TERMS.

THE DAILY REPUBLIC will be furnished by carriers to subscribers in Washington and its vicinity FOR TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS PER WEEK.

To mail subscribers, per annum..... \$5 00 Advertisements inserted at the lowest rates.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC. NINTH STREET,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

By the President of the United States. By the President of the United States.

In pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales of the sections and parts of sections of land, all bearing the odd numbers, which remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of the line of the Mobile and Ohio River railroad, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, subject to double the minimum price of the public lands, as provided by the act of 20th September, 1850, will be held at the following land offices, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the land office at ST. STEPHENS, in Alab ma, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above re-ferred to, as are situated in the undermentioned

North of the base line and west of the principal meri

Townships one and two, of range one. Townships one, two, three, and four, of range

Townships one two, three, four and five, of Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and teem, of range four.

Townships three, four, five, six and seven, of

South of the base line and west of the principal meri

Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of range Townships one, two, three, four, and five, of range two.

Townships one, two, and three, of range three.

Township one, of range four.

South of the base line and east of the principal meri

Townships three and four, of range one. At the land office at DEMOPOLIS, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the twelfth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and arts of sections, being the odd numbers above re-ared to, as are situated in the undermentioned North of the base line and west of the principal me ridian.

Townships eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range four.
At the land office at TUSCALOOSA, in the same State, commencing on Monday, the fifth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned

North of the base line and west of the principal me ridian in the southern surveying district.

Township twentyons, of range four.
At the land office at COLUMBUS, in Mississippi, commencing on Monday, the nineteenth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the Choctan

meridian.

Townships eight, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nincteen, and twenty, of range fifteen.

Townships eight, nine, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, and twenty, of range sixteen.

Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, of range seventeen.

Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen, of range eighteen.

Townships eight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve, of range nineteen.

At the land office at AUGUSTA, in the same State, commencing on Manday, the twenty sixth day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

of range five.
Townships five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range six Townships seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range

seven.
Townships, eight, nine, and ten, of range eight. The townships herein designated in Roman let ters are wholly within the limits of "six section in width on each side of said road," and those in

ters are wholly within the limits of "six sections in width on each side of said road," and those in italies are partly within said limits, as designated on the diagrams, which will be furnished to the respective district land offices by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Lands reserved for schools, military, and other purposes, will be excluded from sale.

The lands sold will be subject to the right of way granted by the said act of 20th September, 1850, to the States aforesaid, for said railroad, net exceeding one hundred feet on each side thereof; and therefore the particular tracts of land which include the road will be sold as containing the quantities respectively shown by the official plats.

Each sale will be kept open for a time sufficient to admit of offering all the lands, but not exceeding two weeks, and applications to make private entries of the lands offered under this proclamation will not be received until after the close of the public sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-third day of May, A. D. 1853,
FRANKLIN PIERCE. By the President:

OHN WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Notice to actual settlers on lands of the United

States originally withdrawn from market on ac-count of the railroad grant. Under act of Congress, approved 3d March, 1853, entitled "An act to extend pre-emption rights to certain lands therein mentioned," the pre-emption certain lands therein mentioned," the pre-emption laws of the United States as they now exist are extended over the alternate reserved sections of public lands along the line of the railread herein-before mentioned, where the settlement and improvement were made prior to the final allotment of the alternate sections to the said railroad. Therefore, all claims by pre-emption to any of the alternate sections of public lands within the limits originally reserved will attach, if predicated upon settlements made prior to the 4th February, 1853, the date of the final allotment.

Claims within the six miles limits must be proven up at any time before the day herein fixed for the commencement of the public sale, and are to be paid for at the rate of two dollars and fify cents per acre. Claims outside of the six miles, and within the limits of the original reservation, must ertain lands therein mention

per acre. Claims outside of the six miles, and within the limits of the original reservation, must be proven up prior to the restoration of said lands to private entry.

Soldiers' bounty land warrants, at a dollar and

Soldiers bounty jand warrants, at a dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, may be received in payment for either class of lands; one warrant only, however, can be located by each pre-emptor.

Immediately after the close of the public sale directed by the foregoing proclamation of the Pre sident, applications will be received for the purchase at private entry, or location by warrants, of the lendar received to satisfy this grant, cutside of the lands reserved to satisfy this grant, cutside of the six miles limits, in such order as to prevent confusion and insure accuracy, in accordance instructions to be issued to the registers a

instructions to be issued to the registers and receivers.

Commissioner of the General Land Office, May 26-w13w

The Paily Republic

Vol. V.

WASHINGTON: FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12. 1853.

No. 33.

By the President of the United States. IN pursuance of law, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America. do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned land offices in the State of Wisconsin, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:
At the land office at WILLOW RIVER, com-

mencing on Monday, the third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands situated in the following named townships, viz: North of the base line and west of the fourth prin

cipal meridian. Townships thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, and thirty six, of range five.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, thirty five, and thirty six, of range

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, thirty four, and thirty five, of range seven.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range eight.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, and thirty three of the control of

three, of range nine.

Townships thirty one, thirty two, thirty three, and thirty four, of range sixteen.

Townships thirty three and thirty four, of range

At the land office at MENASHA, commencing on Monday, the tenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermen-tioned townships and parts of townships, to wit: North of the base line and east of the fourth principal meridian

Townships twenty five and twenty six, of range Fractional township twenty one, west of Wolf

river, and townships twenty jour, twenty five, and twenty six, of range thirteen. Fractional townships twenty one and twenty two, west of Wolfriver and Bayou, and townships twenty three, twenty four, twenty five, and twenty Fractional township twenty two, west of Wolf

river, townships twenty three and twenty four, and fractional townships twenty five and twenty six, west of Wolf river, of range fifteen.

Fractional townships twenty two, twenty three, twenty four, and twenty six, west of Wolf river,

of range sixteen.
At the land office at LA CROSSE, commencing on Monday, the seventeenth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following named townships, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principa Townships twenty and twenty one, of range one Townships seventeen, eighteen, ninetcen, twen

y, and twenty one, of range two.

Townships twenty one and twenty two, of range Townships twenty one and twenty two, of range

twelve.
Townships twenty one and twenty two, of range thirteen. North of the base line and east of the fourth prin cipal meridian.

Townships twenty one, twenty two, twenty three, and twenty four, of range one. Township twenty one, of range two.

At the land office at STEVENS'S POINT, commencing on Monday, the twenty fourth day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands situated in the following townships and parts of

North of the base line and east of the fourth prin cipal meridian

Township twenty six, of range four. Township twenty six, of range five. Sections three to ten, fifteen to twenty two, and twenty six to thirty five, in township swenty six; township twenty seven, (except sections thirteen, twenty four, twenty five, thirty five, and thirty six,) and townships twenty eight, twenty nine,

day of September next, for the disposal of such sections and parts of sections, being the odd numbers above referred to, as are situated in the undermentioned townships, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the Choctaw meridian.

Township four, of range thirteen.
Townships one, two, three, four, five, and six, of range fourteen.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range fifteen.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range sixteen.

Townships one, five, six, and seven, of range seven.

Townships some, five, six, and seven, of range seven.

Townships seven, of range eighteen.

North of the base line, west of the meridian, and east of Peart viver.

Townships three, four, five, six, seven, and eight, of range six.

Townships five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range six.

Township twenty six, of range eleven.
At the land office at MINERAL POINT, com At the land office at MINERAL POINT, com-mencing on Monday, the second day of January next, for the disposal of the following, being re siduary tracts of the reserved lead mineral lands, which were not included in the proclamations of the 20th November, 1846, and 28th April, 1851, to be sold under the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to sell the reserved mineral lands in the States to to authorize the President of the United States to sell the reserved mineral lands in the States of Illinois and Arkansas, and Territories of Wiscon-sin and Iowa, supposed to contain lead ore," ap-proved July 11, 1846, to wit:

North of the base line and east of the fourth pren cipal meridian.

The west half and northeast quarter of the south The west half and northeast quarter of the south-west quarter, the northeast quarter of the north-west quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section one; the east half of the northwest quarter, the southeast quarter, the west half of the southwest quarter, and the south-west quarter of the northeast quarter of twelve; and the northeast quarter, and north half of south-west quarter of twenty nine, in township one; the northeast quarter of section thirteen, in township tree; the west half of the northwest quarter of northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section eleven, in township three; the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty five, and the east half of the southwest quarter of thirty six, n townskip five, of range one.

The west half and northeast quarter of the north-

west quarter, the east half of the northeast quarter and the east half of the southeast quarter of section

two, in township two, of range two.

The east half of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of sec-tion four, in tounship two, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section five, in punship three, of range three.

The east half of the northwest quarter, the north-

The east half of the northwest quarter, the north-west quarter of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the southwest quarter of section thirty, in township four; and the west half of the northwest quarter of section thirty five, in township five, of

North of the base line and west of the fourth prin cipal meridian.

The west half of the northwest quarter of section three, in township two; the east half of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of four; the west half of the southeast quarter of six; the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of twenty seven, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of thirty forms in three of range one.

four, in township three, of range one.

The northwest quarter of section ten, and the west half of the southeast quarter of thirty, in township three, of range two.

At the SAME PLACE, commencing on Monday, the third day of October next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following sections, and parts of sections, to wit:

North of the base line and west of the fourth principal

Section one, the east half and southwest quarter, the west half of the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of ten, in township nine; and the east half of the south west quarter of section twenty six; the west half of twenty-seven; the east half of twenty eight,

and the north half of thirty five, in township ten,

and the north half of thirty five, in township ten, of range five.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military and other purposes, together with "those swamp and overflowed lands, made unfit thereby for cultivation," if any, granted to the State by the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp lands' within their limits," approved September 28, 1850, will be excluded from the sales.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of 11th July, 1846, hereinbefore referred to, preemption claims will not be allowed to any of the above-mentioned lead mineral tracts to be offered at Mineral Point, until after they have been offered at public sale, and become subject to private entry. And these tracts will be sold in such legal subdivisions as will include the mine or mines at not less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre; and if not sold at the public sale at such price, nor shall be entered at private sale within twelve months thereafter, the same shall be subject to sale as other lands.

The effecting of the above lands will be com-

as other lands. as other lands.

The offering of the above lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised until the whole shall have been offered, and the sales thus closed; but no sale shall be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the

Given under my hand, at the city of Washing-ton, this twenty-first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three. FRANKLIN PIERCE. By the President:

OHN WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS. Every person entitled to the right of pre-emp-tion to any of the lands within the townships and parts of townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the reglater and receiver of the proper land office, and make payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, other wise such claim

JOHN WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office June 23-law13w

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, or Medicated Compound, for beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring and strengthening the Hair, relieving diseases of the skin, curing rheumatic pains and healing external wounds. Bounded by no geographical lines, the reputation of Barry's Tricopherous pervades the Union. The sales of the article of late years have increased in a ratio that almost exceeds belief. Professor Barry, after a careful examination of his sales-book, finds that the number of bottles delivered to order, in quantities of from half a gross during the year 1852, was within a trifle

It is unnecessary to present at length the evidences of the wonderful properties of the Trico-pherous when the public have furnished such an endorsement as this. The cheapness of the article, and the explanations given of its chemical action and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair, the scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation, first recommended it to the attention of the people. This was all that the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised itself. The effects of the fluid exceeded expectation. It acted like a charm. The ladies would not be without it. Country dealers in every section of the United States found they must have it; and thus was built up a wholesale trade of an extent hitherto unbeard of as regards articles of this kind. The highest point has not yet been reached, and it is believed that the sales this year will be a million and a half of bottles.

Depot and manufactory, No. 137 Broadway, New Depot and manufactory, No. 137 Broadway, New York. Retail price, 25 cents a large bottle. Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. Sold by all the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canada, Mexi-

throughout the United States and Canada, Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain, France, &c., by
S. PARKER, Penn. avenue,
And A. LAMMOND, 7th street,
June 4—d&triw8m* Washington.

RED RIVER RAFT.

THE PERSON to whom the contract was award-ed under former advertisements for proposals having failed to give the bond with sureties as required, proposals for the work are again invited als will be received until the 20th day of

and also the number of years, counting from said removal, during which time he binds himself to keep the said navigation free from raft obstruction.

The contractor will be required to give his bond for \$20,000, with two good sureties, each for the sum of \$10,000, conditioned for the faithful execution of the contract. Each bidder will transmit, a the same time with his proposals, the names of the persons whom he offers as sureties, and a declaration signed by them that they will sign his bond as our ties as above mentioned; and also the certification.

cate of a district judge of the United States for the State in which he resides, that said securities are respectable citizens, and that he considers them worth, \$10,000 over and above all their debts and liabilities. No bid will be examined unless these conditions shall be complied with.

To be inserted in the Union, Republic, and National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C.; Cincinnati Gazette, Cincinnati, Ohio; Louis ville Journal, Louisville, Kentucky; St. Louis Republican, St. Louis, Missouri; Shreveport Herald, Shreveport, Louisiana; New Orleans Commercial Bulletin; New Orleans Bee; New Orleans Republican; Gazette and Democrat, Little Rock, Arkansas; Telegraph, Washington, Arkansas.

Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

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July 14-d20t&tawt20Sep

HOME PICTURES, by Mrs. C. W. Denison.
The Boyhood of Great Men, with illustra

THE REPUBLIC.

From the German of Johann Martin Miller The Contented Man.

"Was frag Ich viel nach geld und gut?" Why need I strive and sigh for wealth? It is enough for me That Heaven hath sent me strength and health,

A spirit glad and free: Grateful these blessings to receive, I sing my hymn at morn and eve.

On some, what floods of riches flow! House, herds, and gold have they; Yet life's best joys they never know, But fret their hours away. The more they have, they seek increase; Complaints and cravings never cease.

A vale of tears this world they call, To me it seems so fair; It countless pleasures hath for all, And none denied a share. The fittle birds on new-fledged wing, And insects, revel in the spring.

For love of us, hills, woods, and plains

In beauteous hues are clad: And birds sing far and near sweet strains, Caught up by echoes glad.
"Rise," sings the lark, "your tasks to ply;"
The nightingale sings "lullaby." And when the golden sun goes forth,

And all like gold appears, When bloom o'erspreads the glowing earth. And fields have ripening ears, I think these glories that I see, My kind Creator made for me.

Then loud I thank the Lord above, And say in joyful mood, His love, indeed, is Father's love, He wills to all men good. Then let me ever grateful live, Enjoying all He deigns to give.

MARRIAGE WITH MUSIC.—On Wednesday the town of Oldham presented a scene of considerable excitement, in consequence of the marriage of the eldest daughter of Colonel Short, late of the Coldstream Guards, to Rev James Parker Harris, formerly Curate of Winchfield. Colonel Short and his family, during their residence of something more than a year in Oldham, have made then selves greatly beloved among the numerous poor of the parish, so that by the latter, as indeed by the higher classes, there was evidently felt a great anxiety to witness the ceremony. The interest ordinarily shown on such occasions was also great-ly increased by the rumor which had gone abroad that the marriage service would be celebrated with

he aid of musi At 11 o'clock, the bridegroom elect having taken his place in the body of the church, beneath the channel arch, (the old custom of celebrating marriages in this place having been restored by the present vicar,) the bride, attended by twelve bridesmaids, joined him there, and the marriage service was commenced by the Vicar of Oldham after a whort pause, occasioned by the entrance of those of the spectators who had remained outside the church to witness the arrival of the bridal party. The congregation now assembled within the church was very large indeed, and the behavior of all, when the service had commenced, was most quiet and orderly. The answers of both bride and bridegroom to the questions of the clergyman were made with remarkable distinctness. The before the blessing having been pronounced, the 129th Psalm was chanted as the bride and bridegroom followed the officiating clergy to the Lord's table. The responses after the Psalm were also intoned.

This was probably the first musical celebration of the marriage service in the manyon of the sale.

of the marriage service in the memory of the old-The increased devotional effect of est inhabitant. The increased devotional effect of the church service when musically performed was shown very strikingly on the present occasion; the choir, though one of very recent formation, ac-quitting themselves creditably. After the marriage the holy communion was administered to the newly-wedded pair, and a considerable number of others, including several of the poor. On the re-turn of the bridal party, the beautiful avenue of

EXCLUDING WOMEN FROM FUNERALS.—If the reader will pick up any New York or Philadelphia paper, and turn to the obituary notices, he will be very likely to find "the male friends of the deceased invited to attend the funeral." We observed this strange distinction long before we un-derstood what it meant. We were, we confess, behind the age, and it may be that some of our readers are still in the same situation. For their benefit we will make an explanation. It is no longer genteel for ladies to attend funerals; and to such an extent has the rule been carried, that they are not allowed even a choice between gen-tility and old-fashioned simplicity. For such funeral notices as we have referred to plainly prohibit the presence of women.

This new freak of fashion, for it can be called

rush with indecent haste into funeral carriages, we would not wonder to hear of its success. Not long ago, a French traveller, writing about this country, told his readers that the American women took extraordinary pleasure in seeing dead bodies and riding to funerals. He told several anecdotes to illustrate the truth of his observation. He no doubt believed that he had found a national peculiarity, although an American would be very apt

This rule of excluding all women from the solemn ceremony of interment, has not, we believe, reached this city. We hope it never will.

[Pittsburgh Journal.

A "Nugger" of Gold, weighing one hundred and thirty-five pounds, and worth thirty thousand dellars, is now exhibiting in London.

A "Nugger" of Gold, weighing one hundred it is his own. No wonder the population of Indianapolis Journal.

Indianapolis Journal.

A "Young American" Candidate for the Texas Legislature. honors, is one of the richest things we have seen for many a day. It needs no comment. It speaks for itself. It defines the doctrines of "Young America" in racy style, and shows very clearly how vast a gulf there is between "Young America" and Old Fogyism. We shall not be surprised to hear the state of The following address to the voters of Galveston county, by Colonel Jack Mills, a noted character in Texas, and a candidate for legislative America" and Old Fogyism. We shall not be surprised to hear that this modest candidate is ssful in his aspirations to a seat in the Texan

Legislature: To the Voters of Galveston County. I have been strongly urged by my numerous friends (who are all A. No. 1) to become a candidate to represent you in the next Legislature. Like a true patriot, I have consented to sacrifice my private interests to the public good. Without vanity I may say all who know me will admit that if elected I will originate and execute many acts in Austin that no one of the candidates before you will attempt. I pledge myself that I will keep a watchful eye over the morals of legistation and legislators. No one who knows me will doubt, if I chose to exercise the power, that members will be compelled to observe the rules of propriety, instead of indulging, as I fear is too often the case, in nocturnal revels, at improper places and unseemly hours. Reform is necessary.

am the man to effect it—in fact, the only man

that can and will do it. I am a Jeffersonian Jackson Democrat. truth, I was so born.

I am progressive. I may say a fust one.
I go for the greatest good to the greatest num-

I am in favor of giving homes to the homeless, and houses to the houseless.

I advocate the education of the masses, tax upon wealth.

I believe that earth, air, and water, is a gift of

the good God to all. That all are entitled to as much as is necessary for their use. More than this is a monopoly, and I oppose all monopo-I am in favor of banks, if a plan can be invent-

ed to establish one to loan money to the poor, in-dustrious, honest man, without security. I am a "Young American." I adopt their boundary—East by the rising and West by the setting sun; North by the Arctic Expedition, and South—as far as we please. This is a great country, and less than this would not suit our I abhor old fogies, whether as politipurposes. cians, warriors, husbands, or lovers. I wish this distinctly understood. I disavow the creed of "all things unto all

men," but adopt it decidedly as regards the la-I am for woman's rights on the largest scale If we do not yield them equality, I fear they will refuse to multiply and replenish the earth, as they have threatened to do. And every unprejudice mind must admit that they become our wives not to pleasure themselves, but us. I am too modest to enumerate all my good qualities and qualificapropitiate our beneficent Creator, "who numbers the hairs of our head," and "holds us in the holow of his hand?"—New Orleans Delta.

Snoblem The Forest City, published in Cleveland, has a capital article, giving a description of this numerous class of city denizens. That paper veston. I have shed much blood for the good of the propition of the people. I have done the State some services in whatever disguise he may appear. When you

the people. I have done the State some service. I ask in return your votes. I will see most of you before the election, and will address you before

ENGLISH ETIQUETTE. -Jules Lecompte, a French

it, gives this description of English etiquette:
'It is not etiquette to blow one's nose, to spit,
o sneeze. What is one to do? Is it etiquette to to sneeze. What is one to do? Is it etiquette to have a cold? It is not etiquette to have a cold. It is not etiquette to talk loud, even in Parliament; to walk in the middle of the street; to run to get out of the way of a carriage. You must let Proposals will be received until the 20th day of next September for the removal of obstructions to the navigation of Red river (Louisiana) occasioned by the raft, and for keeping the said navigation of Red river (Louisiana) occasioned by the raft, and for keeping the said navigation of Red river (Louisiana) occasioned by the raft, and for keeping the said navigation of Red river (Louisiana) occasioned by the raft, and for keeping the said navigation of Red river (Louisiana) occasioned by the raft, and for keeping the said navigation of Red river (Louisiana) occasioned by the raft, and for keeping the said navigation of these periods, and the raft obstruction thereby for a specific period; appearance, and strewed the path with flowers before the happy couple as they returned. It is not etiquette to go to the opera, which the bride and her sister had usually instructed. These being attired in white, the smallest flower or stripe upon your waist-to a letter with a wafer, for then people say that you send them your spittle; or to write without an envelope. Neither is it etiquette to go to the opera with the smallest flower of the new yof a carriage. You must let to get out of the way of a carriage. You must let to get out of the way of a carriage. You must let to get out of the way of a carriage. You must let to get out of the way of a carriage. You must let to get out of the way of a carriage. You must let to get out of the way of a carriage. You must let to get out of the way of a carriage. You must let to get out of the way of a carriage. You must let to get out of the way of a carriage. You must let to get out of the way of a carriage. You must let to get out of the way of a carriage. You must let to get out of the way of a carriage. You must let to get out of the way of a carriage. You must let to get out of the way of a carriage. You must let to get out of the way of a carriage. You must let to get out of the way of a carriage. You must let to get out of the way of a carriage. You must let to get out of the w (penny) in your pocket, to wear your hair cut short or a grey hat, a silk handkerchief, a decoration, a great beard, or even a little one-all this is

liabilities. No bid will be examined unless these conditions shall be complied with.

Terms of payment.

Of the sum of \$100,000 appropriated for the above object, \$50,000 abnll be paid as the work of removing the raft advances, as follows—to wit: Whenever the contractor shall report that a possible to five removing the raft advances, as follows—to wit: Whenever the contractor shall report that a possible to five and the said sum of \$60,000 as the portion or the said sum of \$60,000 as the portion removed shall be made for less than one tenth part of the whole work. The remaining \$50,000 will be paid in equal annual instalments corresponding in number with the number of year and the restriction of the said sum merce of New Orleans suffered severely from the buried it. My bird did not live as long as the comedians arrived, and several private academies I wish we could have something to love that were established—the instruction of youth having wouldn't die!" previously been confined to priests and nuns. In 1792 the militia of the city, amounting to 700, was organized and drilled. In 1794 the first newspaper, Le Moniteur, was published.

the original expositions. At last the German, losing all patience, lifted up his hands and exclaimed, with solemn emphasis:

"Mine Got! forgive Christopher Columbus for

than the cheerless aspect of widowerhood.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLIC.

This journal has been enlarged, and is printed on paper of a superior quality. It is not a mere compilation from the Dan't Regustre, but a well conducted literary, political, and miscellaneous periodical, embracing in its contents a summary of the News of the Week, carefully condensed; Reviews of Passing Events; Tales, Sketches, Essays, Poetry, &c., &c. It is our determination to render it an agreeable and instructive newspaper, alike worthy the patronage of every family, and ppropriate for the perusal of every reader.

TERMS: TERMS:

Two Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance.
GIDEON & CO. Washington, D. C

The Contrast.

On the 1st of February, 1853, no city in the world presented so remarkable an appearance as ours, or seemed more calculated to gratify our of "Crescent" to the city—nearly every ship and steamer can be seen from one point. Leaving this unparalleled scene of wealth, animation, and enterprise, transport yourself to Chartres street, on some bright sunny day, where the side-walks sparklo and glitter with the beauty of our fair and une-qualled belles. Listen to the various languages which fall from the ruby lips of the promenaders for scarcely a nation is unrepresented—regale your eyes with the varied forms in which beauty seeks to display itself, from the almost naked, statue-like form of the dusky Indian to the chausseed, coiffer'd Parisiene. Listen to the animated voices of the gay belles—no sound but that of joy will greet your ear—the oners hall capter your will greet your ear-the opera, ball, souhe querade, or some such objects of youthful gaiety and pleasure are discussed with delicious anima-tion, and tell us if Chartres, in the height of the

season, be not a very paradise.

The face even of the sober and reflecting merthe lace even of the solution of the increasing products which come from half the States in the Union. Not less happy and hopeful the wealthy capitalist, the banker, and the road projector, who sees, in the future, wealth com-ing from immense countries which but a few years ago were inhabited by savage Indians, and under the nominal dominion of people aliens in blood and language. Who at this time, among the gay and happy throng we have assembled in Chartres, thought for a moment of pestilence and death? Return we to the Levee, now August 1st, 1853;

what a comparative scene of desolation! The bus-tle on the wharf is hushed—the animated crowd has departed, and no man knows whither.

The ships are all gone, and there a solitary steamer, whose straggling passengers seem almost afraid to land, finds an ample berth at the deserted wharf. No cabmen there to importune you for a fare, for their calls are now to the grave. The very horses have a melancholy look as they follow the dreary hearse on its way to some city of the dead. In the streets, but a short time ago so bright and gay, no silks and satins sparkle in the "garnish sun;" mourning has taken their place, and the sparse promenaders move along as though afraid of the cchoes of their own footsteps. Catch

if you can the whispering words of the passer by: sick—dying—dead! These are the words on every lip. Opera, music, dance, seem sacrilegious now v long will this plague rest upon the land? Will not every good citizen give his mite to the Howard Association? Will not our city authori-Howard Association? Will not our city authorities do all they can to check the pestilence? Will not the reverend clergy offer up their prayers to the Great Ruler to stay his wrath? And shall we not all, each in his own way, do something to propitiate our beneficent Creator, "who numbers the hairs of our head," and "holds us in the holowy of his hand?" New Orleans Bella.

nas discovered that it is easy to distinguish a shob, in whatever disguise he may appear. When you see a man thrusting himself into the company of the wealthy, and passing without notice honest and industrious citizens—set him down as a snob. the public.

I am opposed to the practice of treating, but when invited will be happy to take a glass with any one. In this particular I make no distinction in politics.

JACK MILLS.

P. S. I forgot to say that I am in favor of the next war.

Description:

The public of the clearing and industrious when you see a man purchasing a new article of furniture, or a new carriage, because a rich neighbor has done so—set him down as a snob. When you see a man dissipating the earnings of a month in the festivities of a single day, in order to create the impression that his means are abundant—set him down as a snob. When you see a clerk who was as a snob. receives a small salary purchasing a private box ticket at the theatre—set him down as a snob. When you see a young man who lodges at a cheap boarding house, seat himself in the sitting room or on the portico of a fashionable hotel and smoke a cigar or pick his teeth—rest assured that he is a

He is a snob who dresses like some celebrated

membered, never wash their face but when they shave, and shave, if at all, but every second day; or to be hungry, or to offer to drink to a person of high rank, or to be surprised when the ladies leave the table at the dessert. To wear black in the morning or colored clothes in the evening, is not etiquette. To address a lady without adding her christian name, to speak to a person to whom you have not been introduced, to knock gently at a door, to have a splash of mud on your boots, no matter how bad the weather, to have copper (menan) in your pocket, to wear your hair cut lar, and, we may add, never singularly wise.

THE TREE THAT NEVER FADES .- "Mary" said George, "next summer I will not have a garden Our pretty tree is dying and I won't love another tree as long as I live. I will have a bird next tree as long as I live. I will have a summer, and that will stay all winter. "George, don't you remember my beautiful anary? It died in the middle of the summer, and

we planted bright flowers in the ground where we tree."
"Well, I don't see as we can love any Dear little brother died before the bird, and I loved him better than any bird, or tree, or flower.

ting, and began to arrange the seeds they had been gathering, the remembrance of the tree came upon

"Mother," said Mary, "you may give these seeds to cousin John; I never want another them.

garden. "Yes," added George, pushing the papers in which he had carefully folded them towards his mother, "you may give them all away. If I could find some seeds of a tree that would never the seed of the s fade, I should like then to have a garden. I wonder, mother, if there ever was such a garden?"
"Yes, George, I have read of a garden where

the trees never

"A real garden, mother?" ever discovering America!"

A Man or Nerve.—Mr. Carey H. Boatright was married last Sunday to Mrs. Lucinda Ward, both of this city.

This is only the tenth time that Mr. B. has taken a "rib." He is decidedly a man of connubial tastes, wedded to the joys of domestic life, rather than the cheerless aspect of widowarhood. He is He is will have something to which your hearts can actually afraid to slap a child in the street for fear cling without fear, and without disappointment.