own table. There was one little considerate attention that touched me. His passion for gardening, which had been the whole occupation of his life, had been gratified by giving him a little patch of ground in front of his cabin, where he might amuse himself at his own option.

I found Uncle George in his miniature garden. The old fellow staggered up to see me, and, suddenly dropping, clasped me around the knees. I was quite overcome. This poor old man was "a slave," and yet he had a place in my heart, and I was not ashamed to meet him with tears in my eyes. Miserable abolitionists! you prate of brotherly love and humanity. If you or any man had dared to hurt a hair of this old slave, I could have trampled you into the dust.

"Uncle George," said I, "I am sorry to see you look so old." "Ah, mass'r, I'se monstrous old. But missis mighty good to me. She know I set store by all her children. "Belinda" (his wife) "*nursed*" (he means "nursed") all of you. "Well, Uncle George," I said, "I am glad to see you made so comfortable. The family should never forget you. I have often heard how you saved grandpa's life when he was drowning." "Yes, yes, mass'r," replied the old fellow, "and I saved him many a dollar too."

Aunt Belinda, Uncle George's wife, I find in the cabin, as blithe as ever, though stricken with age. She is also on the retired list, and her only care is to "mind" the children in the quarter. The religious element is quite as marked in her character as in that of Aunt Debby, of whom I spoke in my last epistle. But it is more tender and of more universal love. She parts from every one with the wish of "meeting them at the right hand of God." She sings some very simple and touching hymns, which I am sorry I did not commit to paper. One she sings very sweetly, in which the lines constantly recur—

Oh, Heaven, sweet Heaven, when shall I see?
When shall I ever get there!

Of another favorite hymn of hers I took down the following words:

Go back, angels! Go back, angels!
Go back into Heaven, little children!
Go back, little angels!
And I don't want to stay behind—
Behold the Lamb of God!
Behold the Lamb of God!
And I don't want to stay behind.

You will find, my dear C., one of the most striking characteristics of the negro in the South in the religious bent of his mind. Whether a member of the church or no, he is essentially at war with the devil. With him religion is entirely a matter of sentiment, and his imagination often takes unwarrantable liberties with the Scriptures. This is particularly so in the images he conjures up of the place where the bad niggers go, and the things appertaining thereto. The negro who has "got de 'ligion," and has never been favored in the process with a peep at "Ole Sa-ten," and is not able to give a full description of his person, is considered by his brethren a doubtful case—a mere trifler, if not a hypocrite.

Sam was relating to me the other day his religious experience, in the course of which the Old Scratch seems to have given him a great deal of trouble, appearing at his elbow whenever he prayed and walking unceremoniously into his room, cracking a long whip, of which instrument of persuasion Sam seems to have a peculiar horror. "De last time he come," says Sam, "he knock at de door and call 'Sam;' my courage sorter fail me den, and I blows out de light and tell him de nigger done dead two weeks 'go: and den he says 'if you don't open de door, you dam nigger, I will *straighten* you out: and den I jis go right clean out of de winder; and as I turn de corner, here come ole mass'r right agin me: and when I tells him as how I jis seed de debble wid my own eyes, he tell me I gwine to catch him, too, and dat he was gwine to get de 'ligion out me by *hooping*"—a new use you might imagine, my dear C., to put "hoops" to; but I discovered that Sam's pronunciation was bad, and that he meant nothing more than a dressing to his hide.

But the idea we get of the negro's religion is not always ludicrous. Some of their superstitions are really beautiful, and illustrate their poetic cast of mind. Their hymns, or religious chants, might furnish a curious book. The words are generally very few, and repeated over and over again; and the lines, though very unequal, are sung with a natural cadence that impresses the ear very agreeably. Most of them relate to the moment of death, and in some of them are simple and poetic images which are often touching. The following occur to me without any pains at selection:

Oh, carry me away, carry me away, my Lord!
Carry me to the berryin' ground,
The green trees a-bowing. Sinner, fare you well!
I thank the Lord I want to go,
To leave them all behind.
Oh, carry me away, carry me away, my Lord!
Carry me to the berryin' ground.

The following is an image of touching simplicity—a thought of poetry:

I am gwine home, children; I am gwine home, children,
De angel bid me to come.
I am gwine down to de water side—
To de harvest time, children,
And de angel bid me to come.

The negroes here have three or four churches of different denominations—Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian—in which there is regular service every Sunday. The sermons and exhortations of the colored preachers, as we see them reported, are mostly mere caricatures. They are often sensible, and if the images are those of an untutored imagination, they are often anything in the world but ludicrous. I attended the services of one of the negro churches last Sunday, and heard really a very sensible exhortation from one of their colored preachers, who, although he commenced by telling his congregation that "death was knocking at their *heels*," went on to draw a picture of the judgment with a wild, native sublimity that astonished me.

A feature in the services struck me rather ludicrously. The congregation sang a duet, which ran somewhat as follows:

First Voices. Oh, hallelujah! Glory in my soul!
Second Voices. Humph! Whar?
F. V. When the moon go down the mountain, hide your face from God.
S. V. Humph! Whar?
F. V. To talk with Jesus. Glory hallelujah!

The colored Methodist church here is a handsome building, which the negroes have paid for themselves, besides maintaining a white preacher. You must know that our colored gentry (many of whom, as the custom is here, make considerable money by "hiring their own time," and paying their masters a stated sum for the privilege) not only maintain parsons and build churches, but hire carriages on Sundays to attend them. The fact is, we have too many of these colored coddiah in some parts of the South, especially in the towns.

While I was in Macon quite a spectacle was exhibited on the street in the obsequies of one of our slave gentry. The deceased had been attached as a drummer to one of our volunteer companies, the band of which accompanied the body to the grave. The funeral cortege was truly striking. The body was borne through the principal street in a handsome hearse, fringed with sable, and preceded by the band of the company, playing funeral marches, while following after came a long procession of negroes, in decent attire, and a portion riding in carriages. Yes! negroes actually riding in carriages, hired each at eight dollars a day! What, my dear C., will Mrs. Stowe and the nigger-worshippers say now of all this "*fuss about a dead nigger?*"—a deprecation, you will recollect, of Mass'r Legree!

Let them say what they please, say I, as long as they cannot get our negroes away from us, and kill them off in their own unfeeling land with cold, nakedness, and hunger. I am not ashamed, my dear C., to confess to be attached by affection to some of the faithful slaves of our family, to have sent them remembrances in absence, and, in my younger days, to have made little monuments over the grave of my poor "mammy." Do you think I could ever have borne to see her consigned to the demon abolitionist, man or woman, and her lean, starved corpse rudely laid in a pauper's grave? No! At this moment my eyes are tenderly filled with tears when I look back through the mists of long years upon the image of that dear old slave, and recollect how she loved me in her simple manner; how, when chided even by my mother, she would protect and humor me; and how, in the long days of summer, I have wept out my boyish passion on her grave. Truly, EDW'D A. POLLARD.

To D. M. C., Esq., New York.

From the Journal of Commerce.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

If the history of Greece and Rome did not conclusively demonstrate that the character and permanence of popular national government rested upon the character of the people represented more than upon any codes or constitutions which might be adopted, an all-sufficient proof of that fact might be gained from the history of Mexico. Settled subsequently to the United States, and by men who possessed in a high degree the more gallant and dazzling qualities of character; abounding, too, in mineral wealth, such as had only been fabled of Golconda; and blessed with a climate whose pleasant temperature contrasted strongly with our own; that country—the El Dorado of visionaries—seemed to contain every requisite for sudden and lasting prosperity. The Old World was stirred by news from thence as by the sound of a trumpet, and all the chivalry of Spain, at a time when Spanish fame was dominant, rushed to the new Ophir. Compare the growth of Mexican institutions with those of the United States. Place in parallel columns the original estimates of the two nations; the means for development, both natural and artificial; foot up the figures, and read the result. It will astonish even those who assumed to have comprehended most of the matter.

We refer to Mexico again for the reason that Mexico has again placed herself in a position demanding reference. The new constitution has gone down like twenty others which preceded it; and President Comonfort has gone up in the same manner and to the same altitude as twenty Presidents before him. Martial law has been proclaimed in many of the provinces, as it always is in revolutionary times; there have been rebels on both sides; difficulties, diplomacy, and the other usual attendants of a Mexican *coup de main*. A simple record of similar events in that country, since the period of Iturbide, would make the most curious, interesting, and instructive work that could be composed.

If the news we have received is correct, the last revolution broke out in the province of Cuernavaca contrary to all precedent and the right established by limitation for the inhabitants of Jalisco, Vera Cruz, or Mexico, to initiate such undertakings. Yucatan, too, seems to have been imbroiled in the plot, and other States are alluded to in general terms. The result remains doubtful, although the disaffection in the South has been quelled.

These innumerable and constantly-recurring scenes of anarchy and disorder are fraught with a lesson not difficult to be deciphered. They originate, to be sure, among a people unlike our own in character, religion, and physical and mental development. Still, they are a people following our own route; and, by their errors, showing us some evils we should avoid. Popular ignorance is, undoubtedly, the foremost of these. Representative government cannot exist where it has ignorance to represent; cannot live where it has popular immorality and irreligion to contend with; nor where personal ambition is allowed to seize any weapons for its own advancement. The people must be educated to comprehend the real good, and detect what is sophistical. Whether they can by any training be brought to do so, after the adverse instruction they have hitherto received, is a matter of experiment. The generation now on the stage must, doubtless, be allowed to pass away first; the generation coming on might be so improved that the one succeeding should both comprehend and maintain the full privileges of liberty without rushing into licentiousness. Another point which must be more imperative is one which should restrain the political proclivities of the priesthood, and confine the clergy to the cure of souls. They have meddled with political affairs almost to the exclusion of their appropriate duties; in consequence of which the nation now has neither theology nor any proper political policy. If education, religion, and a sound knowledge of political economy can be vaccinated into the masses, the nation may recover and prosper. The possibility is very doubtful; since, even with us, unquestionably the most generally educated and the most religious of existing nations, there is a taint of infidelity, anarchy, and destructiveness, which, at the periods of its eruption, requires the best medical and the most powerful, short of actual cautery, which can be devised for its proper and sufficient control. While there is life there is hope; and we sincerely trust, both for her own good and for ours, that Mexico may survive her repeated relapses, and come forth ultimately like a strong man to run a race.

The Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce reports that six bedsteads of silver have been ordered from one of the large furniture establishments in that city by the Pasha of Egypt, in contemplation of the marriage of his son with the present Sultan's daughter. The articles are thus described: The work is of an arabesque character; the bedstead is composed throughout of pierced open metal work, doubly plated, with scrolls of matted and burnished silver in high relief. The head is pierced and surmounted with chased foliage, the foot harmonizing in character, and being enriched by a large arabesque shell. Fluted and polished pillars at each corner support gracefully arched open work, over which is intended to fall the mosquito net—the only bed furniture used in the East. The silver work is thrown into relief by a lining of crimson velvet, and a mattress and bolster of green satin complete the ornaments of the couch. The cost of the set is estimated at $70,000. The extravagance of the Parisian world is making such rapid strides towards eastern magnificence that we shall doubtless ere long hear of Parisian boudoirs and bed-rooms ornamented not only with silver or golden couches, but with etageres, divans, &c., of the same precious metals.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.—In the case of the Commonweath *vs.* McAllister and Hess, recently carried to the supreme court of Pennsylvania on a writ of error to the court of common pleas of Lancaster county, it was decided that "When an administrator or trustee deposits trust funds in his own name in a bank or savings institution which fails, the loss shall fall upon him, and not upon the *cestui que* trust." The court held that "the liability of an administrator or trustee for funds lost by the failure of the bank or institution in which they have been deposited does not depend upon the good faith, prudence, or judgment with which he may have acted, nor upon the fact that he has deposited his own funds in the same place. He is personally responsible for the loss of the money deposited in his name, because he did not make the deposit as administrator or trustee."

An office was opened in New York last week for the new emigration of trades-girls to the West. The Tribune says: "The sight of the company of smart-looking, well-dressed girls who gathered there was gratifying indeed. Evidently the best of our working girls had come in fear of poverty and danger this winter. Their faces expressed the deepest anxiety and care; some told their stories with tears; some were utterly homeless. They seemed willing to go anywhere with respectable people, and to try to learn anything. Many had money enough to pay their fares. The society were demanding very strict references from them, as they desire to send out only the best of girls. The great difficulty was, we were assured by the superintendent, that the most had never lived out, and were not used to housework, still they seemed willing to learn."

At a meeting of mechanics, held at Masonic Hall, Louisville, on Saturday night, the startling fact was developed that three thousand industrious people are out of employment in consequence of the money pressure. With a long winter before them, they are becoming anxious—not for charity, but for work. A committee was appointed, under instructions, to confer with the employers, the banks, and the merchants, as to the best method to obtain it, and, when ready to report, to call a meeting—an earnest, peaceful meeting—of all the business classes, and of all branches of industry in the city, to hear it, and to deliberate upon it. If that committee find that the present employers can't carry on work and furnish the needed employment, then the moneyed men will consider how and on what terms, and by what system of agency, the necessaries of life can and will be furnished to the unemployed and the needy.

The barque Alabama, which arrived at Hampton Roads on Monday last, from Buenos Ayres on the 12th of September, reports that just previous to her sailing the government of Buenos Ayres, wishing to force the sons of foreigners to enter the service, was strongly opposed by the foreign residents. An affray occurred, in which several persons were seriously injured, and in which the foreigners were the victors. Great excitement prevailed on the subject when the Alabama sailed.

A telescopic comet was discovered from the observatory of Harvard College on Wednesday evening.

From the Daily Northwest.

OVERLAND MAIL TO CALIFORNIA.

It is now understood from the most reliable source that the able head of the Post Office Department at Washington, Governor Aaron V. Brown, has closed a contract with Messrs. Butterfield & Co. for the conveyance of the entire letter mail, semi-weekly, in four-horse coaches, to California. The trip is to be made in twenty-five days, and the expectation is strong, from the reputation and ability of the contractors and their securities, that the service will commence and be performed according to the requirements of the act of Congress.

The route, says the Press, has two starting points on the Mississippi—one at St. Louis and the other at Memphis—making a junction at Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas.

"From Little Rock it passes by or near to Preston, in Texas; thence to the best crossing on the Rio Grande, near Donna Anna or Fort Fillmore; thence along the road now making to Fort Yuma; and thence through the best valley and passes to San Francisco.

"The contractors will send out a party by the next steamer to begin their reconnoissance from California, coming eastward, whilst a party from Memphis and another one from St. Louis will start westward to meet them. Each party will pass on, reviewing the correctness of each other's work, and doing whatever may be thought necessary for the successful commencement and operations of the service."

The whole country will feel grateful to Gov. Brown for the promptitude with which he has thus carried out the wishes of Congress in the important matter of a California overland mail route. Few public measures were more necessary, in our opinion, than the one in question, since now the mails of the United States, in their transportation to and from California, will not pass without our own boundaries; thus leaving the people in no danger of their obstruction from foreign powers. This is but another triumph of the new administration—another triumph of civilization, thanks to Gov. Brown.

The Easton (Pa.) Argus mentions an incident of an old gentleman, recently deceased in Lehigh county, who had been suspected of having considerable money in his house, although no one knew the amount. On examining the premises, after his death, no less than *eleven thousand dollars* were found in specie, which he had doubtless been saving and concealing for many years.

Thomas Graham, convicted at Worcester, Massachusetts, for breaking into and robbing the house of Ethan Allen, of that city, was brought up a few days since, and sentenced to hard labor in the State prison *during his natural life.*

A woman of the world says that "the state of widowhood is inconvenient; for one must assume all the modesty of a young girl without being able to feign her ignorance."

The Pensacola Observer announces the prevalence of yellow fever at Milton, Florida. Nine deaths had taken place, and new cases were continually occurring. Its appearance there is attributed to the opening of a trunk, which had been closed for some time, belonging to a gentleman who had died with yellow fever.

The last appraisement of the famous McDonough estate in New Orleans, Louisiana, shows a total valuation of $1,920,098. The expenses last year were $40,000 nearly.

The steamship Persia sailed from New York at noon on Wednesday, for Liverpool, with the mails, sixty-nine passengers, and $605,690 92 in specie on freight.

CARUSI'S SALOON.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH,

Mdlle FREZZOLINI, THALBERG, VIEUXTEMPS, Madame AMALIE PATTI STRAKOSH, and M. STRAKOSH.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50.
For sale at the music stores of Richard Davis and W. G. Metzerott.
Nov 10

Miss Christie Johnson,
TEACHER OF ELOCUTION,

IS desirous of forming classes in elocution in the schools in Washington, and will give instruction to private pupils in that city and in Georgetown.

Miss Johnson will give lessons to youths and professional gentlemen, and also to foreigners who wish to acquire a pure English accent.

Residence: Miss Harrover's (formerly Miss English's) Female Seminary, corner Washington and Gay streets, Georgetown.

REFERENCES.

Mrs. Anna Cora Ritchie, Richmond, Va.
Rev. Stephen P. Hill, Washington, D. C.
Grafton Tyler, M. D., Georgetown, D. C.

For further information apply to Blanchard & Mohun, at their bookstore, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh street.
Nov 6—tf

French Books.

SCRIBE—Historiettes et Proverbes, 30 cents.
Fromentin—Un Ete dans le Sahara, 30 cents.
Karr—Promenades hors de mon Jardin, 30 cents.
Dumas Fils—La Dame aux Camelias, 30 cents.
Treval—Le Tuer de Tigres, 30 cents.
Reybaud—Jerome Paturot, 30 cents.
Souvestre—Scenes de la Vie Intime, 30 cents.
Souvestre—Dans la Prairie, 30 cents.
Rousseau—Les Confessions, 2 volumes, illustrated, 75 cents.
Rousseau—La Nouvelle Heloise, 2 volumes, illustrated, 75 cents.
Voltaire—Dictionnaire Philosophique, 5 volumes, illustrated, $1 75.
De la Legislation Minerale Sous l'Ancienne Monarchie; par E. L. Fleury, $1 75.
De la Republique des Etats Unis; par M. de la Gracerie, 75.
Etudes Diplomatiques; par le Vicomte Henry de Bonneval, $2 75.
Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire; par M. A. Thiers, volume 16, $1 25.
Imported by FRANCK TAYLOR.
Nov 14

WE HAVE GONE THROUGH our entire stock of shawls in all fabrics and styles, scarfs in all grades, mantles, cloaks, and fancy colored dress silks, robes, valencias, and plaids, and have this day reduced the whole stock to its present actual cash value.
One price only, marked in plain figures, and no deviation.
New supplies from the North and East daily.
Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.
PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
opposite Centre Market.
☞ It may be remarked in this connexion that our stock of all first class dry goods adapted for general family wants was never so large and admirably varied as now.
Nov 14—10tdif

TRUNKS, TRUNKS, TRUNKS.—Just received, 500 trunks, at Samuel P. Hoover's boot, shoe, and trunk establishment, Iron Hall, between 9th and 10th streets, Pennsylvania avenue.
Also this day received from New York—
500 ladies' and gentlemen's sole leather, iron and wood frame traveling trunks; bonnet boxes, valises, and carpet bags.
As they have been bought at least 25 per cent. less than the usual manufactory prices, I can sell them 20 per cent. less than any establishment south of New York city, for cash also.
A general assortment of gentlemen's, misses', boys', children's and servants' boots and shoes for fall and winter wear.
All in want of the above articles will please give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.
SAMUEL P. HOOVER,
Iron Hall, Pennsylvania avenue,
Nov 14—e2w between 9th and 10th streets.

COAL, COAL, COAL.—Six vessels of best anthracite coal afloat.
A No. 1 lot of lump Cumberland coal on hand.
Wood delivered sawed and split.
Coal 2,240 lbs. to the ton, all under cover.
Terms cash. T. J. & W. M. GALT,
northwest corner of 12th and C streets,
No. 547, one square south of Penn. avenue.
Nov 13—6tif

GENT'S "TRAVELLING MAUDS," or Shawls—commencing in neat styles, "all wool," at $5, up to the finer American and real Scotch shawls.
1 piece "double thick" and fine extra blue "Muscovite beaver cloth," for overcoats and "Raglans."
5 pieces black "Castor cloth," for overcoats and ladies' cloaks, very cheap.
A large supply of most choice cut velvet vestings, in rich and grave styles.
New supplies daily.
One price only, marked in plain figures. No deviation permitted.
Good articles, low prices and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.
PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
opposite Centre Market.
Nov 12—10tdif

BOOKS FROM LONDON—
Bohn's Guide to the Knowledge of Pottery, Porcelain, and other objects of Vertu. 1 vol. $1 25.
Pope's Life and Letters. 1 vol., illustrated. $1 25.
Tales of the Genii. 1 vol., illustrated. $1 25.
Bolley & Paul's Manual of Technical Analysis. 1 vol. $1 25.
India. By Stocqueler. 50 cents.
Boyer's Culinary Campaign. 1 vol., illustrated. $1 00.
Pieces Ploughman's Vision and Creed. 2 vols. $2 50.
Whewell's History of the Inductive Sciences. 3 vols. $7.
Chapman's Homer's Iliad. 2 vols. $3.
Francis Quarle's Enchiadion. 1 vol. 87 cents.
Sir Thomas Overbury's Works. 1 vol. $1 25.
Mather's Providences in New England. 1 vol. $1 25.
Drummond's Poetical Works. 1 vol. $1 25.
Carlyle's Works. 6 vols. $1 50 per vol.
Nov 13 FRANCK TAYLOR.

WILLARD'S HOTEL.—J. C. & H. A. Willard, Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C.
Jan 29—dift

LOCAL NEWS.

THE NEW HOUSE HALL.—It seems that Captain Meigs is still determined to have this hall ready for occupancy by the meeting of Congress. The principal jobs yet to be finished are the Speaker's desk and the preparation and furnishing of the floor. Both of these jobs are going rapidly forward, the marble foundation being laid for the former, and the upholsterers as well as the carpenters being engaged on the latter. The members' seats and desks have been ordered from New York and Philadelphia, and are expected to arrive in due time.

FROM the official report of the police of the city for the week ending on Saturday last, it appears that one hundred and twenty-four arrests have been made, of which ten were made in the first ward, five in the second ward, six in the third ward, sixty-nine in the fourth ward, nine in the fifth ward, twelve in the sixth ward, and thirteen in the seventh ward.

THE MURDER RUMOR IN THE FIRST WARD.—The origin of this rumor on Thursday evening was the fact of two men having undertaken to rob of his clothing a man who lay *dead drunk* on the side of the road near Rock creek. The two robbers were arrested by citizens of Georgetown and taken before Justice Drury, of the first ward, who committed them to jail.

THE CIRCUIT COURT YESTERDAY.—The jury in the case of Jones *vs.* Dermott returned a verdict about noon yesterday for the full amount of plaintiff's claim—being about $6,100, with interest. Bills of exceptions have been filed by defendant's counsel, and it is understood that the case is to be taken up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE CONCERT NEXT WEEK.—It is scarcely necessary to remind our city readers of the great concert of next week—at which Frezzolini, Thalberg, Vieuxtemps, and Madame Patti Strakosch are to appear. The sale of tickets will commence this morning.

POSTPONED.—The sale of the site of the old National Theatre, which was to have taken place yesterday evening, was postponed by arrangement of parties until some time in January next.

PORK is beginning to arrive at Georgetown in small quantities by wagons. It commands $7 50 per one hundred pounds.

PERSONAL.—Commodore Perry, United States navy, and Hon. E. Joy Morris, of Philadelphia, are stopping at Browns.'

By JAS. C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED property at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Nineteenth street.—On Wednesday afternoon, November 25th, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, by virtue of a deed of trust, dated 22d November, 1854, and recorded in Liber J. A. S., No. 89, folios 375, et seq., one of the land records for Washington county, the subscriber will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described property, viz: Beginning at the intersection of Pennsylvania avenue and 19th street, and running thence westwardly along the line of said avenue to the centre of the wall which divides the easternmost house of the row known as the "Seven Buildings" from the adjoining house of the said row, commencing from the east end thereof; thence northwardly along the centre of the said dividing wall, the yard wall, and along the west line of the stable on said lot, to the alley; thence eastwardly along the line of the said alley to said 19th street; thence southwardly along the line of said 19th street to the place of beginning, with the improvements, consisting of an excellent three story brick dwelling-house, with brick stables, &c.
Terms made known at sale.
WM. A. MIX, Trustee.
JAS. C. McGUIRE,
Nov 12—d Auctioneer.

A CARD.—Families that have any articles of cast-off wearing apparel for women, girls, or boys, and any articles of bedding, to give away to the poor are respectfully solicited to send them, if convenient, to Mrs. Wardell's store, corner of 24th and K streets, near the circle, or to either of the undersigned, who are a committee appointed by the Sunday school of the Young Men's Christian Association, held at the Western Hose house, to supply the destitute children of that neighborhood with suitable clothing.
Miss JULIA W. PARRIS, 198 I street,
between 20th and 21st streets.
Miss ANNA VIRGINIA YOUNG, 418 8th street,
between G and H.
Oct 29

A Card to the Citizens of the District.

IN entering our "new building," which we have just taken possession of, we return our sincere thanks to the people of Washington and Georgetown for their liberal patronage; and we, in part, as a return, have erected a spacious building which will be an ornament to the city, with a large and airy saloon, with all the convenience and comfort of our customers; and in the establishment are all the necessary arrangements for manufacturing and encouraging home industry. By a strict attention to justice and integrity, we hope to give satisfaction to all.
WALL, STEPHENS, & CO.,
No. 322 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.
Oct 30—d4wif

SHAWLS, MANTLES, CLOAKS, AND SCARFS, a very large assortment, all marked down to their present actual cash value.
One price only, marked in plain figures by one of the firm. No deviation.
New supplies from the North and East daily, all of which are marked at their actual cash value.
Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.
PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
Nov 5—10tdif opposite Centre Market.

FOR CHILDREN'S CLOTHES.—Merino plaids, and valencia and angola plaids and mousselines, for children's wear—a choice assortment of select styles.
New supplies daily.
One price only, marked in plain figures.
All the entire stock marked at its actual present cash value.
PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
Nov 3—10tdif Opposite the Centre Market.

TEACHER WANTED.—We wish to employ a gentleman as principal of the Parson's Female Seminary. It is a new institution, twelve miles east of Austin, Texas, in a moral, well-settled, healthy neighborhood, and is well located for patronage.
We will pay a liberal salary, and want a good teacher. A gentleman whose wife could instruct in music would be preferred.
Applicants can forward their names and references to my address, at "Webberville, Travis county, Texas."
E. D. TOWNES,
Oct 16—d2m President.

A CARD.—For rent or lease, a large and commodious double house, with water-baths, coach-house, stabling, and ornamental garden. The house is elegantly furnished, and in the most central and desirable location. The house will be leased, with the furniture, for a term of years to a good tenant very reasonable. This property will not be rented for a boarding house.
For further particulars apply to
WM. WALL,
Firm of Wall, Stephens, & Co.,
322 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.
Nov 11—1tdif

RICH plain black silks and silk robe.—A full and complete stock at unusually low prices.
5 pieces plain and ribbed black beaver cloths, for ladies' cloaks.
300 dozen ladies' and gentlemen's real Paris kid gloves.
10 cases long broche shawls, with all other kinds of shawls and scarfs.
All the entire stock marked at its actual present cash value in plain figures.
One price only; no deviation.
Our northern and eastern correspondents send us new supplies daily.
Wednesdays and Fridays, from 9, a. m., to 12, m., is generally our most leisure hours, and we beg to suggest to those persons who prefer to make their purchases leisurely and avoid the crowd to avail themselves of the above suggestion. We make this statement in answer to the verbal inquiries that are frequently made of us.
The time above designated is also devoted to the sales of remnants and giving samples, also to showing our entire stock to those who may desire to inspect it for their own gratification.
We are most happy to see and serve customers at any time, but a due and proper regard for their convenience induces us to indicate the above as the most opportune periods for the objects.
Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.
PERRY & BROTHER,
Central Stores, west building,
Nov 10—10tdif opposite Centre Market.

FABRICS WE OFFER CHEAP.—Table damasks in low priced, medium, and extra fine qualities, all widths.
White and colored flannels, thoroughly assorted.
Blankets, some 600 pairs, in all sizes, grades, and qualities, up to extra super.
Bed comforts, best quality, city made.
Cloths, cassimeres, and vestings, very large lots, many of extra quality.
40 pieces linen sheetings and pillow linings of the proper widths.
Towels, napkins, towellings, and doylies.
The vast quantity of the above goods that annually pass through our hands, added to our extensive stock generally, renders it very desirable to purchasers to inspect it prior to making their selections.
New supplies from the North and East daily.
One price only, marked in plain figures, and no deviation permitted.
Mourning goods will be sent out on approbation.
Goods will also be sent for the inspection of invalids; in all other cases purchasers will decide what they want in the store. Goods will not be sent from the store on a mere suspicion of purchase, nor will they be taken back or exchanged; the amount of vexatious and useless labor it occasions is absolutely appalling; hence we trust we will be pardoned for speaking frankly.
Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.
PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
Nov 10—10tdif opposite Centre Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.

One Week Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The royal mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on the 31st ult., arrived here this morning, with highly-important intelligence.

General Havelock was at Cawnpore, and had been considerably reinforced. The garrison at Lucknow still gallantly held out. Considerable reinforcements had arrived at Calcutta.

Heavy failures had occured at Liverpool.

The Borough Bank had suspended.

Priceress and Babylon were beaten for the Cambridgeshire stakes.

The Spanish ministry had organized.

The Prince of Prussia has undertaken to conduct the public affairs. The health of the King, however, was improving.

The Swiss elections resulted largely in favor of the Liberals.

There had been more failures in Vienna, but the worst of the crisis was believed to be over.

Money was active and unchanged.

The Arabia brought out $1,000,000. Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley was a passenger.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Friday morning.—Cotton for the week closed irregular at a general decline of ½ a ¾d. Sales for the week 14,000 bales. Quotations were nominal.

Saturday—Estimated sales yesterday 4,000 bales. The market closed with holders demanding an advance. Manchester advices were unfavorable.

Breadstuffs had considerably declined. Flour closed very dull, with a decline of 2 a 3s. Western canal 27 a 28s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 29 a 30s.; Ohio 30 a 31s. Wheat closed dull at a decline of 4 a 6d. Corn closed dull, with a decline of 6d.

Spirits of turpentine was dull at 37s. 9d. a 38s. Rosin was dull at 4s 4d. a 4s. 6d.

Sugar was heavy at a decline of 1s. a 1s. 6d.

Provisions were very dull.

Monetary difficulties were on the decline. American securities were unsettled, but closed with an improving tendency. Consols, 89¾ for money.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday.—The funds, on yesterday, closed firm, at an advance of ¾ under the influence of American news by the Fulton. The crisis is believed to have passed, and there is an unusual demand for money at easier rates.

Large transactions have taken place in Illinois Central shares at improved prices.

Several of the strongest Manchester firms have suspended.

The British troops assaulted Delhi on the 14th of September, and effected a lodgment after six days' obstinate resistance, and on the 20th had entire possession of the city. Great numbers of the mutineers escaped, and among them the King of Delhi and his two sons. Fifty British officers were killed.

General Havelock, reinforced by General Outram, had started to raise the siege of Lucknow.

Fears are entertained of a new outbreak at Assara. A conspiracy to restore the ex-Rajah had been discovered.

The news from the Bombay presidency is favorable, although a few cases of dissatisfaction had occurred. A serious plot had been discovered to murder the Europeans at Barrachee, but it was thwarted. The markets at Calcutta were very dull, but active at Bombay.

Among the failures in England are those of Thorreton, Huggins, Ward, & Co., of Manchester, with liabilities amounting to £500,000; W. H. Brand & Co., of London, in the American trade, with £140,000 liabilities; Charles Smith & Co., of Manchester; James Condie, of Perth, £180,000 liabilities.

Sir William Ousely goes as a special minister to Central America, by the way of Washington.

Gen. Cavaignac died of disease of the heart.

In Spain Gen. Armero is Minister of War and president of the council; M. Mon, Minister of Finance, and M. De la Rosa of Foreign Affairs.

The sloop-of-war Portsmouth had sailed for Japan. The Levant and San Jacinto were at Shanghai. The blockade of Canton river was strictly maintained. Teas had considerably advanced at Hong-Kong.

Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased during the week £154,000.

Two Weeks Later from California.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The steamer St. Louis, with the California mails of the 20th ult., has arrived. She left Havana on the 10th inst., and brings about one million dollars in specie.

The Escape of Gen. Walker.

MOBILE, Nov. 12.—Gen. Walker arrived at the lower harbor to-day with 300 men from New Orleans, who were joined by 50 Mobile men. The party was taken off the New Orleans boat by a small steamer running outside and embarked in the steamer Fashion, which was awaiting them.

Nothing had yet been heard of the Fashion. Some think she goes for the Texas regiment.

The steamer Dick Keys, which took Gen. Walker from the mail boat in Mobile bay, has returned to Mobile, having placed the fillibusters aboard Walker's steamer, Fashion, which has sailed for Nicaragua. His whole force consists of about 400 men. He has a large quantity of munitions, and provisions enough to last for three to four months, and a thousand stand of arms.

Marine Disasters.

NORFOLK, Nov. 13.—The schooner Nebraska, from Philadelphia, loaded with coal, is sunk on the Horse Shoe in three fathoms of water.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The ship William Chase, from Liverpool, bound to Charleston, was beached in Yonghal bay on the 30th ult.

BLACK SILK VELVETS, (all pure silk,) choice grades, all widths, at low prices.
With a vast stock of first-class dry goods in all departments adapted for general family consumption.
New supplies from the North and East daily.
The entire stock marked at its actual cash value in plain figures.
One price only; no deviation permitted.
We are not opening any new bills with strangers.
We are closing all bills that are not settled promptly when presented. We have reduced this point to a speciality and a fixed fact.
Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.
Strangers and residents most cordially solicited to examine our stock at all times.
PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
Nov 10—10tdif opposite the Centre Market.

NOTICE.—All persons are notified not to trade for or accept three certain promissory notes given by the undersigned to Dr. Charles H. Van Patten, dated on the 6th of November, 1857, for two hundred and forty-three dollars and thirty-three and a third cents each, at four, five, and six months from date, bearing interest, as the payment will be contested.
Nov 10—3t THOS. LUMPKIN.

Collector's Office,
City Hall, November 5, 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who have not paid their taxes for the present year, and to all who are in arrears for previous years, that at the expiration of sixty days from this date, or as soon thereafter as the advertisement can be prepared, all property on which the taxes may remain unpaid will be advertised and sold for the taxes, or the law on same.
Those who do not wish to be put to the heavy expense attendant on the advertisement and sale are requested to pay in speedily.
JAMES F. HALIDAY,
Nov 7—eodtJan5 Collector.

FOR RENT—The dwelling of the late Gen. Towson. This handsome house contains all the modern improvements—gas, furnace, and complete water fixtures; also, two offices adjoining. Apply to J. B. H. SMITH.
Oct 21—2tawtill1stDecWed&Sat

CHARLES S. D. JONES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Oct 23—wtf *Dubuque, Iowa.*

GREAT CHANCE.—Virginia and other money taken. Great bargains in goods. Having purchased a very superior stock of velvets, cloths, and cassimeres at a great sacrifice, and twenty-five per cent. less than prices two months ago, we will, and can, offer bargains not to be got in this city; also, a fine and splendid stock of clothing which must be sold for cash.
WALL & STEPHENS,
No. 322 Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets,
and under Brown's Hotel, No. 232,
Oct 17—1meod between 6th and 7th streets.

ECONOMY IN FUEL!—I have this day received another supply of the Parlor Furnaces. For sale only at C. Woodward's Metropolitan Stove and Grate Factory, Nos. 318 and 322 Pennsylvania avenue, between 10th and 11th streets.
Nov 7—eod1tif C. WOODWARD.

COME AND SEE.—Just received from Philadelphia another supply of the very popular and the best cooking stoves in this market or in any other.
The Rising Star, or Double-Oven Cooking Stove, made very heavy and thick for this market. It is my stove—as such I stand by it.
For sale only at C. Woodward's Metropolitan Stove and Grate Factory, Nos. 318 and 322 Pennsylvania avenue.
Nov 7—6teotf C. WOODWARD.

FROST KING.

C. WOODWARD'S Metropolitan Stove and Grate factory, No. 318 Pennsylvania avenue, between 10th and 11th streets.
Sep 4—eod3m

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FROM INDEPENDENCE, MO., TO SANTA FE, N. M.
SEMI-MONTHLY.

SANTA FE TRADERS, and those des