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# WASHINGTON SENTINEL.

VOL. 1. DAILY. NO. 74.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1853.

WASHINGTON SENTINEL

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square (twelve lines) 1 insertion.....$0 50
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☞Business cards, not exceeding six lines, for not less than six months, inserted at half price.

Yearly advertisements subject to special arrangement.
Long advertisements at reduced rates.
Religious, Literary, and Charitable notices inserted gratuitously.
All correspondence on business must be prepaid.

## Washington Sentinel.

### Little Paquette.

"You see, Monsieur, that Adele (that was Paquette's mother) was our youngest child, and very pretty, and merry as a bird, with the lightest foot in the dance, and the sweetest voice for a song, and a rosy cheek, and soft eyes, full of love and gentleness.

"When she went away in the morning to her work, (for she made gloves, Monsieur,) it was like a light put out, and when she came back the house got bright again."

"Well, in the winter she was kept very late; and, coming home one night, she said she was not well; and at last we refused to let her go out any more, and she would sit in her room and cry all the day long; and so, by and by, little Paquette was born; but Adele was not married.

"Poor Adele, she is dead now; we buried her the day her child was christened.

"Till she died, she never tired of holding it in her arms and kissing it, but she never smiled till after she was dead, and then the sweet light came back again to her face. Father Adrien called it the smile of the Forgiven." Here the old man paused for a moment, and sighed, and so went on.

"Well, Monsieur, little Paquette thrived and grew prettier every day, and was the idol of us all, and sister Mary Angela, one of the good sisters of St. Vincent, taught her to read and write, and to work beautiful things for the rich ladies, and to say her prayers and catechism, and never to tell a lie. And when she was fifteen it would have done your heart good to hear the clack of her wooden shoes, and to see her soft eyes as she came home in the morning from the early mass.

"Well, at sixteen she was to be married, to the finest young fellow of a Claude Bonjour in the world, with only one fault; he agreed with Pierre about the regeneration of mankind and universal fraternization.

"Now, I did not think it became him so well as Pierre; for Pierre knew Latin, which made it more natural; but he was an idle fellow for all that.

"So when they talked about crushing tyrants, and doing away nobles, and making all men equal, little Paquette would tell them that the king was a very good king, and that they must learn to be good themselves before they could make other people better; that one could not make bread cheaper by killing a king; and that the best way for the poor to get rich, was to work honestly, and not to spend their money in wine shops, nor their time in the debating societies. To be happy, was to be like Father Adrien and Sister Mary Angela, who began by being good; and who, though born nobles, worked harder among the poor and the sick in one hour than Pierre did in a month, even for himself.

"Then Pierre would laugh, and tell her that when the nobles fell, the priests and the sisters must go too; and they were drones, and lived upon the poor. And then, Monsieur, little Paquette would talk to them, just as you did about God and holy church; and would always come back to this, that to be happy, one must be good; to be properous, one must work; and that Claude would be no richer if there was not any kings.

"And so things went on till that revolution came, and then men killed each other, and the king was sent away.

"Well, Monsieur, there is little more to tell. Good little Paquette begged and pleaded with Claude to keep at his work; but he would go to Paris, to the barricades, to fight against the tyrants, he said.

"So, after a while, what with the firing of guns and shouting of men, Paquette got nearly crazy, and said she must go to look for Claude; and when she did not come back again, for the cars were always running in those terrible days, I followed to look for her.

"It was a terrible sight in Paris. The workmen raving and swearing behind the barricades, the dead lying bloody at one's feet, and the moans of the dying all around one. So I ran hither and thither, looking for my child. Every gown I saw I was sure it was Paquette; but when I would come up and look in the face, it was only to be disappointed.

"Then some one shouted my name, and bade me get out of the way, for that the soldiers were coming. But just then I saw Paquette; she was kneeling down, with Claude's head in her lap; for he, the fine fellow, lay there dead. So I ran between the people and the soldiers to get at them, just as the people fired and threw volleys of stones; and then the fire was returned, and all the bullets swept over the old man, but one pierced the fair, white temple of my little child. So she sank down slowly beside Claude, and never spoke nor moved again.

"They tell me, Monsieur, that I am a great deal better off now; that there are no more tyrants nor haughty aristocrats; and they write 'liberty, equality, and fraternity,' all over the city. But Pierre says that France is not regenerated yet; and I, Monsieur, I know that my little Paquette is dead! and all the revolution has given me is a silent home, and a broken heart, and the cross upon the grave where the lilies are. It is the third, Monsieur, as you go into the church-yard of Notre-Dame."

### East India Jugglers.

An East India correspondent of the New York *Post* gives the following account of a recent exhibition of the jugglers in the east, who seem to have lost none of that skill for which they have long since become famous.

"In Madras are found in perfection the celebrated eastern jugglers. Groups of them are daily at the hotels upon the arrival of a steamer, to exhibit their wonderful feats, and receive rupees. Snake-dancing, sword-swallowing, fire-eating, tumbling, &c., are shown to crowds who search for amusement. With some others, I hired a party to exhibit on the veranda of the hotel, and I am quite assured of their superiority over all other magicians, professed or amateur, in the world. At the time assigned, they were on the spot, arranging their implements, preparatory to great wonders and marvels of deception. While thus preparing, I took a cheeroot from its case, the more readily to find out everything about what was to go on, and searched among the circle of passengers for a light. Perceiving the desire, one of the jugglers came to me, went through a pantomimic request to regard his face attentively, and commenced blowing like a pair of bellows.

"Much to my surprise, a slight stream of smoke issued from his lips, and, finally, a pointed jet of flame, shaped as gracefully as a gas-light and extending two inches in my direction, which he kindly placed at my convenience. I availed myself of it by lighting my cigar, expressed my obligation, and also a desire to examine intrinsically so polite a salamander. I opened his mouth, looked in, looked around, and felt outside; but, devil a cause could I discover for the sudden and apropos conflagration! What an agreeable fellow for a windy day, was an inward exclamation, and what a life you may lead without danger of future warmth! But the magic was about to commence, and I forgot my friend with the portable furnace in other wonders, less individual, perhaps, but quite as mysterious. They danced cobra capellos, opening their flat heads to show them sound in fangs and venom-bags, and made them perform a variety of poises. The snakes danced in a circle, kept admirable time with the music, and exhibited the most amiable willingness imaginable to accommodate Europeans. A handful of sand taken from the road was made to mark every color, and finally to produce a shovelfull of every variety, by a simple manual operation.

"Plants grew imperceptibly, balls danced in the air, swords, books, jagged pieces of iron and steel were used like sounding-leads to penetrate abdomens; eggs made birds, and birds made rabbits, and rabbits in their turn underwent various formations; common cotton balls moved at command, going away at an immense distance, but returning on the ground very obediently, until we were completely tied up and turned inside out with amazement and credulity. Then came the great feat of the greatest juggler in India; the most notorious and wonderful of all descriptions, and "for this night only." The performer, the leader of the party, had rested quietly with his wife and child outside of the circle, watching the entire proceedings of his men, and noting the general effect upon the assemblage. At the conclusion of an announcement proportionate with his dignity and elevation, he stepped into the enclosed space to give a grand finale to the whole performance. Taking the child, a little boy five or six years of age, from its mother, despite her tears and entreaties, he signed the attendants to procure required implements for his feat, directing their arrangements and position according to his mind.

"A large basket six or seven feet deep, made of straw, was shown to the spectators, that they might assure themselves of its being a basket without any addition or improvement; simply a basket of straw, very common in all parts of the world. Inverting it, after the diligent investigations of the entire party, he stood his little boy in the centre of the circle and covered him with the basket like an extinguisher on a candle. The room allowed the little fellow an upright and apparently a comfortable position. We were permitted to see him under the basket, and to satisfy ourselves of *his being there* without any doubt. A naked sword having received an equally close examination, was placed in the man's hand, and the feat commenced. Assured of the child's concealment under the basket, of the keenness and validity of the sword, we waited in silent horror for his next proceeding. There was no table with its appartment, no trap in the basket, nothing but the hard, stony floor, and no confederate near him. Taking the weapon in his hand, he waved it in the air, muttered a jargon, and commenced a series of rapid thursts through the basket, making the point penetrate *every time* the opposite side, down into the basket, and all over it, until it could hardly support its own weight from mutilation. It was perforated like a sieve.

"A cry came from the interior, and a stream of blood began to trickle from under it along the stone floor on to the feet of the spectators. Cries of horror pierced the air, the mother ran shrieking to the basket to seize her horribly gashed and bleeding boy! She overturned it, *no child was there*, nothing but a pool of blood! Every body looked frightened and relieved, while the juggler coolly wiped the blood from the sword blade. Suddenly, bursting from the middle of the group of observers, the little fellow came running to his mother, unhurt, unharmed, and a pretty smile on his brown, and childish face. Taking hold of her hand, he seemed to ask the cause of her fears, and began fondling her in affectionate sympathy. It was a trick—a deception—a humbug. But how to explain it. I saw the child under the basket a moment before the thrusts; I saw the sword, its plain iron handle, no shelter for the keen, sharp blade; I stood on the same stone floor upon which rested the basket; I watched the whole carefully, while the sword was passed around—there was no refuge in the basket, there was no confederate, no mantle, no trap-door. The noise of the straw was distinctly heard at each thrust; the blood was there, and yet at the end the child came from the crowd and quite alive! I was within six feet and could not understand it; perhaps you who were further away will be more successful. But isn't it a point or two in advance of Alexander, Blitz, and those men?"

Six Days in a Grave.—A short time ago two men and a boy were buried six days and nights in a marl pit at Ecretiville, in the department of the Seine Inferieur, and then rescued. During the whole of that time they were without food, without water, without light, and almost without clothes; and were in such a confined place that, with the exception of the boy, they could not stand upright. Boitard, the eldest man, declares that during the whole time he did not sleep more than two hours; but his two companions, and especially the youngest, slept more. They slept back to back. They felt no hunger, and Boitard said that even if they had had provisions they would not have touched them; but they experienced great thirst.

On the fourth day they found a little water, thick with marl, by digging into the bottom of the pit. It was this water, probably, which preserved their strength. At first they heard the noise of the pickaxes and spades above them; but during the last three days their breathing was so loud as to prevent it from reaching them; and this circumstance naturally increased their agony of mind; they also feared the miners were digging in a wrong direction. One of them had fifty chemical matches and a small piece of candle; but, though they often tried, they could not, for the want of air, cause the candle to burn.

During the latter part of the time, they became so exhausted as to be unconscious of their position; but they remember that the boy once cried, as if in a dream, "There is the rope, Boitard! Let us ascend!" Only one of them, Briard, was able to shed tears; and when he did so, the boy consoled him by telling him that they were sure to be rescued. The moment a breath of air reached them they fainted, but after a while recovered. The first thing Boitard said on being rescued was: "Give me a pinch of snuff!" and he took it with intense delight.—*Galignani's Paris Messenger.*

☞In 1774, a missionary had a bible in his house explaining it to a party of Indians. He pronounced it to be the book of God. "What," said one of them, "did the Great Spirit make that book?" "Yes," replied the missionary, understanding him literally. The Indian was indignant, and said, "I believe it a lie, I go to Baltimore last month, and I see a Dutch woman make him."

☞Shun the man who doesn't pay his compliments to the ladies. He who is wanting in honor towards curls and corsets, will invariably attempt to dodge the grocer, tailor, and butcher. Faithlessness to the dimity institutions is a sure sign of want of principle, piety, and good "bringing up"—*Venerable Bede.*

A Negro Turning White.—A correspondent of the Columbus *Enquirer*, writing from Walker county, gives the following statement, peculiarly interesting to physiologists:

"I have just seen, on the plantation where I am at present stopping, a negro woman who is turning *white!* I had heard of such persons before, but they never were located in one place long at a time, or, if so, were generally attached to some museum, but had never, till now, seen one. This negro, now and then, turns as white as any "pale-faced" lady you ever saw, and then she gradually turns *dark* again, until she is as black as any sable mulatto hereabouts or elsewhere."

The New Orleans *Bee* says: This is not a very rare occurrence. We have seen a similar case in New Orleans, in the person of a negro woman, the property of the late Benj. Story. The change was, however, incomplete—her skin being, so to speak, spotted with large white patches. The physiological explanation of the fact is extremely simple. The skin of every human being is composed of three tissues—the outercast, or cuticle; the middle, or *rete mucusom;* and the innermost, or true skin. In the *rete mucusom* lies the pigment, or coloring matter which gives to the surface of the body its natural hue. In the white man, the *rete mucusom* is nearly transparent. In the negro, it is black. Occasionally, by some freak of nature, portions of the coloring matter in the skin of the negro are absorbed, and the cuticle assumes a ghastly whiteness, the more striking from its contrast with the surrounding jetty hue. In the class of persons commonly termed "Albinos," a similar absorption of the coloring matter of the iris has taken place, in consequence of which, the eye presents an unnatural and revolting aspect, looking red, and being really weak from the absence of a membrane which, by absorbing part of the luminous rays that enter the eye, presents them from impinging too strongly on the delicate retina."

In the case above cited, it appears that the negro woman, after becoming white, turned black again. Hence it is presumed, that the coloring matter of the skin was first detached by absorption, and then again deposited.

### Anthracite Coal.

The Melbourne (Australia) *Argus* exposes what the editor thinks a most impudent but amusing humbug of some Yankee speculator, the attempt to palm off anthracite coal as something that will burn. He denounces the imposition in this style:

"We feel bound to warn the public against a species of coal which at present is being offered for sale in Melbourne; and which, although it looks like coal, breaks like coal, smells like coal, and feels like coal, has this trifling difference—that coal has a tendency to burn, and this has not. A greater imposture was never palmed off upon a fire-loving world. The great blocks lie piled on the fire like stones; not only not burning, but apparently incapable of being warmed through sufficiently to fly. We are victimized to the extent of a few tons, to the great disgust of our engine fires; and if useless for any other purpose, we can recommend them as the most effective fire annihilators that we ever saw or heard of. America, we believe, has the honor of the production of this valuable and most unique article. It is worthy of the land of wooden nutmegs!"

The idea of manufacturing wooden nutmegs was good—was excellent—but that of manufacturing "great black blocks" of something that "looks like coal, breaks like coal, smells like coal, and feels like coal," is truly amusing and original. The editor evidently thought he had been made the victim of a Yankee trick.

The day after the above paragraph appeared a correspondent wrote a note to the *Argus* man, telling him how to use the coal. The editor says:

"We are very much obliged for the information contained, but as it is not always convenient to be changing our furnace, we have adopted the more ready expedient of changing our coal merchant."

PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER for 1854. Twentieth volume. In issuing the prospectus of the Twentieth volume of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, the proprietors beg to assure the public that no exertions will be remitted on their part to maintain the high character of the work, and to challenge the patronage of all who value sterling literary merit. For nineteen years, the *Messenger* has endeavored to reflect faithfully the southern mind, while disdaining all narrow and sectional views, and has been alone among the monthly periodicals of America, in defence of the peculiar institutions in the southern States. To this office it will still be devoted, and will be prompt to repel assaults upon the south, whether they come under the specious garb of fiction, as in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," or in the direct form of anti-slavery pamphlets. At this critical juncture, while our enemies are employing literature as their most potent weapon of attack, the southern people will surely not withhold their encouragement from a work whose aim it shall be to strike blows in their defence.

The *Messenger* will, as heretofore, present its readers with reviews, historical and biographical sketches, novels, tales, travels, essays, poems, critiques, and papers on the army, navy, and other national subjects.

And while the proprietors do not appeal to the public, on the score of a long list of contributors, they may refer with pride to the following names, as among those who are enlisted in behalf of the magazine:

| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut. M. F. Maury, | Rev. J. C. McCabe, |
| Prof. H. A. Washington, | Dr. S. H. Dickson, |
| Geo. Frederick Holmes, | Judge A. B. Meek, |
| Wm. M. Burwell, | Charles Lanman, |
| Rev. Sidney Dyer, | J. G. Baldwin, |
| Rev. M. D. Hoge, | Caroline Howard, |
| J. M. Legare, | Prof. Schele De Vere, |
| J. A. Turner, | Hugh R. Pleasants, |
| Mrs. Anna Peyre Dinnies, | Rev. Wm. H. Foote, |
| Col. P. St. G. Cooke, U. S. A. | Rev. J. H. Bocock, |
| Miss Margaret Junkins, | W. Gilmore Simms, |
| Prof. J. T. L. Preston, | Hon. Judge B. F. Porter, |
| Prof. Geo. E. Dabney, | Mrs. E. H. Evans, |
| M. R. H. Garnett, | Miss Susan Archer Talley, |
| John B. Dabney, | Lucian Minor. |
| Rev. C. R. Vaughan, | |

With a view to ensure a larger circulation of the *Messenger*, the proprietors have made a reduction in the price of subscription, which is now only three dollars per annum, in advance, or four dollars if not paid before the 1st of July in any year.

Clubs—Remitting us fifteen dollars in one letter, will be entitled to six copies.

The editorial and critical department of the *Messenger* will continue, as heretofore, under the charge of John R. Thompson, esq., and will embrace copious notes on current literature and reviews of all American or foreign works of general interest and value. The editor's opinions will be always earlessly and honestly avowed.

The business department is conducted by the undersigned, to whom all communications of a business nature must be addressed.

MACFARLANE, FERGUSSON & CO.
Oct 7—tf Richmond, Va.

GENERAL AGENCY.—CHARLES E. WEAVER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, continues his agency for the prosecution of claims against the government. He will attend to the procuring of pensions—revolutionary and invalid; bounty land warrants; extra pay; arrearages of pay, as well as the adjustment of postmaster's and contractor's accounts at the Post Office Department; also all other matters requiring an attorney at the seat of government. An experience of some years affords him good facilities for a prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care, and its satisfactory adjustment.

References given, if necessary, in any State of the Union. Nov. 6—dtf&cp.

## Miscellaneous.

NE PLUS ULTRA HAVANA CIGAR STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
*Under the National Hotel, Penn. Avenue.*

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED, direct from Havana, the following choice brands of Cigars, which he can, with confidence, recommend to all epicures, as being of the most delicious flavor:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Londres, | Cabanas, (Londres,) | Panetelas, |
| Rio Hundo, | Cabanas, | Victoria, |
| La India, | Trabucos, | El Delaite. |
| Consuelo, | Consolacion, | |

Among his stock of Chewing Tobacco, the undermentioned favorite brands will be found:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Virginius, | Pride of Virginia, | El Dorado, |
| Diadem, | Goodwin's Patent, | Koh-I-Noor. |

The Koh-I-Noor tobacco is put up in small neat boxes, at $5 each, or 37½ cents a plug, and is acknowledged to be the most palatable tobacco ever chewed.

Turkish pipes, smoking tobacco of superior quality, canes, umbrellas, razors, shaving soap, eau de Cologne, with a variety of miscellaneous articles always on hand.

G. S. McELFRESH,
Under the National Hotel.
Nov 17—3md (m)

AGENCY.

S. L. LEWIS, Attorney at Law, Commissioner of Deeds for Virginia and the District of Columbia, and general agent, continues to collect all claims upon the general government, especially pensions of all kinds, increase of pensions, and suspended claims.

To widows who are receiving less than their husbands did under the acts of 1828 and 1832 he will guaranty the same pensions paid to their husbands.

To the widows of those revolutionary officers and soldiers who were cut off from pensions by marrying after January, 1800, he will guaranty pensions for life, under the act of February, 1853.

To all widows who have been enjoying five years' half-pay under the acts of July, 1836, July, 1848, and February, 1849, he will guaranty a continuance of said half-pay for five years more, under the act of February, 1853.

All marines and sailors who served on the coasts of California and Mexico, from 1846 to 1852, and the Arctic expedition are entitled to extra pay.

Widows and children of those who died in the Mexican war are entitled to pensions.

Fees in all cases moderate, and no charge in any case of the widow or orphan unless the claim be collected and paid over.

He flatters himself that his long residence in Washington and experience in the transaction of business in the various departments thereof will afford him great facilities in the collection of all claims,

If necessary, he respectfully refers to the senators and members of Congress from Virginia and Texas.

Office on K street, between 24th and 25th streets. S. L. LEWIS.
Nov 9—1awif 3m (m)

**United States Capitol Extension and Washington Aqueduct Office.**

Washington, *October* 19, 1853.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 6 P. M. of the 20th December next, for furnishing bricks for the construction of the Washington aqueduct.

The whole quantity needed will probably be about forty millions. Proposals should state the quantity which each bidder will undertake to furnish

The bricks must be delivered at such points on the line as may from time to time be designated by the engineer. The times and quantities will depend upon the appropriations made by Congress.

There are large deposits of clay suitable for making bricks along the line, and the contractor will be required to furnish a sample of the clay and bricks before commencing the manufacture.

None but well made hard burnt bricks, entirely acceptable to the engineer, will be received, and they will be required to be made in moulds conforming in size to the municipal regulations of the city of Washington.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the bricks offered. Said guaranty to be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Navy Agent, or some officer of the general government or individual known to the Department of War, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty.

All bids to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Brick for Washington Aqueduct." The bids will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to be present. As the certainty of supply is very important, the failure of a contractor involving, probably, the stoppage of the work for a whole season, the United States reserves to itself the right to reject any or all the bids, and to make such arrangements for the supply of bricks as may be most advantageous to the work. (See extract from Engineer Department Regulations below.)

M. C. MEIGS,
Captain of Engineers in charge of
Washington Aqueduct.

It is not to be understood by the above that any agent of the department is restricted to an acceptance of the *lowest* bid offered. The object of the advertisement being only to give public notice and invite competition, every agent will, after receiving proposals, exercise a sound discretion in fixing the terms and prices of the contract, being under no obligation to confine himself to the bids made in answer to the advertisement, or to the persons making them.

No contract made under this department for services or supplies can be transferred in any case; but the same must be executed by the original obligor, or by some person in his name and responsible to him; and such obligor will be held to his legal responsibility, and all payments will be made to him.

To Capt. M. C. Meigs, U. S. Engineers.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of the said bid, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties to perform the work or furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement under which it was made. And in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest bidder.

A. B.
C. D.

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient. E. F.
Oct. 21—dt20Dec. (Union, Ev. Star)

GAUTIER'S DINNER PARTIES.

RESIDENTS, Strangers, and others wishing to give dinners or suppers, can have them served in the best manner on short notice, in a large and elegant dining-room, with a superbly furnished reception parlor attached, ensuring all the comfort and convenience of a private dwelling.

Parties desiring breakfast, luncheon, dinner, or supper, can be served in the Restaurant, or in private dining-rooms.

LADIES' SALOON.

Ladies, and ladies accompanied by gentlemen, will be served in this spacious and elegant room, with coffee, oysters, ices, and all the delicacies of the season.

CONFECTIONARY.

Of the purest and most elegant kind, equal to any in the country, manufactured daily in the establishment.

Entertainments at private dwellings furnished as heretofore. (m) Nov 30—w&c1m

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!! of the latest fashion and most approved styles; a full assortment now on hand at LANE'S fashionable hat and cap store, Pennsylvania avenue, near 4½ st.
Dec 3—d2wif

## Rooms to let—Board, &c.

FURNISHED PARLORS AND CHAMbers for rent on Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between 6th and 7th streets, the fourth house from 6th street, opposite Brown's Hotel. Apply to Mrs. D. E. Groux.
Also, a small store at the above place.
Nov. 9—eo1m*

A CONGRESSIONAL MESS of Eight or ten can be accommodated with rooms and board at MRS. GILBERT'S, on Pennsylvania avenue, between First and Second streets, opposite the government green-house, Washington city, D. C. Nov. 3—eotf.

WANTED, by a Member of Congress, a comfortable sitting-room and bed room, with board, in the house of a private family of respectability. Possession required about the 20th inst. Address, with terms and other particulars, "NASSAU," at this office.
Nov 5—tf.

FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, and servants for hire. Apply to Dr. R. T. Browne, opposite U. S. Hotel.
Dec 11—eo1m

HOUSE TO LET.—One on the corner of 21st street and Pennsylvania avenue, containing fifteen rooms, with carriage-house and stable; also, a two-story House, with basement and attic. Inquire of
WM. W. DAVIS,
Dec 10—tf Six Buildings.

BOARDING.—Miss Ann Briscoe is prepared to accommodate her friends and strangers visiting Washington.
Her house is located in the most pleasant part of the city, being on Seventeenth street, immediately opposite the War Department.
Several commodious and pleasant rooms are now vacant, and may be secured if application be made soon.
Dec 13—d1w [Intelligencer.]

JOHN O. SARGENT, COUNSELLOR at Law, office 14th street, between Pennsylvania avenue and F street. Dec 15—3t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having left their card plates with us are respectfully informed that, upon closing our business, we deposited them with Mr. Wm. Phipps, engraver and plate printer, on 11th street, west side, 2d door above E street, and we take pleasure in recommending him to our old patrons, and the public generally for any work in that line. F. MASI & CO.
Nov 29—1m2aw

EDWARD LYCETT, Sen., Book-Binder, Potomac Hall, corner of Eleventh street and Maryland avenue, over Clarke's Drug store, Washington, D. C.
Every style of book-binding executed, either in velvet, Turkey Morocco, Russia, or fancy colors, calf.
Periodicals and Music neatly half bound.
Mr. Lycett respectfully suggests to his friends that while much has been done to transmit family records, little care has been taken to preserve parental likenesses. He takes this method to inform his friends, and those desirous of perpetuating personal remembrances, that daguerreotype likenesses can be inlaid on the inside covers of family bibles, presentation books, or keepsakes, specimens of which can be seen at his bindery, or he can be addressed by letter, which will be promptly attended to.
Dec 13—3meod (m)

FRANK'S Economical or Students' Lamp, a German article, imported direct from Germany.—The undersigned begs leave to call the attention of members of Congress, and all others in want of a pure, soft, and brilliant light, and withal economical, consuming only one cent's worth of oil per hour, to call on the subscriber, who is sole agent for their sale in this city.
C. S. WHITTLESEY,
7th street, opposite the Avenue House.
P. S.—On hand constantly paints, oils, glass, lamps, girandoles, camphine, and etherial oil, China and Glass ware, &c., which will be sold at the manufacturers' prices.
Dec 13—eo3t (m)

LETTER AND FOOLSCAP PAPERS, ruled and plain, from $1 25 to $7 50 per ream for sale by COLLINS, BOWNE & CO., 11th st., six doors north of Penn. avenue, Branch of Stationers' Hall, 174 and 176,
Oct. 11—tf. (m) Pearl street, New York.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
NO. 223, CHESTNUT ST., ABOVE 7TH.,
Philadelphia.
A. F. GLASS, PROPRIETOR.

ENAMELLED PARLOR AND CHAMber Grates; circular, square, and oval patterns, of the latest styles and of the highest finish.
The above are just received and for sale by
R. HASKINS,
Pa. avenue, south side, bet. 9th and 10th sts.
Oct 19, 1m. (m)

WHALEY'S OMNIBUSES leave Alexandria at 4, 8½ A. M., 3½ P. M. Leaves WASHINGTON at 6 and 11 A. M., 5½ P. M. Office kept at the United States Hotel and Irving House, Pennsylvania avenue, and at James Entwistle's Drug store, Alexandria.

LAND SCRIP.—Purchasers of land scrip can generally find some for sale on application at my office on 12th street, between E and F streets, from 9, A. M., to 12, M. V. ELLIS.
Dec 6—dif6t

GOSHEN BUTTER, selected from Delaware county dairies.
New York and Pennsylvania extra hulled Buckwheat.
Samples of the Philadelphia Print Butter can now be seen at the store, and which is now ready for delivery to order.
SHEKELL & BAILY,
Successors to Jno B. Kibby & Co., No. 5, opposite Centre Market. (m) Dec 15—6tif

NEW GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Our stock at present is full, and of the best and newest styles, both of goods to make to order and of garments already made.
It is our purpose to keep none but the best quality of goods, of the various kinds and most fashionable styles. Garments ready made as good as bespoke work, and at less prices.
Also a constant and good supply of fine Shirts, of good cut and make: woollen, cotton and silk Undershirts and Drawers, and many other pretty and good articles for gentlemen's use.
YOUNG & OREM,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers, Brown's Hotel.
Nov 3—2wif (k)

JUST RECEIVED FROM EUROPE A Case of French woven and Coutil Corsets, which we offer as low as corsets of the same quality and fit can be purchased in the United States; also Black Silk Elastic Webbing, suitable for ladies bracelets.
Shoulder Braces of the most approved make; Belts, Bodices, and Corsets of every description, for sale or made to order at WRIGHT'S Corset, Trimming and Fancy Store, Pennsylvania avenue, between 12th and 13th.
Dec 14, eod 1w

NOTICE.—We shall apply to the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States for Scrip, under the Act of Congress of August 31st, 1852, on a Land Warrant, (No. 123,) issued from the Land Office of Virginia, Feb. 12th, 1783, to John Hardyman, for his services as a Lieutenant of the Virginia State Line, in the War of the Revolution, which said Land Warrant has never been located or otherwise satisfied.
SAMPSON JONES, Jr.,
and other heirs of
JOHN HARDYMAN, dec'd.
Nov 15—2aw3m.

## Miscellaneous.

FENCING SCHOOL.

CHEVALIER NIEDZIELSKI, late Major in the Hungarian army, instructs in all the branches of the healthy and gallant accomplishment of fencing, as taught in Europe and America, and now the fashionable accomplishment of an American gentleman, so conducive to health, graceful attitude, and defensive acquirement.
Terms: Six lessons, $3; 12 lessons, $5, in advance.
Near corner of Thirteenth st. and Penn. av.
Dec 15—d3m*

HOLIDAY PRESENTS IN GREAT abundance and for sale as "cheap as the cheapest" at LAMMOND'S. Nov 15—3t.

Thos. R. Suter. Luke Lea. Luther R. Smoot.
SUTER, LEA & Co's
Stock, Exchange and Banking House.
Corner of Penn. avenue and 14th street,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Dec 15—6md (m)

UNION HALL, HOTEL AND REFECtory, C. street, between 6th and 7th streets, Washington, E. J. WILLSON.
W. H. HEYWARD.
Dec 15—tf

THIRTY YEARS' VIEW, by a Senator of Thirty Years.—The guests of the National Hotel, strangers, and others, who desire to subscribe for the Hon. Thomas H. Benton's great work, Thirty Years' View, or the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years, from 1820 to 1850, are requested to leave their names with Mr. Wells, office No. 6, National hotel, where I can be seen when not engaged in canvasing for the work.
The guests of Brown's hotel who desire the work, will leave their names, residences, &c., at the office with Mr. J. T. Stewart.
The guests of the Irving hotel will leave their names and residences with Mr. Jas. Tucker.
The guests of Willard's hotel will leave their names and residences with Mr. John H. Kirkwood.
The guests of the United States hotel will leave their names and residences with Mr. A. W. Kirkwood.
J. S. HOLLINGSHEAD,
Dec 16—3t Agent for District of Columbia.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the citizens of Washington and vicinity, that he has just opened a very choice and select assortment of fine Gold Jewelry, rich Silver Ware, best quality of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Gold Lockets, Pens, Pencils, &c., &c. All of which he now offers for sale by the single article as cheap as goods of the same quality can be purchased for in any other city in America; so that purchasers can be supplied here as well and as cheap as in any other city. Please call at the store (formerly occupied by Mr. Steven Eddy) between 4½ and 6th streets, north side Pennsylvania avenue.
H. O. HOOD.
P. S. All kinds of Watches carefully and neatly repaired by
W. W. HOLLINGSWORTH, Watchmaker.
Dec 8—1y (m)

BENTER'S RESTAURANT.—The business of this Refectory is conducted with the same strict attention to the comforts and requirments of the inner man that has secured to the present proprietor so many friends and supporters during the period he has had the pleasure of catering for the public gratification. This establishment has been much enlarged and improved, and in it will be found every delicacy of the season—the best of Oysters, Game, Poultry, &c., together with a most excellent quality of wines and spirits, and superior Havana Cigars.
Elegantly fitted up private rooms can be had for private parties.
Corner of sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, south side.
Dec 15—6d (m)

KID AND WARM GLOVES.—Our assortment of warm and kid Gloves is now complete. In our assortment may be found "Alexander's." STEVENS'S
Sales Room Brown's Hotel.
Dec. 9—3td

LAND SCRIP AND WARRANTS.—The undersigned will pay the highest price for Virginia Scrip and Warrants. Purchasers can be supplied, and orders filled at the lowest market rates. EVANS AND FANT,
Opposite the Attorney General's Office, corner F and 15th street. Dec 9—3td&w

GENERAL AGENCY.—Taylor & Collins will prosecute claims of every description against the government, before the departments or Congress. Procure pensions, bounty lands extra pay, and arrearages of pay. They will attend to the buying and selling of real estate, the renting of houses, and a general collecting business.
They will also furnish parties at a distance with such information as they may desire from the seat of government.
Charges will be moderate.
REFERENCES:
Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War.
Hon. James C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy.
Nicholas Callan, President Board Common Council.
General John M. McCalla, Attorney at Law.
James H. Caustin.
W. C. Riddell, State Department.
Office on F street, immediately opposite W ter's Building, Washington, D. C.
Sep 28—6mod&w.

SPECIAL CARD.—The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has just returned from the north with a most beautiful and select variety of Fancy Goods for the approaching season, consisting in part of—
Work Boxes, work Baskets, ladies' Companions.
Travelling Cases, pearl, shell, and other kind of Port Monnaies, card Cases, cigar Cases, Watchstands.
Perfume Bottles, flower and mantle Vases.
Cornelian, bone, and jet Bracelets, jet Pins, hair Pins.
Pen and pocket Knives, hair, nail, tooth, clothes, and bathing Brushes.
Toilet, fine, neck, and side Combs.
Indelible Inks, coat Links.
Chessmen, Backgammon Boards, Dice, children's Games.
Wax Tapers, bronze Figures, papier mache Goods.
French Engravings, raised Prints, Pomatum.
Hair Oil, Tricopherous, German Cologne, hair Dye.
Extracts for Handkerchief, toilet Soap.
Amandine for the Hands, lip Balsam, tooth Powder.
Portfolios, Opera Glasses, Statuary, Baskets of every description.
Letter, cap, drawing, tissue, and wrapping Paper.
Pens, Inks, Pencils, playing and visiting Cards.
Blank Books, Envelopes, writing Desks.
Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, Tamborines.
Banjos, Italian Strings, Pegs, Bridges, Tuning Forks, Rosin, Bows, &c.
New Music received semi-weekly.
We have always on hand and constantly ordering Pianos from the celebrated establishment of Knabe, Gaehle & Co., and Firth, Pond & Co., which we guaranty to sell at manufacturers' prices. To all of which we invite the attention of our friends and the public, promising such inducements as will ensure their patronage.
JOHN F. ELLIS,
Penn. av., between 9th and 10th streets.
Dec 14—3t (m)

LADIES' WORK-BOXES, Dressing Cases, Leather Reticules, &c., for sale at LAMMOND'S,
Seventh street, second door below E.
Dec 8—3t. (m)

## Miscellaneous.

KRISS KRINGLE

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE public that his stock of Toys, and Fancy Goods for Holiday Presents, has been deposited with his agent, LAMMOND, 7th street, 2d door below E, where all are invited to call.
The collection is rich, rare, beautiful, and cheap.
(m) Nov. 15—3t.

FOR SALE.—Will be sold, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 27th December, 1853, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the real and personal estate of the Washington Stone Dressing Company. All to take place on the premises.
Terms on the day of sale, as follows: