Communicated.

To the Hon. Simon Pure.

LITTLE BUNCOMBE, *May* 5, 1854.

> "Oh that some power the gift would give us,
> To see ourselves as others see us."

When you made that quotation from Watts's hymns at the mass meeting at Simpleton, my dear Simon, and said that precious book ought to be in every school library, I did not think it would come home to you and me in such a hurry. But let us get at things in regular order.

When you wrote me that you had franked to your constituents ever so many thousands of your great anti-Nebraska speech, I thought, with you, that Little Buncombe was nailed. Who on earth could dream of our folks taking it into their contrary heads to look at the other side of the story in the way they are doing?

We bought a barrel of whisky, as you directed, and sent it down to Iron Mills creek, with the resolutions you sent us out to pass there, and they did pass gloriously. The meeting at the Church Corners was a temperance meeting of course, and there the anti-Nebraska resolutions for that place went through equally well. The Rev. John Myope opened the meeting with a prayer that "our brethren of all colors should henceforth stand equally together on election tickets, in marriage covenants, and in the House of Representatives." It was so affecting that half the audience melted into tears, and the resolutions went through unanimously. So they did at Donkey Hollow, where we told them the slaveholders would come north and take all New England if the "Nebraska iniquity" should pass Congress.

If we had only stopped there, Simon, and kept clear of explanations, your district would have taken you and the Nebraska bill at your own valuation. But for this after agitation, it would have seen you as you see yourself—a little smarter, and a great deal more patriotic, than the whole of the old fogy Continental Congress put together. People must be fools not to see that Jefferson and all that pack were small potatoes by the side of you and Fred. Douglass, especially as three thousand ministers have endorsed the fact; but, strange to say, even the folks at Simpleton are coming out for the old-fashioned doctrines of Washington, Jefferson, and the Continental Congress.

It is ridiculous in them; but the truth is, my dear M. C., your constituents begin to take an interest in the question, since they have found out that it turns upon the right of people to govern themselves, and they won't see us any more as we want them to see us. There is nothing left for us now but to try and "see ourselves as others see us."

I don't want to reproach you, Simon, but I fear you have managed badly in letting the people get at the real nature of the Nebraska bill. You ought to have choked it to death without discussion. Then you could come home and tell the masses that you had saved the Union; that you had done something mighty for the north; that your vote had stopped the growth of slavery throughout creation, and fifty other elegant plausibilities that Little Buncombeites love to hear, and would have swallowed without examination, if you had not given them an over-dose. We are getting into an awful reaction here. I am not calm enough to do it now, but to-morrow I will tell you how our last grand mass meeting that was to be flashed in the pan.

Yours, faithfully,

PETER SIMPLE.

THE TRIAL OF MAJOR WYSE.—The trial of Major Wyse upon the charges, 1st, of disobedience of orders, and 2d, of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, was commenced on Wednesday at Fort Columbus, in New York harbor. The second charge is divided into several specifications, setting forth that he, without any warning or preparation, relinquished the command just prior to the sailing of the steamer, on the false pretence that she was unseaworthy; that he had officially declared to Lieutenant Colonel Thomas that he had transferred to Lieutenant Loeser the instructions which he had received, which declaration was false; and that he had falsely stated, in a communication to Colonel Cooper, that upon his return from a week's leave of absence, on the 13th of April, he learned for the first time that he was to command the four companies under his orders for the Pacific, whereas he had been informed of it eight days previous by Colonel Thomas.

In the course of the examination a letter from Major Wyse was produced, written to Colonel Cooper, under date of the 18th, the day of the sailing of the Falcon. In the letter Major Wyse states that he learned for the first time, after his return from leave of absence, that he was to command the detachment for California. Knowing the Falcon to be an old steamer, he procured a board of inspection to examine her, which reported unfavorably of her condition. Another board had in the meantime been ordered from head-quarters, which had reported more favorably of the vessel; but, as he knew that Brevet Lieut. Col. Swords, one of this board, had never seen the ship, and there had been no medical officer upon the board, as the regulations required, he attached but little importance to it, and resolved to take a stand in opposition to renewed orders to depart, which would bring the question to an issue, whether the American soldier, though clothed in the livery of his country, was not nevertheless an American citizen, and as such entitled to some consideration; and he was sure that when the truth was known the mind of the army would approve the course which he had taken, although at first sight it might seem unmilitary. With this view, he applied for a court of inquiry.

Second Day.—On the second day of the trial, Lieutenant Loeser, witness for the prosecution, was examined. He testified that Major Wyse turned the command of the troops which were about sailing for California, over to him, by a written order, on the morning of the 18th of April, four hours before they sailed in the Falcon. The order by which he was intrusted with the command was delivered to him by Major Wyse in person, upon the wharf, just previous to his departure on board the Falcon. He (Lieut. Loeser) had examined the Falcon before she hauled off into the stream, and thought her unseaworthy. Her general appearance was very bad, the engine rusty and dirty, and the paint on many parts of her was still green. The engineer knew nothing about the merits of the engine, but said he would be able to tell after a few days' experience. The steamer left New York at about 2 o'clock, and proceeded very slowly until night, when she stopped for repairs. Next day, he said, her trim was changed, being too heavy in the head, and throughout the day the engine seemed hardly able to turn the wheels. On Friday morning, three days out, they again stopped three or four hours for repairs, and finding that she did no better, concluded to make for the nearest port, which they reached in safety.

NOTICE.—Application will be made for a duplicate land warrant, issued March 29th, 1853, being No. 49.382, for eighty (80) acres of land, in favor of Thomas G. Riley, for services rendered in South Carolina militia, Florida war, 1836, the original warrant having been lost in Washington.
May 5—1aw6w JOSIAH JOHNSON.

FOR RENT, the Commodious Dwelling House, recently repaired, opposite to City Post Office, lately tenanted by his excellency, Mr. Carvallo. Apply to S. C. BARNEY,
Mar 27—eotf E, between 6th and 7th sts.

VALUABLE LOTS AT PRIVATE Sale.—Lots 5 and 6 in square 38, fronting 62 feet 6 inches on Pennsylvania avenue, and 57 feet on the circle. There is a good brick dwelling on the premises. Title indisputable. For terms inquire of JOS. H. HILTON,
May 2—1w On the premises.

Congressional.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.—Monday, May 8, 1854.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, copies of a correspondence with the King of Prussia on the subject of religious toleration.

Also, from the same, transmitting, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, correspondence touching the arrest of certain American citizens, at Bremen, Hiedelburg, and other places in Germany.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, a statement of the amount of stocks and government securities redeemed since 3d March, 1853, with the rates of interest thereon, the amount of premium paid in said redemption, &c.; by which it appears that the total amount of stock and securities redeemed is $18,813,714 75, the premium paid thereon is $2,657,902 93; and that the remaining liabilities of the United States, including five millions of Texas indemnity not issued, treasury notes, interest on funded and unfunded debt, &c., amount to $50,315,872 52.

The following is the statement in detail:

Loan.	Date of act authorizing issue.	Where redeemable.	Rate of interest.	Amount redeemed	Premium paid.	Amount outstanding.
1842............	April 15, 1842	December 31, 1862	6 per cent....	$2,427,785 49	$384,436 45	$5,765,900 54
1843............	March 3, 1843	July 1, 1853	5 ...do......	3,949,031 35	....	28,900 00
1846............	July 22, 1846	November 12, 1856	6 ...do......	1,943,439 71	145,133 70	3,052,700 00
1847............	January, 28, 1847	January 1. 1868	6 ...do......	7,199,250 00	1,509,349 41	18,130,300 00
1848............	March 31, 1848	July 1, 1868	6 ...do......	2,261,408 20	471,193 37	13,422,841 80
Texan Indemnity.	Sep'mber 9, 1850	December 31, 1864	5 ...do......	320,000 00	35,200 00	4,680,000 00
Do.....do.....	not issued........	....	5 ...do......	....	....	5,000,000 00
				18,100,914 75	2,545,312 93	50,080,642 34
Debt of city corporations of District of Columbia..........			6 ...do......	712,800 00	112,590 00	7,200 00
Outstanding Treasury notes..........................			....	....	....	113,911 64
Interest on old funded and unfunded debt of United States...			....	....	....	114,118 54
Total..............................			....	18,813,714 75	2,657,902 93	50,315,872 52

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

Mr. FISH presented the memorial of the chamber of commerce of New York, asking that treaties may be entered into with all European powers for placing on a more favorable footing and protecting the rights of neutrals, and for the suppression of privateering Referred to the Committtee on Foreign Relations.

RESOLUTIONS.

On motion by Mr. NORRIS,

Resolved, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be allowed to employ a clerk.

On motion by Mr. SEBASTIAN,

Resolved, That the report of the commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to investigate the official conduct of Alexander H. Ramsey, late governor of Minnesota Territory, together with the testimony taken in the case by them, be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. JONES, of Iowa, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the joint resolution of the 24th of February, 1854, for supplying new members of the present Congress with all "such books of a public character and in the same proportion as were furnished to members of either house during the last Congress," embraces "Mayo and Moulton's edition of the pension and bounty land laws," &c. in the proportion of eight copies to each of said new members, and that the Secretary of the Senate shall so understand and execute the said resolution.

CHICAGO CLERGYMEN—NEBRASKA BILL

Mr. DOUGLAS said there had been sent to him, with a request that it might be presented, a memorial purporting to be signed by 504 clergymen of the northwestern States, remonstrating against the passage of the Nebraska bill. The memorial and all the signatures were in one handwriting. Accompanying it was a letter from one of the clergymen, stating that he had been appointed to enroll the memorial and the signatures into one fair copy, and certifying also that the memorial was in the exact terms of the one recently adopted by a meeting of the twenty-five clergymen of Chicago. The memorial was in the same words as the one presented from the clergymen of New England, except that the words "in the name of Almighty God" did not appear in it. Why this certificate was attached to the memorial, in order that it might go on the Senate journal, was rather singular. The Senate would remember that some time ago he had published a letter in reply to a memorial and certain resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Chicago clergymen, and in it was set forth at length the memorial in which the words "in the name of Almighty God" did appear. Since that time he had been denounced in the organs of these clergymen with having falsified the language of their memorial.

Shortly after that meeting was held in Chicago, he opened one morning an envelope addressed to him, and found therein a newspaper slip containing the memorial and the resolutions adopted by that meeting. He also had received two newspapers, the Chicago *Tribune*, and democratic *Free Press*, both anti-Nebraska journals, in which were contained the memorial and resolutions in precisely the same language, and, receiving this concurrent testimony, he was not at liberty to doubt their genuiness. In his reply he copied the memorial in the precise words in which it appeared in the organ of the clergymen, the *Tribune*, and in that copy the memorial did contain the words: "In the name of Almighty God," &c., &c. The certified copy of the memorial now sent does not contain these words, and the object of sending this certificate was to place him in the Senate as a falsifier. There had appeared since that time several accusations in the Chicago *Tribune* as to his having falsified the language of the memorial; and, anxious to know how the mistake had occurred, he wrote to Chicago and had received letters informing him, that the proceedings of the meeting, resolutions, and memorial were furnished the *Tribune* office by the secretary of the meeting, and were printed by that paper as furnished by the secretary. Slips were sent to the other offices, and also to him. Subsequently, after the blasphemous language had appeared, and was condemned, the officers of the meeting remodelled their memorial, had it republished with those words omitted, but never sent to him a copy of the same as corrected.

This was the history of the transaction, in which originated the groundless accusation that he had falsified their memorial in his letter in reply to it.

The resolutions adopted at that meeting were never recalled or amended. He read them, and contended that in spirit and language they breathed all the arrogant blasphemy which they had sought to avoid by striking those words from the memorial.

He also read numerous extracts from the sermon preached on the first Sunday of March last, in Chicago, by Rev. Mr. Richardson, a Presbyterian minister, in which the most denunciatory language was used towards the bill, those who had voted for it, and particularly himself.

Mr. D. commented with great severity upon the language and doctrine used and preached in this sermon.

The memorial was then laid on the table.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

Mr. CASS presented two memorials, praying that measures be adopted to secure to Americans in foreign countries freedom of religious worship. He also moved that the resolution upon this subject, offered by him, and upon which he desired to speak, be fixed for Monday next. Agreed to.

VETOED INSANE LAND BILL.

Mr. GWIN moved that the Senate take up the bill lately vetoed by the President, granting lands for the benefit of the indigent insane.

Mr. WALKER hoped the homestead bill would be taken up.

The motion was agreed to—ayes 23, noes 13.

Mr. STUART moved that the bill be postponed till Thursday next. Lost.

Mr. BADGER moved that it be postponed till Tuesday of next week.

And after some debate, in which Mr. B. expressed a desire to have time to examine the subject with a view to debating it, the motion was rejected—ayes 19, noes 23.

Mr. DAWSON moved to postpone the bill until Wednesday next, which motion was agreed to—ayes 26, noes not counted.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. GWIN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the Pacific railroad bill.

Messrs. WALKER, STUART, BROWN, and CASS, opposed the motion, urging the prior claims of the homestead bill.

The motion was lost—yeas 13, nays 24.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The CHAIR (Mr. Stuart) deciding that the homestead bill, being the special order, was now before the Senate.

Mr. HUNTER, with a view to take up the Indian appropriation bill, moved that the homestead bill be postponed until Tuesday of next week.

Messrs. BROWN, GWIN, BELL, and DODGE of Iowa, opposed the motion, and Messrs. DAWSON, HUNTER, TOUCEY, BUTLER, BRODHEAD, and WELLER, supported it, and then the motion was agreed to—yeas 27, nays 10.

And then, on motion,

The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS BILL.

Mr. RICHARDSON rose and addressed the chair.

The SPEAKER said the first business in order was calling the States for resolutions.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I move to suspend the rules, and that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. BENNETT. I call for the regular order.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I avow my purpose, if the House shall agree to the motion, to take such action, should I be sustained by the majority, as will lay aside all the preceding business on the calendar, in order to reach the bills organizing the territorial governments of Nebraska and Kansas.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Will the gentleman allow me to propound a question?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I have made the motion.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I hope after the gentleman from Illinois has had the benefit of making a statement, that I will be allowed to propound a question.

Mr. CLINGMAN. No. I object to all irregular discussion.

Cries of "question," "question." There was much confusion in the hall.

The SPEAKER called to order, and requested gentlemen to suspend their conversation.

Mr. CAMPBELL. The gentleman from Illinois was permitted to make a statement, and now I simply wish to propound a question as to the proposed plan of action. (Cries of no, no." I wish to understand whether, if the House shall go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the gentleman will move to set aside or postpone the consideration of the deficiency bill, which is a measure of very great importance. (Cries of "order," "order."

Mr. CUTTING. This matter had better be disposed of at once, without further delay about it.

Cries of "question," "question."

Mr. WHEELER asked the consent of the House to present a remonstrance of several hundred citizens of New York against the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

Mr. HAMILTON objected, amid loud cries of "put it in under the rule," "refer it under the rule."

Mr. WHEELER. Perhaps the gentleman from Maryland would like to object to that also.

He then presented the remonstrance under the rule.

The SPEAKER again interposed to quiet the confusion which prevailed in the hall.

Mr. STEPHENS. of Georgia, in order to have a full attendance, and deeming this to be a highly interesting question, moved that there be a call of the House.

This was agreed to—yeas 165, nays 11.

The House having been called, one hundred and ninety-seven gentlemen answered to their names.

The doors were closed, and excuses made for the absentees. Some of them were reported to be sick, others to have sickness or death in their families, while a number of them were absent from the city.

The following named gentlemen, it was stated, have "paired off," that is, a friend and a foe of the bill agreeing not to vote on it—the arrangement being made to accommodate gentlemen necessarily absent: Mr. Appleton with Mr. Aiken; Mr. Bliss with Mr. Ewing; Mr. Caruthers with Mr. Chase; Mr. Caskie with Mr. Seymour; Mr. Chastain with Mr. Morrison; Mr. Gray with Mr. Pringle; Mr. Harlan, of Ohio, with Mr. Hill; Mr. Hiester with Mr. J. Glancey Jones; Mr. McMullen with Mr. Nichols; Mr. Powell with Mr. Mace; and, Mr. Stanton. of Tennessee, with Mr. Yates.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, moved that all further proceedings in the call be dispensed with.

The motion was agreed to, and the doors were again opened.

The question recurring on the motion to go into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union,

Mr. HAMILTON demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and, having been taken, resulted—yeas 109, nays 88, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Ashe, David J. Bailey, Thomas H. Bayly, Barksdale, Barry, Bell, Bocock, Boyce, Breckinridge, Bridges, Brooks, Chrisman, Churchwell, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Colquitt, Cox, Craige, Cumming, Jno. G. Davis, Dawson, Disney, Dowdell, Dunbar, Dunham, Eddy, Edmundson, John M. Elliott, English, Florence, Goode, Green, Greenwood, Hamilton, Sampson W. Harris, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hillyer, Houston, Ingersoll, George W. Jones, Roland Jones, Keitt, Kerr, Kidwell, Kurtz, Lamb, Lane, Latham, Letcher, Lilly, Lindley, Macdonald, McDougall, McNair, Maxwell, May, John G. Miller, Smith Miller, Millson, Noble, Olds, Mordecai Oliver, Orr, Packer, John Perkins, Phelps, Phillips, Preston, Puryear, Ready, Reese, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Rogers, Ruffin, Seward, Shaw, Shower, Singleton, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, Wm. R. Smith, G. W. Smyth, Snodgrass, R. H. Stanton, Alexander H. Stephens, Straub, David Stuart, John J. Taylor, Trout, Tweed, Vail, Vansant, Walbridge, Walker, Walsh, Warren, Witte, Daniel B. Wright, Hendrick B. Wright, and Zollicoffer—109.

NAYS—Messrs. Ball, Banks, Belcher, Bennett, Benson, Benton, Bugg, Campbell, Carpenter, Chamberlain, Chandler, Corwin, Crocker, Cullom, Curtis, Cutting, Thos. Davis, Dean, Dick, Dickinson, Drum, Eastman, Edgerton, Edmands, Thomas D. Eliot, Ellison, Etheridge, Everhart, Farley, Fenton, Flagler, Franklin, Gamble, Giddings, Goodrich, Grow, Harrison, Haven, Howe, Hughes, Hunt, Johnson, Daniel T. Jones, Kittredge, Knox, Lindsley, Lyon, McCulloch, Macey, Matteson, Maurice, Mayall, Meacham, Middleswarth, Murray, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Peck, Peckham, Pennington, Bishop Perkins, Pratt, David Ritchie, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Seymour, Simmons, Skelton, Gerrit Smith, Hestor L. Stevens, Stratton, Andrew Stuart, John L. Taylor, Nathaniel G. Taylor, Thruston, Tracy, Upham, Wade, Walley, Ellihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Wells, John Wentworth, Tappan Wentworth, and Wheeler—88.

So the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and Mr. Olds was called to preside.

The first bill on the calendar, making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending June, 1855, was read by its title, when

Mr. HOUSTON proposed to take a test vote on laying aside all the bills preceding that to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas; but this was objected to all over the House.

Mr. WHEELER called for the reading of the bill.

Mr. HAVEN raised a point of order, insisting that the first business in course was to execute the order of the House on the deficiency bill, the debate upon which was closed on Tuesday last, by a previous vote of the House.

The CHAIRMAN overruled the point, and, an appeal having been taken, his decision was sustained by the House—yeas 100, nays 80.

The deficiency bill was, on motion of Mr. Richardson, laid aside, by a vote of yeas 103, nays 82.

And seventeen other bills were likewise severally laid aside; the votes, in nearly all cases, having been taken by tellers.

During those proceedings, motions were ineffectually made that the committee rise.

Bill 236, heretofore reported by Mr. Richardson, from the Committee on Territories, was now reached, entitled "A bill to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas."

It was hailed with long-continued applause on the part of the friends of the measure.

The CHAIRMAN loudly called to order.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, moved that the bill be laid aside; and this occasioned intense laughter:

The CHAIRMAN still endeavoring to restore order.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved that the bill be taken up.

Mr. HUGHES objected.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he wanted to get at the "Simon Pure" Senate bill.

The committee, by a vote of yeas 85, nays 105, refused to lay it aside.

Mr. RICHARDSON proposed a substitute for the bill before the committee. He did not design, he said, to enter into discussion. He desired that both the friends and foes of this measure shall be heard, and that at an early day the vote would be taken on the question. The amendment he proposed was substantially the Senate bill, with one material exception, namely, it leaves out the "Clayton amendment." There are other amendments, merely verbal, however, not affecting the principle of the bill.

Mr. HIBBARD said he preferred the substitute of the gentleman to the original bill, but was prepared to vote for either. It seemed to be manifest that there was an urgent necessity for an organization of some kind to be extended over those Territories. This fact had not been seriously nor extensively controverted. He then proceeded, at length, to speak in favor of the measure.

Mr. LYON spoke against the bill. regarding it like the celebrated Sphinx, with the head of a beauty and the body of a beast.

Mr. INGERSOLL obtained the floor, when

The committee rose, and the House adjonrned.

Local and Personal.

The Long Bridge.—Our citizens were astonished to learn, yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, that the Long Bridge was on fire. The flames consumed the southern side of the draw, and the section of the immovable part of the structure connecting with the abutment towards the Virginia shore. Captain Page's tug-steamer had, but a short time before the discovery, towed a vessel through to Georgetown; and, from this circumstance, it is supposed by a few persons that to sparks from the pipe, or a burning coal from the furnace, may be traced the origin of the conflagration, while the more general opinion in this city is that the bridge was purposely set on fire.

We presume that there will be an investigation of the affair, with a view to learn the precise truth.

It is somewhat singular that, yesterday, the committee for the District of Columbia were to meet and hear arguments on the subject of the location of a new bridge across the Potomac, the cities of Washington and Georgetown being represented in the persons of the mayor of each of these corporations.

◆

Burglars.—We have heard of so many acts of burglary, within the last year, that we have ceased to regard them with surprise. They are to be anticipated with as much certainty as the holding of market on stated days of the week. Entire neighborhoods, during a single night, are laid under contribution, the rogues contenting themselves with the larceny of portable valuables to be found in kitchens and dining-rooms. Sometimes they light the gas, and partake of a midnight supper.

Last week, a large house on F street was entered and picked from garret to cellar; the thieves, among other plunder, selecting the choicest articles of clothing, even invading the chambers where the inmates were asleep for that purpose! They captured, in addition, silverware and coin. It is said that they returned to the same premises the next night, perhaps for the purpose of making a clean sweep of the furniture, but were driven off. They are as adroit as rats and mice, and as easily escape the vigilance of housekeepers and the police.

◆

Canine Concerts.—In certain parts of the world, it is said dogs do not bark, and, further, that, being imitative animals, they produce the *bark* in the effort to *talk* like human beings! If so, it is to be presumed that the serenades of the canines are designed to imitate some of the fashionable concerts, at which men and women sing in grand chorus. Complaints are general that not only are dogs permitted to enjoy the entire "freedom of the city" during the day, but unrestrained liberty in the night. Such howlings and barkings, in the various tones peculiar to the race, were never before heard to such an extent as now. Big dogs and little ones, of the several families of canines, as if moved by a spirit of rivalry, and in contempt of the public taste, exercise their peculiar mouthing powers, to prevent our citizens from participating in "Nature's sweet restorer—balmy sleep." Alas! there is no remedy for those annoyances, except in the form of leaden bullets administered from the barrels of a revolver.

◆

The "Colored People."—The avenue, yesterday evening, was again lined with hundreds of "colored persons;" we cannot say black, for they were of all complexions, from the ebony to the lightest shade of mulatto. There was an ordination of ministers in the little white church near the Capitol, and that was the great scene of attraction. The conference of the Bethelites has been in session for a week past; the organization embracing within its bounds Baltimore, Washington county, (Maryland,) and Delaware. On Sunday there were many visiters of "Colored people" from the surrounding country, and the churches belonging to that class in this city had their pulpits supplied with the conference ministers. after the manner of "de white folks" on similar church occasions.

◆

The Balloon.—We learn that six feet in length of Mr. Elliott's balloon was so much injured by the wind of Saturday that several days will be occupied in its repair. Besides, the netting was considerably torn. Nobody complains because the money paid for admission into the enclosure was not returned, for the reason that the fee was paid for witnessing the interesting process of inflation. He is resolved to gratify our citizens at an early day with an ascension.

◆

May Ball.—Carusi will, this evening, afford the lovers of the dance an opportunity to enjoy themselves at his Saloon, the scene of so many annual reunions in celebration of the month of flowers. This gentleman was the first to introduce such festivals in this city, and has thus contributed to add to the innocent amusements of more than one generation.

◆

Military Visit.—The Reading (Pa.) Riflemen, Captain Franconi, will make a military visit to our city on Monday next. They will, we learn, be the guests of the German Yagers. Quarters have been engaged for them at the Empire House.

◆

The Sunday School Celebration will take place next Monday morning; the line to move at nine o'clock to the Capitol grounds, where several addresses will be delivered.

◆

Risley's Variete will, we learn, be opened this evening with a choice company, and Miss Kimberly has been engaged to perform for six nights.

FOR LEASE.—The National Theatre in the city of Washington, for the ensuing season, or for a term of years. The National Theatre is one of the largest in the world, and yet every meritorious attraction can fill it.

With the alterations and improvements contemplated, it will be in every respect a desirable establishment.

If a suitable company could be selected, the Proprietor would accede to the following arrangement.

The entire receipts to be distributed thus: The current expenses; the salaries of the members; the rent. All surplus to be divided among the members of the company, in the proportion of their respective salaries. The Proprietor would have no claim for rent until after payment of current expenses and salaries.

The proprietor would like, therefore, to receive communications, with particulars, from parties inclined to this mode of action. The purpose of the Proprietor is to secure the best talent by paying to it all the profits. Every letter received will be known to the Proprietor alone, who will not feel himself at liberty to reveal the name of any party addressing him on this subject.

All communications pre-paid, and addressed "to the Proprietor of the National Theatre, box 242, Washington city, D. C.

Apr 14—1m

Telegraphic.

By the House Line, expressly for the Sentinel.

Dreadful Riot at Chelsea—A Catholic Church Sacked, &c.

BOSTON, *May* 8.—Yesterday, Orr, alias the Angel Gabriel, commenced preaching in the open air at East Boston, against popery. The police interfered, when his friends carried him in a carriage to Chelsea, where he commenced preaching again. A mob ensued, which was finally suppressed by the police and firemen, but not until several persons were injured. The riot was renewed in the evening between the Irish and some Americans, and after a severe conflict the former were driven from the ground. The Americans subsequently attacked the Catholic church, smashing in the windows, tearing the cross from the steeple, and doing other damage. The military were then called out, and the riot act read by the sheriff, when the rioters dispersed. Several parties were more or less injured, and one boy was shot in the leg.

◆

National Medical Convention.

ST. LOUIS, *May* 2.—The National Medical Convention met this morning. Upwards of 300 members were in attendance. Dr. Knight, of New Haven, president of the association, being unable to attend, the chair was taken by Dr. Usher Parsons, of Rhode Island, one of the vice-presidents. Reports from the treasurer and committee on publications were read referred.

◆

Indian Depredations on the California Emigrants.

ST. LOUIS, *May* 8.—We have intelligence by telegraph from Independence to the 4th instant. The Salt Lake mail had arrived, but had been detained by severe storms of wind and rain. The Cheyemie, Crow, and Pawnee Indians were still making depredations. The latter had robbed several freight and emigrant trains, leaving the owners in a starving condition.

◆

Fatal Accident.

ERIE, PA., *May* 8.—During morning service, yesterday, in the Catholic church, the gallery fell crushing the people below; one person was killed, three others fatally injured, and many badly hurt.

◆

Markets.

NEW YORK, *May* 8.—Flour has advanced 12 cents—sales of 3,000 bbls. at $8 37 for State and $9 for Ohio; sales of 1,000 bbls Southern, at $9@9 25. Wheat, unchanged. Corn, lower—sales of 20,000 bushels, at 85 @ 90 cents. Whisky—sales of 100 barrels, at 28 cents. Pork, firmer. Beef, buoyant. Lard, steady.

Supreme Court of the United States,

MONDAY, *May* 8, 1854.

G. R. Barrett, esq., of Pennsylvania, and J. Francis Clements, esq., of Washington, D. C., were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court.

No. 83. Alexander J. Marshall *vs.* The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. In error to the circuit court of the United States for the district of Maryland. Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of this court, affirming the judgment of the said circuit court in this cause with costs.

No. 112. Charles Davenport et al., plaintiffs in error, *vs.* F. Fletcher et al. In error to the circuit court of the United States for east Louisiana Mr. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the court, dismissing this writ of error, with costs, for irregularity.

No. 90. The Steamboat New World, Edward Minturn, et al., claimants, appellants, *vs.* Frederick G. King. This cause was submitted to the court on the record and printed arguments by Mr. Cutting, for the appellants, and by Mr. Mayer, for the appellee.

No. 103. Timothy Fanning, appellant, *vs.* Charles Gregoire et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Wilson, for the appellant, and continued by Mr. Smith, for the appellees.

Adjourned till to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS.

☞ **Mayoralty.—To the Citizens of Washington.—General Roger C. Weightman,** one of the oldest and most able of our citizens, and who years ago served with great credit, as Mayor, is most respectfully brought to your attention as a suitable candidate for said office at our ensuing election.

May 7 A CITIZEN.

☞ **For Mayor.—Please announce the name of Dr. William B. Magruder** as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election.

May 7 MANY VOTERS.

☞ **Messrs. Editors: Please announce the name of Thos. P. Morgan** as a candidate for Alderman of the First ward at the ensuing election.

May 6 MANY VOTERS.

☞ **Please announce the name of Beverley Tucker** as a candidate for Alderman of the First ward at the ensuing election.

May 6 J. P. HILTON, for Committee.

☞ **Please announce Samuel E. Douglass** as a candidate for Alderman of the First ward at the approaching election. MANY VOTERS.

May 6

☞ **Messrs. Editors: Please announce the name of Mr. William H. Minix** as a candidate to represent the First ward in the Board of Common Council, and oblige MANY VOTERS.

May 7

☞ **Special Notice.**—HENRY'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL.—The merits of this purely vegetable extract for the removal and cure of physical prostration, genital debility, nervous affections, &c., &c., are fully described in another column of this paper, to which the reader is referred. $2 per bottle, 3 bottles for $5, six bottles for $8, $16 per dozen. Observe the marks of the *genuine*.

Prepared only by S. E. COHEN, No. 3 Franklin Row, Vine street, below Eighth, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. For sale by all the respectable druggists and merchants throughout the country, and by

W. H. GILLMAN, Washington, D. C.
CANBY & HATCH, Baltimore.
PEEL & STEVENS, Alexandria, Va.,
Wholesale Agents for Virginia.

Gilman's Hair Dye has made its appearance in our city, very much to the gratification of our young beaux who wear red whiskers or mustachios. Gentlemen are now seen going into our hair-dressing saloons with hair, whiskers, mustachios, and eyebrows of all imaginable colors, and in five minutes they will appear on the street having them entirely changed and decidedly improved by a lustrous black, obtained by using GILMAN'S DYE.—*Norfolk Herald.*

For sale by Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist,
Washington City

THE LAMPLIGHTER.—A fresh supply just received.

Also, Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington, and others of the Family, edited by B. P. Shellaber, of the Boston *Post*.

My Schools and Schoolmasters; or the Story of my Education, by Hugh Miller, author of the Footprints of the Creator, &c.

Woman's Influence and Woman's Mission.

The Lady's Equestrian Manual, in which the principles and practice of Horsemanship for Ladies are thoroughly explained, to enable every Lady to ride with comfort and elegance.

Just received and for sale at the bookstore of
R. FARNHAM,
Corner of 11th street and Penn. avenue.
May 7

NEW YORK, May 2, 1853.—The undersigned has this day opened an office, No. 42 William street, (Merchants' Exchange,) for the transaction of a general brokerage business.

Bank, insurance, mining, railroad, government, State, and city securities bought and sold.

Promissory notes, bills of exchange, and loans negotiated.

Sep 21—tf EMANUEL B. HART.

CHAMPAGNE, WHITE WINES, AND Fine Cordaals.—

Moet & Chandon's Sillery 1 ere. quality } A. Oeck's
Do Grand Vin d' Anglaise, } A. Oeck's
Do Oeil de Perdrix, } A. Oeck's
H. Piper & Co.'s Heidsieck, Ranauld & Francois.
Longworth & Zimmerman's Sparkling Catawba.
Chas. Schurman's Sweet Catawba, Ladies' Wine.
Haut Sauternes and Chateau Sauternes White Wines.
Hulskamp, Zoon & Moyler's fine Curacao, white and red, in jugs.
Do do Anisette white, in bottles.
Rosalia Maraschina Cordial.

SHEKELL & BAILEY,
May 5—1wif No. 5, oppo. Centre Market.

THE AMALGAMATED IRIDIUM, ZINC, and Platina Pens, an invaluable article, combining all the elasticity and clearness of the quill pen, and warranted not to corrode.

For sale by W. C. ZANTZINGER,
Stationer's Hall, adjoining Irving Hotel.

Miscellaneous.

CHILDREN'S ROCKING HORSES, Wheelbarrows, Jumping Ropes, Nursery Chairs, Carriages, Willow Cradles, Gardening Tools; together with a general assortment of Toys and Fancy Goods, for sale at

LAMMOND'S,
May 9 eod3t Seventh street.

BUCKSKIN AND SILK PURSES, Porte-monnaies, Ivory Tablets, Boys' Belts, Hair Brushes and Combs, for sale low at

LAMMOND'S,
May 9 eod3t Seventh street.

A RUDIMENTARY AND PRACTICAL Treatise on Perspective for beginners, simplified for the use of juvenile students and amateurs in architecture, painting, &c.; also adapted for schools and private instructors, fourth edition, revised and enlarged, by George Payne, artist; eighty-six illustrations, 75 cents.

Rudiments of the Art of Building, in five sections, viz: 1. General principles of construction; 2. Materials used in building; 3. Strength of materials; 4. Use of materials; 5. Working drawings, specifications, and estimates, illustrated with 111 woodcuts, by Edward Dobson, author of the Railways of Belgium, &c.

Elements of Mechanism, elucidating the scientific principles of the practical construction of machines, for the use of schools and students in mechanical engineering, with numerous specimens of modern machines remarkable for their utility and ingenuity, illustrated with 243 engravings, by T. Baker, author of Railway Engineering, &c.

Just received, and for sale at the Bookstore of R. FARNHAM, corner of 11th street and Pennsylvania avenue. May 9

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made with the owners of the new and splendid steamer GEORGE PAGE to run between Alexandria and Washington, a distance of six miles, in connexion with the trains on this road and the Washington road, the following schedule will take effect on and after Monday May 8th, 1854:

A train from Alexandria to Gordonsville, and intermediate stations, will leave the depot, corner of Duke and Henry streets, at 7½ o'clock, a. m., on the arrival of the Boat from Washington, giving ample time for Breakfast on board, arriving at Gordonsville at a quarter past 11 o'clock, connectingat that point with the trains on the Virginia Central road to Richmond, Charlottesville, and Staunton.

A train from Gordonsville to Alexandria, and intermediate stations, will leave Gordonsville at a quarter before 12 o'clock, or on the arrival of the cars on the Virginia Central railroad, arriving at Alexandria at a quarter before 3 o'clock, thus allowing ample time to connect with the train leaving Washington city for the north, and for dinner on board the boat.

A train from Alexandria to Warrenton and, intermediate stations, will leave Alexandria daily (Sundays excepted) at a quarter after 2 o'clock, p. m., arriving at Warrenton at a quarter past 5 o'clock, p. m.

On Sundays will leave at 7½ o'clock, a. m.

Train from Warrenton to Alexandria and intermediate stations will leave Warrenton daily (Sundays excepted) at a quarter past 7 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Alexandria at 10 o'clock, a. m.

On Sunday will leave at quarter past 1 o'clock, p. m.

THROUGH TICKETS.

To Warrenton	$1 75
Gordonsville	3 00
Charlottesville	3 75
Staunton	5 40
*Lynchburg	6 75
*Luray	4 25
*New Market	5 00

*Passengers for Luray, and New Market will take the train leaving Alexandria at 7½ o'clock, a. m., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

* Passengers for Lynchburg will take the train leaving Alexandria at 7½ o'clock, a. m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Freight trains are running daily, Sunday excepted. Per order: W. B. BROCKETT,
Agent.
ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 8. May 9—tf

AMERICAN CRYSTAL PALACE,

FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.

Open every day and evening (except Sunday) from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.

Twenty-five cents Admittance
Will be the price hereafter, on all occasions.

THERE will be NO FREE ADMISSIONS, with the exception of Exhibitors and the Press, and NO SEASON TICKETS will be sold.

The Crystal Palace has undergone the most extensive alterations and improvements, and is rapidly filling up with elegant and interesting specimens of handicraft from every quarter of the world.

The MACHINERY DEPARTMENT is very complete. Quite a large number of additional and curious machines, however, are in preparation, and will find a place in a few weeks in the exhibition.

The PICTURE GALLERY is already the most comprehensive and valuable collection in the Western Hemisphere.

The SCULPTURE contributions embody over 300 pieces of marble, most of them rare, many of them originals, and all of exquisite workmanship. Many choice statues, besides, are now *en route* from Europe.

The Association has completed arrangements for the purchase of a choice collection of MODELS of ANTIQUE STATUARY, of great celebrity.

SUITABLE REWARDS will be proposed for the best manifestations of Skill, and for such strikingly meritorious works of Art as the most consummate talent may be successful in developing in any part of the globe.

A section of the great CALIFORNIA CEDAR TREE, which in its native forest stood THREE HUNDRED FEET HIGH, measuring NINETY-TWO FEET in circumference, and is estimated by the most demonstrative internal evidence to be full THREE THOUSAND YEARS OLD, has been deposited in the Crystal Palace by its patriotic proprietors.

Altogether the Crystal Palace encloses, at this moment, more articles of a novel, useful, and attractive character, than can be examined in several days with proper discrimination; and incessant augmentations may be confidently relied upon.

An efficient Orchestra of music will be in attendance at the Crystal Palace every morning, afternoon, and evening.

The Association offers a prize of a Gold Medal, costing one thousand dollars, or its equivalent in cash, for the most useful and valuable Invention or Discovery which shall have been patented or entered in the United States Patent Office during the year closing the first day of December next, provided only that the said Invention or Discovery, by specimen, model, or product, shall have meantime been exhibited in the Crystal Palace.

Second. A Gold Medal, costing one thousand dollars, or its equivalent in cash, to the Artist whose work, having been exhibited in the Crystal Palace during the three months closing on the first day of December next, shall be deemed most worthy of such testimonial.

Third. Five Medals, costing one hundred dollars each, or their equivalent in cash, if preferred, to the five Inventors whose inventions in the various departments of the useful arts, patented, entered, or caveated within the year, and exhibited in the Crystal Palace as aforesaid, shall be adjudged most worthy of such testimonials next after the one adjudged most excellent as aforesaid.

Fourth. Five Medals, costing one hundred dollars each, or their equivalent in plate or cash, if preferred, to the five Artistes whose original works completed since the first opening of the Crystal Palace, and exhibited therein as aforesaid, shall be adjudged most worthy of such distinction next after the most excellent as aforesaid.

The ablest and most respectable jury or juries that can be selected shall be appointed to examine critically the several articles exhibited, and award the prizes mentioned. The Directors will proceed as early as practicable to select such jury or jurors, and hope to be able to announce the appointment on or before the first day of June next. The Association will also, in their discretion, award medals or diplomas to the exhibitors or inventors of such articles as possess merit sufficient to entitle them to such distinction.

All articles which are deemed worthy of a place in this Grand Exposition of the World's Industry and Art, are admitted WITHOUT ANY CHARGE WHATEVER TO EXHIBITORS. An efficient police are in constant attendance day and night, and the utmost care is used in protecting articles exhibited, but the Association disclaims accountability for loss or damage to such articles.

All umbrellas, canes, &c., must be left at the stand near the door. As the Crystal Palace is a Bonded Warehouse, visitors cannot be permitted to convey packages of any size into or out of the building.

☞ No checks given, and no person re-admitted on the same ticket. P. T. BARNUM,
President.
May 7—iftf

Amusement.

MRS. CECILIA YOUNG'S
FIRST GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT

Will take place on Thursday Evening, May 11, 1854, at Carusi's Saloon.

Messrs. FOERTSCH, LUCHESI, and WAGNER have kindly tendered their assistance.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. "Qui la Voce Cavatina, from I Puritani," Bellini................Mrs. CECILIA YOUNG.
2. Variations for Clarinette, Wagner, Mr. F. WAGNER.
3. "O Whistle and I'll Come to You," Scotch ballad, Mrs. CECILIA YOUNG.
4. "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," sacred, Handel, Mrs. CECILIA YOUNG.

PART II.

1. Flute solo from "La Dame Blanche," Signor LUCHESI.
2. "Kate Kearney," Irish ballad, Mrs. CECILIA YOUNG.
3. Fantasia for clarinette.....Mr. F. WAGNER.
4. Gratias Agimus Tibi, sacred, Guhilini, Mrs. CECILIA YOUNG.

With Flute Obligato, by......Signor LUCHESI.

Doors open at 7, concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the music stores and hotels, and at the door on the evening of the concert. May 9

IMPERIAL DICTIONARY, ENGLISH, Technological, and Scientific, adapted to the present state of literature, science, and art, on the basis of Webster's English Dictionary, with the addition of many thousand words and phrases from the other standard dictionaries and encyclopedias, and from numerous other sources, comprising all words purely English, and the principal and most generally used technical and scientific terms, together with their etymologies and their pronunciation, according to the best authorities, illustrated by upwards of two thousand engravings on wood, 2 vols. imperial, 8vo, London edition.

Diary and Correspondence of John Evelyn, F. R. S., author of the "Sylva," to which is subjoined the Private Correspondence between King Charles I. and Sir Edward Nicholas, and between Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, and Sir Richard Browne, a new edition in 4 volumes, corrected, revised, and enlarged. London edition.

The life of Marie de Medicis, Queen of France, consort of Henry IV. and Regent of the Kingdom under Louis XIII, by Miss Pardoe, London edition.

Just received, and for sale at the Bookstore of R. FARNHAM, corner of 11th st. and Pennsylvania avenue. May 9

NOTICE.

DR. LEVI

Will positively leave this city on Friday next, the 12th instant, without any further postponement.

INSTANTANEOUS AND EFFECTUAL Cure for Corns, Bunions, Callosities, Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a peculiar and new method, without cutting or causing the slightest pain.

Dr. LEVI will *positively leave Washington* on Friday, the 12th instant; and as most of his hours during that period are already engaged, and owing to other definite arrangements, which preclude the possibility of his accepting any appointment after that day, he would most respectfully suggest to those who are desirous of consulting him, to give him *due notice* of their intentions, so as to prevent *disappointments*, especially to ladies.

Mr. Levi, Surgeon Chiropodist, of No. 3 Conduit street, Regent street, London, and No. 50 bis Rue de Rivoli, Paris, patronized by the royal family and nobility of Great Britain and France, may be consulted daily, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at his office, at Mrs. Griffin's, D street, between 9th and 10th streets, Washington, D. C.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From H. I. M. Napoleon III.—Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extreme abilite. Aout 1849.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From W. A. Johnson, esq.—Dr. Levi has extracted several corns from my feet with great skill, and without causing me the least pain.

W. A. JOHNSON,
F, between 13th and 14th streets.
Washington, May 5, 1854.

From W. F. Phillips, esq.—Dr. Levi has extracted several corns from me without pain, leaving my feet comfortable; and I have reason to believe the cure is permanent.

W. F. PHILLIPS.
Washington city, May 4, 1854.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.—Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn from me with perfect facility and success.

LANSDOWNE.

From Robert Ferguson, M. D., physician in ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.—Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet without giving me the slightest pain.

ROBT. FERGUSON, M. D.,
9 Queen st., May Fair.
London, March 8, 1838.

From J. S. McFarlane, M. D. ·I hereby testify that Mr. Levi has exhibited great skill and talent in the speedy removal of several corns of long standing, and a bunion and callosity which had previously defied the exertions of several operators; and I recommend him to the public.

J. S. McFARLANE, M. D.,
Corner of Poydras and Circus streets.
New Orleans, January 1, 1853.

From Henry S. Levert, M. D.—I have just had a painful corn extracted by Dr. Levi with much skill, and without pain. The operation was simple, and I believe its effects will be permanent.

HENRY S. LEVERT, M. D.
Mobile, April 9, 1853.

From John Lloyd Martin, M. D.—I do hereby certify that Dr. Levi has operated upon my feet and extracted therefrom several corns and callosities without occasioning me the slightest pain or uneasiness; and I can, with the greatest confidence and pleasure, recommend him as a most skillful chiropodist.

JOHN LLOYD MARTIN, M. D.,
Baltimore, Dec. 4, 1852. N. Charles st.

From Thomas Oliver Goldsmith, M. D., coroner of Philadelphia.—I do hereby certify that Dr. Levi has operated upon my daughter for a nail growing in the flesh, to her's as well as my own satisfaction; also a corn upon her foot, with immediate relief, and without the least pain.

THOS. OLIVER GOLDSMITH, M. D.,
138 Beach st., Kensington.
Philadelphia, Oct. 23, 1852.

From Jeff. S. German, M.D.—This is to certify that Dr. Levi has this day extracted a corn from one of my toes, which has been a constant annoyance to me for about fifteen years, without causing me the slightest pain; and I will avail myself of the privilege of giving him this certificate in order to testify to all and every one who may see it that I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Levi to them as a successful operator, and gentleman. JEFF. S. GERMAN, M. D.
Office, 16 S. Fourth st.
St. Louis, May 24, 1835.

From Thos. C. Butler, jr., esq.—A member of my family was operated upon in New Orleans, on March last, in my presence, by Dr. Levi, who removed a number of corns and two large bunions without pain, which had been extremely painful for many years, affecting the health very much. The relief has been entire from excruciating pain, and there is no return of suffering. To persons suffering from like causes I would recommend them to have them removed by Dr. Levi, as an effectual cure. THOMAS C. BUTLER, Jr.,
Sixth st., opposite Medical College.
Cincinnati, Aug. 1, 1853.

From H. J. Feltus, esq.—Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his success and skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.

H. J. FELTUS,
No. 4 Boston Row.
Philadelphia, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousand more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call, at Mrs. Griffin's,
D street, between 9th and 10th,
May 7— Washington, D. C.