EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY:

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.....May 19

AGENTS FOR THE STAR.

The following persons are authorized to contract for the publication of advertisements in the *Star*:

Philadelphia—V. B. PALMER, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

New York—S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., Nassau street.

Boston—V. B. PALMER, Scollay's Building.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS should be handed in by 12 o'clock, M., otherwise they may not appear until the next day.

THE WEEKLY STAR

For the week ending to-day, contains its usual variety of news from all parts of the United States and the world. The subscription is only one dollar and twenty five cents a year. Single copies, in wrappers, can be obtained at the counter of the Star—three cents each.

SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS

The *Union* replies to arguments in favor of Know Nothingism, published in the New York *Herald* and Louisville *Journal*.

The *Intelligencer* moralizes over the rapidly increasing expenses of the Government, and calls to mind the manner in which the administration of John Quincy Adams was assailed for spending the enormous sum of twelve millions of dollars per annum.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The Massachusetts Legislature.—In the whole history of the public affairs of the States of the American Union, there never appeared a body of legislators on the stage, who have earned such unenviable fame, as these. The present legislature of Pennsylvania are bad enough in all conscience, being notoriously engaged nearly altogether in buying and selling in the discharge of the trust confided to them, giving out bank charters to irresponsible individuals, and enacting any and all sorts of special legislation at the demand of any and all persons willing to pay for having their interests subserved at the expense of the people at large. The Boston *Post* gives very amusing accounts of the entire management of the Massachusetts Legislature by the outside agents to procure just such legislation, until the amount of cash and the dinners and wines requisite to get a wharf privilege, a bridge privilege, or a joint stock charter for this or that purpose, is now as freely quoted on change in Boston, as the prices of railroad and established bank stocks. As bad as all this is, the utter want of character presented by the great mass of the members of both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature in other particulars is, if possible, worse. Though their present session has been a remarkably long one, they have accomplished literally nothing but the enactment of special legislation, thus bought through, except the recent passage of a law making it a crime in their State to execute the Fugitive Slave law, the establishment of the infamous committee on nunneries, and the subsequent expulsion of the great projector (mover) of that committee, Mr. Joseph Hiss.

We need not comment on the history of the doings of that committee; as, having been fully brought to light, they tell the tale not only of the infamous purpose of its origin, but of the fidelity with which the men of bad hearts and grovelling minds, of which it was composed, carried out that purpose to the best of their ability, and to the eternal shame of the State of Massachusetts. In the case of Mr. Hiss the reports show that it was first intended to screen him. When the intensity of public opinion even there, and his own recklessness, rendered it impossible to carry out that intention, the next move of the majority was to make him the scapegoat of the body. To this he demurred, boldly proclaiming that if he had proved himself a hypocrite, a debauche, and an ingrain scoundrel, he was by no means the only one of the body who had so unworthily crept into the confidence of the people, and that he stood ready to prove that at least one hundred and eighty of his fellow members, including more or less of the seventy clergymen, were in each and every respect quite as unworthy of public confidence, and as infamous in their personal characters as himself! Thereupon, to put a gag on his mouth, he was immediately *expelled*, so as to place it beyond his power to spread before the world the proof of the truth of his assertion. They were true to themselves in that action only, having betrayed traces of their guilt in the vacillating course of their legislation on his case. It will be remembered that there are actually seventy clergymen at present in that body—seventy clergymen! Has the presence of so many persons nominally dedicated to the cause of the ever-living God—to the cause of peace and good will to all—to the cause of good morals and equal and exact justice, elevated the character of the body! We say that it has not, but that the conduct of that Legislature tells the tale of the impropriety of the interference of clergymen in politics, in terms stronger than can be otherwise communicated by the most eloquent pen.

Does the history of that Legislature bear out the promise of sweeping reform in all things to be acted on by it, on which it was elected with so great unanimity, the people of Massachusetts having suddenly taken it into their heads that their former Whig legislators, who had so long controlled their State matters, were incompetent? If ever a people were taught a practical lesson worth treasuring in their memories, that lesson is to be drawn from the history of the action of the body of hypocrites, fools, scoundrels, bigots and incompetents through ignorance, who have managed by a sweeping imposture to obtain the temporary control of the affairs of the once proud, respectable, and enlightened commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The Court of Claims.—Below we publish the rules of practice adopted by the Court of Claims, promulgated yesterday after we went to press. The clerk will be ready to permit cases to be docketed on the 12th of July, at his temporary office, in the room of the Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol building. It is hoped that this court will be able to commence to hear arguments as early as the 1st of October.

Rules of Practice of the Court of Claims, adopted May 17, 1855.

1. Every claim shall be stated in a printed petition addressed to the court, and signed by the claimant or his counsel.

2. The petition must set forth a full statement of the claim, and of the action thereon in Congress or by any of the departments, if such action has been had, specifying also what person or persons are owners thereof, or interested therein, and when and upon what consideration such person or persons became so interested. If the claim is founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of an executive department, the act of Congress and the section thereof upon which the claimant relies must be stated, and the particular regulation of the department must be specified. If the claim is founded upon any express contract with the government of the United States, such contract must be set forth in the petition, and, if it be in writing, in the words of the contract. If it be founded upon any implied contract, the circumstances upon which the claimant relies as tending to prove a contract must be specified. There must be annexed to the petition an affidavit of the claimant that the facts stated in the petition are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

3. Each claim shall be entered on the docket on filing the petition, or, in cases referred by either house of Congress, on filing a petition and the papers in the case referred.

4. The claimant, when he files his petition, shall deliver to the clerk ten copies thereof for the use of the judges and the solicitor.

5. If the solicitor shall be of opinion that the petition does not state a proper case for the action of the court, it shall be his duty, after the filing of the petition, to furnish the clerk ten printed copies of his objections for the judges and the claimant.

6. There shall be no other pleadings than those above stated.

7. If the petition be adjudged to be sufficient, the court will authorize the taking of testimony in the case.

8. The court will appoint permanent commissioners for the taking of testimony, and special commissioners as circumstances may require.

Every permanent commissioner shall take an oath before he enters upon his duties that he will faithfully discharge them so long as his commission remains in force; and every special commissioner shall take an oath faithfully to discharge his duties.

The form of a commission to a permanent commissioner shall be as follows:

COURT OF CLAIMS:

To ——, of ——, in the county of ——, and State of ——.

——, Esquire.

You are hereby appointed a commissioner for the State of —— to take the testimony of such witnesses as may come before you, to be used in the investigation of such claims as may be presented to this court against the United States. In the performance of this duty you will be guided by the rules of this court, and, in making your certificate of the taking of depositions, you will follow the form prescribed by the 15th rule. You will take no deposition, unless by consent of the parties, until it has shown to you, by the return upon the original notice, that the adverse party has been duly notified; and, if he does not appear, you will affix the original notice to your certificate, and return it therewith for the information of the court.

——, Clerk.

When special commissions are issued such variations from the above form as may be necessary will be made.

9. The form of a subpœna shall be as follows:

COURT OF CLAIMS:

To ——.

You are hereby commanded to appear before ——, commissioner appointed by this court to take depositions, on the —— day of ——, A. D. 185 , at —— o'clock in the —— noon, then and there to testify in the case of —— against the United States, now pending in this court. Fail not of appearance, at your peril. Dated this —— day of ——, A. D. 185 .

——, Clerk.

10. The party proposing to take dipositions shall cause fifteen days' notice thereof to be given to the solicitor or to the claimant or his counsel, as the case may be. The notice must be in writing, and must state the names of the commissioner and of the witnesses and the claimant, and the day of the month, the hour, and the place of taking the deposition, and must be subscribed by the solicitor or his agent, or by the claimant or his attorney of record. When the claimant proposes to take a deposition, and the witness resides more than five hundred miles from Washington, or where the solicitor proposes to take the deposition, and the witness resides more than five hundred miles from the claimant or his counsel, one day's further notice shall be given for every additional twenty miles.

11. The fees of witnesses for travel and attendance shall be such as are authorized by the laws of the State or Territory where the witness resides, and shall be paid by the party at whose instance the witnesses appear.

12. If the witness, having been duly summoned and his fees tendered him, shall fail or refuse to appear and testify before any commissioner, a rule upon him shall be issued, on motion, to show cause why a fine should not be imposed upon him; and if he fail to show sufficient cause, he shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars.

13. All witnesses shall be sworn or affirmed, before any questions are put to them, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, relative to the cause in which they are to testify, and each witness shall then state his name, his occupation, his age, his place of residence for the past year; whether he has any interest, direct or indirect, in the claim which is the subject of inquiry; and whether, and in what degree, he is related to the claimant. At the conclusion of the deposition, the witness shall state whether he knows of any other matter relative to the claim in question; and if he do, he shall state it.

14. All evidence must be in writing, and all depositions must be taken by questions, each of which is to be written down by the commissioner in the body of the deposition, and then proposed by the commissioner to the witness, and the answers thereto are to be written down by the commissioner in the presence of the witness. But interrogatories and cross-interrogatories may be administered, under the surpervision of the court, whenever in their opinion justice and expediency require, and each deposition must be signed by the deponent in the presence of the commissioner.

15. The commissioner's return shall be as follows:

State of ——, county of ——, ss:

On this —— day of ——, A. D. ——, personally came ——, the witness within named, and after having been first sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, the questions contained in the within deposition were written down by the commissioner, and then proposed by him to the witness, and the answers thereto were written down by the commissioner in the presence of the witness, who then subscribed the deposition in the presence of the commissioner. The deposition of ——, taken at the request of ——, to be used in the investigation of a claim against the United States now pending in the court of claims, in the name of ——. The adverse party was notified, did attend, and did object.

——, Commissioner.

Fees of witness, ——.
Travel, ——.
Attendance, ——.
Commissioner's fees, ——.

16. The commissioner shall enclose the commission, depositions, and exhibits, if any, in a packet under his seal, and direct the same to the clerk at Washington, and deposite the packet in the post office.

17. The commissioner shall not be obliged to certify and forward the deposition taken for either party until his fees for the taking of the same and the postage shall have been paid or tendered to him by the party at whose instance the commission issued; which fees shall be five dollars a day, and twenty cents for every hundred words contained in the deposition.

18. No objection to a deposition will be considered as waived because such objection was not taken before the commissioner.

19. No counsel will be permitted to practise in the court unless he is a man of good moral character, and has been admitted or licensed to practise in the Supreme Court of the United States, or in the highest court of the District of Columbia, or in the highest court of some State or Territory, of which admission the certificate of the clerk of such court or such license will be the only evidence; and before admission such counsel shall be sworn to support the constitution of the United States, and that his conduct as counsel shall be upright and according to law. But any claimant may appear in person and manage his own cause.

20. When the claimant's case is prepared, he shall notify the solicitor thereof, furnishing him at the same time with a printed copy of his brief. The solicitor, within a reasonable time thereafter, shall furnish the opposite counsel with a printed copy of his brief, and file copies of both briefs with the clerk. When the briefs are thus filed, the clerk shall enter the case on the trial docket. At least three days before any case will be called for argument such printed briefs shall be furnished to each of the judges, and contain all the positions and authorities relied on. No *viva voce* arguments on behalf of either party will be permitted to continue more than two hours, nor will counsel be permitted to take other grounds or to refer to other authorities than those stated in the briefs. The cases will be called for argument or submission in the order in which they shall be thus prepared.

21. In the computation of time mentioned in these rules, all Sundays, and also the day of the service of any notice, and the day on which a party is required to appear, or on which any act is required to be done, shall be excluded.

22. No paper filed in a cause shall be taken from the clerk's office, except by one of the judges, without permission of the court, and by leaving a certified copy with the clerk.

23. If the claimant die, pending the suit, his proper representative may, on motion, be admitted to prosecute the claim.

A true copy from record:

SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON, Chief Clerk.

Mr. Buchanan.—Letters was received, this morning, from Mr. Buchanan, in which he says he shall leave his mission about the last of September, and travel in Europe for some time before returning to the United States. It will be perceived that this determination is in accordance with our announcement made a year ago, in contradiction of the pertinacious declaration of the New York *Herald* that he was coming home as early as this spring, if not earlier.

Death of a Distinguished Man.—We have a telegraphic message this morning from St. Louis, announcing the death of our distinguished fellow-citizen Gen. Charles Gratiot, formerly the head of United States Engineer Corps, which occurred yesterday, in that city, from cholera. This sad news will overwhelm a wide circle of the relatives and friends of the deceased in Washington and elsewhere.

The New Steam Frigates.—Engineer-in-Chief Martin, U. S. N., has just returned to Washington from a tour of inspection of the steam machine work in progress for all these steamers. He reports everything going on as well and as rapidly as can be wished. The Merrimac, being built at Boston, will be ready for sea as early as the last of September. The Minnesota, being built in the Washington navy yard, will be the next one finished.

Change of a Chesapeake Bay Light—Notice has been given that the present fixed light at Cove Point, north of Patuxent river, Chesapeake bay, will be changed, on or about the 15th of June next, to a fixed light, varied by flashes. The light will be produced by a catadioptric apparatus; will be of the natural color, fixed, with a bright flash at intervals of one and a half minute.

Clerical Changes in the General Land Office.—The following clerical changes, &c., have been made in this office:

A. G. Hayden, from temporary clerkship to a first class, permanent.

J. E. Parker, from temporary clerkship to a first-class, permanent.

J. L. Edwards, from temporary clerkship to a first-class permanent, in place of Lemuel O. Bridewell, resigned.

The First Comptroller of the Treasury, the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, left Washington last evening for his homestead in Ohio, being called thither, we regret to write, by the sudden and severe illness of his venerable and so universally beloved wife.

The Secretary of the Navy.—The health of that gentleman has greatly improved. He may be expected to reach Washington from his home in North Carolina about Tuesday next.

Watchmen Appointed.—Samuel McPherson and Chas. J. Wright have been appointed watchmen on the extension of the Post Office building.

An Army Officer Resigned.—Second Lieut. Austin N. Colcord, of the Second Infantry, U. S. A., has resigned, to take effect on the 31st inst.

The New Arctic Expedition will take its departure as early as the 1st of June from New York, as everything will be ready by that time.

The Current Operations of the Treasury Department.—On yesterday, the 18th of May, there were of Treasury Warrants entered on the books of the Department—

For the redemption of stock.....	$5,615 19
For the Treasury Department.....	30 00
For the Interior Department.....	7,055 44
For the Customs.....	509 00
For amount of warrants received and entered.....	20,865 83
Received from Customs.....	1,298,356 89
For the Navy Department.....	157,721 00

PERSONAL.

.... Professor Agassis is now engaged upon a work to be entitled, "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States." It is to be published in ten quarto volumes, and the first part is soon to appear.

.... Gen. Cass has consented to lecture before the Young Men's Association of Hillsdale, Michigan, on the 24th inst.

.... George Skerritt, formerly connected with the Albany Museum, and well known as a comic actor, died at Albany on Wednesday. While a resident of England he was known as Sir George Skerritt. He was an associate of Douglas Jerrold.

....Gen. Richard Collins, one of the ablest lawyers in Ohio, died in Clermont county, in that State, on the 12th instant.

.... Loring Pierce, of Buffalo, who has been in that city since 1815, when there were but 1,700 inhabitants there, has superintended the burial of *twenty-six thousand persons*.

.... Santa Anna has received from the King of Prussia the decoration of the Red Eagle Cross.

.... Eight thousand four hundred and seventy-four immigrants arrived at New York during the past week, which, added to the 28,626 previously arrived since the 1st of January, makes a total of 37,100 thus far this year, against 67,479 during the same time last year.

MASSACHUSETTS PHILANTHROPY.—Mary Williams and her infant daughter, the latter born in Massachusetts, was sent to Europe, on Monday, from the town of Monson, Mass., for the crime of being too poor to live in that commonwealth. The woman had come away from Ireland because she was too poor to live there. According to these two facts, the poor creature cannot live at all. Massachusetts, about a year ago, was in a terrible ferment, because the law sent Burns back to Virginia. The Boston Advertiser says:—The treasury of the United States bore the expense of the rendition of Anshony Burns. The treasury of Massachusetts paid for the rendition of Mary Williams. But then he was a negro, "a man and a brother;" while she was only a white woman—a woman and a mother."—*Phila. Ledger.*

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Baltic.

IMPORTANT FROM SEBASTOPOL.

Attempt to Assassinate Napoleon, &c.

The Steamer Baltic arrived at New York yesterday evening, between five and six o'clock with Liverpool dates to May 5th—one week later than previous dates.

FROM THE CRIMEA

The latest dates from Sebastopol are to the 4th inst., one day preceding the sailing of the steamer, received per telegraph. The allies were gaining ground, all the Russian out works having been taken. Sanguinary encounters were frequent, and the loss on both sides was immense.

There was nothing, however, in the seige yet to warrant an assault, and the bombardment had much slackened, not having produced the result anticipated. Indeed, the position of the allies was regarded as critical, notwithstanding the advantages they had gained.

Lord Raglan admits that the bombardment of Sebastopol had not produced the result looked for. The list of casualties to the allies was not heavy.

The general impression in England is that the siege will be abandoned for the present, and the whole of Ramiesch and Balaklava left to the defence of a few corps, while the main position of the allies try to penetrate the interior and cut off the supplies of Sebastopol, and then completely invest the town.

Numerous reinforcements were constantly reaching the allies, and the French reserve of 80,000 men, near Constantinople, were expected to be sent to Balaklava.

Russian official accounts to the 24th ult. represent the damages sustained as but of little account, and all were actively repaired, while the skirmishes were generally successful. The loss sustained by the garrison from the 11th to the 15th ult was 7 subalterns, and 436 men killed; 6 superior, 34 subaltern officers, and 1,809 men wounded.

The English captured the first Russian rifle pit on the night of the 17th, after a desperate encounter. Col. Graham Egerton, the field-officer, in command, was killed.

On the 20th, an attack was made on the second Russian rifle pit, which was almost immediately abandoned.

ENGLAND.

Dispatches for the Crimea were reaching the British Government in a few hours by telegraph, but their purport was not generally communicated to the public, although nightly questions were asked in Parliament for information. The ministers declared that they should exercise due discretion in the publication of the news.

Lord John Russell had reappeared in his seat in Parliament, and stated the substance of the negotiations at Vienna, intimating that protocols would be submitted to parliament.

The new loan bill of £16,000,000 sterling, passed on the 1st in the House of Commons, and on the same night was ordered to be committed in the House of Lords.

Metals in the English markets have experienced a great decline, owing to the diminished demand for iron from the United States.

Sir John Burgoyne, as a witness before the Roebuck committee, gave important evidence in relation to the conduct of the war on the Crimea.

The budget has virtually passed both houses with but little opposition or modification.

Throughout the country a strong feeling against the ministry has been manifested by indignation meetings regarding the conduct of the war, held at various places. A meeting of the inhabitants of London was to be held, at which an administrative reform association was proposed to be organized. Similar meetings were promoted by the principal men of all political parties, and would be held at Liverpool and other towns.

FRANCE.

The Emperor of the French had a narrow escape from assassination on the evening of the 28th ult., while on his way to join the Empress in her usual ride in the Champs Elysees. The Emperor was accompanied by two officers of his household, and when near Barriene de l'Etoile he was approached by a well dressed man with the action intimating a desire to present a petition. He advanced within five or six paces of the Emperor, who did not observe him, when he was discovered by a policeman.

As the policeman was proceeding towards the man, a cab was driven rapidly between them; and in the interval, the individual drew a double barreled pistol, and aiming it point-blank at the Emperor, discharged both barrels without effect. Immediately he was seized by the police, but not until he had drawn another pistol and made a second attempt to shoot.

It is said that one of the balls grazed the Emperor's hat. The would-be-assassin is an Italian named Pianozi. He was a volunteer in Girabaldi's army; and he was in London while the Emperor was making his visit. He would have made the attempt on the life of the Emperor if he had not been prevented by the concourse of people.

The Emperor proceeded with his ride, and visited the opera in the evening, where he was greeted with immense outbursts of loyalty and enthusiasm.

The Emperor decided not to receive the formal addresses of congratulation on his escape, though an exception was made in regard to the British residents in Paris. The corporation of London has also prepared an address of congratulation.

Pianozi was in close confinement and would be tried about the middle of May.

The Fusionist and Orleanist papers publish the official accounts from the Moniteur without a word of comment.

The cause of the attempt is understood to be personal revenge, and nothing of a political nature.

THE LATEST.

Dispatches per telegraph, from the Crimea, report a sharp engagement on the night of the 1st of May, in a front and left attack, which ended in the whole of the Russian rifepits being taken, together with eight light mortars and two hundred prisoners. The whole affair was a brilliant one for the allies.

SEBASTOPOL, May 4th.—On Wednesday night (2d inst.,) the French troops under Gen. Pelissler attacked the advanced works of the quarantine bastion and carried them at the point of the bayonet, taking twelve mortars and establishing themselves in the positions. On the following night the Russians made a sortie to regain the positions, but after a sanguinary encounter were driven back.

An insurrection in Ukraine, Russia-Poland, had broken out and extended to three other governments. Twenty landed proprietors with their wives and families have been destroyed.

The following is gathered from the latest papers in addition to the above:

The condition of the allies is decidedly more critical than that of the enemy.

Fifty thousand Russian reinforcements had arrived at Sebastopol. The allies thus far had not destroyed a single Russian battery.

Six thousand Turks had been sent to join Omer Pasha, at Balaklava.

RUSSIA.

Appearances at St. Petersburg denoted great activity, and an energetic continuance of war. The Czar devotes his whole time to military preparations.

The peasantry of the Russian province of Ukraine had risen in insurrection.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

It was rumored that a separate treaty would be signed between Turkey and Russia, forming part of a European treaty of peace. The first division of the Austrian army had received marching orders.

FRANCE.

France had ordered another levy of 20,000 troops for the Crimea.

The Emperor Napoleon made the following speech in the Senate in reply to the congratulations upon his escape from assassination:

"I thank the Senate for the sentiments expressed. I fear nothing from attempts at assassination. There are existences which are decrees of Providence. As long as I shall not have fulfilled my mission I run no danger."

AUSTRIA

A Vienna dispatch says that an imperial decree is shortly to be issued, calling out 80,000 troops.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Washington, D. C., May 19, 1855.

[*Ordered to be advertised in the* "EVENING STAR," *agreeable to the following section of the Post-Office Law—it being the newspaper having the largest circulation of any daily paper published in Washington:*

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the list of letters remaining uncalled for in any post office in any city, town, or village, where newspapers shall be printed, shall, hereafter, be published once only in the newspaper which, being issued weekly, or oftener, *shall have the largest circulation* within the range of the delivery of said office, to be decided by the postmaster at such office.]

☞ Persons applying for letters in the following list, will please say they are ADVERTISED.

LADIES' LIST.

Anderson, Miss Virginia	Harris, Miss Harriet R
Armstrong, Mrs Susannah	Hanrahan, Mrs Mary
Barnes, Mrs Susan E	Jones, Miss Arabela
Ball, Mrs Henry W	Jackson, Mrs Anna
Brown, Miss Ann E	King, Miss Ellen A
Burch, Miss Sarah Jane	Knight, Mrs M A
Ball, Miss Louisa	Keneday, Catharine
Brown, Miss Eliza	Lee, Mrs Wm
Bowersax, Miss Lucy Ann	Loyd, Miss Nancy
Barnes, Mrs Mary Ann	Lyon, Miss Allice C
Baker, Mrs H D P	Lewis, Miss Virginia
Bean, Miss Mary J	Meals, Mrs Jean
Blackwell, Julia A	Moore, Mrs Sarah
Carr, Mrs Catharine A	Major, Miss Sarah
Conway, Miss	Mason, Miss Emma T
Clayton, Mrs Virginia E	Madigan, Johanna
Collins, Miss Martha	Millrick, Margarett
Colbert, Miss Margarete	Morgan, Miss Georgianna
Cassiday, Mrs J	McCauliffe, Miss Mary
Carpen, Miss Frances E	McCord, Mrs Mariah
Conway, Mrs (widow)	Nash, Miss E Wright
Dent, Miss Jennie	Meecy, Miss Catharine
Dawes, Mrs C M	Newton, Mrs Clara H
Davis, Mrs Worthington	Obrein, Miss Kate
Dreaver, Miss Helen	Page, Miss Josephine
Driskill, Mrs Leah H	Pool, Miss Rachel
Davis, Mrs Pauline Wright	Pool, Mrs Sarah M
Deasy, Miss Johanna	Peters, Miss E
Dorcey, Miss Anna	Rollings, Miss Louisa J
Davaul, Miss Elizabeth R	Randolph, Mrs Hannah
French, Mrs	Roner, Miss Molly
French, Miss Catharine	Smith, Mrs Margarete S
Fletcher, Mrs Emily	Smith, Mrs H
Franzans, Mrs Ann	Swain, Mrs Sarah
Gregory, Eliza	Simes, Mrs Wm
Gaston, Miss	Steel, Mrs Maria
Garrison, Mrs Julia A	Summers, Mrs Sarah Ann
Hill, Miss Louisa	Sarrell, Miss Mary
Hart, Miss Emma	Sullevan, Mary
Hall, Mrs Virginia B	Steward, Miss Mary
Hingerty, Mrs Emely	Sweeney, Sarah
Harris, Miss Sylva	Walker, Betsy
Hudson, Miss E	Wolfgreem, Mrs
Harrington, Miss Carroline A	Walker, Mrs Susan
Hatton, Mrs Sarah C	Yule, Mrs Elias

GENTLEMENS' LIST.

Austin, Wm F	Ganferniuber, N
Armstrong, Thos	Gould, Jno A
Andrews, Col T P	Gross, Henry
Anuiss, Rev Jos H 2	Gross, Geo
Atkinson, E G	Grindall, Geo R
Anderson, E E	Greig, Eugene F
Abell, D H	Griffin, Dennis
Allen, A	Grayson, Dr Cook
Arnold, James G	Grigsby, Bushrod
Bauer, T W	Gardner, Austin
Butler, T P	Granger, Capt B J
Brooke, B B	Hultz, H H
Beall, W Edwards	Haniy, Tim
Bachelor, Wm	Henrich Sr, Don
Barthell, Lt W A 2	Jayne
Bigler, Wm	Hutton, W G
Bent, Silas	Horagan, Wm
Boyce, Sidney S 2	Housen, Wm
Beaumont & Sherwin	Hitchcock, Lt R B
Burche, Dr S Q A	Hunt, Richard
Bandinelli, Raffaele	Harper, Peter
Barkley, Robt	Haffee, M A
Bailey, Jacob B	Hanes, Jno
Bradley, James	Hoyan, Judge
Barnett, J T	Hatfeld, Jno
Brown, J H	Hitchcock, Josiah
Brannan, John	Harrie, John B
Barron, James	Holmes, Isaac E
Barrett, James A	Humphreys, Jos
Barry, Geo R	Hoffman, E P
Blackford, Geo D	Howard, D S
Butler, Geo	Hommil, D S
Baur, Geo	Harrison, Chas
Buyene, Geo	Hughe, B
Bartlett, J H jr	Hamilton, A B
Burke, E	Howe, Hammond
Barthelon, E M	Jessup, W H
Beeker, A	Jerome, Richard
Brooks, D A	Jays, T
Burns, David 2	James, L W
Bragg, Col	Johnston, D M
Briegleb, Chas	Johnson, A S 4
Burr, Alfred B 2	Kelly, Timothy
Barcroft, Ambrose	Kelly, Robert
Bangs, Anson	Kinnen, P
Brockway, L E	Kelsey, Nathl
Barclay, Rev	Knock, Jno H
Creesyck, Z	Kendall, H L
Clary, Wm S	Knight, D C
Cochran, Wm	Knight, D S
Cruttenden, T R	Lyon, Wm B
Corbett, Thos	Longdon, Geo
Crossin, Lt Thos	Lawrence, Z
Conly, Thos	Leach, Wm
Cooper, R T	Love, Wm T
Crawford, R C	Lefever, Capt Wm
Creamer, Richard	Lee, R H
Cravin, Rodger	Lloyd, Jno M
Conlan, Patrick	Lindsay, Capt Jos
Cleary, Mr	Lewis, Jno L
Cook & Latham	La Camp, Jno D
Coleman, James	Ladden, Jno
Clayton, Jno C	Loughborough, J S
Chew, Jno C	Loyd, Jno
Clarvoe, Jno A W	Lippitt, C E
Colmon, Henry	Lee, Chas
Crosson, H J	Lewton, Dr B F
Cutter, Geo W	Lawrence, C A
Cook, E F	Littlefield, A S
Cavert, Edward	Mackey, Maj W R J
Chambers, Edward	Morgan, Lt V
Cummia, Charles	Mount, Saml
Crawford, Chas A	Moreto, Pedro P L
Cole, Alexander	de
Deskey, W H	Mawloney, Patt
Doty, Walter	Mitchell, K P
Downey, Thos	Meanes, L D
Dunlap, S E	Martin, Jno A
Daley, R W	May, J M
Dongan, R	Mister, Isaac
Dowling, Patrick	Mortimer, Henry
Dodson, Jacob	Miller, Geo H
Dale, John R	Miller, Chas
Dunn, James	Mallory, Benj
Dane, James	Montgomery, A
Dowrs, Jno F	McClellan, Captain
Duhamel, J	Geo B
Dearing, Geo	McQuinn, Jno
Dant, Geo W	McLean, J H
Didelot, Geo	McCarty, Michael
Davis, Fred A	McGuiness, Mich'l
Dean, E S	McGawley, P
Edmonston, Thos J	McMillen, Dr W S 2
Evans, Jno	Nash, W O
Ellis, Jno	Nystrom, Y A
Ford & Brother	Newman, W
Franklin, W H	Naw, Valentine
Flemon, Peter	Norris, S C
Forbes, S S	Nash, Robert
Frost, Jno	Nourse, J P
Flynn, Jno M	Neugle, James J
Flynn, Jno	Nourse, A W
Fladungist, Henry	O'Brien, Michael
Fonde, C H	O'Connor, Jno
Gassaway, R	

Harris, Jno	Owings, Jno
Owens, Jno A	O'Donald, Jno
O'Reagan, Jno	Pearsall, Thos
Pfhauth, Louis	Pittard, Jabez
Peters, James	Pingot, Capt Chas
Porter, D W	Polton, Chas A
Prescott, A C	Phillip, Andrew J
Ryan, Rev W D	Raynord, R
Reifle, Lt R B	Rawlings, Lewis F
Rutledge, Lt J	Roles, Jacob
Rutherford, Lt Jesse	Ruppert, T
Radcliff, Jno	Rider, Geo F
Richardson, G	Ringold, Fred
Reynolds, Capt A W	Ringot, Capt Chas
Rynex, Jno	Selb, Jno
Skillman, Capt	Stewart, A
Smith, Truman	Smith, Thomas
Santer, R	Smith, P Skein
Smith, Dr Peter	Shield, Messrs, & Co
Skeever, Jno A	Smith, Jno B
Sowers, J R	Schoolcraft, Jno J
Schefer, Jos	Steward, Henry
Sweeney, H M	Schmidt, Geo Henricht
Schott, Arthur	Shoemaker, A C P
Shultz, Augustus	Thomson, Joseph
Tracy, Chas C	Thayer, Rev W W 2
Tarr, W S	Tilley, Washington
Talburt, R	Thompson, Philip
Thompson, Robert	Thoma, Martin
Tansill, L R	Trump, J W
Taylor, Col Jos P 2	Thorington, James
Taylor, E T	Thomas, E P
Throop, B F	Townshend, A W
Tromant, Andrew	Vogel, Jacob
White, Patrick	Weaver, W V W
Webb, W W	West, W W
Whittlesey, W A	Warden, Wm
Waugh, W T	Wallace, Thos 2
Waters, R W	Wells, Mr
Weaver, Jno 3	Wallace, Jas B
Whistler, Jonathan	Windsor, Jno A
Worden, Lt J L	Woodland, Jas
Whittaker, Jno T	Wilson, Jno H
Wilson, Geo H	Wilson, Henry W
Williams, H C	Walters, George
Wright, Geo	Wright, Geo W
Wilson, Geo W	Wise, Geo D
Williams, Eli B	Wright, R S
Wright, Chas M	Wilkeson, Christopher
Watson, Chas A B	Warner, Benj
Westcott, A	Young, W P
Young, Chas	Zenker, Francis

INITIALS.

Minister from New Grenada; Southern Manufacturers' Bank, 2; Bank of North America; The Seer; X. Y. X.

May 19 JAMES G. BERRET, P. M.

☞ ANNIVERSARY.—The Anniversary of the S. S. Union will be held at the Smithsonian Institution on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock p. m.

Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. G. A. Cummins and Rev. B. Sunderland.

may 19— O. C WIGHT, Sec.

☞ A CARD.—THE MEMBERS OF THE Columbia Fire Company, No. 1, take this method of returning their sincere thanks to Mr. M Fenwick, of the American, for the bountiful supply of refreshments furnished them at the fire of Capitol blacksmith shops, on the night of the 18th inst.

JAMES A. TAIT, President.
JAMES MCDERMOTT, Secretary. may 19—1t*

ATTENTION, NATIONAL GRAYS.—You are hereby notified to attend a meeting of the Company, at your Armory, on TOMORROW EVENING, May 19th. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order: JAMES STONE,
may 18—2t Secretary.

FOR SALE—
An English Carriage
A Double Wagon
2 tall Carriage Horses
2 Buggy and saddle Horses

Inquire from the Coachman of the French Minister at Schwartz's Livery Stable, on I, between 16th and 17th streets. may 19—1w*

FRESH SOFT CRABS

Are now daily received and served up at

GAUTIER'S SALOON,

252 Pa. Avenue.

may 19—eo3t

SILVER TIMEKEEPERS.

INDEPENDENT of our unusually large stock of elegant Gold Watches, we have just received an invoice of superior Silver Timekeepers, warranted, which we offer low.

M. W. GALT & BRO.,
384 Pa. ave., betw. 9th and 10th sts.
mar 19—6t

SURGICAL REPORTS and Miscellaneous papers on Medical Subjects, by George Hayward, M D, President of the Massachusetts Medical Society
The Education demanded by the People of the United States, by Francis Wayland, D. D., L. L. D.
The Hiding Place, by Dr. Macfarlane
Ironthorpe, the Pioneer Preacher, a tale of Western Life, by Paul Creyton.
Footsteps of St. Paul, a new supply.

GRAY & BALLANTYNE,
may 19—3t 498 Seventh st

S. P. HOOVER'S
IRON HALL BOOT, SHOE, AND TRUNK ESTABLISHMENT.

JUST received a large assortment of Boots, Shoes and Trunks, perhaps the largest stock in this city, from which to make selection.

Ladies Slippers, 50 to 75 cents
Do Gaiters, 75 to $1 25
Gents French P. Leather and Calf Pumps
Do do do Walking Shoes
Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes in every variety and style, which I will sell at the lowest prices.

S. P. HOOVER,
Iron Hall Boot, Shoe and Trunk Establm't,
Pa. avenue, betw. 9th and 10th streets.
may 19—S&W6t

NEW POLKA.

THE CHEVY CHASE POLKA, composed for and dedicated to Miss Sally D. Bradley, by J. D. Saunders, Esq., of this city, whose compositions have always met with such great public favor.

The merits of the piece are such as will introduce it among all lovers of music.

Price 25 cents.

Just published and for sale by

HILBUS & HITZ.

The President's Mounted Guard Quickstep, composed by the accomplished Pianist, Mr. Robert Heller, will appear in a few days. may 19

[No. 588.]

Notice of an establishment of an additional Land Office in the Territory of Oregon.

IN pursuance of the act of Congress approved February 17, 185 , entitled "An act to establish an additional land district in the Territory of Oregon," to be called the Umpqua district, embracing all the land lying south of the fourth standard parallel, it is hereby declared and made known that the land office for said district has been located by the President of the United States at the town of Winchester in said Territory, until otherwise ordered.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 17th day of May, A. D. 1855.

JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of General Land Office.
may 18—law12w

Excursion to the Great Falls
AND WATER WORKS.

THE CANAL PACKET BOAT CONGRESS, Capt CHAS. MERRILL, will make an Excursion on SUNDAY, [redacted] the 20th instant, to afford persons an opportunity of visiting the Great Falls of the Potomac and examining the Washington Aqueduct.

By the solicitation of many citizens the proprietors have been induced to make the above excursion, and will put the round trip at 50 cents; a Gentleman and Lady for the round trip