

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

AMBULANCE GUARD.—In the Senate, on Monday, a bill was reported by Mr. Brown, as chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, providing for the creation of an auxiliary guard to act as a police force for the protection of persons and property in the city of Washington.

The bill was discussed at length and on a variety of amendments. We have not room for an extended account of the debate, but give the remarks of members touching most nearly the cases which have led to the dreadful condition of society in our city.

Mr. Fessenden said: He attributed the present lawless state of the city of Washington to the bad example set by men occupying high positions, when assaults were made by members of Congress upon one another, and even murders were committed by them with impunity. He also said that no doubt this deplorable condition of affairs was in some degree owing to the incompetency of Judge Crawford, who presides over the Criminal Court.

Mr. Iverson objected to the bill. One of his objections was that they should be obliged to take these hundred additional police officers from the very class of society which commits these depredations and crimes; they would be men who were the associates of these rowdies, who had family connections with them, and who sympathized with them.

Instead of enforcing law and order, they would be more apt to screen the criminals from punishment, or to commit similar crimes themselves. It was only the other day that two men in the employ of the government were shot in Capitol Hill, and it now turns out that the act was committed by two persons, one of whom is one of the policemen of the city, and still further, that the deed was witnessed by another policeman who kept the matter secret for a week or ten days, because he said he was afraid of his life if he told it. Mr. I. thought the only remedy for this condition of affairs would be to make Washington a military post, and have four or five hundred soldiers stationed here to keep order, who had no associations with the rabble of this city.

Mr. Crittenden made some comments on various provisions of the bill, alluding in the course of his remarks to the calling out of the marines at the election in June last, and expressing the opinion that the carriage box should not be allowed to come in contact with the ballot box.

Mr. Brown replied that this bill was designed to prevent the recurrence of such scenes this year.

Mr. Brown moved to fill the blank in the bill with the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, which was agreed to.

Mr. Crittenden moved to transfer the appointment of the chief of the police from the President of the United States to the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia. After some debate, the question being taken, the motion was not agreed to—yeas 17, nays 29.

The fifth section of the bill, on motion of Mr. Stewart, stricken out—yeas 24, nays 21.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the title of the bill was amended to read "For the protection of persons and property," instead of "For the protection of public and private property."

The bill was then read a third time, and passed by a vote of 34 to 9.

The secret service fund was increased from \$5 to \$10,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.—On Thursday last the new Marshal of the District of Columbia, William Selden, Esq., was duly qualified and entered upon his office. On the same day Mr. George W. Phillips, the worthy and justly popular deputy Marshal, under Mr. Selden's predecessor, also took the oath as deputy under the present incumbent.

On Saturday Phillip Barton qualified as District Attorney, and immediately commenced the duties of his office.

The case first tried was that of Richard Walker, John W. Hillary, John Walker, Hillary Hutchins and William Dorsey, charged with a riot and affray in Georgetown on the 3d of March; they were found guilty.

Frederick Gussell, a boy of about seventeen years of age, charged with larceny of numerous articles of jewelry and clothing from David Brenton; guilty, and sentenced by the Court to one year's imprisonment.

The President of the United States granted a pardon to John M. Meeks, who has been suffering a sentence of ten years' imprisonment, and hard labor in our penitentiary, rendered by the district court of Western Virginia in October, 1855, for robbing the United States mail.

But one case was tried on Monday, that of Daniel Stewart, on a charge of assault and battery on Jacob Sheaffer. He was found guilty, but not being personally in court could not be sentenced. The Georgetown parties, found guilty on Saturday of assaults on John Fizzle and others, were fined by the Court.

On Tuesday, William Bradley was tried and acquitted of a charge of larceny, in stealing a money purse from Miss Lydia S. English.

James Davis, charged with the same crime, was likewise acquitted.

Ellen Callahan was put to trial for stealing a quantity of silver spoons, knives, &c., from Mr. Henry Kellogg, and found guilty.

James Walters was found guilty of malicious mischief in cruelly abusing and putting out the eye of a mare, the property of Mr. G. Vanderwerker, of Georgetown; sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of ten dollars, to be paid before being released from jail.

Thursday, George Dehl, alias Dutch George, was put to trial on a charge of keeping a disorderly house at the corner of New York avenue and Seventh street, opposite the Northern Liberties Market, and found not guilty. Disorders at this house were proved, but as it appeared that they existed without the consent and against the efforts of the traverser to preserve quiet and peace, it only remained to acquit him individually.

Hugh Sloan was tried and found guilty of an assault and battery, and fined \$5 and costs.

Daniel Stewart was brought into Court and sentenced in the case of assault for which he was found guilty on Monday to a fine of ten dollars and costs.

The Jury was then dismissed to Friday morning, owing to a want of witnesses in cases for trial.

MORE OUTRAGES AND DEVELOPMENTS.—Scarcely had we returned to-day to our now too frequent duty of recording scenes of blood and violence in our once model city. Saturday night, ever as it was of the most glorious and inspiring of the Christian festivals especially sacred to feelings and works of kindness and humane brotherhood, was perverted to uses that make angels weep and demons triumph. Preliminary investigations had yesterday before Justice Down implicated several young men in crimes on Saturday night of highway robbery and murder, committed in the northern suburbs of our city.

Between nine and ten o'clock several young men went up Fourteenth street, and when near N street stopped at the grocery store of Mr. Moore and there called for cigars and drinks, the former of which being supplied them they helped themselves and walked off without offering to pay. As this had been done before Mr. M. seemed satisfied to get off on terms so easy. After this the party pursued their way northward, and when near S street overhauled a young man named Cornell, living at the Columbian College, who they questioned closely as to his residence, &c., and at length demanded money of him. He complied so far as to give them a quarter of a dollar and one cent, when they demanded more, to which he demurred, when one of the party advanced and put a pistol to his head whilst the others proceeded to rob his person. They stripped him of his watch and breastpin, and rifled his pockets of all the money, two or three dollars or so, which they contained. They then commenced denuding him of his clothes, but strengthening his appeals some of the party dissuaded the others from further plunder. Of the parties who did this Mr. Cornell yesterday identified two, William Johnson and George Johnson, residents of the Northern Liberties.

About an hour afterwards Frederick Manayette and Marcellus Stoops (a messenger in the Treasury Department) were in company walking westward along New York avenue, and when arrived at Ninth street the latter was stopped by four or five young men, one of whom, identified as the Wm. Johnson above-mentioned, placed his hand violently on Stoops's shoulder, and commenced an altercation. Manayette tried to break his companion away, but in a moment or two Stoops was shot. The wound was in the breast, near the third rib, and produced death in six or eight minutes. He was about nineteen years of age. In a short time the matter was communicated to the police, and several young men were arrested, of whom the above-mentioned were part, and three others, Van Loman Johnson, Augustus Heister, and Robert Squibb. They were yesterday committed before Justice Down, who remanded the whole party (except Squibb, who was discharged) to jail for further examination to-day, at which it is understood a pretty complete development will be made. A coroner's jury was also held yesterday, which implicated only Wm. Johnson in this murder.

Two men named Charles alias Squirrel Barrett and Henry Williams, stand charged with the perpetration of the murderous assault upon Messrs. Lewis and Entwistle on the testimony, very substantially yielded, of Joseph M. Carrio, one of the city police. Carrio testifies that he followed the parties and saw the savage deed committed, and gives as his reason for so long concealing his knowledge of it that "he was not prepared to die," meaning thereby that disclosure would cost him his life.

There is another remarkable circumstance connected with this wantonly atrocious affair, and it is this, that Williams, one of the prisoners, has been for three months past occasionally acting in the capacity of a police officer or member of the watch, as substitute for any officer absent from sickness or other cause, and, though not in such capacity at the time of the crime, was appointed a special policeman as late as Friday last, under the city ordinance of the previous Monday.—Intel.

The credit for the arrest of these men is due to Capt. Klopfer and officer McHenry, and they deserve the gratitude of the whole community. It is not the first, by many occasions, where they have, with an almost certainty of death before them, penetrated the outlaw's haunts, and secured their victims. They, at least, will never disgrace their uniforms. There are others in the corps who equally deserve meritorious consideration.

STILL MORE BLOODSHED.—The full spirit of Melech, that for so long has moved among us, seems yet unquenched with offerings of human gore. Tuesday afternoon another was added to the long list of unnumbered deeds of blood committed in our midst. Mr. Thomas B. Berry, printer, of Baltimore, in company with a friend, called at the house of Messrs. John and James P. Devellin, living on Pennsylvania avenue, on Capitol Hill. He had gone thither to get a change of clothing, his wife having an alteration made between Mr. Berry and his two brothers-in-law, which was heard by the gentleman outside, who entered the front door and was requested by Mrs. Devellin, the mother of the young men, to use his efforts to compose the strife.

At this juncture it appears that Berry retreated by the back door and was making his escape, but being closely pursued by the two brothers, was overtaken in the back yard and brought to the ground. When in this state he was held down by both and stabbed by the younger, James P. Devellin, with a bowie knife several times to the heart. He died very shortly afterwards. It is stated that there has been a bad understanding between Mr. Berry and his wife's family for a considerable time. Berry was a man in the full vigor of early manhood. Mr. John Devellin is a lawyer and a member of the Washington bar. The case was investigated by Justice Goddard, and the two brothers were by him committed to jail for further examination.

FUNERAL OF YOUNG STOOPS.—The last act in the sad drama of Saturday night was consummated Tuesday afternoon, in the burial of young Stoops. A large concourse of people gathered on the pavement to witness the funeral solemnities, and as mourners for the death of their late fellow-being. A wreath of fresh flowers was placed upon the coffin, to wither in the grave—a fitting emblem that even in the spring-time of life the flowers of manhood are severed from the parent-stem.

ENIGMA HOUSE CLOSED.—The following companies have closed their engines during the past week: Plover, Franklin, and the Metropolitan Hook-and-Ladder.

A CORONER'S INQUIRY was held on Wednesday morning at No. 629 Pennsylvania avenue, on the body of Thomas Berry, who was killed there on Tuesday afternoon.

Mary A. Devellin, mother of the prisoners, was sworn. She said she did not consider T. B. Berry her son-in-law; her daughter was married to him, but he had another wife in Pennsylvania; he came to her house several times to see her daughter, but was always forbidden; he came yesterday and abused her youngest son; she called her son out, and he followed and took his coat off; when he came he didn't knock at the door; he told her youngest son he would give him a confounded whipping; no man was in company with her son; no third person besides Berry; he followed out as though he wanted to fight; he threatened to kill her youngest son; she never heard him make the threats herself; Berry said James treated his (Berry's) wife bad; he saw a knife like the one which was used in possession of my son John, but not yesterday.

Catharine Shay (servant in the house) sworn.—Didn't see the fight; heard some one tell Berry his wife was not there; witness was up stairs; heard a scuffle and came down; they were scuffling; Berry was down, the two Devellins on him, beating him; saw no other man there; a man was there about four o'clock; but the fight was about five; no one held him but the two Devellins; did not hear Berry make any threats; saw a knife the one before her, with John Devellin; the Devellins went into the wood-house about 3 o'clock, and talked with some one there; heard them talking, didn't understand what about, and didn't see who with; lived there fourteen months; Mrs. D. had four children, two males and two females; didn't see the man in the wood-house; was up stairs when Berry came; Berry had his coat off, the others had theirs on. [A note was here shown from Mrs. Berry to her husband, telling him she would be there about two o'clock; that she wanted to see him, and was ready to leave with him except packing up a few things.] The witness said she did not give the note to Berry; Mrs. B. put it in the drawer and told her mother to remember to bring it to her.

Samuel E. Smith sworn.—Was with Berry and others on business on Capitol Hill; came up to a hack; two of us got out at the corner to collect some bills, and I came with Berry to Devellin's; he said he wanted to get a clean shirt; he went in and said so long I sent the colored man to see about it; the man returned and said there was a fuss; I started in, and out came Berry and the two Devellins—Berry in his shirt sleeves; there was nothing vindictive in their appearance; I asked if he was ready; he said, "Yes, go to the back;" I went, and turned round and saw them scuffling; the two Devellins had him down—the larger (John) holding him, the younger striking the dagger into him, not once, but several times; another person, whom I did not recognize, was with them; Berry was not intoxicated; his shirt-sleeves were not rolled up; the Devellins had their coats on; not a word passed between them at the time; the third man might have hold of B.'s right hand while he was down; the footprints of the third man are in the garden, where he got over the fence; never saw but one of the Devellins and then the day before; I delivered a note to him from Mrs. Berry; he spoke to me very abruptly when I told him my message; I am his agent; have read many of his private letters; he had no other wife to my knowledge; never heard of it before this morning.

A verdict was rendered in accordance with the testimony, showing that one of the Devellins struck the fatal blow, and that the other one was an accessory to the crime. The accused are sons of the late Lieutenant John B. Devellin, of the Marine corps. One is a member of the bar, and the other a student at law. Their counsel is Charles Lee Jones, Esq.

A MODEL JUSTICE.—Our present Mayor, I will do him the justice to say, is a man possessing many excellent good qualities, and could be but rid himself of many moral and political sins, would be a decent man enough; but habitual intemperance has made him a beast, a very beast, and of course his influence among our peace-loving citizens has long gone down, and so he, at the head of our Corporation, sees fit to ponder to this pot, jail, and penitentiary influence to canvass for votes with a view to a possible re-election to the office he now holds; but I am rejoiced to think his chances are small indeed.

As our municipal election comes on space, various other applicants for municipal distinction appear in the lists, among whom I notice conspicuously the President of the Board of Aldermen, who is a bird of the same plumage as the Mayor.—Washington Correspondent of Police Gazette.

We extract the above from the New York Police Gazette, in order that the citizens of Washington may know the character which the Mayor maintains abroad. Who the correspondent of this paper is, we do not know, but whoever he is, he has stated that which has for some time been the talk of the city.

With such a man at the head of our municipal affairs, we would ask the citizens of Washington, what right they have to expect any better treatment than that which they have received?

We attribute most, if not all, the ills which have been visited upon our city—the riots, murders, thefts, incendiarisms, &c., which have been so rife among us since the first of June last, to the example which has been set, and the encouragement which has been afforded these rowdies and rascals by those occupying high places in the government of the city. We should like to know how many groceries and rum-shops have been licensed to sell rum since the present administration came into power. A pretty Rehebe!

OUTRAGE.—As the cars on the Alexandria and Washington Railroad, says the Alexandria Gazette, were leaving the depot, on Sunday afternoon, with the members of the Franklin Fire Company of Washington, several pistols were discharged by persons within from the windows, a ball from one of which took effect in the mouth of a colored girl, who was standing near the place. The ball entered her upper lip, knocking out two of her front teeth, passing down through her tongue, and lodging in the floor of her mouth, causing a very severe and it may prove a dangerous wound.—The ball was extracted by Dr. M. M. Lewis, who rendered all necessary surgical aid. Several balls struck the jail and neighboring houses, and one passed within a few inches of a gentleman's head. Several attempts were made by the persons engaged in this shameful firing to get up fights during their stay, but they were most properly treated with the coolest contempt, and their threats utterly disregarded.

The Franklin Fire Company, in a "card" addressed to the Mayor of Alexandria, deny all participation in the outrage detailed above, and say that the guilty party rallied under the name of "Rams."

CITY POST OFFICE.—By a new regulation, the City Post Office is kept open for the delivery of letters till half-past eight o'clock p. m., instead of closing at eight, as heretofore. This will contribute to the public convenience, and for which the public will feel much indebted to Dr. Jones, the new postmaster.

J. M. Carrico, who witnessed the assault on Messrs. Entwistle and Lewis, and who did not divulge the fact, has been, we are informed, discharged from service.

OUR OFF.—Subscribers and readers will observe, by the accounts of murders, riots, and assaults published under our local head, the terrible state of morals existing in our city—the Metropolis of the nation—the city founded by the Father of his Country, but which is unworthy of his name. Who is to blame for this? It has been said, eighteen months ago, that Washington city would become the den of thieves and murderers which now she is, would have believed it possible? Yet so it is. Let it teach us a lesson of wisdom. Let it teach us to be more careful whom we select as our chief magistrate, and whom we allow to represent as in the councils of the city. We are convinced that the dreadful position of affairs in our midst is owing to the example and influence of the present head of municipal affairs, and the example and influence of members of the two Boards of Councils who persisted in contending that law and order prevailed, when all was confusion, and riot, and bloodshed.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—In the Board of Aldermen there was no business of importance transacted.

COMMON COUNCIL.—In the Common Council, a communication from the Mayor was received relating to the eastern market-house. Referred to the Committee on Police.

Also, a communication transmitting the report of the Inspector of Fire Apparatus. Referred.

Also, a communication transmitting the account of the Corporation with the Bank of Washington.

A bill was reported back from the Board of Aldermen, from the Committee on Public Schools, appropriating \$183 41 to pay for school-books and stationery for the third District; which was passed.

A bill authorizing the grading and graveling of New York avenue, between 10th and 11th streets was taken up and passed.

A bill for repairing portions of the eastern section of the canal, and also one for repairing the 17th street wharf, were both passed.

The Chair read a communication covering a resolution from a meeting of the citizens in reference to raising a patrol; referred to the Committee on Police.

Mr. Fisher offered the following joint resolution: Resolved, That a joint committee, consisting of one member from the Board of Aldermen and two members of the Common Council, be appointed to wait on the Secretary of War, and respectfully urge upon him the necessity of a reorganization of the militia of the District of Columbia; referred to the Committee on Police.

THE DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Brown, from the committee for the district of Columbia, to which was referred the bill authorizing the organization of the Fire Department in the District of Columbia, reported it back without amendment and recommended its passage.

Also, from the same committee, to which was referred the memorial of the lay members of the Roman Catholic Church in the District of Columbia relating to the manner of holding and transmitting church property therein.

Mr. Brown presented a memorial from the Rev. A. G. Carothers and other citizens of Washington, asking that the public reservation in the city opposite the Assembly's Church may be enclosed.

THE PATROL.—The patrol of citizens, recently organized, was commissioned by the Mayor on Wednesday, and went on duty last night. They proceeded vigorously to discharge their duty, and arrested three colored boys for being out after hours, who were fined according to law, and one man for lying drunk on the street, who was sent to the workhouse.

WASHINGTON LIBRARY.—The following-named gentlemen have been elected directors of the Washington Library Association: James F. Halliday, George J. Abbott, W. Q. Force, J. W. Thompson, Lewis Clephane, Z. W. Denham, A. R. Shoberg.

THE CLOSING SCENE OF AN OUTLAW'S LIFE.—We would have the dead rest in peace, and leave them to His disposal who knows best human destiny—to Him who creates and destroys, who builds up, and pulls down, who punishes and rewards, whose law is supreme, and whose mandates irrevocable; but there is something so striking, so forcible and appalling in the closing scene of an outlaw's career, that we cannot refrain from offering a few remarks suggested by a case in point, hoping thereby the living may be benefited.

Our local column yesterday gave the details of an assault made during the morning of that day by six persons—outlaws—upon the premises of one Erasmus Levy, in Holiday street. Chief of the marauding gang, it appears, was a notorious person, distinguished for his bad deeds, named Archibald McAlister. In attempting to break open the window, and forcibly enter Levy's premises, perhaps to rob, probably to murder—certainly for no good end, but unquestionably a bad one—the inmate, defending his castle and himself, shot McAlister, the ball from a pistol entering his head, producing a mortal wound. Two of the others of the party were also struck by bullets, or slugs, and considerably injured. Enough, however, was exhibited by the appearance of the mortally wounded man to constitute a theme for serious contemplation. In an instant—in the twinkling of an eye—fresh from scenes of dissipation, bent, doubtless, upon fiendish acts, ready to light the incendiary's torch, to sacrifice life, destroy property, rob or plunder—even in the very act of a high-handed offense—was this desperate struck down forever, rendered insensible, and left to die. His unstrung, motionless body was picked up by policemen, carried to the station-house, and there, writhing in the death agony, stretched pillowless upon the naked floor in an outcast's dreary dungeon, permitted to breathe its last, thus closing the terrible career of an outcast's life. We had occasion, for a few moments, to behold this appalling scene, and in reflecting upon it, thought how well it might be for all evil-doers—those given to abandoned, profligate, and dissolute lives—persons who set law at defiance, and run a course such as that about being closed by the dying object before us; could they but perceive and realize the end from the beginning. Those Scriptures truths so positive, so undeviating, and uncertain, which assert that "the way of the transgressor is hard"—"the wicked shall not go unpunished"—that "the wages of sin is death"—were here demonstrated in all their warning power. The majesty of offended law rose up and spoke terrible denunciations. No tear of sympathy or consoling word of pity escaped from the surrounding spectators. The evil deeds of an outlaw's life had culminated, human sympathy appeared dumb, whilst retributive justice claimed her offending victim. An eye gazed in death gleamed motionless, muscles were relaxed, and features set as if with evil's imprint, dagger-pointed from the last conscious act of wrongdoing, thus becoming a zwif witness of self-condemnation. How degrading is such an end; how little in it that others—and yet so many—should emulate actions and deeds, certain, almost of leading to similar results. Are there any who would not avoid such a winding up of their earthly career? Behold the closing scenes of an outlaw as here set forth, and shun them!

We have noted with some degree of attention, so far as such matters come within reach of our observation, the end of notorious characters—men

distinguished as bullies, bravadoes, outlaws, incendiaries, night-provokers, including other characters of lawlessness—and find that one time or another, sooner or later, they are, with almost unerring certainty, cut off by violence as some stage of their irreparable career. Well for them might it be if they could become convinced of this fact. It speaks in a warning voice to very many within our own and other large cities at the present time, whose offences and crimes are daily chronicled, and whose actions are not only fostering seeds to the healthfulness, good government, and safety of society, but bad, almost, as pestilence and famine. Let them, then, take warning from the closing scene of one who has given rise to these reflections—behold the miserable termination of his lawless life—and remember that their lives are saved by a similar doom in a day and an hour less dreamed of.

However unfortunate it may be to victims thus slain, degrading to their memory and heart-rending to those connected with them by ties of consanguinity, yet so little is public sympathy enlisted in their behalf, that their demise, as one after another they fall by violence, is hailed rather as a blessing to society than a calamity to be deplored. Spurned, dreaded, and despised in life, they are no less so after it is ended. Outlaws whilst living—outlaws in dying, and outlaws in memory. Who would not loathe so unenviable a reputation? Who not pity the parents called to mourn over such offspring?—Baltimore Patriot.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL. [The Washington Massacre.

On Monday, the 15th inst., a resolution was offered in the House of Representatives, by the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, concerning the massacre of American citizens by United States marines, in Washington, at the last election, and proposing an inquiry as to the orders, if any, given to the said marines or other soldiers, to act in any wise in respect to or in connection with the elections referred to, either by the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Major General of the Army, or any officer thereof, the marshal of the district, or any judge or other official of the same. This proposition was received with cries of "I object," "I object," from various parts of the Democratic side of the House, and, under the parliamentary rules, on account of these objections the resolution was excluded. The administration members appear to be determined to stifle investigation into any of the acts of the President or of his agents. This persistent effort of the followers of Buchanan to suppress all investigation into any of the acts which either directly or indirectly have emanated from him is itself an admission that these acts will not bear scrutiny. The promptness of the administration party to object to the institution of the proposed inquiries is very significant. If the President and his immediate agents were not culpable, the investigation should have been courted by his friends when it was proposed. There is a Democratic majority in both Houses of Congress. There would of course have been, at least under Speaker Orr's construction of parliamentary usage, a Democratic majority upon the proposed committee of investigation. The administration, if innocent, would have been perfectly protected from harm or from censure, and under these circumstances, the refusal of the friends of Mr. Buchanan to allow any investigation to be made cannot be construed otherwise than as an indirect admission of his guiltiness in the premises.

This ordering out of the marines to interfere with a popular election, and the shooting down and killing of citizens who were in attendance at the polls by the soldiers of the United States in the Federal Capital, is surely a subject fit for the investigation of Congress. "Let justice be done though the heavens fall." Let the blame rest where it properly belongs. If the President and his agents are innocent, let them have an opportunity to show their innocence. This massacre in cold blood in the streets of our national Capital, this killing of peaceably disposed citizens by the United States soldiery and the command of a United States officer and beneath the very eyes of the Secretary of War and of the President himself, was either justifiable or unjustifiable. It was either the performance of a public duty or the most wanton and inexcusable outrage upon the rights of citizens that ever was perpetrated. If it was justifiable, Col. Marshall's resolution offered an opportunity for its justification. If it was only the performance of a solemn duty, this resolution would have enabled the actors to show the fact; but the investigation was suppressed, not by the opponents of the Administration, but by its friends and supporters. The very party whose organs all over the country had been most industrious in charging the American citizens in Washington and Baltimore with producing the necessity for this massacre of citizens at the hands of the Government soldiery, now refuse to permit an official inquiry into the facts. This is a damning proof against the Administration of its complicity in this murderous outrage. It will be so considered by the masses of the people, and all the vituperation, all the foul calumnies that have been poured out by the Administration organs upon the heads of the members of the American party of Washington and Baltimore, in connection with this sad affair, will now be justly returned with accelerated weight upon the already doomed heads of the President and his willing and subservient agents. They deserve it, and they will now have to bear the stigma, the odium, the everlasting disgrace of having used the armed forces of the Government, not only in interference with a popular election, but in murdering citizens of the United States while trying to prevent their exercising the right of suffrage, the badge and the right of free citizenship.

This resolution demanding an investigation was introduced by the acknowledged leader of the American party in the House of Representatives. It was rejected by the Democratic supporters of the Democratic President. In the absence of any other proof, this fact alone is sufficient to fasten indelibly upon the President and his immediate agents the crimes which were thus attempted to be investigated. We earnestly hope that our able and gallant Representative will not be satisfied with the objections thus offered, but that he will again and again, in session and out of session, press this matter home upon this corrupt Administration until they shall consent to such an investigation as will exhibit the whole truth in reference to this dreadful massacre. The blood of American citizens, slain in cold-blood in the streets of our National Capital, cries aloud for justice, and, unless the time for justice at the hands of an American Congress is already past, unless already the Presidency of these United States has been converted into a tyrannical despotism, and unless the Democratic members of Congress have become mere servile tools, abject cringing slaves of the Democratic President, the investigation will be allowed and the censure will fall where it legitimately belongs.

Do you wish to Economize? Then by a good article, even if you have to pay a trifle more for it. It is waste of money to buy shoes, for instance, that will not last any time; better to buy such as are well made, and of the best materials, and will wear well. Is not this true? Then call at the subscriber's shoe store, where none but custom made shoes are kept. All kinds of Ladies and Children's made of the very best materials, and by superior workmen, and all warranted. These shoes never rip; the only complaint is, "they never wear out."

The subscriber is prepared to supply his customers, and all who may become such, with the finest and most highly finished Shoes, Gaiters, Boots, Slippers, &c., as well as with the strongest and healthiest kind of Children's Shoes, or every day shoes, intended for durability and hard service, and which last also include a servant's Shoes and Boots, strongly made, yet handsomely finished, and warranted to every purchaser.

Shoes of this kind, namely—made of the best materials and by the best workmen—cost at first but a trifle more than those that are only made to sell; but will outwear three or four pairs of the latter, and of course are much the cheapest. An important consideration to all who have large families to provide shoes for, and not very large purses to draw from. Dr. Franklin never bought a poor article if he could get a good one, and it is generally believed he was a wise man.

Then call, one and all; follow the example of that great and wise man, and test for yourselves this important question of practical economy. CHARLES WIERMAN, 15th street, near H.

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Three weeks previous to the expiration of subscriptions, each subscriber will find his paper forwarded to the margin. Thus, each may know, that, three weeks after the receipt of a paper thus sealed, his subscription will run out, and be reminded that they must immediately renew.

All letters, communications, and orders, must be addressed to C. W. FENTON, Washington City, D. C.

Rev. Mason Noble will preach in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, corner of Maryland avenue and Sixth street, to-morrow (Sunday). Services to commence at eleven o'clock.

The subject of his Lecture in the afternoon, will be The Trial of Jesus Christ before Pontius Pilate.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden's Great Speech on the Kansas question, revised and corrected by himself, the only correct edition, on sale at this office.

Notice.—The public installation of the officers of Eagle Division, No. 1, Sons of Temperance, will take place at Temperance Hall, on E street between Ninth and Tenth, on Tuesday evening next the thirtieth instant at eight o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by several friends of the cause. The public are earnestly invited to attend.

UNION MARKET. WILLIAM VAN NEWKIRK, Agent of Catharine M. Percey, No. 502 Pennsylvania avenue, between Second and Third streets. Dealer in Provisions of all kinds, fresh Butter, Milk, Vegetables, &c. sec 3-12

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A CARD. TO THE CITIZENS OF THE DISTRICT. IN ENTERING OUR NEW BUILDING, WHICH we have just taken possession of, we return our sincere thanks to the people of Washington and Georgetown, for their liberal patronage, and we in part as a return have erected a spacious Building, in which will be an ornament to the city, with a large and airy Saloon, with all the conveniences and comfort of our customers; and in the establishment of the necessary arrangements for manufacturing and assembling of Irons, Brass, and by a strict attention to justice and integrity, we give our satisfaction to all.

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LAW NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED WILL ATTEND THE Circuit and Criminal Courts of this District, and the Court of Claims, and will promptly perform such professional duties as may be entrusted to his charge. His office, at present, is at the southeast corner of Eleventh and "I" froning New York avenue.