Washington Sentinel.

AN ACT TO SUPPRESS THE CIRCULATION OF SMALL NOTES, AS A CURRENCY, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons, body politic or corporate, within the District of Columbia, shall make, emit, issue, utter, sign, draw, or endorse any bank note, promissory note, or any instrument of writing, for the payment or delivery of money, or other valuable thing, or of anything purporting to be a valuable thing, of a less amount than five dollars, to be used as a paper currency, or as a circulating medium, either as money, or in lieu of money or of any other currency, every such person, and every member, officer, or agent of such body politic or corporate, concerned in, or assenting to, such making, emitting, issuing, uttering, signing, drawing, or endorsing, as aforesaid, for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for each and every such bank note, promissory note, or instrument of writing so made, issued, emitted, uttered, signed, drawn, or endorsed, one-half to the use of any person who shall sue therefor, and the other half to the county of Washington, District of Columbia. And on the trial of any such cause, if the promissory note, bank note, or other instrument in question, be in part or in the whole printed or engraven, it shall be deemed sufficient evidence of an intention to put the same in circulation in violation of this act, unless the contrary be shown.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, body politic or corporate, to pass, or offer to pass, within the District of Columbia, any bank note, promissory note, or any instrument in writing of a less denomination or amount than five dollars, either as money, or in lieu of money or of any other currency, and any other person or persons, and every member, officer, or agent of such body politic or corporate, violating the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than five nor more than ten dollars for every such offence, one-half to the use of the person who shall sue therefor, and the other half to the use of the county of Washington, District of Columbia.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons, body politic and corporate, holding any such bank note, promissory note, or instrument in writing, may present the same for payment to the person or persons, body politic or corporate, that made, emitted, issued, uttered, signed, drew, or endorsed the same, and if, upon such presentment, the person or persons, body politic or corporate, that made, emitted, issued, uttered, signed, drew, or endorsed the same, neglect or refuse to redeem the same in gold or silver, such party so neglecting or refusing shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars for each and every bank note, promissory note, or instrument in writing so presented, and payment thereof neglected or refused as aforesaid to the use of the person or persons, body politic or corporate holding and presenting the same as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every forfeiture under the foregoing provisions of this act shall be recovered in an action of debt before any justice of the peace in the District of Columbia, in the name of any person who shall sue therefor; and jurisdiction is hereby expressly given to each and every justice of the peace in the District of Columbia to try and adjudicate each and every such case.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all contracts whether written or verbal, hereafter made, to pay or deliver money or any valuable thing, or thing purporting to be a valuable thing, the consideration whereof may be, either wholly or in part, any paper currency or circulating medium under five dollars, or other paper or currency prohibited by this act, shall be deemed and held to be illegal and void; and the person or persons suing on such contract shall have no remedy in any court of law or equity; and, in any suit brought on such contract, it shall be competent for the defendant, under the general issue, or any appropriate special plea, to offer evidence of the nature or of the consideration of the contract so sued on; and on the defendant's making oath that he or she has not evidence sufficient to prove the nature or consideration of such contract, it shall be the duty of the court before which such suit may be brought to require the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or either or any of them, to be sworn to testify the truth in regard to the transaction; and if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall not be present at the trial, to compel the attendance of such plaintiff or plaintiffs as a witness or witnesses, and to postpone or continue the cause until such attendance can be procured; and if after the whole evidence shall have been heard, it shall appear that the consideration, either wholly or in part, of the contract, was such paper currency or circulating medium prohibited by this act, judgment shall be rendered for the defendant or defendants, and for costs against the plaintiff or plaintiffs.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any merchant, hotel-keeper, shop-keeper, grocer, commission merchant, or insurance agent, any owner or driver of a hackney carriage, omnibus, cart, wagon, or dray, any huckster, butcher, auctioneer, livery-stable keeper, any owner or keeper of a billiard table or ten-pin alley, any pawnbroker, any manager or agent of theatrical or other amusements, any hawker or pedlar, transacting business under a license granted by the corporation of the city of Washington or Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, or any other person or persons transacting business under such license, shall either receive or pay out any paper under the denomination of five dollars, or any other paper not payable in specie on demand, so prohibited as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia to sue out process in the nature of a scire facias, or to institute other suitable proceedings in the circuit court of the District of Columbia, against such offender or offenders, returnable to the said court immediately, if said court be then sitting, or to the next term of said court, if there be then a vacation of the terms of said court, requiring such offenders to show cause why his, her, or their license aforesaid, shall not be forfeited; and on proof exhibited to said court of such receiving or paying out of such prohibited paper as aforesaid, said court shall forfeit, annul, and vacate such license, and no other license for any purpose shall be granted to such offender or offenders until one year thereafter shall have passed and expired.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the marshal of the District of Columbia, and of every constable of said District, to give information to some justice of the peace in said District, of every violation of this law which may come to his knowledge.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That on the trial of any cause other than a criminal prosecution, under the provisions of this act, it shall be lawful for the court before whom such cause is pending to cause to be brought before said court, and examined as a witness, any defendant to any such suit, his agent, or employer, touching the matters and things in controversy, and to employ such process to effect the object aforesaid as is usual in other cases.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of November next; and that so much and such parts of all former acts as may be repugnant to this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved December 27, 1854.

HON. EDWARD A. HANNEGAN, formerly United States Senator from Indiana, proposes to remove to California and resume the practice of the law.

The Naturalization Laws.

In the case of a recent application for naturalization, Judge Dean, of New York, delivered the following opinion, which is of general interest:

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—DUTCHESS COUNTY.

In the matter of the application of John Clark to become a citizen of the United States.

The petitioner, a native of Scotland, applied to the clerk of this court for admission as a citizen. A number of other aliens made a like application. The clerk was proceeding to administer the formal oath to the witness of the respective applicants when the subject was brought to my notice, and on inquiry I learned that the practice has for many years been for the clerk to receive and pass upon all applications for naturalization and grant certificates without consulting the court, and that the proof on which aliens were admitted to citizenship did not ordinarily meet any of the requirements of the statute. On this state of facts I deemed it my duty to forbid the clerk from entertaining any applications of this nature, directing that all should be made to the court. The application was then made to the court, and on examination I found that neither Clark nor any one of the other candidates for citizenship could furnish proof of continuous residence within the United States to exceed two or three years, and that each of the applicants was unprepared with any proof as to his conduct or character during that brief period.

As this decision must change the practice in naturalization cases in this court and affect it in others, it is due to the importance of the subject that the reasons on which it is founded should be given.

There are probably no laws of a public character so imperfectly understood and so badly administered as those for the naturalization of foreigners. Among the powers which were by the States delegated to Congress was the one to "establish a uniform rule of naturalization." This power was exercised the year after the formation of the Government, by an act approved by Washington, March 26, 1790; again, in 1795 and 1798, in an act approved by President Adams. All these acts were repealed in 1802, during the Presidency of Jefferson, when the act was passed which, though it has been modified in unimportant particulars, and in a few instances materially changed, is the one now in force, and under which the courts derive their jurisdiction to act in the premises. One reason why these laws are so imperfectly understood and so badly administered is that the statutes of the United States have little application to the affairs of the States, and the best lawyers of the several States are usually ignorant of their provisions.

By the laws to establish a uniform rule of naturalization any court in the State possessing common law jurisdiction, a seal, and a clerk, can exercise the power of admitting aliens to citizenship. The judges of these State courts, ordinarily familiar only with the laws of their own State, have their time occupied by attending to what they regard as their judicial duties, and permit, if they do not order, applications for naturalization to be made to the clerk, whose knowledge of the law is derived from the printed blanks which he fills up and signs on receiving his fees. By this practice, which on inquiry I find is general, if not universal, certificates of citizenship are issued indiscriminately and illegally, without a compliance on the part of the alien with any of the requirements of the statutes except taking the oath of allegiance.

The first section of the act of 1802, to which I have referred, contains the following provisions:

"Any alien, being a free white person, may be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, or any of them, on the following conditions, and not otherwise:

"First. That he shall have declared, on oath or affirmation, before the supreme, superior, district, or circuit court of some of the States or of the Territorial districts of the United States, or a circuit or district court of the United States, three* years at least before his admission, that it was *bona fide* his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name the prince, potentate, State or sovereignty whereof such alien may at the time be a citizen or subject.

"Secondly. That he shall, at the time of his application to be admitted, declare, on oath or affirmation, before some one of the courts aforesaid, that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and that he doth absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty whatever, and particularly by name the prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty whereof he was before a citizen or subject; which proceedings shall be recorded by the clerk of the court.

"Thirdly. That the court admitting such alien shall be satisfied that he has resided within the United States five years at least, and within the State or Territory where such court is at the time held one year at least; and it shall further appear to their satisfaction that during that time he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same: *Provided*, That the oath of the applicant shall in no case be allowed to prove his residence."

It will be seen that the court, and not the clerk of the court, is to admit the alien; and that, as the court, before admitting him, is to be satisfied of certain facts, it follows that the powers conferred upon the courts are judicial, and not ministerial or clerical, and consequently that these powers cannot be delegated to the clerks, but must be exercised by the court, and requires an examination into each case sufficient to satisfy the court of the following facts.

"1. Five years' continuous residence of the applicant within the United States, and one year of like residence within the State or Territory where the court to which the application is made is held.

"2. That the applicant during the five years has conducted himself as a person of good moral character.

"3. That the applicant is in principle attached to and well disposed towards the Constitution of the United States."

The "continuous" residence would not perhaps be necessary from the language of the section I have quoted, but an amendment, approved March 3, 1813, by President Madison, provides:

"That no person who shall arrive in the United States from and after the time when this act shall take effect, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States who shall not for the continued term of five years next preceding his admission as aforesaid have resided within the United States, without being at any time during the said five years out of the territory of the United States."

This amendment is now in force, except the words "without being at any time during the said five years out of the territory of the United States. These words were, in 1848, in "an act for the regulation of seamen on board the public and private vessels of the United States," struck from the section. The object of the amendment of 1848 was to allow seamen who were actually engaged on any of the public or private vessels of the United States, and thus in their business were necessarily beyond the limits of our territory, to avail themselves of the naturalization laws; but the person drawing the repealing clause made it general instead of an exception in their favor. Whether Congress should not restore this provision, making an exception in favor of the seaman and the soldier, it is not for me now to say, as I am inquiring only what the law is, that it may be administered correctly.

From the parts of the laws of Congress to which I have referred I think there can be no doubt of the correctness of the position I have taken on the subject, and that the practice of the clerks in issuing certificates of citizenship without any application to the court, and on proof of residence only, is an abuse which needs to be corrected. It was never intended by those who enacted the act for the naturalization of aliens that persons who had been transported for crime, that those who came over here merely because Europe was too full for them, but who retained their loyalty of feeling for the monarchies they had left, should, because they remained here for the period of five years, be entitled to admission to citizenship. The intention was to permit those who came here from abroad seeking a permanent home, who, by five years of continuous residence, manifested that intention, and by good behaviour during all that time and an attachment to republican principles—a good behaviour and an attachment to republican principles which could be proved to the satisfaction of a court—had shown themselves worthy recipients of the benefits to be derived from citizenship, and safe depositories of the powers it confers, to be admitted to these rights and the exercise of these powers by an order entered in open court, after an examination into the facts of each case and a judicial decision upon the application—an examination which should be conducted with the same care and a decision which should be made with the same deliberation and solemnity as that which should accompany every other judicial act. Those courts which, instead of administering this law, have, by their negligence and inattention, practically repealed it, admitting thousands to the rights of citizenship who want all the requisites to entitle them to such admission, have been guilty of a gross violation of duty, and have made the law itself odious in the public estimation.

Of the wisdom or propriety of our present or of any naturalization laws it is not my business at this time to speak; my duty now is to administer the laws as they are. I am compelled, for the reasons I have stated, to deny the prayer of the applicant, and also to forbid the clerk from in any manner exercising the power conferred by Congress upon the courts.

This is all that is necessary for me to say in deciding the case now before the court; but there are other provisions of the naturalization laws which are loosely interpreted or wholly misunderstood. By the act of May 26, 1824, the period between the declaration of intention and granting the certificate of citizenship is reduced from three to two years; but this in no manner affects the requirement of five years previous continuous residence.

The first section of the same act prescribes a different rule for the naturalization of aliens who arrived in this country prior to obtaining the age of eighteen. It is:

"Any alien, being a free white person and a minor, under the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in the United States three years next preceding his arrival at the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have continued to reside therein to the time he may make application to be admitted a citizen thereof, may, after he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, and after he shall have resided five years in the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen of the United States, without having made the declaration required in the first condition of the first section of the act to which this is an addition three years previous to his admission: *Provided*, Such alien shall make the declaration required therein at the time of his or her admission; and shall further declare, *on oath, and prove* to the satisfaction of the court, that for three years next preceding it has been a bona fide intention of such alien to become a citizen of the United States, and shall in all other respects comply with the laws in regard to naturalization."

The practical construction of this provision, I am informed, is for the clerks to admit aliens who will make oath they arrived during their minority, on proof of three years' residence. The true construction is, that it merely does away with the necessity of a previous declaration of intention to become a citizen on the part of those who arrive in the country prior to attaining the age of eighteen years, but requires, instead of such previous declaration, the oath of the party and also proof that for the three next years preceding it has been the intention of the alien to become a citizen; but in all other respects the act of 1802 and its amendments are to be complied with by the person who applies under this section.

The act of 1802 provided that no person arriving after the passage of that act should become a citizen unless he had his name, birth place, age, nation, &c., registered in the clerk's office where he arrived, and also the place of his intended settlement, and required that the clerk should record this in his office and grant certificates. In 1810 an act still more stringent in its requirements as to the evidence in cases of naturalization was passed and remained in force until 1828, when these provisions were wholly repealed. There are several other statutes relating to the subject of naturalization which are not formally repealed, but which have become obsolete for want of persons to whom they can be applied. The man who would collect and embody in a single act the operative portions of the various statutes on this subject, with such amendments as experience has shown are necessary to their due and faithful execution, would be a public benefactor. While they are, as now, scattered through the laws of Congress from 1802 to 1848, it cannot be expected that the judges of the various courts will undertake the task of ascertaining exactly which section and line or word is in force and which is repealed; consequently the administration of these laws will be loose and defective until such an act is passed. And when that is done, and the laws are administered in their purity, it will be apparent that the faults have been far more in the administration than in the laws themselves.

* This, by an amendment, is now "two" years.

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 Talmas, from	$3 00 to	$10 00
Cloth frock and sack Coats	3 00	8 00
Cassimere do	3 50	7 50
Cassinet do	2 25	3 50
Cloth Roundabouts, all colors	3 00	6 00
Do Jackets do	5 50	4 50
School do do	1 50	3 00
Black and fancy Cassimere Pants	1 50	3 50
Cassinet and Tweed do	1 00	2 00
Cloth and Cashmere Vests	1 25	2 50
Silk and satin do	1 00	3 00
White and colored Shirts	50	1 50
Undershirts and Drawers	37	1 50
Hats and Caps	25	1 50

Also, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., making the most splendid array of Boys' Clothing, at low prices, to be found in this or any other city in the country.

WALL & STEPHENS,
Next door to the Iron Hall,
Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.
Dec. 23—3t

JUST received, per schooner Mist—
150 wholes, halves, and quarter boxes Raisins
4 cases Prunes, in jars and boxes
2 bales Almonds
4 cases Preserved Chow-Chow
4 do do Canton Ginger
10 dozen assorted Jellies
10 do do Preserves
50 boxes Fig Paste
2 casks Currants
2 cases Sardines
10 bbls Cranberries
50 baskets Bordeaux and Marseilles Oil
For sale by WM. LINTON,
Corner 7th and D streets.
Dec 12—1weodif

HATS, HATS, HATS!—Temple of Fashion.—Gentlemen in want of a superior style and quality of Hat would find it greatly to their advantage to call at the New York Cap and Fur store. BUTT & HOPKINS,
Corner of 6th street and Penn avenue.
Dec 12—eo2wif

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

WE have just received the finest and richest assortment of Cravats, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars, Suspenders, Mufflers, &c., &c., to be seen in this city, making a most splendid variety of suitable Christmas presents. WALL & STEPHENS,
Penn. avenue, next door to Iron Hall.
Dec 20—3t [Intell., News, Star.]

THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF THE METROPOLITAN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

For the Promotion and Encouragement of Manufactures, Commerce, and the Mechanic and Useful Arts,

WILL be opened at the City of Washington, on Thursday, the 8th day of February, 1854 in the new and splendid Hall of the Smithsonian Institution, which is one of the most magnificent rooms in the United States.

To this Exhibition the Manufactures, Mechanics, Artists, Inventors, and all others desiring to display the results of their labor, skill, ingenuity, and taste, from all portions of the Union, are cordially invited to contribute.

The Machinery Department will be under the charge of a special Superintendent. Steam power, fixtures, labor, &c., will be given free of expense.

All intending to exhibit are requested to give notice at as early a day as possible. Goods should be accompanied with a proper invoice.

The committee, therefore, feel that, in inviting contributions from all portions of the Union to the SECOND EXHIBITION OF THE METROPOLITAN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, they are offering to the producer of excellent articles a valuable opportunity of making known to the whole country their novelty and utility, the superior style of their workmanship, and their adaptation to the purposes for which they may be intended.

They would respectfully solicit from the LADIES those specimens of elegant handiwork, which heretofore have formed so attractive and important a feature of these displays. It is proposed to submit all such contributions to a Committee of Ladies, and to award to articles of merit, premiums of jewelry, &c., suited to the tastes of the fair exhibitors.

The Hall will be opened for the reception of Goods, on Monday, the 29th day of January, and on the evening of Thursday, the 8th of February, at 7 o'clock, the Exhibition will be formally opened for the reception of visiters, and continue open about four weeks.

No article deposited after Saturday night, 3d of February, can be entered upon the Judges' Lists for competition or premium, except such as the Committee shall be satisfied were dispatched from a distance in time to have reached the Hall by that day, but failed to arrive from unavoidable detention.

Articles designed for exhibition only, will be received free of charge, until Tuesday night, 6th of February, at 10 o'clock; after which time, depositors will be subject to a charge of from 50 cents to $1 for each article deposited.

Aprentices and minors, who contribute articles of their own make or invention, shall specify their age, and the time they may have served at their business.

All articles deposited for competition and premium must be of American manufacture, conspicuously labelled with appropriate names; the name of the maker and inventor, (if known,) and the name of the depositor; a copy of which label must be furnished the clerk at the time of bringing the goods for entry on the record. Prices may be affixed, or not, at the option of the exhibitor.

Depositors, at the time of entry, will receive a ticket of title to their goods, which ticket will also admit them to the Exhibition at all times when open to the public.

N. B.—Goods should be addressed as follows: "*Exhibition of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, Washington, D. C.*," and should have the nature of the articles, and the name of the party sending them, distinctly marked on the packages. They should also be accompanied by a detailed invoice.

Circulars, containing detailed instructions, will be forwarded, and any information given, on application to the Corresponding Secretary, to whom all communications on the business of the Institute should be addressed.

Oct 31—3taw6w.

MORNING GOWNS.—A large and fine assortment, at all prices, for sale by
WALL & STEPHENS,
Dec 13 Pa. av., next door to Iron Hall.

PER Schooner Mist, from New York—
2 bushels Split Peas
10 boxes Hominy and Wheaton Grits
5 do Farina
5 do Corn Starch
4 do French Chocolate
10 do Castile Soap.
WM. LINTON,
Dec 12—M&Ttf Corner 7th and D streets.

VISITING CARDS Printed at Short Notice, and Plates beautifully engraved in every style. W. C. ZANTZINGER,
Dec 7—3taw1wif Adjoining Kirkwood House.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT.—A Parlor and one or two Chambers, on the first floor; and on the second floor two Chambers. May be had separately, or the whole together. Please inquire of Mrs. John P. Van Ness, on Missouri avenue, between 4½ and 6th streets.
Dec 14—5t*

YOKE NECK SHIRTS.—Our Assortment of Gentlemen's Dress Shirts is complete, and fits in all cases warranted at
STEVEN'S
Dec 17—3tif Sales Room, Brown's Hotel.

L. BERTOLOZZI,
FROM FLORENCE, ITALY,
PROFESSOR OF VOCAL MUSIC, French and Italian;
ALSO,
Translator of Foreign Languages.
Terms Moderate.
365 I street, between 13th and 14th streets, Franklin Place.
Dec 17

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

M. W. GALT & BROTHER will open this day a magnificent assortment of Fancy Jewelry, Silverware, Fine Fans, Silver Card Cases, Card Trays, Porte Monnaies, and Bijouterie of every description.

Persons in want of presents would do well to make their selections whilst our stock is complete, and avoid the usual bustle of the holydays.
M. W. GALT, & BRO.,
Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.
Dec 12—3t

PARISH and other Pencillings, by Kirwan, author of Letters to Bishop Hughes, Romanism at Home, &c. Harper's Story Books, by Jacob Abbott, price 25 cents.
Just received. R. FARNHAM.
Dec. 15

THE REPUBLICAN COURT, or American Society in the days of Washington, by Rufus W. Griswold, with twenty-one portraits of distinguished Women, engraved from original pictures by Woolaston, Copley, Gainsborough, Stuart, Trumbull, Pine, Malbone, and other contemporary painters. Just received and for sale by R. FARNHAM.

Complete Directory of the Cities of Washington, Georgetown, the Thirty-third Congress, and of the Departments of the General Government.

The undersigned will publish, on the 1st day of January next, a Directory for the year 1855, containing more than double the number of names inserted in any similar publication ever issued in the District of Columbia, together with a complete list of the Senators and Representatives in the Thirty-third Congress, with their post offices and districts. Also, an alphabetical list of the same, with their residences in Washington. A complete list of all the Departments of the General Government, with the chiefs of Bureaus, Clerks, Messengers, &c. All the Military and Fire Companies, Literary and Scientific Associations, Banking Institutions, and other organizations in the District. Descriptions of the public buildings, monuments, grounds, &c.

It has been the design of the publisher to render this work complete in every respect; and he has no hesitation in saying, that as much information and matter for daily reference is contained in it as in any work of the kind ever issued.
Dec. 15 I. TEN EYCK, Proprietor.

RICH JEWELRY.—M. W. GALT & BRO. offer a magnificent assortment of Rich Jewelry, of the very latest styles, consisting of—
Diamond, pearl, mosaic, and plain Brooches
Earrings and Bracelets, diamond, pearl, enamelled, and plain Crosses
Gentlemen's diamond Pins and Studs
Diamond, enamelled, ruby, pearl, wedding, and signet Rings
Gold, fob, vest, and guard Chains
Ladies' Chatalains, Lockets, Seals, and Keys
Gold Thimbles, mosaic, cameo, lava, enamelled and plain Sleeve Buttons and Studs, gold Necklaces, &c.,
Which, together with the largest assortment of superior Gold Watches and pure Silver Ware ever offered to their customers, they are selling at unusually low rates.
M. W. GALT & BRO.
Sign of the Golden Eagle,
Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.
Nov 30—3t

WEBSTER and his Master Pieces, by Rev. B. F. Tefft, author of Hungary and Kossuth.
Poems of the Orient, by Bayard Taylor.
Swell Life at Sea, or Fun, Frigates, and Yatching, a collection of National Yarns, from the Log Book of a Younster of the Mess.
High Life in New York, by Jonathan Slick, esq., of Weathersfield, Connecticut.
Leaves from the Tree Igdrasyl, by Martha Russell.
Just received and for sale by
Nov 8 R. FARNHAM.

$10 REWARD.—Lost, from the baggage car, on Saturday, the 19th instant, on the route between Philadelphia and Washington, a Gentleman's Overcoat, which was wrapped in a cloth bearing the name of residence and strapped on the top of a trrunk; also, a new Leather Strap and Buckle from another trunk belonging to the same person. The advertiser considers this an occasion to represent to the owners and managers of the railroad on this route that, for the comfort of passengers and *security of baggage*, an increased responsibility should be required of their agents.

Any communication addressed to the office of *National Intelligencer* will be received, and on returning the article lost, the above reward will be paid. Nov 26—tf

---

FOR RENT—Two large size furnished Rooms—Chamber and Parlor—at the corner of New York avenue and Ninth street, No. 367
Nov 18—tf

FOR OVERCOATS and Clothing of every description, gentlemen should not fail to visit the extensive establishment of the subscribers, where they will find a very large and complete assortment of every style and quality of Fashionable Garments, manufactured in the neatest and most desirable manner, which we are selling at the lowest prices on the most accommodating terms.
WALL & STEPHENS,
322 Penn. avenue, next door to Iron Hall
Dec. 23—3t

THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL United States Mail Steamers.—The ships comprising this Line, are the

ATLANTIC.....Captain West.
BALTIC.....Captain Comstock.
PACIFIC.....Captain Nye.
ADRIATIC.....Captain Grafton.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

1854. From New York.		1854. From Liverpool.	
Wed'day..	Dec. 27, 1854	Saturday..	Dec. 16, 1854
"	Jan. 10, 1855	"	Dec. 30, 1854
"	Jan. 24, 1855	"	Jan. 13, 1855
"	Feb. 7, 1855	"	Jan. 27, 1855
"	Feb. 21, 1855	"	Feb. 10, 1855
"	Mar. 7, 1855	"	Feb. 24, 1855

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for government service, every care has been taken in their construct on, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New York to Liverpool, $130; exclusive use of extra sized state rooms, $325; in second cabin from Liverdool to New York 30 and 20 guineas.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each ship.

No berth secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, 56 Wall street, New York, or to BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., Liverpool; STEPHEN KENNARD & Co, 27 Austin Friars, London; B. G. WAINWRIGHT & Co., Paris; GEO. H. DRAPER, Havre. Dec. 24.

JOHN H. BUTHMANN, Importer and Dealer in Wine, Brandy, Cigars, &c. Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between Four-and-a-Half and Sixth streets, has received his full stock and assortment of the above, consisting in part of—
Madeira, Sherry, Port of various grades, Champagne, in quarts and pints, different brands.
A great variety of Rhine Wine, some of it sparkling.
Also, St. Peray sparkling red and white Claret at prices from $3 50 per dozen to the highest order.
And numerous other kinds of Wine.
Also, very superior Cognac, pale and dark; Scheidam Gin, Jamaica Rum, fine old Whiskey, Irish Malt, Cordials, and Havana Cigars.
Dec 20—3taw8w

WARM UNDERGARMENTS.—Gentlemen wishing Silk, Wool, or Cotton Undershirts and Drawers, can be suited at
STEVEN'S
Dec 17—3tif Sales Room, Brown's Hotel

WATCHES.—Two hundred and fifty extra fine Gold and English and Geneva Watches, pocket Chronometers, &c., for both Ladies and Gentlemen.

Persons in want of superior time-keepers will find our assortment for variety, style, quality, and cheapness unsurpassed in this country.
M. W. GALT & BRO.,
Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.
Dec 12—6t

MRS. E. E. ALEXANDER can accommodate a few Gentlemen with Board; or a Lady and Gentleman, on I street, between 6th and 7th, No. 502. The House is situated a short distance from the Patent Office and other Departments. Nov 10—tf

---

MORE PRESENTS.

M. W. GALT & BROTHER open this day another case of elegant Jewelry, Fancy Silverware, Fine Fans, Silver Card Cases, Porte Monnaies, and Bijouterie of all kinds.

Purchasers would do well to call early.
M. W. GALT & BRO.
Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th sts.
Dec. 23—3tif

NEW MUSIC.—W. C. ZANTZINGER has just received from the publishers, Firth, Pond & Co., New York, and George Willieg, jr., Baltimore, an assortment of their latest publications.

☞ Pianos tuned, warranted to give satisfaction.

STATIONERS' HALL,
adjoining Kirkwood House.
Dec 16—3tawif

FINE JEWELRY.—I have just received a new supply of the latest styles of Jewelry, and have just finished a fine lot of pure silver ware, such as Tea Sets, Goblets, Cups, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Butter, Fish, and Pie Knives, Napkin Rings, &c., &c. All of which I will sell at much lower prices than is usually asked for the same quality of goods at other establishments in this city, and will warrant every article as represented at time of sale. H. O. HOOD,
418 Penn. avenue, between 4½ and 6th streets.

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED WORK.— Victoria Regia; or, The Great Water Lily of America, with a brief account of its discovery and introduction into cultivation, imperial folio, with six superb plates, by Wm. Sharp, colored to nature from specimens grown at Salem, Massachusetts, by John Fisk Allen.

This is one of the most splendid works of its class ever published in America, containing six cromolith plates, printed in colors, each plate on a sheet 30 by 24 inches.

The letter press description, printed on a new great primer type, sixteen pages of the same size, giving the history of the plant and its mode of cultivation.

A few copies of this splendid work on sale at
TAYLOR & MAURY'S
Dec 19 Bookstore, near 9th st.

SHIRTS! Shirts!—A fine assortment of Gentlemen's Dress Shirts of superior quality, for sale cheap by WALL & STEPHENS,
Dec 13 Pa. av., next door to Iron Hall

FANNY GREY.—This is a beautiful little novelty in the way of amusement for children, being a sort of shifting pictoral illustration of some verses about pretty, gladsome Fanny Grey. There are six handsome engravings, in which Fanny figures by means of a movable headpiece, appearing in different circumstances. It is a charming affair for little girls, and will make a very acceptable present. Just received and for sale at the Bookstore of R. FARNHAM,
Dec. 15 Corner of 11th st. and Penn. av.

PINE APPLE, Brandy, and Canada Cheese.
Lavis Norton's brand Pine Apple Cheese, prime.
Superior Brandy Cheese, 1 lb. jars.
Do Canada do ½ and 1 lb. jars.
ALSO—
English Dairy, imitation Gloster and Cheshire.
Parmesan Cheese, 1 cake, in prime order.
Do do grated in glass jars, 1 lb. each.
For sale by SHEKELL BROTHERS,
Dec 13—3tif No. 40, op. Centre Market.

VARIETY BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

LADIES ALPINE BOOTS.—Just received a superior lot of Ladies' Black and Brown Alpine Boots, together with a large and general assortment of Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys, Youths, and Children's Boots and Shoes for sale by GEO. BURNS,
340 Pennsylvania avenue,
Adjoining Patterson's Drug Store.
Dec 1 (News.)

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY. Just received from a sheriff's sale in Philadelphia, a very large lot of Blank Books, Letter and Cap Paper, Steel Pens, Faber's Pencils, Mathematical Instruments, Black Sand, Buff Envelope Paper, Inkstands, Slates, Copy Books and School Books, all of which we will sell low for cash.
GRAY & BALLANTYNE,
Oct 11—3t No 498 Seventh Street.

PLAYING CARDS.—W. C. ZANTZINGER has just received a very large assortment of the best American, English, and French Playing Cards of every description, and at the most reasonable prices, wholesale and retail.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Dec 7—3taw2wif Adjoining Kirkwood House.

CARD.—Our patrons and the public in general are most respectfully informed that we have this day, the 11th instant, opened, with a large additional stock, our New Music Depot at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue, Eleventh, and D streets, where Music and Musical Merchandise of every description can be found on the most reasonable terms.

A call is respectfully solicited.
Dec 12—eo3t HILBUS & HITZ.

GENERAL Notions of Chemistry, by J. Pelouze and E. Fremy, translated from the French by Edmund C. Evans, M. D.

Pebbles from the Lake Shore, or Miscellaneous Poems, by Charles Leland Porter, A. M.

Brushwood picked up on the Continent, or Last Summer's Trip to the Old World, by Orville Horwitz. R. FARNHAM.
Dec 12

READY MADE CLOTHING.—Members of Congress wishing to provide themselves with Superior Garments for the Winter, will find an elegant assortment at
WALL & STEPHENS,
Dec 7— Pa. av., next door to Iron Hall.

NOTICE.—I have this day associated in business with me my brothers, Richard G. and Francis M. Shekell. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of SHEKELL BROTHERS. JAMES H. SHEKELL.
WASHINGTON, November 7, 1854.
Nov. 22—3t

CHICORA and other Regions of the Conquerors and the Conquered, by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman.

Old Redstone; or, Historical Sketches of Western Presbyterianism, its early ministers, its perilous times, and its first records, by Joseph Smith, D. D.

Just received and for sale by
Oct 21 R. FARNHAM.

UNDERSHIRTS and Drawers of all sizes and qualities, suitable for winter weather, for sale at very cheap rates by
WALL & STEPHENS,
Dec 13 Pa av., next door to Iron Hall.

SCHONENBERG & THUN,
RECHTS-CONSULENTEN,
GENERAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,
For the Collection of Claims, the Procurement of Patents, Bounty Lands, and Pensions.

BUREAU OF TRANSLATION
From the French, Spanish, Italian, and German Languages, and for Topographical and other Drawings.
No. 495½, 7th Street, Wasa :gton City, D. C
Nov 18—tf

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

PARKER, at his Fancy Store, under National Hotel, is just receiving 10 dozen large and small size Batchelor's Hair Dye, which is universally conceded to be the very best article for coloring the hair INSTANTANEOUSLY, without injury to the skin—a beautiful jet black or brown. We recommend it as the SUREST and SAFEST Dye in use.
PARKER'S Fancy and Perfumery Store,
Dec 7 der National Hotel.

PROPERTY AGENCY.
CHAS. P. WANNALL,
AGENT FOR BUYING AND SELLING REAL ESTATE.
Corner N. York Ave. & 9th St., Washington, D. C.
The Collection of House Rents and other Accounts promptly attended to.
REFERENCES:
JOHN W. MAURY, S. BACON & CO.
MURRAY & SEMMES, CLAGETT, NEWTON & CO.
WM. M. SHUSTER & CO. J. & G. S. GIDEON.
Nov 18—tf

EXTRA Heavy-plated Tea Sets, Albata Forks, Spoons, &c.—M. W. Galt & Bro. have just received a beautiful assortment of—
Extra Plated Tea Sets, latest styles
Castors, Cake Baskets, Card Trays, &c.
Also, superior Albata Forks and Spoons.
The above are of the very best quality, and unusually low.
M. W. GALT & BRO.
Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th sts.
Dec. 15—3t

CLOTHING.

A Complimentary Card and Invitation to the Public.

"WHEN I HAVE EARNED ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS OF MY OWN MONEY, I will trade on one hundred dollars, and when I have earned one thousand dollars, I will trade upon one thousand dollars, and so increase my business and capital in proportion." I will never take credit or give my own promise to pay notes, but will pay cash for all my goods when purchased. I will keep down my expenses, and will not pay high, enormously high rents, nor live above my income, and will deal fairly with all men. Maxims like these and former experience in the wholesale and retail manufacturing, as well as the import and export trades during these last five and twenty years, have enabled GEORGE P. F