduced a resolution of inquiry into the

causes of the delay, so generally complained of, with regard to the sailing of the Exploring Expedition.

The Committee on the District of Columbia (in the Senate) consists of Messrs. ROANE, WILLIAMS, NICHOLAS, SPENCE and BAYARD.

From the Cincinnati Whig of the 24th ult.

## THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

A weekly newspaper, with the above title, has been commenced in Washington city. It is published on an imperial sheet, by J. C. Dumm, for the Native American Association, at \$2.50 per annum in advance. Its editorials are able and to the point, and its selections entertaining and instructive.

The principal object of the American appears to be, to bring about a repeal of the naturalization laws, and to place the country less under the influence and control of foreigners.

The present naturalization laws are certainly faulty, and require amendment. Foreigners become citizens with entirely too much facility; and there can be no question, that the influence of foreigners in our elections, is no less pernicious than it is omnipotent. We would have this otherwise; but whatever alteration there may be made in our naturalization laws, we would have them altogether prospective, so as not in any degree to affect the rights and interests of those who have already availed themselves of the benefit and provisions of those laws.

We are by no means opposed to foreigners coming among us, and sharing the blessings of our republican institutions, the geniality of our climate, and the riches of our fertile soil. So far as we are concerned, we bid them welcome; at least, all such as are not paupers and fugitives from justice. But we do protest, most emphatically, against foreigners being installed into our public offices, and of their being leaders and active participants in our elections. We have Americans enough to supply all our public stations, and we think that the Americans ought to be allowed to manage their own political affairs, without being subjected to the dictation or control of foreigners.

We commend the "Native American" to our friends, and hope it may be liberally patronised. The editor asks an exchange with us—he shall have it cheerfully.

## A CARD.

THAT part of J. PERKINS' notice, "And has employed experienced hands to do British Gilt Frames, &c.," is not correct; he never having employed person or persons to do said work. I suffered the notice inadvertently to appear, not thinking of the consequence. I always did, and do now, carry on my profession of Rich Burnisher of Gilt Looking Glasses, Portraits and Pictures; unconnected with J. Perkins, or any other person, next house to the Native American Hotel. Orders solicited, and may be left with Mr. D. Pierce, Umbrella Manufacturer, or the subscriber, up stairs.

I also give notice to J. Perkins to come forward forthwith and pay damages for mutilating my sign, and daubing out my name; or he will be proceeded against according to law.

H. GILLISPIE.

TEMPLE OF FASHION, East of Gadsby's Hotel, Penn. Avenue.—Razors, and all kinds of Surgical Instruments, put in the best order. (3) Warranted to perform well; if not, returned, and reset, free of charge, by P. CARTER, Professor of Haircutting and Shaving.

LEE'S Lottery and Exchange Office, 5 doors east of the National Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, where he keeps constantly on hand a fine selection of Tickets, in all the various Lotteries now drawing under the management of D. S. Gregory & Co. All orders promptly attended to.

## WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.

TRANSPORTATION DEPOT—Notice is hereby given that, in consequence of the impracticability of making numerous collections, and the losses heretofore sustained on merchandise, or other articles hereafter conveyed upon the road, will be permitted to be removed from the depot until the amount of freight and charges be paid, except for those merchants who receive large consignments, and are in the habit of paying their bills promptly on the first of each month.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.—On and after Monday next, the 11th inst., the cars will leave the depot in this city for Baltimore at 9 o'clock, A. M., instead of 9 3-4 A. M., as heretofore. The object of this alteration is to render certain the arrival of the train at Baltimore early enough to afford ample time for passengers going north to take the steamboat, which now departs daily for Philadelphia at half past 12 o'clock. The afternoon train will, as heretofore, leave the depot at a quarter after 5 o'clock, P. M.

W. M. W. BANNERMAN respectfully informs the public, that he continues to execute Engraving in all its various branches; also Copperplate printing. Aug. 10—1f

SOFA AND CABINET WAREHOUSES.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have on hand, and will manufacture to order—

CABINET FURNITURE AND SOFAS. Of all kinds, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Persons furnishing will do well to give us a call at our Warehouses, Pennsylvania Avenue, between the Capitol gate and the Railroad depot. Our stock on hand consists of— Sofas, Lounges, and Sofa Bedsteads Column and Plain Sideboards Dressing, Column, and Plain Bureaus Centre, Dining, Side, Pier, Card and Breakfast Tables Mahogany, Maple, and Poplar Bedsteads and Ladies' Cabinets, Bookcases Wardrobes, Wash-stands Mahogany, Rocking, and Parlor Chairs; and every other article in the Cabinet line. Furniture repaired, and old furniture taken in exchange for new. Funerals attended to, and every requisite furnished. G. W. DONN & Co. N. B. Individual notes taken in payment of debts, or for furniture. Aug. 10—1f

## HOUSE FURNISHING WAREHOUSES.

ROTELER & DONN, on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4 1-2 and 6th streets. We have in store at our Rooms a very general assortment of House Furnishing Goods, to which we would invite the attention of persons furnishing. The following list comprises a part and not the whole of our stock: Pier, Card, Dining, Breakfast, Washing, and Kitchen Tables; Bedsteads, Beds, and Mattresses; Sofas; Sideboards; Dressing and Plain Bureaus; Gilt frame, Mantel, and Pier Looking Glasses; Box, Toilet, and Common do.; Mahogany, Cane-seat and Wood-seat Chairs, and Rocker Chairs; Dinner, Toilet, and Tea sets; Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, and Cups and Saucers; Glass Tumblers, Decanters, Wine-glasses and Pitchers; Hock and Champagne-glasses; Plated Castors, Candlesticks, and Snuffers and Trays; Astral, Hall, Mantel, and Side Lamps; Ivory handled Knives and Forks, full sets of 81 pieces; Common and Buck handled Knives and Forks; Shovels and Tongs; Fenders and Andirons; Britania Tea sets; Spoons and Coffee Pots; Block Tin Coffee Pots and Bignies; Egg-boilers and Bread-graters; Hearts, Crumb, Hair, Blacking, Sweeping, Horse, and Scrubbing Brushes; Tea Caddys; Coffee Mills and Spice Boxes; a general assortment of Tin and Iron Ware; Baskets; Chairs; Work, Knife, and Cake Baskets, Watters and Tea Boards; Brass, Lile, and Glass Curtains; Knobs; Glass and Mahogany Bureaus; Knobs; Bird Cages; Spades, Hoes, Rakes, and Gridirons; Ivory Ridding Combs, a superior article; Cork-erasers; Lignumvita and Brass Castors; Tacks, Screws, Nails, Braces, and Iron and Britania Spoons; Bureau Keys, and Brass Screw Rings; Boxes of Blacking, and Rat and Mouse Traps; Hingelane, Painted and Cedar Buckets; Bread Troughs, Cake Boards, and Clothes Pins; Barrel Covers, Chairs, and Tubs; Feather and Basket Carriages; Tea Bells and Spool Stands; Table Mats, and Stable Lamps, terms; best of useful articles not enumerated, all of which they will sell low. Aug. 10—1f