

Agents for the Evening Star out of Washington.

Persons at a distance wanting the Daily Evening Star, at the earliest period after its issue, can be accommodated at Wilmington, Delaware, by E. S. R. BUTLER, No. 114, Market street.

Baltimore, by HENRY TAYLOR, Sun Iron Buildings. Harper's Ferry, by ARCHIBALD KITZMILLER. Alexandria, Va., by W. F. CARNE, No. 60 King street, corner of Fairfax.

Fredericksburg, Va., by W. M. MILLS. Richmond, Va., by SMITH & FORD, Nos. 150 Broad street, and 194 Main street.

Portsmouth, Va., by A. B. OWENS, No. 70, High street.

SPRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS. The Intelligencer is half in love with the course of leading Democratic papers, with reference to our foreign relations, which, the editor assures his readers, very favorably disappoints him.

The Union comments upon the extraordinary change with reference to the Eastern War question, which has certainly come over American popular opinion, holding indirectly that we are getting our eyes open to the fact that it is to our interest that Britain should be soundly thrashed.

Joe Shillington has sent us Harper's Magazine for December, containing a large number of wood cuts, among which we find representations of San Juan de Nicaragua, with descriptions of the town, which is very interesting. We have also from the same gentleman the last number of that admirable pictorial, the "Illustrated Magazine of Art."

This is beyond controversy the best illustrated work published. Buckingham, under the National Hotel, has also sent us the above publications.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH DIFFICULTY AT HARTFORD.—The quarrel between Bishop O'Reilly on the one hand, and the priests and laity on the other, growing out of the Father Brady case, at Hartford, has been settled.—The facts are as follows: The Bishop concedes to the people the privilege of managing their own financial affairs. 2d, The laity appoint a committee to take future charge of the revenues of the church, pay the amount allowed to priests, with other necessary expenses, and render proper vouchers and ample statements.

At the approaching session of the respective Legislatures there will be Senators of the United States to elect in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Missouri, North Carolina, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, New York, Maine, and California. New Hampshire will elect two in May next.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says, that the notes of the Middletown Pa. bank are in bad odor in that city.

The Jersey City Telegraph announces the failure of a number of dry goods merchants and grocers of that city.

Lying in weight—selling 19 cwt. for a ton of coal.

PERSONAL.

The wife of Beale, the dentist, who was convicted for the outrage on Miss Mudge, has sent to the printer for signers to a petition which is being circulated, asking a pardon from the Governor.

Mrs. Barnett, an actress at the People's Theatre in St. Louis, had two of her ribs broken, and it is feared that her skull was also fractured, by the falling on her of a scene, while performing at the theatre on Tuesday night.

One Bull and Straks were arraigned before the City Court at Louisville, on Saturday, for not paying the city license for their concert. After paying the tax they departed in peace.

Rev. F. G. Zeimer, pastor of a Lutheran church at Pittsburg, was tried in that city a few days ago on the charge of interfering with the William Tell Lodge of Odd Fellows while performing funeral services over the remains of a member of the order. He was acquitted. Sentence deferred.

A monument of Italian marble has been placed in the Unitarian Church at Quincy, Mass., by Charles F. Adams, in memory of his father, ex-President John Q. Adams. It is surmounted by a bust of the deceased, executed by Powers, the American sculptor.

A recent letter from Jas. Watson Webb, denies on the very highest authority, the reports that Mr. Belmont had negotiated a loan for Russia after the Dutch Government had prohibited any such loans being negotiated in Holland; and that he, acting as the agent of the Rothschilds, violated this order and invoked the sanctity of his diplomatic character to cover his illegal negotiation, and asserts that there is not one word of truth in any portion of this charge, or the shadow of ground whereon to base it.

Hon. Truman Smith has recommended his legal career in New York city, in company with Ebenezer Seelye, a New York lawyer of high repute.

R. J. Walker and T. Butler King passed through Washington city, last evening, on their way to Texas, we hear. We presume their business is to induce the Governor of that State to accept the stocks they offer, to secure the contract for the Texas Great Western Railroad. From our personal knowledge of Governor Pease, we feel assured that they will never obtain his assent to their plans until they deposit security quite as good as stocks of the Government of the United States.

We learn that Mr. Wolcott, late manager of the Holiday street Theatre, Baltimore, has resigned his position, for which he received \$1,500. John E. Owens, the comedian, has been engaged in his stead, at a salary of \$100 per week.

Honorable Smith Miller of Indiana, E. A. Smith of Tennessee, J. C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, M. S. Latham of California, T. S. Bocoock of Virginia, A. R. Sillers of Maryland, S. Adams of Mississippi, W. Shannon of Ohio, W. A. Harris of Missouri, and W. Allen of Illinois, are among the late arrivals in this city.

On the 25th ultimo, Daniel Ullmann returned from the Know Nothing convention at Cincinnati, and on the arrival of the train at Dunkirk his name was mentioned as among the passengers, when a shout went up from those congregated there. Some thought he was elected Governor, after all, and were specially excited by the supposed news. Others were quite as wild with hopes for the future as connected with the cause he was supposed especially to represent. On the whole, quite an enthusiasm was got up for Ullmann and the cause of Know Nothingism.

The other day, while the Canal Bank at Cleveland was under duress, the soap man with the staple he had planted in front of one of the State banks, and began to cry his wares as usual. A tall director came out of the bank, and quietly called a policeman and requested him to remove the soap man, as a crowd at that place might be mistaken for a run on their peculiar institution. It was done.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Mormons.—There seems to be little difference of opinion in this country as to the duty of the Federal Government in its relations to Mormonism. So long as the professors of that system conform to the Constitution and Laws of the land, they are entitled to protection, whatever the majority may think of their heresies. It is no ground of proscription for the Mormons that they hold a different faith from that of the great majority of Christians, because the Constitution, based on enlightened reason, has guaranteed perfect liberty of conscience, and the right of every man to worship God in his own way.

But institutions growing out of religious systems stand on a different footing. These must conform to the Constitution and common law of the land, and cannot be tolerated if they conflict with the rights of individuals or with public morality, which the Constitution and Laws were designed to conserve. It is on this principle that the institution of a State Church, which in some form prevails in every part of Europe, and is held to be almost sacred and essential wherever it exists, whether Catholic or Protestant, is utterly forbidden by our laws; and the members of those establishments, when they emigrate to the United States, are constrained to forego the privilege, although they may esteem it a sacred duty, of compelling others to conform to their churches, or to pay them tribute.

The Mormons cannot expect to form an exception to this rule. The institution of polygamy, and the union of church and state, are utterly incompatible with the laws and Constitution, and they cannot claim protection or toleration. Polygamy saps the foundation of public morality; it is in contravention of the common law of the land, and may be abated, suppressed, or prohibited as a nuisance. The cloak of religion cannot shield it from the reprobation of the common sense of the people. It can claim no protection under the constitutional guaranty of liberty of conscience. Brigham Young, himself, could scarcely muster the brazen hypocrisy to declare that he has been constrained by conscience to marry his forty wives; and certainly, if he should falsely pretend to such compunctious visitings, he will not be credited any more than would credit the assertions of a toper who should place his addiction to the bottle on the same ground of religious obligation. All that the Mormons can urge on that point is, that their religious system permits polygamy—that it is a privilege not denied to the saints by their sacred books. If it be placed on the ground of duty, instead of privilege, then it would behoove the saints to provide two or more wives for their poor brethren, which would be physically impossible for whole nations, since mankind is about equally divided between the sexes. The monopoly of the wealthy, in fact, must necessarily deprive many of the poor of so much as one wife; and there is, doubtless, many a David among the saints of Utah, who, though his flocks are grazing on a thousand hills, has been so unjust as to strip his poor neighbor of his only hope—his single ewe lamb.

Polygamy is not only inconsistent with the common law and with public morality, but is incompatible with the public welfare. History teaches that wherever it has existed, the population has been less vigorous, less healthy, and less prolific than where it is discountenanced. It is a relic of barbarism, of heathenism, and should no more be tolerated than the religious custom of burning widows on the pyre among the Hindoos; or the other cruel superstition of the same benighted race which prompts them to fall down before the car of Juggernaut, and be crushed beneath its wheels.

There can be, then, no doubt about the right of the Government to interpose for the suppression of polygamy. The only difficulty with any rational man would seem to be as to the proper mode of interfering for this purpose. It is justly feared that the appointment of a Governor and other Federal officers, entirely alien in sentiment from the people to be governed, will not work well; and the coercive measures which would thus become necessary would revolt the republican sensibilities of the American people, and be of evil example and tendency. Such measures should not be resorted to until every milder expedient has been tried and found delusive.

But is there no middle ground? Is the public mind of Mormonism unanimous in the support of polygamy? We cannot believe it. It is unnatural to suppose that the poor can honestly and heartily sustain a system which ensures only to the benefit or gratification of the rich or powerful. This is more particularly true since the monopoly of wives by the wealthy must in the nature of things deprive poor men not merely of a plurality of wives, but of one wife, with all the sweets of home. And again, this inequality must be felt in still greater force in a new country, where there is always a large preponderance of the males in number.

Unfortunately, the power and influence of the Government have hitherto been arrayed on the side of the wealthy wife-monopolists, and it is not surprising that, thus supported, they have been able to frown down all opposition to the selfish system in which they delight. Now, we respectfully submit if it is not practicable to build up an opposing interest to the monopolists among the Mormons themselves? We venture the prediction that if the better part of the Mormons are appealed to by the Government, and sustained by its patronage and power, they will soon display a strong force in opposition to the polygamists, who will be voted down and stripped of their saintly supremacy.

Mr. Soule, &c.—The Baltic's news verified our anticipation (published before the arrival of that steamship at New York) that Mr. Soule, without tarrying long at Paris, would proceed to Bordeaux, and embark for the most convenient Spanish port from that point on the San Jacinto. The Baltic's mails, also, brought us private information from Paris (which, by some unaccountable postal mistake has just come to hand,) leading to the conclusion that the anticipation of some of the foreign diplomatists in this city that the new Spanish Government would refuse to receive Mr. Soule, is incorrect. This information tells us more of the virtual intrigue by which Louis Napoleon's order to stop him at his landing place in France was brought about, and accounts satisfactorily for the existence of the impression here, to which we refer above. The Duc d'Alba was at the bottom of the affair—"ogged" on, doubtless, by disreputable persons, claiming some sort of identification with our country. It is believed in well-informed

American circles in Paris that this Spanish Duke (who, it will be remembered, fought the duel with young Soule) persuaded his brother-in-law, Louis Napoleon, to essay his game of the exclusion of Mr. Soule from France; assuring him that the Spanish Government were prepared to reject our minister on his return, if he (L. N.) would thus take the initiative, as it were.

He furthermore assured Louis Napoleon that the French Minister in London had obtained satisfactory evidence of his (Mr. Soule's) complicity in the revolutionary intrigues of Kosuth, Sanders, Mazzini, and their crazy and mischievous confederates. D'Alba got this false impression from the pseudo-American sources to which we refer, who hate Mr. Soule only because he is the appointee of an American Chief Magistrate who is not to be used by them to the disgrace of the nationality with which they would illegally surround themselves in Europe, only to subvert their pride. On inquiry, after Mr. Mason had made his point for the withdrawal of the obnoxious order, Louis Napoleon found that D'Alba had been falsely informed by his pseudo-American co-conspirators as to the conduct of Mr. Soule, and that such was the opinion of his Minister in London, after due investigation. He also, in all probability, learned that he had been deceived as to the disposition of the Spanish Government to treat Mr. Soule with indignity; for it seems to be understood in foreign circles here that the Spanish authorities threw cold water on the suggestion made to them through D'Alba, to follow Louis Napoleon's example in this matter.

By the by, we are satisfied that great and most impudent efforts were made to compromise Mr. Soule in the schemes of the crack-brained charlatans in London who have set themselves up as revolutionizers of Europe; and also that each and every one of these efforts proved abortive, notwithstanding Mr. Soule's well known sympathies with the cause of civil liberty in Europe. According to information from both London and Paris on which we have every reason to rely with implicit confidence, he neither did nor said any thing that could by the remotest possibility involve him in any act in connection with the domestic affairs of any European country, unbecoming in a representative of the United States abroad. It is judged here that by some as yet undiscovered surreptitious means, Kosuth & Co.'s revolutionary committee have managed to impress upon the public mind of Europe, the idea that they had successfully involved the Government of the United States in their intrigues.

This impression, we take it for granted, from our knowledge of the character of the gentleman now responsible for the proper conduct of our public affairs, had only to be realized in Washington, to insure such instructions, or rather the return of such information from this point, as will put upon their guard all of our public functionaries upon whom these pettifogging charlatans are laboring so zealously and with such mendacity to impose. The great leading point in the foreign policy of this Government has been, since its foundation, that it is by no means the province of the United States to interfere in the affairs of any other country or countries in which we may not have a direct, palpable, and positive interest. This has been our country's safeguard—one of the main springs of our successful progress to the point at which we find ourselves, as a nation. The public need entertain no apprehension that any administration of the American Government will, in our hands, be guilty of the same impudent and presumptuous conduct before their eyes. In troublesome times, like the present, it is by no means remarkable that impudent charlatans succeed for the moment in creating the impression that they have the countenance of this or that functionary of different Governments for their schemes, in which such functionaries have not rightfully or legally the slightest lot or part. It, however, happily always turns out that as soon as their intrigues are discovered, they are stripped of the cloak of false representations under which they seek to prosecute their ends.

For Bennett's Especial Benefit.—We are expecting by the next steamer from Europe, a full account of the circumstances which took Bennett of the Herald to Paris some months since, and as soon as received, we shall spread before our readers the facts and correspondence connected therewith. Bennett has not been so successful in suppressing this correspondence as he and the chief of the Paris police suppose. Unless we are greatly mistaken, it will be found that Bennett's former employe, an honest and intelligent Frenchman, has already in his possession enough not only to compel Bennett to pay him his just dues for services performed in connection with the Herald, but to exhibit the infamous character of Bennett's propositions while in France, in connection with a lady, now in Paris, who for the present shall be nameless. We have the leading facts now, but we prefer to wait for the correspondence. What was the consideration offered by Bennett for certain services in connection with this lady, many will be anxious to know.

The Points Involved.—Mr. Bright, the celebrated Quaker liberalist member of Parliament, is just now causing the Government of England to quake in their shoes, through his eloquent expositions of the hollowness of the professions on which the English entered upon the Eastern war. He states the case thus, viz: England, France, and Austria had the right, by treaty with Turkey, to interfere for the protection of their co-religionists—France and Austria to protect the Catholics, and England the Protestants; Russia's co-religionists of the Greek church greatly outnumber all other Christians in the Turkish empire, and the Czar sent Menchikoff to Constantinople to demand leave to protect the members of the Greek church in the Ottoman empire as the other three powers protect the Catholics and Protestants. The Sultan hesitated, and England joined the rest of the "Four Powers" in protesting to Turkey that it was right and proper that the Czar should be put on an equal footing with them. Turkey chose to fight rather than act on the representations of England, France, and Austria, which were perfectly acceptable to Russia.

Mr. Bright complains against the ministry for involving England in war with Russia in defence of the Turks, when the latter brought on the war only by refusing to do what England herself proclaimed to be her duty. He further shows that but for the intrigues of Lord Stuart de Madesite, (the English Minister at the Porte,) Turkey would have acceded to what subsequently England pronounced to be the reasonable request of the Czar! Indeed, he charges, with powerful ef-

fect, that the war, with all its disastrous consequences, is wholly attributable to the mismanagement of the British Foreign Office.

Oregon and Washington Territories.—These new territories are destined at no distant day to come in for a full participation of the public lands in both of them are being prosecuted with great energy. Indications, we learn at the General Land Office, of extensive mineral resources, more valuable than gold and silver, are presented in both. It is believed that they will soon be able to afford an abundant supply of coal to our steam vessels in the Pacific. There are no agricultural lands on the globe superior to them, and they open a wide field of selection to emigrants of homes and fortunes. For their information we state that the Surveyor Generals offices are now organized in both these Territories. In Oregon, at Salem, and in Washington at Olympia. The offices of the Registers and Receivers for both territories are established—For Oregon at Oregon city, for Washington at Olympia.

The Current Operations of the Treasury Department.—On yesterday, the 30th of Nov., the e were of Treasury Warrants entered on the books of the Department— For the redemption of stock, \$3,830 86 For the payment of Treasury debts 11,560 46 For covering into the Treasury from Customs 4,016 67 For covering into the Treasury from Lands 7,444 24 For covering into the Treasury from miscellaneous sources 21,745 24 For the War Department 416 41 For the Navy Department 11,444 72 For the Interior Department 62,550 64 For repaying in the Interior Department 18,817 15 3,092 97

ALEXANDRIA CORRESPONDENCE.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 1, 1854. Business.—Soiree of the Hand-in-Hand Club—Mistake—Council Proceedings—Prize Trumpet.

Business continues to improve, and our fall trade is near its maximum. The large stocks laid in by our dealers, at the opening of the season, are rapidly lowering to meet the demands which come to our city by railroad, river, and canal.

The never-tiring Hand-in-Hand Club gave another of their pleasant evening parties on last Monday night. From early evening till day dawn, the merry music, "keeping time to bounding feet," rang out its joyous notes, and never has Hand-in-Hand held a merrier party.

The Clipper letter from Alexandria, of one day last week, announced that the Friendship had sent a friendly challenge to the Hydraulion to throw with them for a silver cup. We are requested to say that no such challenge has ever been received by the Hydraulion.

On Wednesday evening the City Councils held their regular session; the attendance in each board was excellent. The auditor was directed to reissue his warrant to the Alexandria Flour Mill Company, for \$462, half the cost of deepening Duke street dock. The commissioners of the sinking fund were authorized to borrow from the city treasurer \$440 80 to pay interest on pledged stocks. The city surveyor, in conjunction with the committee on grades, was ordered to settle the grade of Wolfe street at its intersection with Wolfe and Wilkos, and the council adjourned. This evening the grand contest among our firemen for Farrows' silver trumpet will be settled at Liberty Hall. It is said that the Sun has withdrawn from the contest, giving its strength to the Relief, and that the Friendship firemen have come up in aid of their old friends of the Hydraulion. AMI.

CONSUL SAUNDERS DISAVOWED.—The London Times Paris correspondence states that, on November 5th, Mr. Fay, U. S. Charge at Paris, declared to the Swiss Federal Council that the Cabinet at Washington not only disavowed the recent manifesto of Mr. Consul Saunders, but disapproved likewise of the contents of that communication.

It is said that Nicholas of Russia, has ordered from a late maker in Geneva, Switzerland, 100,000 musical boxes playing the national air, to be distributed to the besieged army in the Caucasus, hoping thereby to inspire every soldier to the most heroic deeds of valor.

Attention, Marion Rifles!—The Marion Rifles will meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, in the basement of Temperance Hall, at 7 p. m., for drill and other purposes. By order of Capt. Steele. JAS. FOXWELL, O. R.

Attention! The members of the Journeymen Tailors' Society are hereby notified to be punctual in attendance on SATURDAY NIGHT, December 24, as there will be something of importance to be done for their consideration. Those who are absent at present, and who believe there are benefits to be derived from the Society by a unity among its members, are invited to attend. JAMES LACKY, Rec. Sec.

The Scott Guards have the pleasure of announcing that their First Ball will take place on SATURDAY, December 24, at 8 o'clock. Particulars in future advertisement. nov 22—6047

NATIONAL THEATRE. PRICES OF ADMISSION. Dress Circle and Parquette 25 cts. Gentlemen without Ladies 37 1/2 cts. Second and Third Tiers of Boxes 25 "

KUNKEL'S NIGHTINGALE OPERA TROUPE. This (Friday) Evening, Dec. 1.

Second time of the Rebut to UNCLE TOM'S CABIN! Embracing views of NEGRO FREEDOM AT THE NORTH, And NEGRO SLAVERY AT THE SOUTH! And the usual Programme of SOLOS, CHORUSES, INCIDENTS, TABLEAUX, &c.

PROGRAMME. T. L. Floyd in his impersonation of Miss Fanny Grand Overture Hermann, Ahrend & Co Opening Chorus, Joy, Jy, freedom to-day

Good News From Home Geo. Kunkel Mary Vale Mast. J. Adams Dandy Broadway Swell P. Berger Miss Thelma Search & E. Search The Shanghai W. P. Lehr Darkie Sleighing Party Geo. Kunkel & H. Lehr

Medley Dance, original by Joe Brown, Introductory National airs Joe Brown Accordion Fantasia Levi Brown Bonjo Developments W Penn Lehr Washwoman's Dance T. L. Floyd & Joe Brown Aileen's Introduction Mast. J. Adams Comic Violoncello Search & E. Search Comic Grape Vine Trist Joe Brown Violoncello Solo (various themes) T. Ahrend

To conclude with the beautiful Burletta of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Uncle Tom, the repentant fugitive Geo. Kunkel Gumption Cate on a visit to Harry Lehr Old Bob Ridley J. K. Search Augustus, a lover W. P. Lehr Sammie, a plain-tailor Paul Berger The Wild African girl W. H. Morgan Musicians T. Ahrend & R. T. Herman Aunt Chloe, in love with Uncle Tom Levi Brown Rose of Caroline, daughter of Uncle Tom T. L. Floyd

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TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

Showing the amount of its credit in the Treasury, with assistant treasurers and designated depositories, and in the Mint and branches, by returns received to Monday, Nov. 27, 1854; the amount for which drafts have been issued, but were then unpaid, and the amount then remaining subject to draft. Showing, also, the amount of future transfers to and from depositories, as ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Table with columns: Amount on deposit, Drafts heretofore not paid through banks, Amount subject to draft. Rows include Treasury of the United States, Assistant Treasurers in various cities, Depositories at various locations, and Deduct overdrafts.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excursion to New York City! BULLARD'S PANORAMA. Takes the spectator over SIX MILES through the streets of NEW YORK CITY, faithfully representing the business, bustle and confusion of city life. He has a view of more than SEVEN HUNDRED HORSES and CARRIAGES.

THE THOUSAND OF ITS PEOPLE! PROCESSIONS, MILITARY COMPANIES, BANDS OF MUSIC, SHIPPING, STREMBOWS, &c. At each exhibition, an explanatory Lecture will be given by one of the Proprietors, Mr. Doolittle, much valuable knowledge of New York and its people, of great importance to a stranger, and of general and instructive information to every body, will be exhibited at Washington, in

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, 7th STREET. As follows: First Exhibition TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7 1/2 o'clock, and every evening until Dec. 9, inclusive, also on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons of each week. The second exhibition commences at 3 o'clock; the evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. Admission 30 cents. Children half price. Families and Parties, 5 persons, \$1.00. nov 18—5w

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for December, commencing a new volume, is received and for sale at the Washington Publication Office, 211 Pennsylvania Street, by DICKENS Household Words for December: Knickerbocker Magazine do Putnam's do Godey's Lady's Book do Graham's Magazine do Ladies' National Magazine for December All received and beautifully illustrated. All the New Books published received immediately afterwards and for sale at

OLSON BUILDING, CORNER Pa. Avenue & 4 1/2 st. nov 30

POST OFFICE. Washington, Nov. 29, 1854. MAILS FOR CUMBERLAND, Md., CHARLESTON, S. C., and WHEELING, in Virginia, ZACKVILLE, COLUMBUS, and other places, at 10 o'clock. VILLE and LOUISVILLE, in Ky., OHIO, MARYLAND, and other places, at 11 o'clock. APOLIS, Ind., will hereafter be closed at this office daily at 2 p. m., departing in the 3 o'clock train. Connections with W. & O. Train leaving Baltimore for Cumberland and W. & O. Train at 5 o'clock. JAMES G. BERRIT, Postmaster.

DIVISION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE partnership heretofore existing between the firm of Maxwell, Sears & Colley, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of November last, and the business of the firm is now conducted by John S. Maxwell without the firm of Maxwell, Sears & Colley. JOHN S. MAXWELL, JAMES W. SEARS, J. W. COLLEY.

A CARD. THE subscribers will continue the general Dry Goods trade at the old stand, No. 522 Seventh street. And as they are authorized to settle up the business of Maxwell, Sears & Colley, by mutual consent, all persons indebted are requested to come forward and make prompt settlement; as the business must be speedily closed. COLLEY & SEARS, nov 29—6t

SHIRTS—SHIRTS—SHIRTS! W. H. PAULKNER, the only practically informed shirt maker in the city, would respectfully inform his old customers, members of Congress, and strangers, that by leaving their measurements at his Shirt Manufactory they can have shirts made of the best material and warranted to fit in all cases—the reputation which these shirts have acquired in this city, induces the advertiser to invite those gentlemen who have been troubled with bad fitting shirts to give him a call, feeling assured that they will, on trial, admit their superiority.

Sign of the Golden Eagle, Pa. ave., betw. 9th and 10th sts. dec 1—3t

BOYS' CLOTHING OF ALL QUALITIES. We have just received an immense assortment of Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing of new and fashionable designs, embracing all qualities of— Overcoats and Trowsers \$5.00 to \$10.00 Cloth, frock, and sack Coats 3.00 8.00 Cassimere do 3.50 7.50 Cannelin do 2.50 6.00 Cloth Roundabouts, all colors 2.00 6.00 Do Jackets do 2.50 4.50 School Coats do 1.50 3.00 Black and Fancy Cassimere pants 1.00 3.00 Cannelin and Tweed do 1.00 2.50 Cloth and Cashmere Vests 1.25 2.50 Silk and Fatin do 1.00 3.00 White and colored Shirts 37 50 Undershirts and Drawers 50 1.00 Hats and Caps 25 1.50 Also, Suspenders, Hdkts, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., making the most splendid array of Boys' Clothing, at low prices, and to be found in this or any other city in the country. WALL & STEPHENS, Next door to the Iron Fall, Pa. Avenue, between 9th and 10th sts. dec 1—4t

GOSHEN BUTTER AND BUTCK.—Now landing— 22 kegs Goshen county Butter, very fine 12 do Delaware county do very good 18 Mills extra Buckwheat, in barrels, half barrels, boxes, and bags. Also, Pennsylvania Buckwheat, in bags. For sale by SHERKELL BROTHERS, nov 30—1w No. 40, opposite the Centre Market.

FRESH FRUITS, &c. SWEET HAVANA ORANGES, whole, half and quarter boxes, Bunch and Layer Raisins, Superior and other kinds Raisins, fresh Prunes, of Superior Quality, and the first quality of Preserves and Conserve, and the first quality of preparations for table or cooking, including a great variety of imported condiments, suitable for the approaching season. For sale by Z. M. P. KING, nov 30—St. near the steps northeast of Jackson Statue.

SULTANA, raisins for Misses Meat—10 drums net, for sale by SHERKELL BROTHERS, nov 30—St. No. 40, opposite the Centre Market.

JUST RECEIVED A FINE assortment of Campaign, Solar and Ethereal LAMP, GIRANDOLE, CANDELABRA, HALL LANTERNS, and LANTERNS of every description, the latest and most improved patterns of paper shades, dome and other shapes. GLOBES of every description. Patent spring Candelsticks and a beautiful assortment of Britannia Lamps, for Hold or Oil, Nursery Lamps, &c. Also, a fine assortment of Lamp Oil, Window Glass and Artists' materials in great variety. HOWELL & MORSELL, No. 623 C Street, Todd's Building, nov 30—dtJanet

MUSIC FOR BALLS, PARTIES, &c. L. F. W. WEBER. RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS FRIENDS AND former patrons that he continues to attend BANDS of select Musicians. He will introduce all the new and fashionable Music.

An accomplished Pianist furnished if desired. For Orders call at Hilbus & Hitz Music Depot, Gaudier, or Miller's Confectionery Store, or my residence, near Gen. Heintz's, Nov. 29—dt

PROF. SCHONENBERG, Teacher and Translator of Modern Languages and Literature, No. 257 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, oct 23—4t