Foreign Intelligence.

We make the following extracts from our foreign files by the Arabia:

From the London Times.

America and England.

President Pierce's message to Congress possesses unusual interest from the asperity which has recently crept into the diplomatic correspondence between the British and American governments. It is pleasant to observe that the President does not adopt the violent language of his Attorney General, but speaks in a tone better suited to the Chief Magistrate of a great people. He evinces no inordinate desire to magnify trifles, to stimulate prejudices or embitter quarrels, although, to our mind, he gives exaggerated importance to the matter in difference between his Government and our own. It is evident, however, that he indulges no design of plunging his country into war, although he entertains no warm affection for Great Britain. The principal matter of dispute between the two Governments is the Central American question, and the interpretation they severally give to the convention of 1850, commonly known as the Bulwer treaty.

The Government of the United States contend that the stipulation that "neither will ever occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America," takes effect retrospectively as well as prospectively, and that Great Britain is bound to withdraw from her settlements in Central America. The British Government maintain that the operation of the convention is prospectively only, and refuse to abandon the possessions held by Englond in Central America when the treaty was concluded. President Pierce adheres to the American interpretation, and declares that the Government is resolved to insist on the rights of the United States; but he adds: "Actuated also by the same desire which is avowed by the British Government to remove all causes of serious misunderstanding between nations associated by so many ties of interest and kindred, it has appeared to me proper not to consider an amicable solution of the controversy hopeless." He leaves the question to the diplomatists, hoping, perhaps, that it will one day settle itself, or that it may receive an early solution from General Walker. It must be the desire of the civilized world to secure the neutrality of the narrow strip over which passes the modern highway between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and England and the United States have a common interest in that quarter. Nothing could be more foolish than a war about settlements which few Englishmen ever heard of, and about local interests of which the people of this country know little and care less. A conciliatory spirit on both sides cannot fail to bring about an accommodation of this "international difficulty," and we trust that our Government will make every concession that can be yielded without sacrifice of honor.

The recruitment question also remains open. The President takes unnecessary pains to demonstrate that the municipal law of the United States prohibits the enlistment of American citizens for the armies of the foreign powers; and he alleges the complicity of the British government with certain of their agents whom he charges with "defying the laws, throwing suspicion on the neutrality and disregarding the territorial rights" of the Union. In conclusion, he says he has presented the case to the British government in order to secure "not only a cessation of the wrong, but its *reparation*." Now the cessation took place long ago, and it cannot be said that a single person was enlisted in the United States for the British service. It was never intended to open offices or depots for recruiting withing the boundaries of the Union, and the only thing done was to establish places within the British possessions, where persons desirous of enlisting might apply. No doubt it was expected that some of the unquiet spirits in the States, native or foreign, might be induced to seek excitement, fortune or glory in the Crimea; but the moment it was discovered that our recruiting stations gave umbrage to the American government they were broken up, and the entire design was abandoned. The British government have, we believe, admitted their error, and tendered an apology. This seems insufficient to satisfy American sensitiveness, for the President says "the subject is still under discussion." We are at a loss to conceive what more can be required of us, or what "reparation" can possibly be made or expected. If President Pierce expects that the British government or people will submit to humiliation, he will be disappointed. There has been no mischief done—we have acknowledged our error, and we say we are sorry that we have unintentionally given offence. We can do no more, and we must take the consequences if our irascible cousins on the other side of the Atlantic are predetermined not to be satisfied with the utmost reparation we can offer without loss of self-respect.

The causes of quarrel are truly insignificant in comparison with the intimate relations and mutual interests which bind together two nations having a common origin and speaking the same tongue. In this country neither envy nor jealousy are felt towards the United States. We entertain feelings of warm friendship, mingled with pride, for the powerful and industrious nation that may be said to have grown out of our island. We may occasionally laugh at the foibles of our translantic cousins, or censure some of their peculiar institutions, but we are not more sparing of blame and ridicule at home. We feel persuaded that the sentiments of the English people are responded to by the great mass of American citizens, notwithstanding the incendiary effusions of some of their newspapers. A war between the two countries would be so foolish and so criminal that we cannot believe in its possibility. Still we are conscious of the mischief of keeping open small sources of irritation, which are capable of spreading into a broad surface of quarrel. International disputes are sure, sooner or later, to involve the point of honor, perhaps on both sides, and to precipitate the disputants into war, without their really knowing what they are about to fight for. Most wars have had their origin in trifling or obscure causes. The contest that now shakes Europe from end to end began between a few monks, who squabbled for the custody of the keys of a church. The Central American settlement, or the intensity of apology required for the attempt at British recruitment in the United States, have scarcely more importance.

Should the intemperance of eithor government, or of both, lead to hostilities, the origin of the war would soon be forgotten in the bitterness of the conflict. Armed ships would swarm like hornets from the ports of the United States to fall upon our merchantmen, but in a few months the powerful British navy would sweep the stars and stripes from the ocean. Modern Paul Jones might harass the defenceless points of our coasts, but the great seaboard cities of America would be open to the guns of British fleets. There would be havoc and bloodshed enough on both sides to gratify the wishes of every hater of freedom and human progress, and when both came to lay down their arms, exhausted with the combat, what would either have gained? We would rather ask what would not both have lost? They would have lost in blood, in money, in interruption of commerce, in the destruction of the results of industry, and the paralysis of industry itself. For the rest they would have settled nothing, and so far as the original questions were concerned they would stand where they had been at the beginning.

We sincerely hope that there will be a speedy adjustment of any differences that may exist between the British and American Governments. They have but to abandon on both sides at attitude of defiance and to approach each other in a frank and conciliatory spirit. There is every reason why the two nations should remain friends, and enmity would be truly unnatural between them. We have been a little hurt by the leaning of our kinsmen towards our enemy in the present war; they are not satisfied with our opinions respecting their "domestic institutions," and they are a little jealous of our "airs" and supposed assumption of superiority. There is really no cause of difference, much less of quarrel, if the whole matter is examined dispassionately. The two peoples had better agree to "let bygones be bygones," shake hands across the ocean, and continue to trade amicably, as they have done for half a century, with mutual profit and advantage.

From the Liverpool Times.

The President's Message.

The President's message is a document which commands universal attention in this country, and this year, in consequence of the circumstances of its delay, the interest has necessarily been increased. But the message itself hardly justifies the anxiety with which it has been looked for. President Pierce has failed to secure amongst his own countrymen that amount of respect which is due to the office which he fills, and as the American public separate the office from the man, the European public may be pardoned for separating the man from the office. In the material prosperity of the Union every Englishman takes a pride, irrespective of the electioneering intrigues which may have raised a particular individual to the Presidential chair, and the British public invariably dwell with pleasurable interest on that phase of the message which records the internal development and resources of the country. The general impression on this side of the Atlantic is, that President Pierce has made enough, and perhaps too much, of the "enlistment difficulty." The error has been repaired, an apology has been tendered, and there the affair would rest if the President did not feel that "political capital" might be made out of it. With respect to the Central American "difficulty," it will speedily right itself by those natural laws of occupation and increase of numbers which have raised the Union to its present unprecedented pitch of greatness.

The Press on the Peace Negotiations.

The English journals are all speculating as to the probabilities of peace. The London *Times* has the following article:

"After a week of contradictory rumors, all pointing to a continuance of the war, we are startled by the announcement that Russia has unconditionally accepted the proposition of the Allies. The news comes both from Vienna and St. Petersburg by way of Brussels, and we do not doubt that it is substantially true. It is believed in the city, and the large purchases made by the class of business men who have the best means of information, show at least their confidence in the pacific intentions of the Czar. But it must be borne in mind that the acceptance of the Austrian conditions by Russia is not equivalent to the conclusion of peace. A basis for negotiation has been agreed upon—nothing more.

ENGLAND.

Lord Napier, secretary to the British embassy at Constantinople, accompanied by Lady Napier and family, has arrived from the Turkish capital, having obtained leave of absence.

The Countess of Stradbroke is dead.

Sir Robert Peel, M. P., has just married the daughter of the Marquis of Tweedale.

IRELAND.

The conference of such of the Irish members as may choose to obey the summons or invitation of the Tenant League Council to meet the non-parliamentary members of that body in Dublin, preparatory to the work of the next session, will be held on the 29th inst.

Colonel Caufield, M. P., has addressed the electors of the county of Armagh in reference to some surreptitious attempts made by the tories to take advantage of his absence with his regiment. Colonel Caufield announces his firm intention again to seek the representation of the county in the event of a dissolution.

Mr. Charles Shaw, brother of Sir Robert Shaw and the Right Hon. Frederick Shaw, the Recorder of Dublin has been elected Law Lecturer to the Queen's Inn, Dublin. Mr. Shaw is also one of the metropolitan revising barristers. The salary attached to the lectureship is £250 per annum.

The Cork papers say that for 30 years there have not been so many British ships lying wind-bound and for orders, in Queenston harbor, as at present. Between Passage and Camden Fort there are now over 300 vessels, almost jammed together.

The Sheriff of Cork presented the Assistant-Barrister with a pair of white gloves at the opening of the quarter sessions on Thursday, there not being a single criminal case for trial within his bailiwick. At the Waterford quarter sessions it amounted to nearly the same thing, there being only two or three very trivial criminal cases.

A meeting of the Cork county magistrates has been held for the purpose of considering the propriety of calling on Government to reduce the present constabulary force of the country by withdrawing the extra force. The Earl of Brandon presided. The motion for a reduction was lost by a majority of five.

FRANCE.

A letter from Paris says: "I attach importance to the reports which reach me that the Senate is expected to propose the regency of the Empress, both in case of the Emperor's decease, and in the probable event of his leaving France to take the command of an army. I hear in a quarter likely to have probable information, that a dowry of a million is to be settled upon the Empress, beside the Elysee for her residence."

Another correspondent says: "I am told that the English Government has been asked by France whether they can supply vessels for the conveyance of a French force amounting to 80,000 men, 6,000 horses, and 100 guns. It is not said for what point, but there can hardly be a doubt that it is for the Baltic."

It appears that the excess of money, realized from the resources of Government, over the expenditure actually made—that is to say, the money in hand—is, at this moment, 120,000,090 fr. This joined to 415,000,000 fr., which have yet to be received from the two last loans, forms a disposable total of 535,000,000 fr. (£21,800,000) to meet the necessities of the war in 1856.

The *Moniteur* publishes a return of the taxes and indirect revenue for the last year. The amount received was 950,879,000 fr., being an increase of 103,619,000 fr., as compared with 1854, and of 104,075,000 fr., with 1853. The only failing is on the duty on beet-root sugar, which has decreased 2,906,000 fr.

GLENWOOD CEMETERY.

OFFICE No. 292, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Corner of 10th street, over Savings Bank.

THIS CEMETERY is laid out on the plan of the celebrated Greenwood of New York, and situated on the high ground, distant one and a quarter miles north of the Capitol, North Capitol street, leading directly to the Gateway. This company have received a charter from Congress, appropriating this ground for ever to burial purposes, making a fee title to the purchaser, and prohibiting all encroachments from legislation or otherwise, which is of vast importance to those who wish their dead to repose where they have placed them; for it has become a custom in all cities when the burial ground becomes valuable for other purposes, to sell it, and throw the dead promiscuously into one large pit, and legal measures cannot prevent it, as no titles are given to the ground.

N. B. Office hours from 10 a. m., to 12 m, where pamphlets containing the Charter, By-laws, and a Map of the Grounds, and all other informatior can be obtained.

All orders left with Mr. James F. Harvy 410, 7th street, or any other undertaker, will be promptly attended to. June 19—1y

The Past and Present Condition of the Negro.

The New York *Observer*, in the course of an article on slavery, says: When the ancestors of those negroes were torn from their homes in Africa by the slavetraders of Old England and New England, and placed under the influence of Christianity at the South, they were among the most degraded and miserable of the human species, slaves of cruel masters, the victims of bloody superstitions, believers in witchcraft and worshippers of the devil.

And what now is the condition of their descendants? Several years ago more than 300,000 of them were members of Protestant evangelical churches in the slaveholding States! About 10,000 American negroes, trained chiefly at the South, transplanted to Liberia, now rule nearly 200,000 natives of Africa, and through their schools and churches are spreading the light and love of the Gospel in that land of darkness and heathenism.

It is true that more than nine-tenths of the negroes at the South are still slaves; but is slavery under Christian masters in America, the same evil with slavery under heathen tyrants in Africa? Degraded as these slaves may still be, compared with the sons of the pilgrims in New England, or even with the mass of laborers in some of the enlightened countries in Europe, can 3,000,000 or 1,000,000 negroes, bond or free, be found in any part of the world, who can compare, for good condition, physical, intellectual, and moral, with the 3,000,000 slaves at the South? Has Christianity, aided by all the wealth of British Christians, done as much during the last twenty years for the elevation of the 800,000 emancipated negroes in the West Indies, British philanthropists themselves being the judges of what it has effected, there, as it has done during the same period for the elevation of our 3,000,000 American slaves?

The Trial Trip of the First Locomotive.

Major Horatio Allan, the Engineer of the New York and Erie railroad, in a speech made during the recent festival occasion, gave the following account of the first trip made by a locomotive on this continent:

"When was it? Who was it? And who awakened its energies and directed its movements? It was in the year 1828, on the banks of the Lackawaxen at the commencement of the railroad connecting the canal of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company with their coal mines—and he who addresses you was the only person on that locomotive. The circumstances which led to my being alone on the engine, were these: The road had been built in the summer, the structure was of hemlock timber, and rails of large dimensions notched on caps placed far apart. The timber had cracked and warped from exposure to the sun. After about three hundred feet of straight line the road crossed the Lackawaxen Creek, on trestle work about 30 feet high, with a curve of 350 to 400 feet radius. The impression was very general that this iron monster would either break down the road or it would leave the track at the curve and plunge into the creek. My reply to such apprehensions was, that it was too late to consider the probability of such occurrences, there was no other course but to have a trial made of the strange animal, which had been brought here at great expense; but that it was not necessary that more than one should be involved in its fate; that I would take the first ride alone, and the time would come when I should look back to the incident with great interest. As I placed my hand on the throttle valve handle, I was undecided whether I would move slowly or with a fair degree of speed, but believing that the road would prove safe, and preferring, if we did go down, to go handsomely, and without any evidence of timidity, I started with considerable velocity, passed the curve over the creek safely, and was soon out of hearing of the cheers of the vast assemblage. At the end of two or three miles, I reversed the valve, and returned without accident to the place of starting, having thus made the first railroad trip by locomotive on the Western Hemisphere."

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN FASHIONS, 1856.

GEORGE P. FOX

Has arrived at Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

In the delay attending the organization of the House, it is a matter of congratulation that the members of both branches of the National Legislature can, without violating their political principles, settle upon one popular candidate for their favor. Mr. Fox, in his capacity as a Tailor, representing commerce, has ever merited and continues to receive the distinguished title of Leader of Fashions of the United States. To that laudable distinction he has been elevated by the unanimous suffrages of the people. He has had the happy faculty of uniting the dissentient voices in the realm of fashion, and now represents them in one undivided sentiment. The House of Representatives has been at a loss for a leader for some time, but the Representative of Fashion is always organized. The fashions in the plastic hand of art is to the skill of the artist what the disorganized elements of the Representative Assembly are to the genius of the orator. The one succumbs to the taste of the artist, the other is subdued by the eloquence of the orator. What the latter is to the Congressional Assembly, GEORGE P. FOX is to the Popular Assembly of Fashion. We have thus far instituted a parallel, but parallels only run closely to a certain point, thence they diverge, and thus it is with our leaders of fashions and our leaders of politics. The Speaker of Fashion (for such we will designate our representative) is never at a loss for the right fit on the right man, and the right man is never at a loss for the right fit when he applies to our leader. His vote is never cast away, nor yet his money. Both are equally well and safely invested. Unanimity of opinion cannot be supposed to always exist in political assemblies of men representing a diversity of principles, but in the realm of fashion there can be but one opinion, and that is, that there is but one American fashion and GEO. P. FOX is its leader.

$50 REWARD.—Lost on Saturday evening, between 5th street and the Theatre, or at the latter place, a small memorandum book, containing $140 in $5's and $10's of the Patriotic Bank chiefly, one Corporation $5, inclusive. There were also some loose papers in the book of no possible use to any but the owner. If the same has fallen into honest hands, I will give Fifty Dollars reward for the return thereof; if in the hands of a thief, it is hoped he will return the book and papers. W. HOWE,
372 Penn. avenue, corner 6th street.
Dec 11—3t

VOCAL MUSIC.

MRS. FRANKLIN respectfully informs the Ladies of Washington that she continues to give instruction in Vocal Music. From her long experience and professional intercourse with the best *Artistes* of Europe and America, she feels confident that her method of cultivating the voice and imparting correctness of style and expression will render satisfaction.

For terms and hours apply to Mrs. F. at her residence 405 E street, between 9th and 10th streets. Reference is made to Mr. R. Davis and Mr. G. Hilbus, at their Music Stores on Pennsylvania Avenue. Dec 13

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.)

SATIRE AND SATIRISTS, BY JAMES Hannay, author of Singleton Fontleroy, &c. - Cosas de Espana, or Going to Madrid, via Barcelona.

Just published and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S
March 6 Bookstore, near 9th street.

Local and Personal.

The Rush for office, particularly under the Door-keeper of the House of representatives, is desperate.

At the lowest calculation, five hundred patriots were in attendance yesterday, and the day before, seeking that they might find the much-coveted situations. Not only are men pressing earnestly their cause—for the well-paying offices—but boys are importuning for situations as pages. The dispensers of the patronage are literally overwhelmed. Never before were there busier and more exciting times in and about the capitol than now. The Know-nothings are not absent from the busy scene!

Pleasure seems to be "the order of the" night in Washington. Within the past week there have been many private entertainments, attracting to them thousands of ladies and gentlemen. One of our confectioners had six of them to attend to on one night, and we presume that other persons in the same business had an equal share of the catering.

Removals.—Mr. James J. Galt, the superintendent of the folding room, has been removed by Captain Darling, the new doorkeeper, and H. B. Babcock appointed in his place. Mr. James L. Wright, one of the assistant doorkeepers, has shared a similar fate, and Mr. James Nokes succeeds him. The recently elected postmaster (Mr. Robert Morris,) has removed Mr. John T. Moss, and appointed Mr. Charles H. Upton his successor. Other changes have taken place, and not a few more will shortly occur.

Counterfeits.—Well-executed counterfeit gold dollar pieces, bearing the stamps of 1853, have been introduced in Petersburg, Virginia. Some of them may find their way hither; and therefore our citizens should keep a sharp look-out for them.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

CARD.

THE undersigned, John C. Devereux, of New York city, and M. Thompson, of Washington, D. C., attorneys and counsellors-at-law, are associated for the legal prosecution of claims for creditors of government, in the Court of Claims.

They will co-operate in immediate and careful attention to business matters at Washington which may be intrusted to their care by gentlemen of the profession and claimants, in the city of New York, or elsewhere in any part of the Union.

They may be consulted at any time, personally or by letter, either at New York or Washington. Particular information as to claims which have been at any time before Congress or Departments can be furnished at once upon application, by the parties interested.

JOHN C. DEVEREUX,
No. 90 Broadway, corner of Wall street,
New York city.
M. THOMPSON,
Washington city.

N. B.—J. C. Devereux is a Commissioner of the Court of Claims.
Feb 7—3tawtf

RUSSIA AS IT IS, BY COUNT DE GUrowski.

MEMOIRS, Speeches, and Writings, of Robert Rantoul, jr., edited by Luther Hamilton.

SACRED POEMS AND HYMNS for public and private devotion, by James Montgomery.

THE PLANTER'S NORTHERN BRIDE, a Novel, by Caroline Lee Hentz, with illustrations from original designs, in 2 vols.

THE CHURCH, in a series of Discourses, by Sylvester Judd, Pastor of Christ Church, Maine.

HISTORY OF OLIVER CROMWELL and the English Commonwealth, from the execution of Charles I. to the death of Cromwell, by M. G. Guizot, translated by A. R. Scoble, in 2 vols.

HISTORY OF THE FRENCH PROTESTANT Refugees, from the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes to our own days, by M. Charles Weiss, Professor of History in the Lycee Bonaparte, in 2 vols.

VOICES OF THE NIGHT, by Rev. John Cumming, D. D.

VOICES OF THE DAY, by Rev. John Cumming, D. D.

Just published and received at the bookstore of R. FARNHAM,

THE PEASANT BOY PHILOSOPHER by Henry Mayhew, price 75 cents.

The Essence of Christianity, by Ludwig Feuerbach, translated from the second German edition by Marion Evans, translator of Straus's Life of Jesus, price $1 25.

Travels in Europe and the East, by Samuel Ireneus Prime, two volumes, price two dollars.

Just published and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S

ON MANHOOD, AND ITS PREMATURE DECLINE.

Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand.

A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL Treatment, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Genital and Nervous Debility, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally.

BY B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence and solitude of youth, may be easily removed *without Medicine*, is, in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure *himself* perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day.

Sent to any address, gratis and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to Dr. B. DE LANEY, 17 Lispenard street, New York City.

PIANOS, PIANOS!—We have now in store the largest and most reliable stock of Pianos ever offered in this city, from the justly renowned manufactories of Hallet, Davis & Co., Boston; Bacon & Raven, New York; and Knabe, Gaehle & Co., Baltimore; ranging in prices from $225 to $500.

In addition to those in store, we have on exhibition at the Metropolitan Mechanics' Fair, at the Smithsonian Institute, four superb Pianos, made expressly to our order for this Exhibition, any of which we will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Also on hand, Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, Melodeons, Banjos, Strings, Music, &c.

Remember, at the Piano, Music, Stationery, Perfumery, and Fancy Goods Store of JOHN F. ELLIS.

A TEACHER WANTED as Governess in a private family, one that is competent to teach all the branches of English, French, and music. Address P. M. Fauquier, White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

BROWN'S MARBLE HOTEL,
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE
WASHINGTON CITY

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK

Pianos and Melodeons for Cash.

HORACE WATERS, the great Music and Piano Forte dealer, 333 Broadway, New York, prefering to share a large per cent. with his customers, rather than pay it to the sharpers of Wall street, to raise available means to enable him to stem the present tight times, offers his immense assortment of elegant and warranted Pianos and Melodeons at a large discount from factory prices, for cash. His assortment comprises Pianos from three of the largest and most celebrated Boston manufactories; also those of several of the best New York makers, including the beautiful and much admired Horace Waters Pianos from his own factory, and Melodeons of the best Boston, New Haven, New York, and Buffalo makes; affording an opportunity for selections not to be had elsewhere. Each instrument warranted. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to to $160. Music and musical instruments of all kinds. Dealers, teachers, and heads of schools supplied on the best terms. Music sent by mail, post paid. General and select catalogues of music and schedule of factory prices of Pianos, Melodeons and musical instruments forwarded to any address, free of postage.
Sept 21—d3m

BROWN AND SHOOK,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, RICHMOND, VA.

And Agents for "Kerr's" "*Summerdean*" Old Rye, and P. Hanger's "Old Rye" Whisky. *Premium* brands.

All letters promptly answered, and orders filled
Feb 20—3m

BY RAILROAD DIRECT TO THE WEST.

Time between Washington and Wheeling but 17 1-2 hours!

Running time between Washington and Cincinnati 27 hours!!

Through Tickets and Baggage Checks to be had in Washington!!!

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD

HAVING greatly improved its Western connections now offers the fullest inducements to travellers between Washington, Baltimore, and all portions of the West, the Northwest and the Southwest.

The connection between the trains from Washington and the trains bound west from Baltimore is always promptly made at the Washington Junction (lately called the Relay House) 9 miles from Baltimore. This is the only change of cars required between Washington and the Ohio river. Baggage is checked through to Wheeling at the Washington station, and rechecked and transferred there, (with the passengers) without charge, for those holding through tickets for points beyond. The connecting trains leave Washington daily at 6 a. m. and 4½ p. m. On Sundays at the latter hour only.

At Wheeling *direct connection* is made with the trains of the CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD, running from Bellaire on the Ohio, near Wheeling, through Cambridge, Zanesville and Newark, to COLUMBUS. These trains connect at Newark with the cars of the Newark, Mansfield and Sandusky Railroad for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, etc.

At Columbus the C. O. Railroad trains connect with the fast trains of the *Little Miami Railroad* to Xenia, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, etc. At *Xenia* (on Little Miami Railroad) connection is formed with the trains through *Dayton*, to INDIANAPOLIS, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Chicago, Rock Island, St. Louis, etc.

☞ Passengers holding through tickets for *Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, New Orleans* etc., which are also sold at Washington, are transferred at Cincinnati to the Mail Steamers on the Ohio. Tickets for Evansville, Cairo, and St. Louis are sold by this route.

☞ FOR CLEVELAND, and via Cleveland to Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, etc., tickets are sold, when the Ohio is navigable between Wheeling and Wellsville (forty miles) where a connection with the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad is made.

Travellers are requested to notice that while this is the only route affording through tickets and checks in Washington, it is also the shortest, most speedy, and direct to nearly all the leading points in the great West. The distance from Washington to Cincinnati is but 653 miles, being about 100 miles shorter than by any other route!

FARE BY THROUGH TICKET FROM WASHINGTON: To Wheeling, $9 50; Columbus, $13 65; Dayton, $15 50; Cincinnati, $16; Louisville, by railroad, $18 65; by steamer from Cincinnati, $18; Indianapolis, $17 50; Cleveland, $12 15; Toledo, $15 80; Detroit, $15 20; Chicago $20 65 and $19 50; St. Louis, $28 50 and $25; Memphis, $26; New Orleans, $31, etc.

☞ FOR FREDERICK and HARPER'S FERRY, MARTINSBURG, BERKLEY SPRINGS, CUMBERLAND, BEDFORD SPRINGS, Piedmont, Oakland, and Fairmount, passengers may leave Washington at 6 a. m. or 4½ p. m. For the minor way stations between Baltimore and Wheeling, take 6 a. m. train from Washington.

☞ For trains to and from Baltimore, Annapolis, etc., see special advertisements.

☞ For further information, through tickets, &c., apply to THOS. H. PARSONS, Agent at Washington Station. JOHN H. DONE,
Master of Transportation
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore
May 5—1y

GREAT COMPLAINTS having been made of the irregularity of the running of the boats between Washington and Alexandria, for the accommodation of the public, the undersigned has determined to run the steamer GEORGE PAGE as follows, viz.:

From Washington, 6½, 8, 9½, and 11½ a. m.; 1, 3, and 4½, p. m.

From Alexandria, 7¼, 8¾, 10¼, a. m.; 12¼, 2, 4, and 5¼, p. m.

Omnibuses connecting with the boat will leave the corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue at 6, 7¾, 9¼, and 11, a. m.; 12¾, 2¾, and 4¼, p. m.

Nov 7—tf. GEORGE PAGE

INTERESTING NEWS.—We have just received a large assortment of BOOTS and SHOES for ladies', misses', and children's wear, which we offer very low.

Ladies' Gaiters from $1 to $3.

Misses' Boots of every kind, in proportion.

Of Children's Shoes we have every color and style, from 25 cents up.

The inquiry generally is, Where can we find a good assortment of shoes for children? We can answer all such querists to their satisfaction if they give us a call.

We would also state that we are prepared to manufacture every style of boot or shoes usually worn by gentlemen, ladies, misses, or children.

Also on hand, every description of boots and shoes, which will be sold very low.

Call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell.
S. C. MILLS & CO.,
Mar 1—3t No. 486 Seventh st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Gentleman of considerable experience in business generally, and in accounts particularly, whose time is not fully occupied, would like to engage to keep the books of a large mercantile, or manufacturing establishment, or would engage to keep the books of a number of concerns, the business of which may be deemed inadequate to pay a competent book keeper to each.

Satisfactory reference given. Address accountant, 503, City Post Office.
Jan. 31—1w

M. W. E. PURCHASE,
EXCELSIOR CARD WRITER,
AND
MANUFACTURER OF METALLIC GRAVERS,
AT WILLARD'S.
Dec 22—

APOCALYPTC SKETCHES.—Lectures on the Book of Revelation, by the Rev. John Cumming, D. D.; 75 cents.

Benedictions, or the Blessed Life, by the Rev. J. Cumming, D. D.; 75 cents.

School Books and School Requisites at the lowest price, for sale at the bookstore of
GRAY & BALLANTYNE,
On 7th street, near Odd Fellows' Hall

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS Stolen or Decoyed from the corner of 20th and I street, near my residence, on Thursday night, the 17th instant, a little girl named Lizzie, of a dark mulatto color about six or eight years of age. Had on red calico dress, with a green apron. She is in the habit of calling Mrs. Eaton "grandmother," and if asked who she belongs to will answer, "Grandmother Eaton."

I will give twenty dollars for the recovery of the girl and detection of the thief if found in the District, or fifty dollars if found out of the District. It is supposed that she was taken in a carriage or sleigh, as she had not been out ten minutes when missed. J. H. EATON.
Jan. 24—3t*

EXCELSIOR; HELPS TO PROGRESS in Religion, Science, and Literature.

A new monthly magazine, edited by the Rev. James Hamilton, D. D., of London. Price $1 50 per annum.

Although nominally a young Men's Magazine it will be a main effort of the conductors to provide for young men that healthful stimulus and the aids to improvements, which many of them are now so anxious to secure.

The editor has secured the assistance of many able and excellent contributors, and every effort will be made to render the work worthy the patronage and support of the christian public.

Agents for the District,
GRAY & BALLANTYNE,

INFORMATION WANTED.—In the year of 1824, Martha A. Wells (a daughter of Alexander Wells, who then lived in Amelia County, Virginia, and who subsequently removed to the city of Petersburg and died therein in August, 1855,) went with a Mr. Spencer from the county of Greensville to one of the Western States. She was then about sixteen years old and has never been heard from by her family in Virginia from that day to this. By the will of her father she is entitled to a portion of his estate, or, if she be dead, her children, if she or they be heard from within one year from the date of his death. Any information in respect to the said Martha A. Wells or her children, if she has any, would be beneficial to them and be thankfully received by the family.
Address GEO. W. EASTWOOD,
Nov. 27—w4w. Petersburg, Va.

USE THE MAGIC IMPRESSION PAPER,

For Writing Without Pen or Ink—Copying Leaves, Plants, Flowers, Pictures, Patterns for Embroidery, Marking Linen Indelibly, Manifold Writing.

THIS Article is absolutely the best portable Inkstand in the known world, for a small quantity folded and placed in the pocket constitutes a travelling Inkstand, which cannot be broken. No pen is needed, for any stick, sharpened to a point, writes equally as well as the best gold pen in the universe. For drawing it is indispensable. It is, indeed, the whole art of Drawing and Painting—taught in one lesson. Any leaf, plant, or flower can be transferred to the pages of an album, with a minute and distinct resemblance of nature. With equal facility, pictures and embroidery patterns are taken, and have received the highest eulogiums from the fair sex; and, indeed, a more tasteful present for a lady could not be produced.

This Magic Paper will also mark Linen, or other articles, so as to remain perfectly indelible. All the washing in the world fails to bring it out. Any child can use it with perfect ease. With this Magic Paper, likewise, one or four copies of every letter written can be secured without any additional labor whatever, making it the cheapest and most convenient article extant. It is used to great advantage by reporters of the public press, telegraphic operators, and hosts of others.

Each Package contains four different colors—Black, Blue, Green, and Red, with full and printed Instructions for all to use, and will last sufficiently long to obtain Five Hundred distinct Impressions.

It is put up in beautifully enamelled colored Envelopes, with a truthful likeness of the Proprietor attached. Each and every package warranted.

☞ Price $2 a dozen; or five for one dollar. Single packages 25 cents.

Address, post paid, N. HUBBELL,
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

HUBBELL'S MAGIC IMPRESSION PAPER.—We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column, setting forth the merits of this pleasing and ingenious invention. The cheapness should induce all to give it a trial.—*Philadelphia Merchant.*

It is unsurpassed for neatness and utility, and should meet with the sale it richly deserves.—*Tribune.*

WASHINGTON IRVING'S NEW Work, Wolfert's Roost and other Papers, now first collected, by Washington Irving.

Scottish Songs, Ballads, and Poems, by Herr Ainslee.

Full Proof of the Ministry, a Sequel to the Boy who was trained up to be a Clergyman, by John N. Norton, A. M.

Memoirs of Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon, by the Count de les Cases, with portraits and other illustrations.

Manuel of Sacred History, by John Henry Kurtz, D. D.

Just published and for sale at
TAYLOR & MAURY'S
Feb 15 Bookstore, near 9th street

PRAYER BOOKS AND BIBLES.—Just received a very large assortment of Prayer Books and Bibles, in all kind of bindings; the best assortment, perhaps, to be found in the country.

Also, a large assortment of English Books in History, Poetry, &c., and the best American editions on the same subjects.
R. FARNHAM,

NEW GROCERY, WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a new store, **No. 474, Penn. Avenue, between 3d and 4 and a half street, Fizgerald's Building, two doors east of the United States Hotel,**

Where he intends to keep constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, And Fine Groceries,

Consisting of fine Teas, Sugar, Flour Soap, Olives, Raisins, Figs, Sardines, Anchovies, Otard, Marrett & Co., Pinet & Co., and Colonel Chabard's Brandies, in cases, demijohns and casks, Old Jamaica Rum, Sherries, Madeira, Port of various descriptions; St. Julien Claret, Chateaux Margaux, in cases; Champagne Cider, Brandy Fruits, Reynolds' Edinburg Ale, Annesette, Maraschino, Curacoa, Absynth, Champagnes, and a large and various description of Havana Segars.

Also, Porter, Ale, and Cider.

Families are particularly requested to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Members of Congress are also informed, that their orders will be promptly attended to, and delivered at their houses on the shortest notice.

A general assortment of Fine Havana Segars, imported direct by the subscriber, at Wholesale and Retail.

Officers of the United States Navy can have their Mess Stores put up at the shortest notice.

A general assortment of PRESERVED MEATS, SOUPS, &c.,

Put up at the shortest notice, and warranted to keep on long voyages.

Country orders punctually attended to, and Country Produce, of all descriptions, received on consignment.

JONAS P. LEVY,
No. 474 Penn. avenue, (north side,) between 3d and 4½ streets, two dors east of the United States Hotel. Oct 4—3t

GAUTIER'S.—Just received a large assortment of Pate De Foies Gras, from Strasburg, in small and large jars.
Jan 22—tf C. GAUTIER

PLATED TEA SETS.—I have just received some new styles Albata and Silver Plated Ware that I offer at manufacturer's prices; also, a large assortment of Spectacles, of every description; together with a good assortment of pure Silver Ware, of my own manufacture, which I will retail at wholesale prices.
H. O. HOOD,
418 Penn. avenue, bet. 4½ and 6th sts.,
Sign of the Large Spread Eagle.
Feb 25—d1wif

STRAYED OR STOLEN from the Festival, at Bladensburg, on the night of Tuesday last, a DARK BROWN MARE, with her fore feet bare, a white star in the forehead, and marked on the back with saddle pinch; the said mare had a saddle on. Whoever will return said mare, or give information where she can be found, will receive many thanks, and Five Dollars as a reward. JOSEPH JONES, Manager for
CHARLES B. CALVERT,
Rossburg, Prince Georges Co., Maryland.

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.

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MATHEMATICAL DICTIONARY and Cyclopedia of Mathematical Science, comprising definitions of all the terms employed in Mathematics, an analysis of each branch, and of the whole as forming a single science, by Charles Davies, L. L. D., author of a complete course of Mathematics, and Wm. G. Peck, A. M., Assistant Professor of Mathematics United States Military Academy. Just published, and for sale at the Bookstore of R. FARNHAM,

CONSERVE and Preserved Ginger and Chow-Chow, Attea and Choong Loong, Canton, fresh importation. For sale by
SHEKELL BROTHERS,
No. 40, opposite the Centre Market.

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RECHTS-CONSULENTEN,
GENERAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY,
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From the French, Spanish, Italian, and German Languages, and for Topographical and other Drawings.

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Nov 18 tf

FOR RENT, till the 15th of November next, the large built house at the corner of 18th and K streets. Call at the "Sentinel" office.

Intelligencer, Star, and Organ, one week daily and send bills to Sentinel office.
May 17—1wd

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS and Visitors to Washington are respectfully informed that at TAYLOR & MAURY'S Book and Stationery Store, near Ninth street, they will meet all their requirements. Their extensive stock, in addition to the following important works, comprises every department of Literature, Science, and Art.

New books received immediately on publication.

Weekly importations from England.

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Statesman's Manual, 4 vols.
Hickey's Constitution, 1 vol.
Jefferson's Manual, vol.
The Constitution of the United States, 1 vol.
Elliot's Debates and Madison Papers, 5 vols.
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Lives of Chief Justices of the United States, 1 vol.
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Kennedy's Life of Wirt, 2 vols.
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Every description of American, English, and French stationery of the finest qualities, at the lowest prices.

Visiting Cards engraved and printed with the greatest promptitude.
TAYLOR & MAURY'S,
Dec 8—dtf Near Ninth street.

R. F. HIBBARD'S WILD CHERRY BITTERS
AN EXCELLENT REMEDY.

HIBBARD'S Wild Cherry Bitters is the best Purifier of the Blood and the best antidote for Dyspepsia we have ever found. It is the best Strengthening Bitters for all who are debilitated by sickness or whose nerves have been shattered from excitement or overworking themselves that can be found in any other purgative in the world. It is perfectly harmless and gentle in its nature, and when once used will be found highly beneficial, especially to females. Try it and become convinced; our word for it, you will not regret it.

Prepared and sold by HIBBARD & WHEELER, 82 Spruce street, New York; and J. GIBBS, corner of 5th and E streets; A. BASSETT, 208 D street; and E. H. WERNER, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.; and by dealers and druggists generally. July 10—3m

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—Supreme Court of the United States.—ROBERT J. WALKER and LOUIS JANIN have formed a copartnership under the name of "WALKER & JANIN," for the argument of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington city, where both will attend throughout the future sessions of that court. They may be addressed at Washington, New York, or New Orleans.
Jan 19—eo3m

MODERN LANGUAGES.—D. E. GROUX, a native of France, teacher of Modern Languages, especially French, Spanish, and German. Translations made with correctness and punctuality. Professor of Numesmatics, for the classification and explanation of medals and coins.

Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between 6th and 7th streets, opposite Brown's Hotel.

Furnished Rooms to rent at that place.
Sep 21—dtf

100,000 COPIES SOLD!—Lloyd's GREAT STEAMBOAT WORK will be ready on or about the 24th of October.

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Life of John Fitch—Engraving of his first Boat.
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Maps of the Western Waters; Towns, Cities and Distances laid down correctly.
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Orders from the trade solicited, and agents wanted in every town and city to canvas for the work.

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Oct 2tJan 1

"THE SPECTATOR."

A Weekly Journal Published at Washington City.

THE undersigned propose to commence about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State Legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture, together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original, and selected. Its location at the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunites always to procure the latest and most reliable information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto form, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages. Each volume will be accompanied by a full and comple index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscriptions and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.
AUG. F. HARVEY & CO.
WASHINGTON CITY, April 13, 1855.

THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS, by Charles Linton; with an Introduction and Appendix by N. P. Tallmadge. Published by the Society for the Diffusion of Spiritual Knowledge. New York, 1 large octavo volume, price $1 50. For sale at
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Sept 20—1m