

We give place to the following excellent article from the Baltimore Clipper, with great pleasure, and commend it to the notice of our readers.

AMERICAN PARTY.—We published in our paper of Monday last a powerful appeal from the Louisville Journal to the American party, to rally in support of their principles, and for the preservation of the conservative policy which was pursued by our fathers. The appeal is well timed and should be attended to by all friends of the Union. The democracy of the country has become corrupt to the core. It has deteriorated much under the present administration, which has usurped powers that would not be tolerated under the monarchies of Europe. The present chief magistrate has exerted himself to the utmost to destroy the sovereignty of the people, and to countenance fraud and imposition; and his course has been approved by the democracy of the nation. That party, instead of maintaining the rights of the people, has sanctioned the most despot acts—acts which are fast converting our government from a republic into a despotism. The Republican party is purely sectional, which is destructive of the principles upon which our government was founded, and hostile to the best interests of the country. The American, or conservative party, adheres to the Constitution; admitting no sectional distinctions; and seeking to perpetuate our national institutions as they were handed down to us by the heroes and sages of the revolution. They insist upon the rights of Americans to govern themselves, and repudiate all foreign control and undue influence in our national affairs.

Such a party must finally obtain the ascendancy in the United States; and all true conservatives should rally to its support. Principles should be sustained which have for their object the preservation of the purity of our government; the economical administration of public affairs, and the prosperity of our common country. Neither the Democratic nor Republican parties can accomplish these objects. It must be done, if we would save the Union; and it can be done only through the instrumentality of a purely conservative American party. In our struggles with the negroes, we are rapidly losing sight of the rights and interests of the free white citizens of the country. If we would be a united people we must abandon our sectional quarrels, and our controversies upon the subject of slavery. We have permitted that subject to agitate us too long, and may yet have a civil war growing out of this matter.

The Louisville Journal correctly says: "The abrogation of constitutional liberty, and the recognition of the tyrannical absolutism of the party in power are urged as a cardinal principle of Democracy. The doctrine of popular sovereignty, upon which rests the whole theory of our free institutions, is attempted to be overturned. All the vast patronage of the Federal Executive is perverted to the establishment of a most powerful and despotic monarchy upon the soil consecrated to freedom by the blood of the Revolution. Foreign influence, the germ of all these terrible evils, and against which the American party in vain invoked the solemn warnings of our patriot fathers, has been permitted to grow and spread abroad its Upas branches until its fatal shadow darkens the whole land. The integrity of the Union, the sheet-anchor of our national prosperity, is seriously menaced; and all the horrors of an internecine civil war are momentarily expected to be precipitated upon our country."

In this condition of public affairs, every well wisher of the country—every sincere patriot is called upon to rally under the American standard; to check the progress of despotism, and to preserve our national institutions in their purity, so that the rights of the people may not be invaded or destroyed. We all have an interest in defeating the machinations of partisan despots, who seek only their own interests, even though the nation may be ruined. But how are fraud, violence and oppression to be stayed? How did our fathers act when Great Britain undertook to make the then colonies slaves? They combined their energies, and scourged their enemies into submission to reason and justice. We have now domestic instead of foreign usurpation, and it must be met by like harmonious action and union of purpose. We must employ the ballot box instead of the musket—and if we achieve the victory, it will be alike beneficial and glorious. We must teach our rulers that neither foreign nor domestic tyranny will be tolerated in our free government.

The democracy of the country is ruled by the foreign vote, and thus the control of national affairs is placed in the keeping of foreigners. This condition of things should not be permitted to exist—and to prevent it there should be a union of every native of the country, assisted by every naturalized citizen who professes attachment to the principles of the American party. And what shall prevent this union? Is it possible that any American can be willing to see the liberties of his country periled without making an effort to rescue them. If such be the feeling, then, indeed, may we cease to hope for a reformation in our Government, or to entertain the idea that we can escape from domestic tyranny. We would, then, most earnestly urge upon all patriots to rally in defence of their rights, and to make "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," for the rescue of the American party. This is the auspicious moment for a thorough reorganization of the American party—and as a preliminary step every effort should be made to disseminate American sentiments among the people. Let the papers, which contain these sentiments, be circulated far and wide—let no individual who wishes to have "America ruled by Americans" be without the documents—and the various American associations throughout the land continue their organizations, and use their best exertions to further the interests of the common cause—the cause of freedom and their country. Let foreign influence be banished from the land, and none but those who are resolved to know "no East; no West; no North; no South" be entrusted with the administration of public concerns. Thus we may have harmony and fraternal feeling once more restored to our once happy and free land, and the sons be found imitating the glorious example set by their revolutionary sires."

The Court of Appeals of the State of New York has decided in the suit growing out of the Harpers fire that when an insurance company insures on a workshop they take the risk of all the articles ordinarily and necessarily used in the trade carried on; and that the fact of compliance being on the premises does not violate the insurance, because it was necessarily used in the business.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.



THE AMERICAN OFFICE FIRED INTO.—The "American" office was fired into on Wednesday night by some of the prowling villains who are permitted to walk abroad with arms in their hands, to boot them down in the streets, and fire into houses, undisturbed, while peaceably inclined citizens, who carry arms for the protection of their lives, are visited with the severest penalties of the law.

Staw show which way the wind blows. Now, Washington has been, for nearly two years, under Democratic rule, and for that whole period of time has been subject to no law save the law of violence. The city has been in the possession of gangs of rowdies who have set laws at defiance, laughed at our rulers and magistrates, and triumphed over justice and right. Who is there in Washington that is not sick of scenes of violence and blood—who that is not anxious to haul from power an administration that has proved itself utterly incompetent to protect the people, if, indeed, it had the inclination to do so? The whole power and influence of the administration has been put forth to crush out Americans in Washington; for this purpose, armed bands of lawless men have been encouraged to come to our city, who have been maintained at the public crib, to the end that they might regulate affairs here—that is, persecute all who had the moral courage to maintain their principles. And faithfully have they done their work. Aided and abetted in their bloody deeds by those who should have been the protectors of our citizens, they have had their fill of blood, and when arrested allowed to escape, and the punishment due to them visited upon the innocent, who, in defence of their lives, have been compelled to resort to the use of deadly weapons.

The whole matter had its inception in a desire to crush out American principles. Promises, threats, and violence have all been resorted to, and, in some cases, successfully. A few weak-minded men have been induced to withdraw from the party, and to publish their cards of withdrawal in the "Star." Verily, they have their reward. This same bastard Democracy are now making nominations for the June election. As far as made, they are, we believe, Democrats of the Magruder school—men who have shown a disposition to persecute others on opinion's sake—who claim the right to show to others the rights they claim for themselves. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

CHAPTER OF OUTRAGES.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen there has been an offer of a reward for the discovery of the parties who attempted to assassinate Messrs. Lewis and Entwistle on Saturday night. This is made by the fellow-citizens of these worthy men residing in the Fifth Ward. We have ascertained the particulars of this case to be as follows: About 11 o'clock Mr. Reeve Lewis, master armorer at the arsenal, and Mr. Isaac Entwistle, in charge of the heating apparatus at the Capitol, were taking a walk along the pavement on the northeast of the Capitol grounds, and as they turned the corner immediately opposite the Old Capitol two men walking eastwardly passed them. Almost instantly after this Mr. Lewis was shot in the fleshy part of the rear thigh, and fell heavily forward, injuring his shoulder by the fall. With scarcely the interval of a second his companion received two shots, in the rear of his thigh, and turning round, was met by a third ball in the breast. Though thus wounded, Mr. Entwistle rushed towards his murderous assailants; but they quickly decamped. One was a tall man, dressed in brown clothes, who left his hat, an old slouch one, on the pavement. Mr. E. thinks he could recognize them both. Assistance having arrived, the wounded men were taken to the house of Mr. Lewis, on B street south, where Dr. Lieberman, Bussey, and others attended them. The ball in Mr. Entwistle's chest was extracted by Dr. Bussey, and proved to be a conical slug. His case is considered critical. Mr. Lewis bears his injuries well, but at times suffers a good deal. Both these citizens are utterly at a loss to find a reason for the attack on them, and only attempt to account for it by supposing that they were mistaken for other persons, or were shot out of pure wantonness.

On Sunday evening a young man named Frazier, having conducted a lady to her home from church, had just parted with her when he was shot in the face, but not very seriously. This took place near Mr. Wendell's printing office. There was a great deal of firing in the same neighborhood during all Sunday night.—*Nat. Intel.*

The riot and murders of Friday night, there cannot be a doubt, were the result of plans, deeply laid for the accomplishment of the fell purpose of revenge. To such a pass has the spirit of lawless violence risen, in our city, that to obtain an opportunity of gratifying their desires for vengeance upon those to whom they are opposed, the parties to these outrages do not hesitate to set fire to property in any convenient locality which promises them a field for the exercise of their pugnacious propensities. In proof of this we extract the following from the National Intelligencer.

"On Saturday morning, about one o'clock, a small frame house on Third and G streets, occupied by colored people, was found to be on fire. Two colored boys were soon observed busy with buckets carrying water to arrest the flames, but they were stopped by persons and dissuaded from their purpose. The Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company had set out for the fire, but before they could get to it were stopped by the discharge of fire-arms upon their advance; they, therefore, returned to their engine-house. The police came upon the ground, however, and succeeded in preventing the entire destruction of the property. This fire was incendiary, and no doubt is entertained that it was kindled for the purpose of bringing about a scene of riot and bloodshed between the rival bands complimentary to that on the previous night. Anticipating this, the Northern Liberties company did not appear at all.

"Again, about two o'clock, two small frames on First street, between Pennsylvania avenue and the railroad depot, were set on fire and entirely destroyed. The occupants, colored people, were happily enabled to save most of their furniture. The Columbia engine arrived on the spot, but the fire having nearly completed its work, the Columbia returned without throwing water. At about a quarter of four o'clock loud firing was heard, as of very large pieces, in the direction of English Hill, which was responded to by the discharge of heavy fire-arms in a more westerly quarter. Indeed, throughout the night, explosions of fire-arms were heard over three-fourths of the area of the city."

So frequent and desperate have these assaults and robberies and maimings and murders become, that our city councils have at last waked up to a sense of their responsibility in this matter, though, it may be attributed, in part, perhaps, to the near approach of the ever memorable first Monday in June, when, one of them at least, entertains the hope of being elevated to the office of Chief Magistrate of our city.

When, months ago, the city of Washington was, as now, in the possession of a company of rowdy miscreants, who nightly exhibited their propensities for robbery and murder, and perpetrated the most wanton and unprovoked cruelties upon the citizens, even attacking and maltreating in the most shameful manner, our wives and daughters, and when these things were mentioned in the Board of Aldermen and elsewhere, it was proclaimed by one of these aspirants to the Mayoralty, that these reports of rowdyism and maimings and shootings were false, and it was stoutly maintained that Washington was orderly and quiet and peaceable!

The following resolution was presented by Wm. F. Baily:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby earnestly requested forthwith to district the several fire and hose companies of the city, or cause to be closed up the houses of those fire companies whose members have lately been engaged in acts of lawlessness and violence; and that any companies which may hereafter be guilty of like acts be dealt with in the same manner.—*Passed.*

Mr. Evans then offered a resolution calling upon the citizens to meet in their respective wards, for the purposes of organizing a patrol to put down the rioting and bloodshed now so rife in our midst, and that such persons as may enroll in such manner, report themselves to Mr. Mayor, and that he be requested to commission them as a temporary police, to be so continued for such time as he may deem expedient; the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That the committee having charge of the Corporation business before Congress, be, and they are, hereby requested forthwith to call on the committee for the District of Columbia of both Houses of Congress, and urge upon them the immediate necessity of increasing the Auxiliary Police Guard to such an extent as will insure the peace and protect the public and private property of the city, the whole force to be placed under such control and regulations as Congress may deem necessary to effectually put down all violations of law and order.

Mr. Miller then offered the following resolutions, which were passed:

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to enroll, without delay, a temporary police force of one hundred men, of whom twenty one (being three for each ward) shall be mounted, and all of which police force shall be suitably armed and equipped, under the direction of the Mayor; and that the expense thereof be defrayed out of the general fund, the compensation not to exceed that of the present police.

Resolved, further, That a joint committee of three from members of each ward be appointed by the president officers thereof, respectively, who, together with the Mayor, shall represent to Congress the inability of this Corporation to maintain permanently such a police as is necessary for the preservation of order, under existing circumstances; and to urge upon Congress the propriety of establishing a proper and permanent police, to be under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, or to be otherwise organized, as may be thought expedient.

The President then appointed, on the part of this Board, Aldermen Miller, Goddard, and Smith.

Thus, it has become apparent, at last, even to Democratic Aldermen, that our worthy Mayor is utterly incompetent to carry on the government of the city, and the Boards have been compelled to take the matter into their own hands.

There is a vast difference between the ability to preside over and do the honors of a public dinner, especially after the cloth has been removed, and whiskey punches and brandy toddies and toasts and maudlin speeches become the order of the night—There is a vast difference between the ability to preside acceptably over such a scene, where deep potations from the flowing bowl cause forgetfulness of the deccencies and proprieties of even such an occasion—there is, we say, a vast difference, between presiding over such a scene, and the ability to preside over and sway the destinies of a people. For the former the Mayor is eminently qualified, both by education and experience—for the latter, experience has proved him to be utterly disqualified.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—A friend of ours has no confidence in the late movement for a night patrol.

He thinks that we need a regular Vigilance Committee, *a la San Francisco*, to wait upon these disturbers of the public peace and order them to leave the city. Unfortunately however for his theory, the Mayor of the City might be the first to receive his walking papers.

MORE INFORMATION WANTED.—We wish to be informed why Pat Gomley, one of the night watch, has not been reported to head quarters for being drunk on his beat the night of the riot last week.

Information of this fact is in the possession of a city official.

He was busy at the scene of the riot misbehaving himself.

Editor of the American:—We have a strange sight to look upon. I have lived a good many years, and seen many strange things; but the strangest of all you now have to record. The last thing I ever expected to see has presented itself to my astonished vision—the dwindling down of the Democratic party to only about eighteen or twenty members in the House of Representatives.

That President Buchanan should desert the party, was not a thing to surprise any one; but that he, or any other man,—should be with head or tail, or, with both head and tail, to draw after him all but about twenty members of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives, is what I had supposed no man ever would see; but, the humiliating spectacle is before us. Alas! Alas! Democracy the Great, is fallen! is fallen! F.

ORDINANCE RELATING TO A CITY PATROL.

JOINT RESOLUTION requesting the citizens to organize a patrol and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the city of Washington, That the citizens be requested without delay to meet in their respective Wards for the purpose of organizing a patrol to put down the rioting and bloodshed now so rife in our midst, and that the names of such persons as may enroll themselves for such duty be reported to the Mayor, and that he be requested to commission said persons as temporary police, to be continued for such time as he may deem expedient.

RICHARD H. CLARKE,
President of the Board of Common Council pro tem.
WM. F. BAILY,
President of the Board of Aldermen.
Approved, April 1, 1858.
WM. B. MAGRUDER, Mayor.

CITY PATROL.—In pursuance of public notice several hundred citizens assembled from the different wards on Wednesday evening last, at Temperance Hall to discuss measures for organizing a patrol in the several wards for the preservation of the public peace and order.

A committee was appointed to wait on W. W. SEATON, Esq., with a request that he would attend the meeting and preside at it. He accordingly repaired to the meeting and was called to the chair. John Hollingshead and J. A. Linton, Esqrs., were appointed Vice Presidents, and Samuel Cole, Esq., Secretary.

After remarks by various members of the meeting as to the proper plan and mode of proceeding, it was in motion:

Resolved, That five citizens be appointed in each Ward by the Chair, to select and arrange for each a sufficient number of persons to form an efficient patrol, and that the Mayor be requested to clothe such persons with proper legal authority to act in maintaining peace and order in their respective wards.

The following committees were then appointed in each Ward:

FIRST WARD.—Dr. Storow, Fielder R. Dorsett, James Kelley, J. W. Easby, Joseph Gawler.
SECOND WARD.—W. H. Digges, Samuel Lewis, James Filling, W. H. Clumpitt, George Jillard.
THIRD WARD.—Dr. M. Duncan, Dr. Antisell, Dr. Borrows, Theodore Sheekel, J. Y. Bryant.
FOURTH WARD.—F. Mohun, J. H. Brady, Jr., W. P. Browning, S. Bacon, George H. Varnell.
FIFTH WARD.—James Coleman, Dr. Bussey, Edward G. Handy, B. E. Beers, John F. Tucker.
SIXTH WARD.—James Gordon, John McEachran, J. W. Thompson, William Gaddis, A. W. Miller.
SEVENTH WARD.—Dr. J. D. Stewart, W. E. Rich, James Birch, William Wise, Jackson Pumphrey.

It was ordered that the committees be requested to meet at the City Hall on Thursday evening, at seven o'clock, to execute the duty assigned them, and the meeting adjourned.

Meeting of the Patrol Committee.

A meeting of the committees appointed by the meeting at Temperance Hall, on Wednesday evening, on the subject of setting on foot a city patrol, took place on Thursday evening in the Council Chamber in the City Hall. There were present twenty-three committees men out of the thirty-five appointed on the previous evening, viz:

Dr. Storow, Fielder R. Dorsett, of the First Ward; W. H. Digges, Samuel Lewis, and George Jillard, of the Second Ward; J. A. M. Duncan, Dr. Antisell, Dr. Borrows, and W. P. Browning, of the Third Ward; F. Mohun, of the Fourth Ward; E. G. Handy, and B. E. Beers, of the Fifth Ward; James Gordon, J. W. Thompson, and Dr. J. D. Stewart, of the Sixth Ward; and James Birch, Wm. Wise, and Jackson Pumphrey, of the Seventh Ward.

Dr. BORROWS, moved that Mr. SAMUEL BACON be called to the chair. On Mr. Bacon's taking the chair Dr. STOROW was chosen Secretary.

The resolution of the Temperance Hall meeting constituting the committees was then called for and read for information.

Mr. DUNCAN'S said that he did not understand the aim of the meeting on Wednesday evening to be as stated in the newspaper read. What he understood was that the committee were to select a patrol, and that the persons to be put on the patrol, had to leave that duty to the citizens of each ward in ward meeting, as provided for by the ordinance of the Councils on Monday evening. He must acknowledge for himself that he did not know on Wednesday evening that the City Councils had taken any action whatever on the subject of a patrol, and he believed there were a great many persons at Temperance Hall as ignorant on that head as himself. Only to-day had he read the resolutions of the Councils. He therefore saw nothing else now to do, so as to avoid conflict with the constituted authorities of the city, but for this meeting to go back to their respective wards and report to the Mayor for authority to act.

Dr. STOROW offered a resolution, as follows: **Resolved,** That no person shall serve on this "patrol" who is not a bona fide citizen of Washington, whose name is enrolled upon the poll-list, returned by the Board of Assessors as subject to school tax for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1857.

Dr. ANTISELL thought this resolution improper. The meeting must first find out its power to select members of a patrol before they undertake to discriminate about them. The proper way is to act in accordance with the City Councils. He thought also, that the several wards ought to have the control of their patrols, and could not see that this meeting had any authority to form a patrol. This meeting should resolve itself into ward committees. He hoped the mover of the resolution would withdraw it.

Mr. GORDON advocated the resolution as necessary to keep the patrol respectable.

Dr. BORROWS was opposed to a volunteer patrol, and believed it would, if appointed turn out to be more trouble than the rioters. He was willing to rally for the protection of the city upon the authorities, municipal and national.

Dr. ANTISELL proposed to strike out all after the word "Washington."

Dr. STOROW insisted on the whole or none. The latter part of the resolution was necessary as it showed how the real citizens of Washington are to be known.

Mr. JNO. Y. BRYANT said if the resolution passed he would be excluded from the patrol, because, though he had performed all the duties of citizenship for many years, his name had not been enrolled for three years.

Mr. J. W. THOMPSON thought the resolution too sweeping.

Dr. BORROWS supposed the meeting only intended to recommend persons to be members of the patrol, and did not suppose we had yet arrived at the point of taking the power in this matter out of the hands of the Councils. He believed most of the disturbances in the city arose from the followers of the fire companies. If the committee should organize patrols independently of the city authorities, the end of it will be that we shall have a new band of "regulators," which will require the calling out of military to put down.

The resolution of Mr. Stewart was passed as amended.

The Chair (Mr. BACON) offered the following resolution: **Resolved,** That the ward committee appoint such a number of citizens from the several wards as they may deem necessary to serve on the patrol, and, on the completion of the list, they be required to hand the said list to the Mayor for the necessary authority to act lawfully.

Dr. ANTISELL approved this, and took deci-

We have been requested to republish the following beautiful piece of poetry, and as it is our pleasure to oblige our fair friends in all their remarkable requests, we cheerfully comply:

The following lines constitute a gem of the first water. They are full of pathos and true feeling, and many a sad, stricken heart, will thro' responsive to the sentiments that are here so beautifully expressed:

THE BRIDE'S RETURN.

She hath her wish—for which in vain
She pined in restless dreams—
"Oh, mother! is this home again?"
How desolate it seems!
Yet all the dear familiar things
Look as they did of yore;
But, oh! the change this sad heart brings—
This is my home no more!

"I left thee! like the dove of old,
I left thy parent breast;
But on life's waste of waters cold
My soul hath found no rest;
And back the weary bird is come,
In woe—its wanderings o'er;
N'er from the Holy Ark to roam—
Yes, this is home once more!

"Oh, mother, sing my childhood's songs,
They fall like summer rain
On this worn heart, that vainly longs
To be all thine again!
Speak comfort to me! call me yet
Thy Mary—as of yore;
Those words could make me half forgot—
That this is home no more!

"Sit near me! oh, this hour repays
Long years of lonely pain;
I feel as if the old bright days
Were all come back again!
My heart beats quick with happy dreams—
Mine eyes with tears run o'er!
Thou'rt with me, mother! oh, it seems
Like home! our home no more!

"Oh, home and mother! can ye not,
Give him one heart's glad joy?
The vision which my soul foregoes,
Or learn to doubt its truth?
Give back my childhood's peaceful sleep,
Its smiles whose restore!
Age cannot! Mother, let me weep—
For this is home no more!"

Thou mournest for departed dreams:
On earth there is no rest—
When grief hath troubled the pure streams
Of memory in thy breast,
A shadow on thy path shall lie
Where sunshine lagged before;
Look upward to the happy sky—
Earth is thy home no more.

WANTED.—A COLORED GIRL, fourteen or fifteen years of age, in a very small family, where she will be well cared for. Enquire at this office, or at No. 30 North A street, Capitol Hill.

\$250 REWARD will be paid for information which shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who attempted to assassinate ISAAC ESWITSE and BERRY JAMES at the north-east corner of the Capitol Square, on the night of the 21st instant. The reward will be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney after conviction, upon application at the Bank of Washington. *ap 3-*

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. SOME TIMESHIP A BUGGY WAS BROUGHT TO MY SHOP, for repairs, corner of Maryland and Fourth-and-a-half street, the owner insisting that the repairs be made in a specified time. Considerable time has elapsed and no one having appeared to claim the Buggy, I hereby give notice, that unless the owner comes forward within three weeks from the date of this advertisement, paying charges and takes the vehicle away, I will sell the same at public auction. *ap 3-1*

WHO WANTS TO MAKE MONEY? FAST AND EASY. The most liberal inducements ever offered to those out of employment and having but a small capital.

AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER THE WORLD. Go into a lucrative and honorable business, which will pay an active business man from THREE to FIVE DOLLARS PER WEEK with a CAPITAL OF THIRTY TO FIFTY DOLLARS to commence with. One hundred thousand men can make a fortune by this process, honorably and without hard labor. It is a practical and legitimate speculation, that he who wishes to better his condition, can go into without the possibility of losing a dollar. Now, sir, if you think all a humbug, just remain in your idleness and poverty, while others reap the reward of a little energy. But if you actually want to make money, send 25 cents by mail, to cover the expense of printing and postage, and I will send you an article, worth ONE DOLLAR to any family, with circulars, only for those who take agents, showing you how you can make your fortune, and I warrant satisfaction, or refund your quarter.

The capital required is to remain in your own hands. *A. C. DENSON, Mobile, Ala. ap 3-*

GRAND COTILLON PARTY OF THE UNION FIRE COMPANY, No. 2, ON EASTERN MONDAY, April 5, 1858, at Stott's Hall, corner 20th and Pennsylvania avenues; tickets \$1.

C. W. MURRAY, STEREOTYPYER. Cuts, Leads, and Metal Furniture made to order. CORNER OF INDIANA AVENUE AND SECOND STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C. Also on hand an assortment of Letters for Founders.

J. V. N. THROOP, FASHIONABLE CARD ENGRAVER. No. 450 Pennsylvania avenue, between Third and Fourth streets, Washington, D. C. Visiting Cards, at Home Cards, Silver-ware, Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Jewelry, and Invitation Cards, Bill Heads, Door Number Plates, &c., engraved in the neatest and most approved manner. Call and examine specimens. *mar 15-1857*

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J. M. BURKE, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER. No. 607, Seventh street, Island, Washington City, D. C. P. S.—Repairing done in the most neat and substantial style.

ETHERIAL LINIMENT. PREPARED BY G. W. BURGESS. A CERTAIN CURE FOR GUMS AND SCALDS. ALSO FOR Sore Throats, Inflammatory Diseases, Rheumatic Pains, and all other Pains, by rubbing frequently with this Liniment. Sold at the corner of Eighth and D streets, south. PRICE 25 CENTS.