WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1859.

Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all agencies for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discontinued. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Lipscomb, jr., who is authorized to make collections in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1859.—tf

The foregoing notice is not intended to include any agents or collectors that we now employ or have heretofore employed in this city, but those only who have performed such service in other parts of the country. Ap 29—tf

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AND THE NAVY YARDS.

Commodore Kearney intimates that we preferred a charge of corruption against the navy-yards. The Commodore has simply misapprehended us. We give his note:

MARCH 1, 1859.

To the Editors of the Union:

In your paper of yesterday a broad charge would seem to fall upon our navy-yards. I respectfully ask if any officer of the navy proper is chargeable with fraud or cheating in any way?

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. KEARNEY,
Late Commandant U. S. Navy-Yard, New York.

We venture to say that there is not a public office in the country, or in the whole world—and we might extend this to private business affairs—which is managed with absolute perfection. There is not a great department under this or any other government in which there are not more or less abuses practised. The policy of the United States towards the Indian tribes we regard, for instance, as a most frightful abuse. It involves radical and inherent evils affecting the life, character, and welfare of the aborigines, and injustice towards the people of the United States. It is a striking blunder, we believe, to legalize the existence of two unequal races and recognise them as coequal inhabitants of the same country. It is clearly wrong, in our judgment, to employ a hundred or more consuls and refuse to pay them anything for their services. This kind of management involves the utmost extravagance under the garb of the meanest economy. It is wrong to refuse to pay just claims upon the government, and it is wrong to pay unjust claims; two conditions of the public administration which are patented every year. It is wrong to throw away millions upon public buildings for no other object than to make a display. It is wrong to attack the army while it is engaged in upright and severe service in an inhospitable and comfortless country. It is wrong to cushion and mattrass the members of the legislature, to entertain them in palaces, and surround them by endless luxuries; because it seems to convey to them the impression that all officers of the government are equally well provided, and with like disregard of the dignity and interest of the American people. It is wrong to send our little navy to the Mediterranean sea to pass a season of elegant hospitality, while the necessities of our great commerce demand its presence and its offices where the rights of civilization are not as well known and recognised. It is wrong to proclaim, in pretty and well-rounded sentences, that an American goes abroad beneath our flag, and carries over all the earth a national character imparted to him by his government; when in truth the President of the United States is denied the authority to use the army and navy for the purpose of exacting redress for actual and unprovoked grievances. It is wrong for Congress to undertake investigations into past abuses in a partisan spirit, and to hold the present generation responsible for errors committed by past administrations even down to the commencement of the government. It is wrong for any member of a committee of inquiry into abuses to elicit testimony from one who tendered rates at which he would supply the Navy Department at stated times with live-oak timber, and who, when asked if he had expected to furnish the timber by the first of September (the time named in the advertisement) he would have agreed to do it at the rates proposed in his bids, answered under oath "no, sir;" we say it is clearly wrong in any person of the committee, on such testimony, to proceed to charge the Secretary of the Navy with neglect of duty in the premises, or to withhold from him all just praise for his fidelity to the interests of the service.

We can well imagine an almost infinite variety of wrongs committed by Congress and by all the departments of the government. We are not amongst those who claim perfection in any of the public offices; nor have we any belief whatever in the possibility of reaching such a standard. That there are chronic abuses in the navy and in the army; that the revenue and postal service are full of them; that the Indian Department and the land system are equally well charged with errors, affirmative and negative; that all the bureaus are faulty; that the judiciary sometimes run into misapprehensions;—all these things are probable, and more than probable. But we would as soon think of prosecuting the heirs of Gen. Jackson for contempt to the government of Louis Philippe, or of holding Alexander Hamilton responsible for the errors of his posterity, as of indicting the chiefs of the departments under Mr. Buchanan's honest administration of the shortcomings and blunders to which we have referred.

We have no hesitation in saying, then, to Commodore Kearney, and to all the navy-yards, that we believe more or less abuses have crept into those establishments; and we may add, that every special service of the kind labors under the chronic difficulty of supposing that its officers know more than anybody else. They are too often wedded to old ideas and old models. They go round the circle oftener than they cross it. But all this we charge to the system, the rules for conducting which, perhaps, were borrowed from other nations; and for the enforcement of which Commodore Kearney is no more responsible than he is for the partition of Poland or the failure of the Ocean Telegraph.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY IN KANSAS.

The democracy of Wyandott county, Kansas, achieved the other day a signal and overwhelming victory over the republicans. This result speaks well for the future under the reorganization of the party at Leavenworth City not long ago. We are satisfied that our Kansas friends have it in their power to overwhelm the republicans; for the mistakes and abominations of the latter are too great for any organization to bear.

According to the Worcester Spy, Professor Lieber is the author of the satirical argument for cannibalism in the March number of the Atlantic Monthly entitled "A Plea for the Fijians."

THE PROFIT OF FANATICISM—MICHIGAN LEGISLATION.

That fanaticism is blind and reckless of consequences, and ready to sacrifice every material interest of others to gratify itself, is a truth known the world over; but it has never been better illustrated than by the leaders of the black-republican party in the State of Michigan during the late session of the legislature in that State. Michigan is a State richer in mineral wealth than any other in the Union after California. Its vast mines of native copper are the wonder of the world, and its mountains of iron would supply the universe with that useful metal. To develop these mines, to make their value known, to derive that profit from them which legitimately belongs to their possessor, requires wise and judicious legislation. One would suppose that every reasonable effort would be made to induce the man of capital to visit Lake Superior, and behold for himself the stores of wealth there in the earth, only requiring capital to bring it forth and make it useful and active; but instead of pursuing this judicious course the legislature passed one act last winter which will the present year produce more injurious results to the material prosperity of the State than the fanatical leaders of the black-republican party can ever overcome if they continue in power for twenty years. The act we allude to is the one making it a State-prison offence for a person to enter the limits of that State with a servant whom, under the laws of any other State, he claims as a slave. We know that a company of capitalists, composed in part of southern men, intended to have visited Michigan the ensuing season to examine her mines for the purpose of making large investments, but now refuse to have anything to do with it. They say, and say justly, that a State which has given itself into the hands of men who would be guilty of such legislation is not a State to make investments in under any circumstances. Under this law Henry Clay, if living, should he undertake to pass over her railways with his old gray-headed body-servant, would be liable to be incarcerated in prison as guilty of a heinous crime. Under this law the great stream of travel which now flows up the Mississippi, and through Michigan to Niagara Falls and Saratoga, must cease, or subject every family whose servants are a necessity for even ordinary comfort to the danger of having some one or more of them consigned to a felon's cell. We feel safe in saying that the loss that State will incur this season in preventing capitalists from visiting the mining region of Lake Superior, in compelling all southern travel to avoid crossing that State, will be more than five-fold the ordinary expenses of the State government for the year. Wonderful, indeed, is the wisdom of her law-makers!

It was only during the last summer that large numbers of prominent capitalists from this city and other parts of the South visited the Lake Superior region. An investigation into its resources, and the obvious need of means to develop them, had determined many well-known gentlemen, during the coming season, to invest their money in that country. They have been met by a species of threat which, if they do not fear it, is so contemptible and low—which is so unfriendly and unnecessary—that they will not risk their property to its legal protection. Of course, everybody understands that the penal laws referred to are the expression of a mere demagogueism; but the people who permit such laws to remain upon their statute-books need watching quite as much as the incendiary who would put the torch to your house, or the thief who would steal your property under cover of the conflagration.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS—RE-NOMINATION OF MESSRS. ARNOLD AND BISHOP.

We have already expressed our gratification at the re-nomination of Messrs. Arnold and Bishop, of Connecticut, the only democratic members of the last House of Representatives from the New England States. The proceedings of that body bear high testimony to their constant attendance, and to the ability with which they represented their constituents in the administration of public affairs. True democrats, faithful to the constitution, and firmly devoted to their political principles, they have given a hearty and an efficient support to the Executive, and have advocated a national policy calculated to advance and to extend the Jeffersonian principles of government.

The democratic constituents of these gentlemen have not only re-nominated them, but have so endorsed their official conduct as to insure them a hearty support. At the congressional convention in the second district, Mr. Arnold's popularity was strikingly manifest. "He has (said the *New Haven Register*) earned a strong hold upon the democrats of this district, by his life-long advocacy of their principles, and his efforts in sustaining regular nominations on all occasions." The following resolution was passed unanimously:

"*Resolved*, That we heartily recommend to the democratic electors of the second congressional district, the Hon. Samuel Arnold, 2d, as a tried and faithful representative of democratic principles and measures, a democrat from his youth up, and without shadow of turning, and whose triumphant election will be hailed with joy by the national democracy of every section.

The democracy of the Fourth District were equally harmonious, and Mr. Bishop was renominated by acclamation, after a letter had been read in which he stated that he had no desire or ambition for the honor, and that if there was any wish on the part of the convention or any considerable portion of it to place any other man in nomination, no one would be better satisfied with the result, or labor more earnestly to secure his election than himself. The convention were not disposed to even consider the claims of any other gentleman, in opposition to those of this able and worthy representative of their principles, and they thus endorsed this renomination:

"*Resolved*, That we do approve and endorse the acts of the Hon. Wm. D. Bishop, in his votes and able advocacy of the doctrines of popular sovereignty, in the councils of the nation, and we present him to the freemen of this congressional district for a re-election as a faithful representative of democratic principles, and pledge to him our strong and united support."

With these gentlemen, and the equally worthy and well-qualified nominees in the other districts, as their standard-bearers, the democracy of Connecticut have good reason to hope for success in the approaching congressional contest. Let them but do their duty, and they can not only elect their candidates, but show to the democrats of other States that the great principles of the democratic party yet retain their ascendency in the hearts of the people.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

It will be seen by the following correspondence that the leading members of Congress, of all political parties, have united in tendering a complimentary dinner to Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, on his retirement from the House of Representatives, which he has adorned since 1843.

It is but simple justice to say of Mr. Stephens that his public life has served to dignify and elevate the body of which he is a most worthy and distinguished member. His country can ill-afford to part with him at this time. His long experience, his excellent temper, and knowledge of public affairs, his spotless integrity of character, his energy, promptness, and great ability as a legislator, qualify him for the discharge of high duties, and do not encourage us with strong hopes of filling his place in the halls of Congress. We venture, in all sincerity and friendship, to say to Mr. Stephens that we regard his decision to retire from public life as a public misfortune.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1859.

HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS—

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, your personal friends, desire to express their admiration of your character and public services; and, upon the occasion of your retirement from Congress, urgently request that you will accept, at their hands, the compliment of a dinner, in this city, on Friday, the 4th instant.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,	SOLOMON FOOT,
JAMES L. ORR,	J. P. BENJAMIN,
G. E. PUGH,	JAMES DIXON,
HENRY M. RICE,	JAS. ALFRED PEARCE,
WM. BIGLER,	G. N. FITCH,
WM. M. GWIN,	J. D. BRIGHT,
JOSEPH LANE,	THOMAS POLK,
JAMES S. GREEN,	R. W. JOHNSON,
GEO. W. JONES,	S. R. MALLORY,
CHAS. E. STUART,	J. A. BAYARD,
L. F. S. FOSTER,	A. G. BROWN,
W. WRIGHT,	W. K. SEBASTIAN,
T. L. CLINGMAN,	R. M. T. HUNTER,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,	ANDREW JOHNSON,
SIMON CAMERON,	A. IVERSON,
S. A. DOUGLAS,	J. COLLAMER,
JAS. SHIELDS,	THOMAS B. FLORENCE,
W. S. GROESBECK,	J. H. CLAY MUDD,
JAMES JACKSON,	J. LETCHER,
ISAAC I. STEVENS,	L. Q. C. LAMAR,
L. O'B. BRANCH,	S. S. MARSHALL,
REUBEN DAVIS,	S. A. SMITH,
ERASTUS CORNING,	WM. T. AVERY,
C. L. VALLANDIGHAM,	CHAS. J. FAULKNER,
JOHN COCHRANE,	H. C. BURNETT,
JAMES B. CLAY,	JOHN S. PHELPS,
J. W. STEVENSON,	MILES TAYLOR,
GUY M. BRYAN,	CHAS. L. SCOTT,
S. W. HALL,	JAMES M. CAVANAUGH,
WM. H. ENGLISH,	W. W. PHELPS,
JOHN H. REAGAN,	PAUL LEIDY,
G. W. JONES,	H. F. CLARK,
JAMES A. STEWART,	WM. BARKSDALE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1859.

HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, JAMES L. ORR, G. E. PUGH, and others—

GENTLEMEN: Your kind note tendering me the compliment of a dinner on the occasion of my retiring from Congress has just been handed to me. For this very distinguished and entirely unexpected mark of your personal friendship, without reference to the terms in which you have been pleased to speak of my public services, I return you my unfeigned thanks. I appreciate this testimonial of esteem on the part of so many senators and members of the House in no ordinary degree—the more so from the fact that it comes not alone from those with whom I am associated politically. It will ever be cherished in that retirement to which you allude as one of the most pleasant reminiscences of my life. If circumstances permitted, I need not assure you it would afford me great pleasure to comply with your request, and around the social board to take that long and last farewell which so soon awaits.

But business engagements previously made require my immediate departure for home on the close of our public duties; this, I trust, will be a sufficient excuse for my foregoing that pleasure.

Please accept the assurance of my high regards, and in whatever fortunes betide us my best wishes attend you and our common country.

Yours, most sincerely,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, (Wednesday night,) March 2, 1859.

Mr. Butterworth's statement and that of the Hon. Robert J. Walker are universally considered a most triumphant vindication of the first-named gentleman from the charges which malevolent or stupid newspaper correspondents made against him with reference to the death of Mr. Key. Everybody whose opinion is worthy of consideration exonerates Mr. B. from all blame, and is perfectly satisfied that his clear, straightforward, manly statement of the facts is not only strictly true, but a full detail of his entire knowledge of the tragic occurrence. The corroborative statement of Governor Walker was not needed to establish a perfect belief in Mr. Butterworth's innocence, but no friend of Mr. B. could read it without a feeling of deep gratitude to Gov. Walker for having made it, and without feeling that it did credit to the head and heart of the distinguished writer.

The Committee of Arrangements for the reception of the Italian exiles, now daily expected at this port, have completed their programme. They have very properly decided not to have any procession or street demonstration on the landing of the illustrious martyrs of kingly treachery and cruelty, but will hold a public meeting shortly after their arrival, (two or three days,) when Pacrio and his companions will be introduced to the people, and appropriate addresses made, together with vocal and instrumental music. By order of the British government, H. B. M.'s Consul at this port will aid in providing the means to relieve the poor exiles, and it is believed that abundant means will be provided. The Italian residents here who are laudably active in their endeavors to alleviate the sufferings of their countrymen believe that the majority of them will return almost immediately to Sardinia, where they would be joyfully received a sympathetic welcome, and have a better opportunity of establishing themselves comfortably, and to their own taste.

The March number of Harper's Monthly (just published) contains a story of much ability and interest, entitled "What Was It? A Mystery;" by Fitz James O'Brien, whose authorship of the Diamond Lens was so strangely and acrimoniously disputed a few months ago, and who now, it is said, is about to dispute the right of Sir Lucius O'Brien, elder brother of Mr. William Smith O'Brien, to the Irish barony and title of Inchiquin, which Sir Lucius claimed on the death of the Marquis of Thomond. I cannot say how far the author O'Brien's prospects of establishing his right to the peerage in question are bright or dim; but I am inclined to believe from what I know of Sir Lucius, that it will be somewhat difficult to prove that he is not fully entitled to the succession. Mr. Fitz James O'Brien is a gentleman of undoubted ability, and has written some very talented contributions to our leading magazines. By the way, the March number of Harper is well worthy of perusal. The sketch of Vasco Nunez de Balboa, the adventurous companion of Enciso and Pizarro, is exceedingly interesting.

The object of Mr. Cobden's visit to this country is said to be to look into the affairs of the Illinois Central railroad, in which he is a large stockholder.

ADSUM.

Harvard University has a fund of $1,009,636, nearly all of which is safely and profitably invested.

Mrs. Mary Taylor, of Lee, Mass., had a surprise party of her fifteen children on her 100th birthday lately.

By a recent act of the Illinois legislature the professional juror's occupation is gone, as by the law no person is allowed to serve more than once a year upon a jury.

DIED,

On the 3d inst., ELIZABETH, infant daughter of MOSES and MARY W. KELLY, aged 3½ months.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 372 west 4th street, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 78 BEAVER STREET,

Issues Letters of Credit for travellers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

March 4—d6m

THE NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

[From the New York Daily News.]

Two members of Congress of the black "republican" tribe have been smelling through the Navy Department after corruption, and, as the result of their labors, give an elaborate report, in which inference and innuendo seem to take the place of facts. Indeed, we can hardly find a parallel to the authors of the report in the whole range of real and imaginary personages, they appearing to unite the sagacity of the renowned Hiss of the Massachusetts Smelling Committee, with the logical acumen and indignant eloquence of the gifted Sergeant Buzfuz. Even the President of the United States is assailed with about as much reason as was the amiable Mr. Pickwick by the ferocious Buzfuz and the infuriated Dodson and Fogg. The head and front of Mr. Buchanan's offending was the sending of a letter from Col. W. C. Patterson as to business connected with the Navy Department to Secretary Toucey.

The endorsement on the letter is simply, "The inclosed letter from Col. Patterson, of Philadelphia, is submitted to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy," to which the initials of the President are appended—no more. Pickwick's "lamb chops and tomato sauce" contained less treason against the lovely relict of the lamented Bardell than does this business endorsement on Col. Patterson's letter hint of corruption and depletion of the treasury. Shade of Buzfuz, hide your diminished head! Sherman & Ritchie, the pure and virtuous, call this submission of a letter to the attention of the Secretary the suggestion "of a corrupt motive to the consideration of the Secretary."

Col. Patterson's letter was an indiscreet one, improper, perhaps, but yet let those who are without sin among politicians cast the first stone even at Col. Patterson. But, as for the President's brief reference of it to the Secretary, we interpret condemnation of the suggestions rather than any endorsement. He was certainly not called on to read a homily; he very properly passes it over to the Secretary to consider.

If the President meant corruption he would have placed this letter where not even those black "republican" hounds, Sherman and Ritchie, could have scented it, and written to the Secretary himself on the subject, urging the award of the contract as indicated in the letter. The assumption that in this case the President attempted to bias the decision of the Secretary is too monstrous for imagination. No President of the United States could be a party to such a small business, and the idea that a Secretary of the Navy of the United States could be so humbly subservient to the will of the President is incredible.

The report is nothing but a mean and contemptible piece of special pleading, the staple of which consists of the applications of members of Congress to get places for their friends in the navy-yards. An unpleasant sort of work, but members of Congress are men, and no one can resist the importunate boring of these office-hunters. We pity the poor members who are officially subjected to this torture. Their agonies are apparent in the letters selected for publication by the Smellfungusses of the committee.

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF OFFICERS OF the Young Catholic Friends' Society of Washington City, held at the pastoral residence of the Rev. T. J. O'Toole, on the 2d instant, the corresponding secretary, J. J. Kane, esq., having presented and read a letter from the Hon. Caleb Cushing, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, expressive of his great regret at being prevented, by previously existing engagements, from accepting an invitation to deliver a lecture in this city in behalf of the objects of destitution which the society has under its care, and enclosing a handsome contribution in aid of such objects, on motion of J. J. Kane, it was

Resolved, That, while the society regrets that the previously existing engagements of the Hon. Caleb Cushing will deprive the citizens of Washington of the pleasure of hearing this eloquent and learned champion of civil and religious liberty as the advocate of the homeless and destitute youth whom Providence has cast among us, we nevertheless accept, with sentiments of gratitude, his generous donation, in furtherance of the charitable objects our society has in view, as a substantial token of his enlarged benevolence, and a gratifying evidence of his sympathy and approval.

Resolved, That the foregoing be copied from the minutes of this meeting and published in the city papers.

By order:
P. J. McHENRY, Rec. Sec.
March 4—1t [Star and States, 1 time]

☞ THE LECTURE THIS EVENING BEFORE THE WASHington Art Association will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Butler.
March 4

WASHINGTON THEATRE.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 4, 1859,

Will take place the last appearance but one and farewell benefit of
MISS VANDENHOFF,
and
MR. SWINBORNE,
When will be produced the beautiful play of
WOMAN'S HEART,
Written by Miss Vandenhoff; in which Mr. Fisher, Mr. Fenno, and Mrs. J. H. Allen will appear.
Mar 4

LOST.—In the coat room at Mr. Ould's House, in Georgetown, on Monday night last, a silver-handled BOWIE-KNIFE, with silver-mounted sheath; gold scutcheon plate. The finder on leaving it at the office of Willards' Hotel will be handsomely rewarded. March 4—3t*

ENGLISH WATER REPELLANT OVER SACKS, of our own importation. We have a full assortment of sizes of this delightful spring over garment.
NOAH WALKER & CO.,
March 4—3tif 368 Browns' Hotel Building

ANECDOTES OF LOVE; By Lola Montez. $1.
Diary of Lady Morgan. $1.
Onward: A Tale of Progress; by Jane Anne Winscom. 75 cents.
History of the Shakers; F. W. Evans. 75 cents.
Arnold's History of the State of Rhode Island. Vol. 1. $2 50.
Mechanic's and Builder's Price Book. $1.
Mary Glentworth; Or, the Forbidden Marriage; by Reynolds. 50 cents.
The Red Right Hand; by Ned Buntline. 25 cents.
March 4 FRANCK TAYLOR

DIARY OF LADY MORGAN. 1 Vol. Price $1.
Shakers and Shakerism: A Compendium of the Origin, History, Principles, Rules and Regulations, Government and Doctrines of the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Coming; by F. W. Evans. 1 vol. Price 75 cents.
Onward, or the Mountain Chamberers: A Tale of Progress; by Jane Anne Winscom, author of Vineyard Laborers, &c. 1 vol. 75 cents.
The Mechanic's and Builder's Price-Book, showing in detail the price of wood, brick and stone work, painting, glazing, &c.; by J. Wilson. 1 vol. $1.
For sale by FRANKLIN PHILP, Bookseller,
March 4 332 Penn. av., bet. 9th and 10th streets.

LADY MORGAN'S DIARY—Passages from My Autobiography; by Sydney, Lady Morgan. Price $1; by mail $1 20.
Opportunities for Industry, and the Safe Investment of Capital; or, A Thousand Chances to Make Money; by a Retired Merchant.
History of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; by Samuel G. Arnold. Vol. 1, 1636—1700; price $2 50.
The Mechanic's and Builder's Price-Book, showing in detail the price of wood, brick and stone work, painting and glazing, &c., to which is added a Dictionary of Mechanical Terms; also, a Treatise on Architecture; by J. Wilson. Price $1, or by mail $1 15.
Onward, or the Mountain Chamberers: A Tale of Progress; by Jane Anne Winscom. Price 75 cents; by mail free for 90 cents.
Shakers: A Compendium of the Origin, History, Principles, Rules and Regulations, Government, and Doctrines of the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing; by F. W. Evans. Price 75 cents; by mail free 90 cents.
The Manual of Chess, containing the Elementary Principles of the Game; illustrated with numerous Diagrams, Recent Games, and Original Problems; by Charles Kenney. Price 50 cents; by mail free for the same. For sale by
TAYLOR & MAURY,
Booksellers and stationers,
March 4 334 Penn. avenue.

PASSAGES FROM MY AUTOBIOGRAPHY; By Sydney, Lady Morgan. 1 vol. $1.
Onward, or the Mountain Chamberers: A Tale of Progress, by Jane A. Winscom. 1 vol. 75 cents.
Shakers and Shakerism: A Compendium of the Origin, History, Principles, Rules and Regulations, Government and Doctrines of the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing; by F. W. Evans. Just received and for sale by
March 4 BLANCHARD & MOHUN.

THE MECHANIC'S AND BUILDER'S PRICE-Book, showing in detail the price of wood, brick and stone work, painting and glazing, &c., to which is added a Dictionary of Mechanical Terms; also, A Treatise on Architecture; by J. Wilson. Just published.
For sale by BLANCHARD & MOHUN.
March 4

THE METHODIST; or, Incidents and Characters from Life in the Baltimore Conference; by Miriam Beecher. 2 vols. $2.
Pictures of Country Life; by Alice Carey. $1.
The Crescent and the French Crusaders; by G. L. Ditson. $1.
Fankwei; the Sea Jacinto in the China Sea. $1.
The Ways and Means of Payment; by Stephen Colwell. $2 50.
Capt. Page's La Plata and Paraguay. 1 vol. $3.
Barth's Discoveries in Africa. 2 vols. $7 50.
The Ladye of Albarone; by George Lippard. 75 cents.
Mar 3 FRANCK TAYLOR

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A clergyman having cured his son of consumption in its worst stages, after being given up by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the mode of cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with coughs, colds, and consumption, and he will send the same to any address, free of charge.
Address, inclosing two stamps to pay return postage,
DANIEL AGEE,
Mar 1—d12mos 211 Centre street, N. Y.

BUFFALO ROBES, BUFFALO ROBES, BUFFALO Robes!—The subscribers have received from St. Louis a large lot of superior Buffalo Robes, which they are selling very cheap.
Jan 6—d JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE BURNS CENTENNIAL.—A neat pamphlet has been published by Joseph Shillington, giving a detailed report of the late festival in honor of the centennial anniversary of the birthday of Robert Burns. Some of the speeches, especially those of Senator Pearce and Mr. Carlile, are excellent; there are original poems by Messrs. French and Janvier; and many other speeches, sentiments, and quotations fill the closely-printed pages.

Those who have Scottish friends at home cannot please them better than by sending them a copy of this pamphlet, and we learn that after deducting the cost of printing, every cent received for it is to swell the fund being collected to send to the surviving relatives of "Scotia's Bard," who are in needy circumstances. The price twenty-five cents a copy.

BENEFIT OF MISS VANDENHOFF.—This popular actress, who has evidently inherited the histrionic genius of her father, takes a benefit to-night at the Washington Theatre, and will appear in her own play of "Woman's Heart." This is highly spoken of by the critics, who say that it is replete with bright poetic thoughts, sweet and gentle sentiments, true knowledge of the human heart, and the motives and impulses which guide it.

We learn that several prominent members of the Diplomatic Corps have signified their intention to be present at the Theatre to-night, and we anticipate the crowded and brilliant audiences which the merits of the *beneficiaire* entitle her to expect.

PRESENTS are links in the chain of love—so says Leigh Hunt—and we envy those members of Congress who have the inclination and the means to step into Galts' palace store and purchase gifts. Some are leaving souvenirs behind them—others presenting their colleagues or friends with mementos of the session almost closed—and others are determined to carry home something more attractive than public documents, Mount Vernon canes, or musty cabbage-seed. What a luxury, to be sure, to have such an assortment of pretty and serviceable things to select gifts from as the Galts' offer for sale.

THE ART UNION GALLERY should be seen by every one who has not already enjoyed the rare privilege of gazing upon the treasures with which it is adorned. It will be many years, we fear, before such a collection of paintings can be again brought together.

THE CORRESPONDENTS' CLUB have a farewell dinner today, at one o'clock. We shall soon miss them from their "accustomed haunts."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Markets.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Cotton closed firm—sales of 4,000 bales; Upland, 12¼. Flour closed higher—sales of 26,000 bbls.; State, $5 45 a $5 75; Ohio, $6 60 a $6 80; southern, $6 10 a $6 50. Wheat closed quiet—sales of 60,000 bushels; Milwaukie club, $1 22½ a $1 35; western red, $1 45 a $1 46; do. white, $1 50 a $1 60. Corn closed buoyant—sales of 27,000 bushels; white, 83 cents; yellow, 81 a 84 cents; and 85½ cents was refused for mixed. Pork closed steady—mess, $17 50 a $18; prime, $13 12½ a $13 25. Lard closed quiet at 11½ a 12 cents. Sugar closed firm at 6¾ a 8 cents. Coffee closed firm—sales of 12,000 bags on private terms, but said was full prices. Spirits of turpentine closed dull at 49½ a 50 cents. Rosin closed steady at $1 75½. Rice unchanged at 3½ a 4½ cents.

Financial.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Stocks are steady—Chicago and Rock Island, 62; Illinois Central, 69¾; Michigan Southern, 18¼; New York Central, 81; Missouri 6's, 85½.

NEW YORK HERALD, DAILY TIMES, TRIbune, News, Philadelphia Press, Philadelphia Ledger, &c., received on evening of day of publication. Single copies for sale, or delivered at the residences of subscribers same evening.
New York Ledger, Mercury, Weekly Flag of our Union, Gleason's Line-of-Battle Ship, Ballou's Pictorial, Waverley Magazine, Home Journal, and all other Philadelphia, New York, and Boston weekly papers received and for sale, or delivered promptly to subscribers. Everything in the cheap publication line received as soon as published.
D. J. BISHOP & CO.,
Nov 25—dtf 216 Penn. avenue, under Willards' Hotel, and 438 Penn. avenue, near 4½ street.

Law and Land Agency, Washington.
YOUNG & NILES.

RICHARD M. YOUNG, former Commissioner of the General Land Office, and SAMUEL V. NILES, late of the Virginia Scrip, Revolutionary, and War of 1812 Bounty Land Bureau, in the same department, having entered into a copartnership, will hereafter give their joint attention to such business as may be confided to their management under the above firm. They will devote their attention chiefly to the prosecution of claims before Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and all the executive departments of the government.
Office No. 480 Pennsylvania avenue.
Dec 19—co2m

TEXAS LAND AGENCY.
McCARTY & BROWN, Austin, Texas,
General Land and Real Estate Agents,
Will locate land, pay taxes, buy and sell land on commission, and attend to everything pertaining to a general land agency. References given.
Upon the receipt of $1, we will forward to any address within the U. S., postage paid, the late and best map (just issued) of the State; also, a new work (just issued) of 400 pages reading matter, containing annual statistics of the State, the progress and improvements in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, the increase of population, wealth, and revenue, and statistics of all the counties, railroads, rivers, improvements, &c., &c., &c. Oct 26—wtf

THE EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA—Its Rise and Present Power; by John S. C. Abbott. 1 volume, crown 8vo., cloth. Price $1 50.
The Business Man's Law Library, designed for merchants, mechanics, landlords, tenants, insurers and insured, shippers, common carriers, notary public, justices of the peace, &c.; by J. R. Butts, assisted by members of the bar. Price $1 50.
The Tenant House; or, Embers from Poverty's Hearthstone; by A. J. H. Duganne, esq., containing nearly 500 pages, handsomely embellished with original designs by Dallas, and engraved in the highest style of the art by N. Orr, esq. Price $1 25.
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FINE ART DISTRIBUTION!
FIFTY PRIZES of Oil Paintings, Water Color Drawings, Chromo-Lithographs, and Photographs, either framed or elegantly mounted. Fifty prizes: chances, $5 each.
The drawing to take place on Tuesday evening, March 1, 1859, at PHILP'S Fine Art Gallery,
Feb 25—tif 332 Penn. avenue, bet. 9th and 10th streets.

FINE ART DISTRIBUTION!—Fifty prizes of Oil Paintings, Water-Color Drawings, Chromo-Lithographs, and Photographs, either framed or elegantly mounted. Fifty prizes—chances $5 each.
The drawing to take place on Tuesday evening, March 1, 1859, at PHILP'S Fine Art Gallery,
332 Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.
Feb 17—tif

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Richard Henry Henderson,
Attorney-at-Law,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Office, No. 12 Louisiana avenue.
Feb 13—eod1mos*

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LADIES' MIRROR WARDROBES, LADIES' Mirror Dressing Etageres, new article, Rosewood parlor sets, in white, walnut ditto, with ten pieces each set, two sofas, two arm chairs, six chairs without arms, at my warerooms, on 11th street, 430, four doors from Penn. avenue.
Feb 2—eod1mos* WM. M. L. CHIPS.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

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HAVE removed their sales-rooms to the lofts of 343 BROADWAY, and are ready to exhibit their samples of FRENCH FLOWERS, which exceed in variety any importation yet made, numbering SIXTEEN HUNDRED STYLES, the larger part made in our factories in Paris, and patterns confined.

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FEATHERS,
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of the late firm of Jackson & March.

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The sales department is confined to 343 BROADWAY, and is under the following management:

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