

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

OUR FATHER'S GOD—Americans, in whose veins flows the blood of revolutionary sires, would you perpetuate the blessings of civil and religious liberty? Would you that your children and their descendants, to remotest time, should live in the enjoyment of those dear privileges, you by the suffering, perseverance, courage, and daring of your fathers? Are you desirous that the land given into the possession of your ancestors, the men and women of revolutionary times should continue in the possession of their descendants, and be by their handed down to your children and children's children forever? If you are Americans in heart, as well as in name, you will answer, with one accord, "Yes, forever!"

In order to the accomplishment of this great end, it is necessary, brother Americans, that we should examine ourselves in the light of those records which have descended to us, and which contain the history of the deeds of our fathers, and the chronicles of their sufferings, patience, fortitude, and trustful confidence in the God of battles, for consolation in defeat, for hope in despair, and that firm reliance on Him which eventually made them free and independent. They trusted in Him, they believed in His promises, and he rewarded their trustful faith, by giving into their possession, the land of promise.

But the promise is to the children and children's children—True, if they walk in His statutes, and do his holy will—but if they desert the God of their fathers, neglect his friendship, and make to themselves other Gods, how then? Why then, he will bring upon them sudden and swift destruction, he will leave them to the tender mercies of the wicked—he will allow their land to be overrun by his enemies and their enemies, and give their sons and daughters a prey to the unholiest desires and sinful lusts of those, who, for eighteen hundred years, have been the curse and bane of liberty, and whose march has been heralded by the clanking of fetters forged by monkish hands for the enslavement of the mind.

How is it with you, Americans? Are you true to your father's God? Have you his hopeful, trustful followers, depending not upon yourselves, but upon Him, for success and assistance? Do you regard his Sabbath, heed the courts of his sanctuary, and worship Him, who is a spirit in spirit, and in truth, as did your fathers? No! Then, how can you expect to receive that support, which was so liberally bestowed by our father's God upon our fathers? Americans, look abroad over the land. What do you see? It is the Sabbath day. To your fathers time, it was their wont upon this day, to frequent the house of God, though oftentimes the blue vaults of heaven formed the roof of the temple, and stalwart oaks the pillars thereof; but the first thing that engaged their attention after landing upon the soil of their new home, was the erection of edifices for His worship, and school houses for the education of their children. They sought first the Kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all other useful things were given unto them, even liberty and independence.

What are their descendants doing? Look abroad over the land. Millions of the inhabitants of the old world have found a resting place upon the soil of America, not the honest and industrious and praiseworthy, but millions of felons, convicts, paupers,—millions of the idle, the profane, the reckless, the vagabond, the "christless and godless," the intemperate, the drunkard, the disbeliever in the word of God, the libertine, the seducer, the Sabbath breaker, the pickpocket, the house breaker, the midnight assassin and murderer, the professional gambler, and the constitutional beggar—millions of the pauper and felon population of the old world, have found a home, and a place where they can put into practice their infernal arts of knavery and chicanery and seduction, learned in the prisons and chain gangs of Europe.

It is the Sabbath day! Look ponder, towards the northeast, near the Capitol, and you will see a crowd of men, women and children, who have made a breakfast of whiskey, their breaths reeking with the fumes of rot-gut and onions, cursing, swearing, blaspheming, and quarrelling over cards and dice. Some are engaged in playing shintney, some ball, some testing the strength of their shillshlags upon each others heads, and some are having a game of regular knock down arguments, the only argument they understand, by the by, while the women, their wives, and daughters, and sons, looking admiringly on and on, their hands, becoming excited, disengage their aprons from their dress, put a stone in the centre, and gathering the four corners together, rush into the melee and fight like devils dressed in petticoats. It is the Sabbath day!

It is the Sabbath day! A little further east, not quite so far from the Capitol, fountains of revelry, noise and confusion are heard—the shuffling of many feet upon a sandal floor—and the screeching of cat-gut and the oaths and boisterous vociferations of lager beer swillers. Men and women are here, dancing as if for life, while ever and anon, amid the pauses of the music, the bar is thronged with eager worshippers at the shrine of Bacchus, men, whom to look upon, is suggestive of a slaughter house in Cincinnati, where they butcher pork, so fat and greasy and flabby that their flesh resembles one of the blubber of a whale, and it is about as consistent, for let but the skin of one of these lager bibbers be broken, and he is a "grape" man. Women are here and children. It is the Sabbath day!

It is the Sabbath day! Look a little south west of the Capitol, and you will see another lager beer saloon, where Concerts are given, and where a lady in light fantastic toe, appears and exhibits her fair proportions to an admiring audience. Old men are there and young men, and ladies fair to look upon, and Pleasure is there, in her most alluring and dangerous guise, intoxicating the senses and leading her helpless victims on to ruin, despair and death. It is the Sabbath day!

Walk out Seventh street, in the neighborhood of the Park, where so many murders have been committed—so many souls hurried into eternity by the assassin's knife. Look at the crowds of men congregated about the two rival lager saloons,—hear the curses, both loud and deep—observe the puffed cheeks, the inflamed eyes,—the bloated, marred visage, and which intemperance has set her black and disgusting seal—don't they look and act more like fiends let loose from hell, than sober, rational creatures, with immortal minds! It is the Sabbath day they are thus degrading! What an example for the sons of Americans!

As in Washington, so all over the land, the Sabbath day is chiefly especially set apart for pleasure and drunkenness and debauchery, and the most uproarious, God-defying and blasphemous conduct, and we are little, if any, better than they. Our children are being influenced by the example of these constitutional Sabbath breakers, their reverence for the day has become weaker, until, little by little, they have lost all regard for it, and look upon the day, much as they do, of one recreation and pleasure.

Instead of thronging the house of God, and listening reverently to the gospel, they are to be found at the corners of the streets, and in the most public thoroughfares, or worse still, frequenting the places where liquor is sold, and imbibing the poison which sinks them below the brute creation, and sends them to the drunkard's grave and the drunkard's hell.

Thus are we fast becoming a God despising nation. We walk not in the statutes of the God of our fathers. We are neglectful of his worship ourselves, and we permit strangers among us, to put Him to open shame.

"Ye are cursed with a curse, for ye have robbed God, even this whole nation." Americans, let us return to the God of our fathers. Look, all over the land, He is pouring out his spirit upon the people, and they are flocking to him by thousands and tens of thousands. The God of our fathers is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. He changes not, therefore, we are not consumed. We have robbed Him of time, talents, and substance. Nevertheless, he says unto us, "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

"Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another; and the Lord hearkened, and heard it, and a book of remembrance was written before Him for them that feared the Lord, and that thought upon his name."

"And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels; and I will spare them, as a man spareth his own son that serveth him."

"Then shall ye return, and discern between the righteous and the wicked, between him that serveth God and him that serveth him not."

COUNCILS.—In the Board of Aldermen a bill was passed to pave the fish market. A resolution in relation to the enclosure of Judiciary Square, as contemplated by Congress, was passed.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The Mayor notified the Councils that he had signed bills to grade B street north from 1st and 2d streets east, in the Fifth Ward; making an appropriation to pay the additional police officers; unimportant bill relative to improvements in alleys; also, joint resolution granting the use of the school-house near the western limits of the First ward.

Mr. Clarke, on the Committee on Police, reported a bill to appropriate \$840 for police uniforms, and providing that the sum of \$30 shall be deducted from the salary of each policeman, and the balance to be paid by the city treasury. Passed—yeas 18, nays 1.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to furnish the assessors with plat books; passed. A bill to refund to John McColgan \$40 for an unexpired tavern license was passed to a third reading—yeas 10, nays 7. [The establishment kept by McColgan was that in which Lutz, of Baltimore, was shot a few weeks since, as alleged, by James Powers, now awaiting trial for murder.] The bill was passed. A joint resolution in relation to refunding unexpired licenses was postponed for one week. A joint resolution relating to the consolidation of the ward funds, was made the special order for Monday evening, two weeks hence, and ordered to be published. The joint resolution authorizing the offer of a reward for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who fired the house of the Hook and Ladder Company in the Sixth ward, was passed.

Byss.—On Tuesday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a fire broke out in the blacksmith's shop of Mr. Betzer, on Water street, Georgetown, just west of the lowest bridge over Rock creek. It communicated to the neighboring shop of Mr. Hachtel, which was also consumed. A great quantity of tools was destroyed. The fire was incendiary.

About two hours after a second fire took place on P street, near the city boundary, whereby the stable of Mr. Johnson, together with a horse and cow and a quantity of poultry, were consumed. There seems to be no doubt of the criminal origin of the fire.

On Sunday night, between eight and nine o'clock, a fire broke out on the corner of Third and C streets south, destroying a two story frame dwelling occupied by some females of doubtful reputation. It was the work of an incendiary.

Between one and two o'clock, a two-story frame dwelling, owned by Wm. P. Partello, esq., and occupied by Mr. H. Pinkerton, was also burnt. The fire was evidently set by means of turpentine, inserted through a knothole, as only a few moments elapsed after it was first discovered before the whole house was enveloped in flames. Mr. Pinkerton, his wife, and her sister, had barely time to escape in their night-clothes. The house and all its contents were entirely destroyed. Mr. Partello's loss is about \$800, with a partial insurance. Mr. Pinkerton's loss will possibly amount to \$300 or \$400.

BEGGARS.—Our city is fast becoming infested with beggars—constitutional beggars—educated beggars, graduated in the schools of the old world. In Europe, beggary is a science. In London and all the principal cities of England and Ireland, as every one knows, who has visited these places, the swarms of beggars who blockade the houses in which a stranger is known to lodge, waiting for his issuing forth, and who throng his person and dog his steps, is a nuisance and an outrage. It will soon be as bad in Washington. Men and women, able body, and strong, counterfeit lameness, tie up their legs and walk on crutches all the day, and at night, reveal upon the charity bestowed upon them by those upon whom they have imposed. An instance has come to our knowledge, where a one legged man was seen to hide his crutch upon the wall he had been hobbling all day, and walk off upon two so sound and substantial limbs as are to be found in Washington. These are imported habits—some of the fruits of wholesale emigration to this country of the pauper population, and the vile and pestiferous contents of European prison houses. "When shall these 'mischiefs' have an end?"

The police of New York, under the lead of their efficient Mayor are fast riding the city of many of the nuisances which infest it. On Saturday they took the gambling establishment at No. 214 Broadway, by storm. It is said to have been one of the oldest bar banks in the city and a favorite resort of Brotherson, the defaulting book keeper of the Union bank. The party, some twenty in number, were politely invited to accompany the officers to the Mayor's office, where their names and occupations were given, most of these gentlemen were married men.

The difference between the Mayor of Washington and the Mayor of New York, in this respect, is that the former is too fond of the "sport" himself to hinder others from enjoying it.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The court met at 10 o'clock, Thursday, and Judge Crawford stated to the jury that he presumed they were all aware they had now officers, no marshal, or district attorney; and from all he could learn, there was little probability that there would be any officers confirmed for a week to come, the Senate being absorbed in great national questions of overshadowing importance. He there dismissed the jury for one week—to meet at ten o'clock on Thursday next, 26th instant.

LAND WARRANTS on the fifteenth instant, were selling in New York at the following rates:

CONGRESSIONAL.—Wednesday's debates and proceedings of the two Houses of Congress filled forty columns of the official report.

BRIEF HISTORY OF CHINA. China is the most populous and ancient Empire in the world. It is 1,390 miles long, and 1,080 wide. Population from 300,000,000 to 360,000,000. The capital is Peking, with 2,000,000 inhabitants; next, Nankin and Canton, 1,000,000 each. China produces tea, 50,000,000 pounds of which are annually exported from Canton, the only place which foreigners are allowed to visit. Silk, cotton, rice, gold, and silver, and all the necessities of life, are found in China. The arts and manufactures in many branches are in high perfection, but stationary—as improvements are now prohibited. The government is a despotic monarchy. Revenue, \$300,000,000; army, 500,000 men. The religion is similar to Buddhism, the chief god being Foh. The Chinese inculcate the morality of Confucius, their great philosopher, who was born 550 years before Christ. The great wall and canal of China are among the mightiest works ever achieved by man. The foreign commerce of China amounts to \$36,000,000, or \$40,000,000 annually, the whole of which is transacted with appointed agents, called Hong merchants. Foreigners are allowed to live at certain stations or factories below Canton. The chief trade is with England. The first American ship reached China in 1784; now, the annual average of the United States ships visiting Canton is thirty-two. The revenue derived from foreign commerce by the Emperor varies from four to \$8,000,000. According to Mr. Dunn, the opium smuggled into China, to the injury of the people, amounted to \$50,000,000 annually for several years past, much of which was paid in specie, which found its way to London. The Chinese language has nearly 40,000 characters or letters.

A NEWLY DISCOVERED PROPERTY OF CHLOROFORM.—The Abelle Medical reports the case of a young man who badly scalded both legs by slipping into a cauldron of boiling water. He was immediately laid upon a bed, an exciting poison administered, and liver oil applied to his legs and he was twice bled, but the pain in the legs did not subside. A pint of lard was applied, and the pain was relieved, and without effect in abating the pain. But chloroform having been substituted for lard, immediate relief ensued, and was maintained by continuing the same process until recovery.

Horrible Developments.—An Orphan Girl Imprisoned for Four Months—Her Person Violated—Another Girl her Guard.

A development has just been made which exposes a villainous, always unparaded a guilty of the kind which has ever transpired in this vicinity. The following are the particulars:

About 10 o'clock on Thursday morning a young woman about twenty years of age, made her appearance at the Common Pleas Court. She was weak, pale, and haggard, and on arriving at the entrance beseeched protection. She was taken in by Mrs. Lyle, the lady of the Steward of that institution, who, on hearing her story, dispatched a messenger to her father's residence. She was taken to her father's residence, where she was found in a state of great distress. She was taken to her father's residence, where she was found in a state of great distress.

The girl stated that she took her to a house fronting on the corner of Third and C streets, and she was kept there for several months. She was treated with great cruelty and was forced to work for long hours. She was also forced to have sexual intercourse with her captor. She was finally rescued by the police and taken to her father's residence.

A Sad Homecoming.—Charles Alburgh was recently tried, and convicted and sentenced in Cleveland, Ohio, for robbing the mail. The Columbus, Ohio, Gazette says:

Charles Alburgh is, only twenty years of age, and the events of the last few months will fill an important chapter in his life's history. On Christmas day he eloped with his landlord's daughter, a Miss German, in her sixteenth year, went to Alexandria, Penna., and was married. An effort was made to keep the affair secret, but it was discovered by the girl's parents, who were highly incensed at their daughter's imprudence.

The Washington Union gives one of the most interesting accounts of the case of a young man who was arrested for robbing the mail. He was taken to Cleveland, Ohio, and sentenced to the penitentiary. He was found to be a very clever and daring thief.

An English sea captain writes to the London Times that while cruising near St. Helena on the 5th inst., he caught what he supposed to be the notorious sea-serpent, which turned out to be an immense mass of drifting seaweed, so covered with barnacles, and moving by the waves, as to resemble some mysterious sort of monster.

A young lady of Ware, N. H., improved the feelings of St. Valentine by sending an insulting note to a female rival. Next day, the note of the old maid lay on the table, and she was found with a bullet wound in her forehead.

The dimensions of the Richmond statue of Washington are as follows: Height twenty feet; length from nose to tip of ear, twenty-two feet. The statue is made of bronze and is supported by a granite base. It is a masterpiece of sculpture.

Law Notice.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL ATTEND THE Circuit and Criminal Courts of this District, and will also attend the County Courts of such professional duties as may be entrusted to him.

NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—HAVING received a large and well-selected stock of the Fall trade, invites Housekeepers and those in want of FURNITURE OR CROCKERY WARE, to examine their stock, as they are determined to sell at the lowest prices.

The following remedies are offered to the public as the best, most perfect, which medical science can afford. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS have been prepared with the utmost skill which the medical profession has ever possessed, and their effects show they have virtues which surpass any combination of medicines hitherto known.

It is a singular fact, that the human system is so constituted, that the most powerful remedies, when administered in a proper manner, will produce a beneficial effect. It is a singular fact, that the human system is so constituted, that the most powerful remedies, when administered in a proper manner, will produce a beneficial effect.

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It is not positive evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered through the lungs should produce the happiest results? During eighteen years practice many thousands, suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages, which fully attests that consumption is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of consumption is original, and founded on long experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercle, etc., enables me to distinguish, readily, the various forms of this disease, which simulate consumption, and to apply proper remedies, rarely being mistaken in a single case. This familiarity, in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enabled me to relieve the lungs from the effects of contracted chests, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it new vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canada by patients commencing their symptoms, or if the patient should pay a visit, which would give an opportunity to examine the lungs, and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again. All letters asking advice must contain a postage stamp.

ADDRESS: C. W. GRAHAM, M. D., BOX NO. 55, Office, 1131 Filbert Street, Old No. 109, BELOW TWELFTH, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ELVANS & THOMPSON, 326 Penn. Av. between 9th and 10th Sts., WASHINGTON, D. C. Dealers in Gun and Cabinet Hardware, Carriage Dry Goods, Bar Iron and Steel, and Cutlery. A well assorted stock of goods in their line of trade is offered to city and country consumers at low prices, for cash.

FINE WATCHES, RICH JEWELRY, AND STANDARD SILVERWARE. H. A. HOOD keeps constantly on hand, and is choice of daily receiving, all of the richest and most valuable articles of watchmaking, including the most celebrated Time-keeping WATCHES in Gold and Silver Cases, manufactured on his own premises, and of superior quality. SILVERWARE, (warranted coin), and is selling all the above, and every variety of other fine goods in the line, at the lowest prices. Those who are about to make their purchases, would do well to call at 338 Pennsylvania avenue, near 10th St. LARGE SPREAD EAGLE.

TO ALL THAT VALUE THEIR SIGHT. WISHES TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF all that suffer with defective vision, caused by age, sickness, and particularly from glasses inordinately selected, to his superior Spectacles and Glasses, carefully ground by the use of the most accurate, and brilliant transparency, suited precisely and beneficially to the wearer, according to the curvature or convexity of the eye, and the nature of the ill effects caused to the precious organs of sight from the commencement of using glasses in a bad manner. My eyesight has been improved very much by a pair of Spectacles of his manufacture, which both required me to be put from 11 o'clock at night till after day, during which time I used but one light.

Persons that cannot conveniently call, by sending the name of the eye, and stating how many inches they can read this print with their spectacles, can be supplied with such that will improve their sight. Circulars to be had gratis, and sent by mail, No. 519 Seventh street, three doors from Old Fellows Hall, up stairs. Innumerable testimonials to be seen, and references given to many who have derived the greatest ease and comfort from his glasses.

WILKINSON, N. C. June 16, 1854. To persons who have had the sight of their eyes so impaired as to require the use of glasses, I would recommend Mr. J. Tobias's Spectacles, a pair of which, from whom to obtain such Glasses as they may require, as he has suited me with a pair of Spectacles for a far and near sight. My eyesight has been improved very much by a pair of Spectacles of his manufacture, which both required me to be put from 11 o'clock at night till after day, during which time I used but one light.

After most careful examination of Mr. J. Tobias's Glasses, I am enabled to testify that they are a pair of Spectacles, polished, and exact optical shape, render them particularly recommendable, to those whose eyes are so impaired, that they are unable to see without such auxiliaries. I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias fully qualified to determine the focus of the eye, both by his optical knowledge, and by the use of the most accurate instruments. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients with Glasses, to their great relief and satisfaction. LOUIS BARNES, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Member of the Medical Society of London; Member of the Royal Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Royal Orthopedic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the N. O. Institution.

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis, (late editor): "Having suffered for many years past with weakness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from too constant and inordinate use of such auxiliaries, I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias fully qualified to determine the focus of the eye, both by his optical knowledge, and by the use of the most accurate instruments. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients with Glasses, to their great relief and satisfaction. LOUIS BARNES, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Member of the Medical Society of London; Member of the Royal Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Royal Orthopedic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the N. O. Institution."

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After most careful examination of Mr. J. Tobias's Glasses, I am enabled to testify that they are a pair of Spectacles, polished, and exact optical shape, render them particularly recommendable, to those whose eyes are so impaired, that they are unable to see without such auxiliaries. I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias fully qualified to determine the focus of the eye, both by his optical knowledge, and by the use of the most accurate instruments. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients with Glasses, to their great relief and satisfaction. LOUIS BARNES, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Member of the Medical Society of London; Member of the Royal Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Royal Orthopedic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the N. O. Institution.

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis, (late editor): "Having suffered for many years past with weakness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from too constant and inordinate use of such auxiliaries, I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias fully qualified to determine the focus of the eye, both by his optical knowledge, and by the use of the most accurate instruments. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients with Glasses, to their great relief and satisfaction. LOUIS BARNES, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Member of the Medical Society of London; Member of the Royal Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Royal Orthopedic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the N. O. Institution."