

The National Whig

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 7, 1847.

I go for the country, the whole country—and it is my ardent and sincere wish to see the individual placed at the head of the nation, who, by a strict observance of the constitution (be he who he may), can make our most prosperous at home, as well as most respected abroad.

FOR PRESIDENT, IN 1848, MAJOR GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR, OF LOUISIANA, THE HERO OF PALO ALTO, MONTESA DE LA PALMA, MONTEREY, And Buena Vista.

Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.

WHIG NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, WILLIAM T. GOLDSBOROUGH, OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Resolved, That yielding to our admiration and gratitude for the distinguished services of the Great Captain of the age—General Zachary Taylor—with whose character are inseparably associated the modesty of merit, the coolness of bravery, and the devotedness of patriotism, and being assured of his identity with his principles, we cheerfully respond to the general and spontaneous acclamation of the American people, in now recommending him as the next President of these United States.

THE DRY DOCK QUESTION SETTLED.

This interesting question is now before the Secretary of the Navy for his final decision. It is said that he has made up his mind upon the subject, and only awaits the return of the President to promulgate his determination.

The law says that a floating-dock, with basin and railways, shall be built at Philadelphia. The only floating-dock in existence provided with basin and railways, being what is called the sectional dock, he has, we understand, positively decided that this dock shall be erected at this port.

The law says that the basin and railways are a constituent part of the sectional dock; and though other plans of floating-docks may be adopted for these ports, the patentees will not permit their basin and railways to be used unless their whole invention is taken.

It so happens that the basin and railways are a constituent part of the sectional dock; and though other plans of floating-docks may be adopted for these ports, the patentees will not permit their basin and railways to be used unless their whole invention is taken.

It is, that the department shall order the erection of the sectional dock, with its basin and railways, at Pensacola, and the erection of the floating and balance dock at Kittery, with the basin and railways of the sectional dock.

In regard to the report of the commission to which was referred the subject by the Secretary, we have heard some strange things—things hard to believe of men endowed with common perception.

John Sergeant, in a recent letter, holds the following language, which every Whig in the Union will respond to: "REVOLUTION BY ELECTION is now inscribed upon the Whig standard—a complete change—so that wisdom, virtue and patriotism may again find countenance in high places, and be employed in every branch of the public service, to maintain the honor and protect the interests of our country."

At the recent Patterson dinner in Philadelphia, every toast was well applauded on it the twelfth one was given, when the whole party rose and saluted it with nine vociferous cheers. That toast was in honor of ZACHARY TAYLOR.

Flour is down to \$1 50 in Cincinnati. It will tumble a peg lower when the Caledonia's news get there. The speculators who have been preying upon the stomachs of the industrious poor have our best wishes. Hope every man of them will lose every dollar they have invested in this business!

The Administration papers are predicting that the Chicago Convention will be unable to organize, because of the desire of the Whigs who have gone to it to make it a party affair. If the prediction should be verified, it will be for the opposite reason.

Mr. Harmonson, the Polk member from Baton Rouge District in Louisiana, has said that 23 cents a pound is enough for Sugar, whereas his Polk friends are greatly incensed, and have resolved to elect him—to stay at home.

Two explosions of steamboat boilers on the western waters are recorded, by which twenty persons have been killed.

The Georgia Whig Convention for nomination of Governor, met in Milledgeville, on the 1st instant. It consisted of 219 members. They nominated General Doncau L. Clinch for governor, and recommended General Taylor for the next President.

LATER FROM GEN. SCOTT. Our news from General Scott is to the 14th of June. He was still at Puebla, having determined not to advance upon the capital until the arrival of his reinforcements.

General Cadwallader, on his way to Puebla, came upon a guerrilla party beyond Jalapa, unperceived; and after killing thirty of them, dispersed the rest, without loss to our side.

Mr. Grund, the State Department correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, &c., makes the following prediction: "And if the war were not to end with the conquest of Mexico, then I have little doubt but that the President and his advisers would openly avow their resolution to continue the subjugation of the whole of Mexico, and dictate such a peace to her as shall prevent that half civilized people of braggers and beggars from again seriously interfering with the progress of civilization of this continent."

Prentice thinks, very properly, that as Mr. Polk in his late message charged with treason all the Whigs of the country who condemned the mode by which the Mexican war was brought about, the Whigs of the north ought to have returned an apology from him, before they turned out to honor the office held by him.

Capt. Lloyd Stenmer, of the schr. Mary Augusta, arrived at Baltimore on the 3d inst., from Rio Grande, reports that he spoke on the 29th June, off Cape Henry, 200 miles distant, a Chinese Junk, with the Emperor's flag flying three hundred days from Canton, bound to New York.

Santa Ana's letter withdrawing his resignation is a curiosity in itself. It seems to have been written after the style of the Kane letter, and Mr. Polk's Inaugural.

The intercepted despatches of Mr. Marcy show some strange things. One is that Gen. Scott should favor the rebellion of the States against the Central Government.

Mr. W. J. Brown who does the recording of the edicts of the Post Office Legislator, Mr. Cave Johnson, has informed the editor of the National Union, that Regulation 559 which authorized persons to subscribe for newspapers by depositing the money with Postmasters is repealed, and that Postmasters have not the right to frank money any longer to publishers.

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AS GOOD AS HE SENT.

Some days ago, one of the Dug Hatteracks of the press in this city, and who preys on the public crib, published in the Washington Union a violent and abusive article signed, "A Roman Catholic," charging the Whigs, with being the burners of the Charlestown Convention, the Philadelphia Churches, &c., &c. The Dug Hatterack who wrote that article, we are well informed, is not a Roman Catholic at all. In the following letter from the National Intelligencer of the 2d inst., Dug gets as good as he sent and a little better too.

Messrs Editors: I regret extremely that a writer in the Union of last evening, who signs himself "A Roman Catholic," should have dragged the subject of religion, as he has done, into the arena of politics, and attempted to fasten upon the Whig party a settled and regularly constituted hostility to the Church of which he boasts himself a member.

Now, sir, as an unworthy member of the same Church, and a Democrat at that—having co-operated with the Democratic party as an active member of it for twenty years and more—and having also aided and advocated the election of James K. Polk to his present high station—I protest against this attempt of "A Roman Catholic" to identify the Whig party with any or either of the outrages perpetrated by the Convention-burners of Boston, the Church-burners of Philadelphia, or the lying tales contained in the book called "Maria Monk." And why? Because the very cry which he is attempting to raise, is a party cry which I will show, from indisputable facts, would rather attach to a name alluded to by "A Roman Catholic" to his own party than to the other.

It is agreed on all hands that those who committed the outrages enumerated above were the enemies of their respective communities; and, as such, were more likely to come from that party, or to have been furnished by it, in the greatest proportion as to numbers, which has the largest mass of them within its ranks. Now, sir, no one will say that the Whigs can furnish more rowdies, robbers, church-burners, or convent-burners than the Democrats, and "A Roman Catholic," if he be not totally blind to the condition of his own party, will agree with me in this. But what are the facts?

Soon after the destruction of the Charlestown Convention, a Democrat whom I had at work for me told me he was cognizant of the conspiracy to burn it some days before it happened, but that he took no part in the business. I was bound to believe him, as I had no proof to the contrary; but it occurs to me now that if it was exclusively a Whig plot, he would not have been a confidant of the measure. It is not the presumption of a fair one from the angle circumstance that the "Democrats" of Boston had as much to do with the destruction of the Convention, if not more, than the Whigs? I think so. But I believe that neither, as a party, had any thing to do with it; how unjust, therefore, to charge any political party with an act of this sort.

As to the "Maria Monk" publication, how could that be a Whig message, when it was Wm. L. Stone, Esq., a leader of the Whig party of New York, who took the trouble and incurred the expense of going to Montreal and satisfying himself of its entire falsehood; an account of which he published himself afterwards on his return home? "A Roman Catholic" must have a hard case to write such a scoundrel tale, and the Union a great deal of modesty to publish it, after its article of the 11th of May last. The Union and its correspondent, I fear, are neither very nice nor very scrupulous about what they assert in the present desperate condition in which the leaders of the party have placed themselves on this subject in connexion with the Mexican war. The Catholics of the United States want no advice from either at this time; they are of age, and able to judge for themselves; and "A Roman Catholic," if he be really such, which I doubt, will learn it soon enough.

Again, sir, as to the destruction of the churches in Philadelphia, here is the history of it: Alderman Hugh Clark, of Kensington, who was nominated in 1842, I think, by the city and county Democratic Convention for the office of county treasurer, was defeated by his own party by some 2800 votes on account of being a "Roman Catholic" and an Irishman, and the Whig nominee, Joseph Plankinton, was elected. The year following, an election for the same office took place, and the Irish, who could not influence the Convention to nominate Clark again for it, defeated the whole city and county ticket, consisting of county treasurer, auditor, county commissioner, and sheriff. The "D. moerats," enraged at this species of proscription, organized a "Native American" association at a tavern, at the corner of 5th and Race streets kept by Wm. Dohrnt, a leading "Democrat" of Philadelphia, and chairman of the first Van Buren meeting held in that city during the late campaign. Unfortunately for this movement, an Irishman, whom they thought was a "Native," was invited to join them, which he did for the purpose, as he told me, of exposing their doings, which was accordingly done, and the three hundred "Democrats" who signed the constitution of their "Native" organization, thought it better to "burst up" of their own accord, lest they might eventually lose all the Irish votes of the city and county. Simultaneously with this movement the "Philadelphia Sun," a Native American paper, was brought out by a Reverend "Democrat" gentleman of the place, and a Democrat put in his best as editor. These three gentlemen ever been anything (as the Democrats say) or are the ten or twelve hundred standing majority in Southwark, the centre and heart of "Nativism" and "Church-burners," Whigs? Go and ask any one residing in "old Democratic Southwark," and he will tell you, No! No! "A Roman Catholic" counted without his host when he undertook to be the advocate of a party and a paper (the Union) which has been violating every principle of justice and common honesty towards those who have ever been their firmest supporters. If shame have not lost its blush, the Union is the last paper in the land through whose columns "A Roman Catholic" ought to make charges of this kind against any party. Does "A Roman Catholic" forget its caricatures of Catholicity in its hundreds of articles, editorial as well as communicated, from the first of "Bundelcumb" down to its last "speculation" about robbing the Mexican churches? Let him go back, sir, over his files, and see for himself if he had not the "Union" and its supporters in view when he wrote the foolish and false charges against the Whigs. I am no Whig, sir; I have ever been a Democrat; but the "speculation" of the Union has opened my eyes in connexion with what I have said of the party doing in Philadelphia, to see, at least, that Catholicity has nothing to expect from the sanctimonious of party.

Another Roman Catholic. June 30, 1847. Mr. Corwin addressed the people at Detroit on the 1st instant. His levee was an immense one. Tom has a way of winning the hearts of the hardy boys of the west.

The officer most beloved in the army, next to Old Zack, is General Worth. His style of writing, too, almost comes up to General Taylor's.

PUEBLA—ITS CHURCHES.

Puebla is a beautiful city, containing about 70,000 inhabitants. The houses are two and three stories high. Porcelain is inlaid in the brick walls, and, in most cases, it forms some Catholic figure, or emblem—such as Christ on the Cross—the different Saints, &c.

It may well be styled the city of domes and spires. There are, it is asserted, some seventy churches, or cathedrals, in the place, and each place of religious ceremony is designated by a dome or steeple. The principal cathedral, however, is situated in the public "Plaza," and is a most stupendous piece of workmanship—it appears to have been the work of ages. In the way of ornament and decoration, it far surpasses the conception of the most vivid imagination, and words lose their powers in the attempt to describe it.

This huge structure is built of beautiful granite, as is also the pavement around it, which is elevated about three feet above the ground, and covers it is said, an area of four acres. It has two square steeples or turrets of great architectural beauty and elegance, about two hundred feet high. In one of them there are 16 bells, which keep up an almost incessant chiming. The exterior is most beautiful and attractive; but the interior, with its three rows of immense arches, supported by massive columns, elaborately carved and gorgeously decorated with ornaments, is at once imposing and magnificent. The stranger is utterly confounded by the numerous costly objects which challenge his observation, on entering the door.

At the upper end of the church is a most magnificent altar, which is of itself a masterpiece of art. The altar alone, exclusive of the golden Virgin, which, previous to our arrival, constituted a part of its ornaments, cost the sweet sum of \$3,000,000. The golden Virgin, now removed, (the pedestal, however, on which the sacred image stood, still remains), cost between eight and nine millions of dollars. I regret much that the Pueblans were so much afraid of us as to remove it.

Around the altar are four crucifixes—the images of Christ are of solid gold, about one foot in length. The candle-sticks, about two and a half feet in length, are of gold and silver. These last are removed after every ceremony. The Priests, in their rich robes of gold and silver embroidery, officiate around the altar daily; and the ceremony of High Mass is certainly very imposing. The people either stand, or sit down, on the stone floor during their devotions; and, from what I saw, the first Sunday after our arrival, we should have been compelled to kneel, had the fact not been that we had an armed force in the place—or had we come as visitors, instead of conquerors.

The Host, which is carried around the Church, during the ceremony of High Mass, is a small crucifix, in the centre of a circle, representing the rays of the sun. It is of gold and completely studded with diamonds. On the 5th inst., a party of Baltimore rowdies visited Annapolis and behaved very badly. As the boat which took them down, was putting off on her return, missiles were thrown from the party on board among the crowd on shore, who returned the compliment with great activity. Soon several muskets were fired from the boat and five of the Annapolitans were wounded—one so badly that he cannot recover. As the boat passed the Naval School a cannon loaded with shot was fired from the shore but without effect. The boat had on board a large number of women and children, but they all escaped injury.

It seems that the steamship Washington is too sharp, and too high, and too—every thing to let her beat the English steamers. We feared it would so turn out. The Norfolk Herald so thinks there is "strong ground for the disbelief in the genuineness" of the "Signal" Taylor letter.

The farmers of Giles county, Va., have recently erected two tall flag stiffs and run up to their peaks the Taylor banner. What will Mr. Ritchie say to this. A Havana paper says that Father Jarauta, who is at the head of a guerrilla band in Mexico is a very pious man. We hope our troops will get a chance at the pious priest militant.

Mr. Ellsworth, late Commissioner of Patents, is engaged in the work of rousing up the people of Indiana to build a railroad from Indianapolis to Lafayette. Already the money required is nearly subscribed. CRIMINAL COURT, July 7.—United States vs. Allen Peddicord. Charged with stealing a letter from the Dead Letter office of the Post Office Department, while employed there as a Night Watch, of the value of six cents, the property of Cave Johnson, Postmaster General. The jury not being satisfied from the evidence that the letter was of any value, nor that Cave Johnson was Postmaster General, returned a verdict of not guilty. Messrs. Carlisle, Saunders, and Graf for defence.

United States vs. Nath. Herbert. Charged with assaulting and beating P. Carter Dunlop. The evidence had not closed when we left.—Messrs. Carlisle and Saunders for defence. CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN DIVISION, No. 3, Sons of T.—The members of this Division are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at the Hall of the Sons of Temperance on E street near 9th, on Thursday evening, July 8th, at 8 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of the Installation of Officers. Members will be punctual in their attendance at the appointed hour. GEO. HILBUS, R. S. July 7—21

We have news from Fort Leavenworth to the 22d ult. Our new levies were taking up their line of march to Santa Fe. The Indians were very hostile on the route.

Our advices from Monterey, California, are to the 4th of April. Gen. Kearney was in command. Col. Mason had arrived. All was quiet in that part of our dominions. General Kearney was to leave for home the 1st inst.

Sales of \$7000 blis. of flour in New York yesterday at \$6 12 a 6 27—of 20,000 bushels of corn at 70 a 80. At Philadelphia flour fell to \$6 50—wheat 130 cents—corn meal \$3 50. The Boston Atlas believes that the "Signal" letter is an imposition.

You can always buy goods of a better quality, and at a lower price, than those who do advertise than from those who do not advertise. Purchasers, remember this. A CARD.—The undersigned has been informed that T. B. Griffin in his efforts to prevent his negro fr. m being punished as the law requires for his infamous conduct in assaulting a member of my family, has stated and asserted in various papers slanders which are utterly false and without a shadow of truth to justify them. This is to notify Mr. Griffin if he again misrepresents my conduct, he shall answer in a judicial manner. July 2—21 JOHN ALLEN.

TO THE PUBLIC. THE subscriber having learned that an attempt is being made to injure the reputation of his MINERAL WATER by the circulation of a spurious article purporting to be his, he is therefore under the necessity of publishing the following certificates, and respectfully calls the attention of the Faculty and Public to the subject. A. FAVIER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Mineral Waters. WASHINGTON June 19, 1847. Sir: In conjunction with several other members of the Medical profession I gave you, some years since, a certificate of the good quality of your Mineral Water. With a commendable jealousy of your own works, lest confidence in their abiding good reputation should have led to neglect, you have again applied to me for an analysis of several specimens of Mineral Water, purporting to have been made after different methods or by different persons, the particulars of which were not furnished, the only distinction apparent being in the color of the bottles. I have examined the several specimens submitted, and find as follows: The water in the white glass bottles is free from all impurities; that in the green bottles contains a sensible quantity of sulphuric acid, which is evident to the smell and taste, as well as to the proper chemical tests. From a recent inspection of your process, I was led to the conviction that the only impurities which could possibly gain access to the water were lead and sulphuric acid. Of lead I find no traces whatever in any of the bottles; the amount of sulphuric acid present in the green bottles, though small, is objectionable, and must be regarded as an impurity, as the Mineral Water professes to be free from all such admixtures. I therefore certify that the Mineral Water contained in the white bottles sent to me was pure, and in my opinion salubrious, while that in the green bottles was impure and unfit for a common beverage. CHARLES G. PAGE, Professor of Chemistry, National Medical College. Mr. A. FAVIER. WASHINGTON, June 24, 1847. Sir: Upon testing the water left with me by you, which was in the same kind of bottles mentioned by Dr. Page, I have only confirmed the result of the analysis made by that gentleman. THOMAS P. JONES, Prof. of Chemistry. Mr. A. FAVIER. This is to certify that the water analyzed by Dr. Page, from the white bottles, was made by Mr. Favier's apparatus, at his establishment and that in the green bottles came from another establishment, where it was manufactured. W. B. MAGRUDER, M. D. July 2—61

A Luxury Indeed! VAPOR, TEPID, AND COLD SHOWER OR RUSSIAN BATH. THE subscriber, (through the persuasion of many intimate friends) has been induced to fit up the above establishment, (a bath never before known to this community) for the purpose of rendering every necessary convenience and luxury to the citizens of this metropolis. In offering to the public the advantages of this most delightful bath, he would say to those who are in a state of physical debility, that there is nothing known that is so well calculated to restore the energies of the human system. The most delicate female under its influence improves in strength with most astonishing rapidity. Connected with this mode of bathing, he has introduced the Salt-water Vapor, and Shower Bath, giving to those who desire it, all the advantages of Sea-bathing, without the trouble and expense of a trip to the Cape. His rooms are situated on the corner of 4 1/2 street and Missouri avenue. Open at all hours from six in the morning till nine at night. Thursday of each week are set apart for the special accommodation of Ladies, when a lady will be in attendance to wait on those who may please to visit this establishment. The public are invited to give this Bath a trial. Terms: Single tickets 37 1/2 cents, or three tickets for \$1 00. June 29—21 W. WHITNEY.

Notice to the Public. I HAVE this day associated with me in the Agency of the National Whig, Mr. JOHN V. SHERMAN. I avail myself of this opportunity to return my sincere thanks to the public for the favors lavishly bestowed upon my efforts, and assure them that no exertion shall be spared on either of our parts to merit a continuance thereof. G. L. GILLCHREST. N. B. We would be much obliged to our patrons if they would give us immediate notice of all failures on the part of our carriers to deliver their paper, particularly on the day of publication, as the carriers have their routes promptly delivered to them, and in ample time for delivery the same day. GILLCHREST & SHIELDS, Agents for National Whig. JOHN ALLEN, Lock and White Smithing, and Bell Hanging, Penn. Avenue, opposite United States Hotel. TO CAPITALISTS! AN opportunity is offered of making a safe and highly profitable investment of \$10 000—\$2,500 of which will only be needed in hand and the rest in the course of twelve months. Applications addressed to A. B. and left at this office will be immediately attended to and satisfactory explanations given. June 26—61d McCUBBIN, Barber, Temple of Fashion No. 1, added by that superior workman, Felix Dean, 5th st., between Pennsylvania avenue and D street. June 25—

TO FOREIGN GENTLEMEN.

ARRIVING in the United States, or others, desiring to purchase a permanent country residence in Pennsylvania. The subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 14 miles north of Philadelphia. It contains 308 acres of land, 288 acres of which are in the highest state of cultivation, producing wheat, rye, Indian corn and hay, equal to any upland farm—the remaining 20 acres being woodland. On the premises is a fine stone mansion, 60 feet by 45, with a verandah attached, 15 feet wide, extending the length of the house, and a large piazza on the east, the whole giving ample accommodation for a family of twenty persons. The pleasure grounds surrounding the house are shaded with elegant evergreens, and are very beautifully laid out. There are on the farm three stone houses for farmers or tenants, together with three large stone barns, containing stabling and conveniences for a hundred head of cattle, and for the storage of 250 tons of produce, with coach house wagon house, granary and corn cribs attached. There are also the advantages of a fine spring house, ice house, fish pond, a garden of two acres, orchards stocked with the finest fruit, green house and grape walk, a stream of spring water in every field, a daily mail, by which the Philadelphia and New York papers of the same day are received, and an omnibus passing the gate morning and evening.

In the immediate vicinity are Episcopal, Lutheran and Presbyterian churches. Further description is unnecessary, as all persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the estate. It may, however, be added, that for beauty, delightful situation, and advantages, it is not surpassed by any in the United States. It may be well also to mention the price, which is \$220 per acre. Apply to GEORGE SHAFF, White Marsh, July 2 2aw1m Montgomery co., Pa.

FACTS, NOT FABLES! DR. SCHWARTZ'S Chrono-Thermal Ague Pills, warranted to cure in eight hours! Also, DR. SCHWARTZ'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA suitable for every month in the year, warranted to relieve Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Scrupula, Neuralgia, constitutional effects of Syphilis, eruptive diseases, and all others arising from impurities of the blood. The above medicines may be had wholesale or retail at the proprietor's store, Penn. avenue, 2d door east of 3d street, Washington City. June 23 60f

GLORIOUS NEWS!! SURRENDER OF THE CITY OF MEXICO!!! IN consequence of the above intelligence I have opened a new TOBACCO, SNUFF, & SEGAR STORE, where my friends and the public generally, may at all times with confidence obtain a genuine imported segar of the most choice brand, as well as the most approved brands of chewing tobacco; also, a general assortment of snuff of all the different qualities at wholesale and retail. Having made such arrangements as will at all times insure a full supply of the most choice brands from the different ports—and for any further information concerning the surrender of the city, the public will be politely attended to at HEAD QUARTERS, Brown's Hotel, No. 1. CHARLES S. TYSON. June 26 ed2w

JOHN WILLIGMAN, House Furnishing Ware Rooms, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 13th street, south side. June 25— KING, Boarding-house, F street, directly opposite the General Post Office. June 25— COTTAGE FOR RENT.—A neat Cottage containing two large rooms, three small chambers and kitchen; there is also a stable or woodhouse on the premises. Situated in a healthy location near Mr. Machen on Maryland avenue. Inquire of DE VAUGHAN, Copper and Leecher, Ninth street. June 23f

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!! THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a large supply of pure Potomac Ice, which they will sell at their Ice-house corner of Maryland avenue and Eleventh street, for Twenty-five cents per bushel. BIRD & GUNNELL. N. B.—Ice delivered in any part of the city at the shortest notice. B. & G. June 23—f

INSIDE VENETIAN WINDOW BLINDS. WILLIAM NOEL, Dealer and Manufacturer of Inside Venetian Window Blinds, south side Penn. av. between 9th and 10th streets, Washington. D. C. BLINDS of all sizes and styles fur, led to order. D Split Blinds, plain and painted, of all sizes. B—A fixtures and trimmings furnished. Lined and transparent Curtains put up in the best style. Fire-screens and wide paper for curtains, very cheap. All work done on reasonable terms and with promptness. N. B. Old Blinds repaired and repainted. June 23 1m

BOARDING. Mrs. PIERCE has the pleasure of informing her friends and the public that her house having been refurbished throughout, is now open for the accommodation of boarders by the week, month, or year. Her table will be furnished with the best the market affords; her house is situated on Pennsylvania avenue, a few steps from that delightful retreat the Capitol grounds. No pains will be spared to make her house a pleasant home to those who may favor her with their patronage. June 9—1m

FRESH GROCERIES. THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving an additional supply of groceries comprising Fresh Tea, Coffee of various kinds New Orleans, Porto Rico, and St. Croix sugars Do do do molasses Sugar house sirup and molasses Fresh spices, ground and unground Sperm, adamantine, and mould candles Tomato sauce, catsups, anchovies, &c. Sardines and Curry powders Sarsaparilla sirup, fancy soap Military shaving soap, &c. Orange county butter 100 sugar cured hams A large supply of cigars and tobacco To which he invites attention S. HOLMES, 7th street. June 19—33w

Mrs. HOFFAR, DENTIST, 44 street, five doors above Penn. avenue, east side. Teeth inserted on gold plate & better style than done in the city, and cheap accordingly. June 14 f

FINLEY HUNT, DENTIST, Washington City, Penn. av. between 9th and 10th st. June 11