

For President, ZACHARY TAYLOR, OF LOUISIANA.

Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.

Agency for the National Whig, in Georgetown. The citizens of Georgetown are respectfully informed that...

Departure of the Steamship Galveston. The steamship Galveston, captain Haviland, says the New Orleans Delta of the 5th instant, left yesterday for Tampico and Vera Cruz, having on board \$520,000 in specie for the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments.

Army Arrivals. Brig Gen Thomas Marshall and Major F. A. Churchill, of the U. S. Army, arrived in Iowa yesterday from Kentucky, says the New Orleans Delta of the 5th instant.

No one who is in favor of a party convention in favor of General Taylor as a candidate.

It is utterly inexplicable that the Journal of Commerce should admit into its columns such a statement in the face of the fact that over one hundred Whig Journals, pledged to abide the decision of a Whig National Convention, are openly advocating, at this moment, the nomination of General Taylor as a candidate by such a convention!

If the Government engage the country in an unnecessary or unjust war, every good man is bound to wash his hands of the evil, and refuse all participation in it, in any way, and to exert all his influence and use all the means in his power against it.

The capture of the city of Mexico, which has doubtless been taken before this time, leaves no enterprise on an extensive scale to be accomplished by our armies.

Just as we have predicted. The conquest of Mexico, and not the "conquest of a peace" has been the real object of Mr. Polk.

The same eternal roar, that shouted back to heaven the song of the stars, as they broke forth jubilant at creation's birth, rings in our ears here to-day.

The assumption that the Falls of Niagara are as old as the creation is a poetical fancy which the stubborn and every day truth of geology utterly destroys.

If General Taylor be a Whig, and avows Whig doctrines, he will no doubt get the support of the Whigs, and he will deserve it.

He is a Whig, and avows Whig doctrines, and will not only get the vote of the Whigs, but the votes of half the Democrats, too, in spite of any thing their old corrupt leaders may say to the contrary.

Does General Taylor flatter himself with the notion, that the Democracy of this country will elevate to the Presidency a man who professes an identity with modern Whiggery?

He does not. He does not flatter himself with any notion what of the Presidency. But with the Whigs flatter themselves that they can and will elect him to the Presidency without the assistance of the Democracy of which the Metropolitan speaks.

Coarse and ungentlemanly language we can despise.—Washington Union.

We are astonished then at your profuse use of it in the columns of the Union!

It is stated in the Springfield Journal of the 3d inst. that the government has called for another regiment of volunteers from Illinois—to superintend affairs on the Indian trail.

The Artesian Well at Sumpter, S. C., was 273 feet deep on the 7th instant. From the 1st to the 7th the augur passed through a bed of hard marl.

Captain Pike and Lt. Roane, of the Arkansas Cavalry, left Little Rock on the 31st ult. to fight a duel about something that Roane said of the Arkansas troops in the Battle of Buena Vista. What folly!

The following is an excellent punning toast:

"Our Countrywomen—May their breast forever afford a shelter to the American infant."

DEAR DR. On the 4th instant N. Orleans Dr. Daret was called to see Mrs. Adnet, and in prescribing 12 grains of Quinine, for her, he wrote morphine. She took it, and in two hours was a dead woman. Who can estimate Dr. Daret's feelings or comfort the husband's dreadful loss?

The Indian Blackskin who applied the first torch to Buffalo in 1812, recently died in Michigan, aged 100 years.

On the 4th instant 100 cases of yellow fever in the Charity Hospital of New Orleans.—Deaths from it 14 on that day. The troops arriving were landed either above or below the city. From the 1st to the 4th instant the deaths from this disease were 38.

The Greenville, S. C. Railroad may consider itself built, says the Montaineer, a paper printed in that town. All the money needed to build it has been raised.

Several English newspapers puzzled their readers recently with a paragraph headed "Severions accident to Her Majesty's Sixty Second Foot!"

FROM MEXICO.

GENERAL SCOTT NOT IN MEXICO JULY 26.

OFFERS OF PEACE.

Leaders urge rejection of Overtures.

URREA EAST OF SIERRA WITH FOUR THOUSAND MEN.

GEN. HOPPING'S CALL FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

FORMER NEWS ALL KNOCKED IN THE HEAD.

RICHMOND, Aug. 13, 25 m. p. 8 A. M. The New Orleans mail brings important intelligence. It knocks in the head all our past news.

Urrea was east of the mountains with 4,000 men threatening our positions on the Rio Grande.

General Hopping is alarmed and calls for reinforcement.

Papers from the city of Mexico to the 26th of July are in New Orleans.

Gen. Scott was not in the Capitol on that day!

The offers of peace made by the U. States were coldly received. The leaders urged their summary rejection.

Nothing in the Mexican papers as to Gen. Scott's whereabouts.

Not a line in them respecting the occupation of the Capitol by Scott.

News from General Taylor—he was still at Monterey.

DESPATCH No. 2. GENERAL SCOTT IN MEXICO.

RICHMOND, Aug. 13, 40 min. past 11 A. M. The Matamoros flag asserts positively that Gen. Scott was in Mexico on the 17th of July.

DISPATCH No. 3. RICHMOND, Aug. 13, 40 m. past 11 a. m. We have cheering news for the Whigs.

They have gained three in North Carolina. In Alabama prospects of Nich. Davis' election and of another member of Congress. The Whigs have also swept East Tennessee. In Knoxville they carried every thing before them.

The New York Tribune says that the rumored arrangement with the Rothschilds has been consummated, and that house has agreed to place a certain amount of specie in Mexico, for the use of the army, to be reimbursed in New York. The amount can be increased, if necessary. This is a very favorable arrangement for both parties, and will obviate the expensive necessity of moving the coin.

Thousand Eyed Animal.—What would be thought of a quadruped whose head, with the exception of the mouth and place of juncture with the neck, was covered by two enormous masses of eyes, numbering upwards of 12,000 in each mass. Yet such is the condition of the organs of vision in the dragon fly. In the common bee the same structure is not less apparent. The fiery eyes of many Gad flies (Tahani) which present vivid bands of purple and green, are composed of green lenses, and each contains nearly seven thousand. The ant has fifty lenses; the house fly four thousand; while about seven thousand have been counted in the eye of a butterfly, and more than twenty five thousand in that of a species of beetle.

Break of Lightning. During the thunder gust last week, says the Cecil Whig, the lightning cut some strange antics at the railroad depot at that place. It split the pump stalk in the watering house—ran along the telegraph wire and down several of the poles, tearing them as it went, and going into the ten pin alley, made a twenty strike with one rod knocking down all the pins and two of the players.

Puddling Iron.—Some of our readers may not know what is to be understood by the term "puddling iron." It is simply putting pigs or scraps of iron into a heated furnace, where it melts and boils, being constantly stirred until it becomes dry or hard enough to form a ball. It is then taken from the furnace, put under a heavy hammer, and made into blooms which are drawn between heavy rollers into rods or bars to suit customers.

Definition of a Kiss.—A kiss is thus defined in a love letter, written in the 1679, and translated from the German: "What is a kiss? A kiss is, as it were, a seal expressing our sincere attachment; the pledge of future union; a dumb, but at the same time, audible language of a loving heart—a present which, at the time it is given, is taking from us the impression on an ivory coral press—a crimson balsam for a love wounded heart; a sweet bite of the lip; an affectionate pinching of the mouth; a delicious dish which is eaten with scarlet spoons; a sweetmeat which does not satisfy our hunger; a fruit which is planted and gathered in the same time; the quickest exchange of questions and of two lovers; the fourth degree of love."

To "A Citizen."—We have the pleasure to inform our correspondent "A Citizen" that Col. Seaton has assured us, he will at once take measures to have the nuisance of the Hackmen in front of our Hotels abated.

A Good Sign.—A magistrate in Rochester was called upon to swear in a number of recruits for the army. He discovered that he had left his bible at home, and on turning to go for it, several voices said, "I have one, sire." It was found that almost every recruit present had one.

INFANTRY.—We met, yesterday, a bachelor friend just returned from one of the neighboring watering places, who said he found every thing very pleasant and agreeable, except that there were seventy-three babies in the house he put up at, and not being a military man, he said it would be impossible to withstand such a body of infantry. We, ourselves, thought he was justified in retreating, under the ease.

Twenty inches of rain fell in Savannah during the month of July.

Two Months Later.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

Title of Western Emigration—Route of the Mormons—From California to May 26—Colonel Fremont arrested for Disobedience of Orders, and sent home for Trial—Movements of the Pacific Squadron—Return of Kearney and Stockton—Sufferings of Emigrants—Cannibalism and Starvation—Com. Drake, R. N., Coming Overland.

THE OREGON TREATY UNPOPULAR.

Among the passengers last night on board the Tributary, from St. Joseph's, says the St. Louis Republican of the 5th instant, were Messrs. Shaw and Bolder, direct from Oregon. They left the frontier settlement of that country on the 5th of May, and arrived at St. Joseph's on the 27th ult., having made the trip in eighty three days. The company to which they were attached was composed of nineteen persons, three or four of whom stopped on the route, except from the Pawnees, who levied contributions upon them, in the shape of clothes, tobacco, a few mules, &c. Their danger might have been more serious, had it not been for the intervention of an old chief, who gave them the protection of forty of his warriors for a fifteen miles race, and then enforced their services of sufficient value to demand a further contribution.

These gentlemen inform us, that the emigrants to California and Oregon were making very handsome progress, being some twenty-five days ahead of the time usually occupied by the emigrants. One company, Davidson's, was met at Big Sandy, and two at Green River. The Mormons, with six hundred and seventy six wagons, were met at the forks of the Platte, on their route to California. The Twelve Apostles, as they are called, were at Fort Bridger, and it was understood that the Mormons would not proceed, this season, further than the neighborhood of the Salt Lake. All the emigrants, as we have said, were getting along very well.

At Fort Hall, these gentlemen met with Mr. Samuel Brannan, and four others, who had arrived there for the purpose of piloting the emigrants on the route to California. From Mr. Brannan, who is described as the editor of the "California Star," they obtained information up to the 25th of May; the most important of which is, that Colonel Fremont had been placed under arrest by General Kearny, for disobedience of orders, and ordered to the United States for trial. He either had left, or would leave immediately, for the States. Commodore Stockton was also on his way home. The American fleet was engaged in operations against Mazatlan, Acapulco, and other towns in Lower California, and the troops had been ordered in the same direction. Gen. Kearny, it was understood, would leave for California in time to reach home in September. Things were not in a very quiet or settled condition.

Messrs. Shaw and Bolder said, if possible, to the horror of the accounts heretofore received in relation to the sufferings of the emigrating parties which failed to reach California last winter. Seventy-three of them perished in the snow, and from famine, and the living survived only by feasting on their dead companions. Among the number of this unfortunate party was a miscreant, by the name of Keyser, who left the States in Col. Russell's company. He had a wife with him, and contrived, at the extremity of their sufferings, to send her to the California settlements, when relieved by persons who went out to aid them. This villain remained behind to rob the dead and living of their property. A family of the name of Donner, of Springfield, Illinois, was robbed by him of about \$1,000, which he hid along with other spoils. He was suspected, threatened, and finally preparations were made to hang him up, and then he disclosed the places where the money was to be found. To add to the enormity of his offences, he is said to have boasted of having lived, for a time, upon the dead body of Mrs. George Donner, even when provisions were within his reach. Other enormities are told of this devil incarnate, but he survived them all, and was employed in the army at the last accounts. The whole of the family of Reeds, connections of the Donners, had reached Sutter's settlement in safety, after enduring almost incredible sufferings.

It was the expectation of these gentlemen to be accompanied from Oregon by Commodore Drake, of the British ship Modeste, Mr. John J. Campbell, and perhaps others. But as they failed to meet them at the time appointed, at Fort Hall, this party travelled slowly, in the hope of being overtaken by them. This they did not do; and they are probably some fifteen days behind. As the party is small, the Pawnees may, it is feared, deal roughly with them, should they be met by them.

A Vicious Horse.—Our readers will recollect the horrible occurrence near Dinghamton, New York, last spring, of a man being torn to pieces by a vicious horse.—This same animal is now owned by Mr. Thomas Caffery, in the east part of Oswego, and on S-tuesday last he attacked and came near killing a boy, 14 years of age, in the employ of Mr. Caffery. While leading him through the gateway, the horse suddenly seized the boy's arm whilst he plied his fore feet with fearful vigor. After a struggle of about fifteen minutes, the boy succeeded in loosening himself from the gripes of the horse, and crawled through a fence out of his reach. Thence he went to the house and alarmed the family. Mr. Caffery immediately repaired to the pasture to secure the horse; and while attempting to bridle him was himself attacked by the infuriated animal. In endeavoring to escape Mr. Caffery fell, and the horse ploughed over him carrying his hat with him which he stamped on the ground with prodigious violence. By the time Mr. C. had regained his feet, the horse turned and again ploughed at him; but by that time several of the family and others had reached the spot, and Mr. C. was rescued from imminent danger. The boy is badly injured, his arm being mashed to a jelly, and his body much bruised by the knees and feet of the horse. It is hoped, however, that his arm will be saved. Why is this horse suffered to live? surely the owner will not suffer the lives of himself and family again to be put in jeopardy, through unwillingness to lose the value of the animal. He has already killed one man, and came near killing two more. The public safety requires that he should be killed.

MAINE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

You have doubtless seen, ere this, from the papers in this State, that a meeting of the friends of General Zachary Taylor was held at Augusta, on the 21st ultimo. The meeting was not a large one—for the very good reason that twelve hours' notice of it was not previously given. Nevertheless, the attendance was very respectable; and the enthusiasm manifested, gave abundant evidence that the friends of Gen. Taylor, in Maine, are wide awake and ready for prompt action. The Hon. E. L. Hamlin, who presided at the meeting, is a sterling Whig—a member of the Legislature of this State—and a brother of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, late member of Congress. He is a man of whom any party may well be proud, and the weight of whose influence will be felt throughout the State. Several Democrats—among whom were W. R. Smith, Esq., of the "Augusta Age," (State paper), and D. T. Savett, Esq., of Bangor—spoke at the meeting, and avowed themselves to be supporters of the Hero of Buena Vista for the next Presidency. The major part of the convention, however, was composed of staunch Whigs from all parts of the State; men whose character for ability and efficiency is a guaranty that, whatever they undertake, will be carried on vigorously. The resolutions were just such as might have been expected from such a body of men—able, cogent, and to the point.

A large and highly respectable State Committee was raised, for the purpose of calling future meetings; of which it is understood that the next will be held at Bangor.

Although no public demonstration has heretofore been made, yet the friends of Gen. Taylor are numerous, in this State. Hon. Geo. Evans is understood to be decidedly in his favor, as well as another distinguished individual, formerly a member of Congress from this district, and now holding an important appointment under the General Government.

Many of the Whig presses in Maine still continue, as heretofore, to depreciate all agitation of the subject of a Presidential candidate at the present time, preferring to leave all to the decision of a National Convention. And although a National Convention may be the proper tribunal to decide who shall be the candidate of the Whigs, this fact furnishes no reason why the preferences of any individuals or portions of parties should not be expressed, or why the public prints should not advocate the claims of any particular candidate, and, at the same time, if they choose, avow their determination to be governed by the decision of a National Convention. Such a course would manifest no inconsistency whatever. Many of the Whig papers in this State, as well as others, refrain from supporting the nomination of Taylor, from a fear that a multiplicity of candidates will tend to distract the action of the party; whereas the true state of the case is, undoubtedly, the reverse. If all who are really in favor of the nomination of Gen. Taylor, as well as those who have no particular preferences, (but profess to support principles rather than men,) would place the name of Taylor at the head of their columns, "subject to the decision of a National Convention," that decision might easily be anticipated; for it would be but an echo of the will of the people, expressed in the manner above mentioned. Unquestionably many Whigs in Maine will not, in any event, vote for Gen. Taylor; but, for every such Whig may be found two Democrats, at least, who will vote for "no body else." That General Taylor (provided he does not decline being a candidate for the Presidency) will receive the electoral vote of Maine, in 1848, is highly probable; nay, I have not the shadow of a doubt of it. "Nobis veritas."

We are indebted to Mr. Holder, says the St. Louis Reveille, of the same date, for a full file of the Oregon Spectator, now under charge of Mr. Curry.

From the Spectator of April 15th, we extract the following: Oregon Treaty.—By the arrival of the Hudson Bay Company's bark Cowitz, from England, we have received a copy of the Oregon Treaty, the ratifications of which were exchanged at London on the 17th of last July. Well, we are relieved of suspense, and the long agony is over! What we published in our last as purporting to be the Treaty, proves to be such, although we doubted it at the time. We can say nothing for the document, but much against it. It certainly in our estimation, can never be popular with the great body of the Americans in Oregon. We shall wait anxiously to see how this singular circumstance can be accounted for at home and how this surprising and unconditional surrender of right will be justified.

In one of his editorials, Mr. Curry remarks: "The fact that four vessels have entered our river nearly together, have received their cargoes and are off again within a month, argues well for our commerce, and gives a promise of what Oregon may yet do. In the autumn, when our granaries are crammed with wheat, and our storehouses full of flour, we hope to chronicle a still greater enlargement of commercial operation."

We give the port list from the California Star, April 24th: PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 24th. ARRIVED.

April 18th.—U. S. Transport ship Brutus, Adams, 156 days from New York, with troops.

April 19th.—U. S. sloop of war Preble, Shields, from United States, via Rio, Valparaiso, and California. Passengers, Major Rich, U. S. Quartermaster, J. J. Parker, Norris, bearer of despatches.

April 20th.—The bark Toulon, Crosby, from Columbia river, with lumber and flour.

April 17th.—The Eng. bark Columbia, Durkin, for S. Islands.

April 22d.—The Sloop of war Preble, Shields, for Monterey.

April 23d.—The bark Toulon, Crosby, for S. Islands, with flour and lumber.

April 24th.—The schooner Com. Shubrick, Plover, for Monterey.

IN PORT. Transport ship Susan Drew, Putnam; Transport ship Leo Chou, Hatch; Transport ship Thomas H. Perkins, Arthur; bark Teaco, Lobb; Fr. brig Currency Lass, McLean; Transport ship Brutus, Adams.

Boats on. Not long since, a raw Hoser crawled about above St. Louis. At night the Hoser turned into his berth with his boots on. The Steward, seeing this, said: "Sir, you have lain down in your boots."

The raw one raised his head, and looking down at his boots, he inquired, "Well, it wont hurt 'em; they aint the best I've got."

A STEAMER.—The following touch of the sublime was spouted forth by a western orator, recently, at a war meeting:

"Men of blood! friends of Washington! that old huss, General Jackson—I want your attention, for lightning has burst upon us, and Jupiter has poured the ile of his wrath down the groovy shanks of the Mexicans. Thunder has broke loose and slipped its cable, and the mighty valley of the Mississippi reverberates with the thousand-tongued hisses of Santa Anna and his smaller igna fata that revolve around the benighted and woden-legged popgun of Montezuma. Citizens and sires of the bloody grounds upon which our fathers catavampously fought, and bled, and poured out their claret free as lie, to enrich the soil over which we now hover and watch with hyena eyes—let the catamount of the inner vermin loose and prepare the chesny cat of vengeance, for the long look for day has arrived; the sun that in King David and his host across the Atlantic lears down upon the scene and drops a tear to its memory.

"But hush, I am with you as long as the stars of Uncle Sam and the stripes of his country triumphantly wave in the breeze. What, I say, what is the loved, chicken-hearted, hood-luppi, red mouthed mother's son of you who will not raise the beacon light of triumph, amouse the cindrel of the aggressor, and press onward to liberty and glory?"

Press on.—We find the following noble sentiment, the key to fortune, in a little English periodical:

"The mystery of Napoleon's career was this, under all difficulties and discouragements to 'press on.' It solves the problem of all heroes: it is the rule by which to judge rightly of all wonderful success and triumphal marches to fortune and genius. It should be the motto of all, high and low, fortunate and unfortunate, so called—'press on.' never despair, never be discouraged, however stormy the heavens, however dark the way, how ever great the difficulties, or repeated the failure, 'press on.' If fortune has played false with thee to-day, do thou play true for to-morrow. Let the foolishness of yesterday make thee wise to-day. If thy afflictions have been poured out like water in the desert, do not sit down and perish of this, but 'press on—a beautiful success is before thee, and thou mayest reach it if thou wilt. If another has been false to thee, do not thou increase the evil by being false to thyself. Do not say the world has lost its poetry and beauty: it is not so; and even if it be so, make thine own poetry and beauty, by a brave, a true, and above all, a religious life."

BALTIMORE MARKET, August 12. The flour market is dull, and transactions limited. Small sales near Howard street at 45 and fresh ground from old wheat at \$5.24-5-25. Limited sales of City Mills at \$5.62 and of Susquehanna at \$5.62. Receipts very light. But little grain arriving, sales of Md. good to prime red at 115-125 cents, with a fair demand. Corn is dull, and may be quoted at 68-70 cts. for white and yellow, and but little arriving—Sales of oats at 37-40 cents. Whiskey is dull at 25-25 cents in hogsheads and barrels.

NEW YORK MARKET. NEW YORK, August 12, 6 p. m. The flour market is somewhat firmer to day, and there is a good demand for shipment, but the present asking prices cannot be obtained. The entire sales of the day did not exceed 5,000 barrels, at \$5 02-3/4-5 87; for Michigan, and \$5 73-3/4 for prime brands of Genesee.

The demand for wheat is good, but sellers are too firm in their demands for active operations. New Southern is selling at 112-127 cents. Ohio mixed at 115-117 cents, and a lot of 2,500 bushels prime Genesee sold at 140 cents per bushel.

Rye is very firm at 80 cents per bushel, but with small sales.

Corn maintains its advance and is very firm. The sales to-day are to the extent of 10,000 bushels at 72-75 cents.

The Cotton market has lost its firmness, and the tendency of prices is downward. The transactions to-day amount to near 2,000 bales at a decline of 3/4 cts. per lb. on the highest rates of last week.

It is said that the last steamer brought out about \$400,000 worth of Pennsylvania bonds for sale.

Flour continues dull at last prices. Cotton firm without change. Breadstuffs generally dull without sales. 1,000 bushels red wheat sold at 125 cents.

Provisions stationary. Whiskey, small sales at 28 cents.

Stocks freely at last quotations. Girard 133, Nesbanc Copper 44; Pennsylvania 5's 79 1/2, Susquehanna Canal Bonds 65; Reading Railroad 38; Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh 47; Government 6's 105 1/2.

Weather exceedingly hot and oppressive.

DIED. On the 11th instant, at the United States Hotel, New York, WILLIAM P., only child of Parker P. and Mary E. Clark, aged 19 months and 12 days, grandson of Wm. D. Acken, of this city.

W. P. ELLIOTT, ARCHITECT AND PATENT AGENT: Office opposite the Patent Office, CORNER OF ST. AND PENT. CITY OF WASHINGTON.

WILLIAMS AND PREPARED SPECIFICATIONS, DRAWINGS, &c., and all business intrusted to him connected with the Patent Office, or his profession, with promptness and dispatch.

PATENT OFFICE, Feb. 15th, 1842. Mr. Wm. P. ELLIOTT, who has been formerly employed in the Patent Office at Washington, &c., having established a Patent Agency in the city of Washington, I take great pleasure in recommending him as a gentleman worthy of confidence, and as being particularly qualified to take charge of any business requiring a knowledge of mechanical science, the progress of the arts, and patent improvements, &c. He is also well acquainted with the practice of this office.

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, Commissioner of Patents.

GRAND CONCERT OF THE NIGHTINGALE ETHIOPIANS, FRIDAY & SATURDAY EVENINGS, AT THE ODD-FELLOWS SALOON, SEVENTH STREET.

AFTER a highly successful performance at Kill mine's Nido Gardens in Baltimore for three successive weeks, before delighted audiences, the NIGHTINGALE ETHIOPIANS, respectfully inform the public of Washington that they will give two Concerts as above on the 13th and 14th instant.

For particulars see small bills. August 12-3.

TO HOUSE BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.

I AM now and shall at all times be prepared to cover Rows of Houses at reduced prices, with Laid-on Tiles, French Zinc, or Galvanized Iron. Samples of which may be seen at my store. I have also, constantly on hand, a good assortment of building materials, cheap for cash.

C. WOODWARD, Penn. Avenue, between 10th and 11th streets, aug 11-31

THE WASHINGTON CITY CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY.—Mrs. GARNETT ANDERSON intends opening the above named Musical Library as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall have been obtained, to justify the carrying the same into effect. It has been approved by many, as it will afford an opportunity to the lovers of music of availing themselves of what music they may want, for its use only, at a small expense. The Library will be furnished with the standard and new music, comprising opera music, songs, duets, waltzes, &c.

For terms, apply at my Music and Stationery Store, where the Library will be established. Penn. Avenue between 11th and 12th sts. August 11-31

WAVEYLY HOUSE. The Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a RESTAURANT and HOTEL, of the above name, on Sixth street, a few doors south of Penn. Avenue, where he will be happy to entertain them in a manner that he hopes will be satisfactory. His BAR will be furnished with liquors of the best and most approved brands, and the Eating Department will always contain every delicacy in season. He hopes to receive a portion of the patronage of his friends, while he endeavors to cater for the public taste.

aug 11-31 L. H. BEVAN.

A. M. HOFFAR, SURGEON DENTIST.

FOUR-AND-A-HALF street, five doors above Penn. Avenue, east side. A. M. Hoffar, has all operations in the line of his profession, such as plugging, cleaning and inserting artificial teeth, from one to a full set—also full sets made with artificial jaws. Having had great experience in his line of business for many years in the city of Philadelphia, he pledges himself that he shall not be surpassed for accuracy and having very great facilities for such work, it will be done much lower than ever done in this city.

From four to five o'clock each day devoted to the attention of children's teeth; to regulate their proper positions, for which there will be no charge for advice, but only for actual operation.

P. McCUBBIN, Barber, Temple of Fashion, No. 211, 213, and 215, between Pennsylvania Avenue and D Street, June 25-

CHEAT AND GROW RICH.

THIS has been the secret principle of too many of the wholesale dealers in Tea up to this time, who have practiced the most shameful imposition on the Country Merchant without any fear of detection. For a new era in the Tea Trade has come and Pekin Tea Company claims the honor of its introduction. We were the first to raise the banner of Reform, on which it has inscribed the simple words: "PURE TEAS AT HONEST PRICES."

A complete revolution has been the consequence. Let consumers of Tea everywhere look at what we have done.

1. We were the first to send them Teas that could be called too good for their before.

2. We have driven out the market a vast amount of trash, and introduced a better class of Teas than has ever yet been sold. Importers of Tea often come to us to get for their own use, and for their friends, fine qualities they can find nowhere else.

3. We have reduced prices more than 25 per cent, both in Black and Green Teas. The wholesale grocers say we are ruining the trade and call us humbugs. This we have done already, and now we repeat what we are ready to do.

4. We will sell Teas by the single chest, half chest, or 14 pound box, at the same prices that wholesale grocers sell to the importers when they buy by the hundred packages.

5. The wholesale grocers allow only 13 or 14 cents to 14 pounds tea to the half chest. This is a cheat. We allow, in most instances, 15 and 16 lbs. tea to the chest.

6. We hereby undertake to sell every kind of Tea, from six to twelve cents per pound cheaper than the wholesale grocers do.

How can we do this? asks the country merchant. This is our answer. We are content with seven percent profit instead of 25 and 50 per cent, as is usual with grocers.

We deserve the thanks of the country merchants for saving them hereafter from being cheated. Let them come to the Warehouse of the Pekin Tea Company, and compare samples of Tea they get elsewhere, and they will buy Teas then at high prices at a low rate.

An English importer lately boasted to us that he could make more money by sending bad Teas to the New York market, than on good Teas. We are rejoiced to overthrow this fraud, and now call upon agents in every town in the United States to compare the quality of Teas imported by the Pekin Tea Company, and we pledge ourselves, that if in six months they do not sell more Tea than the oldest and largest dealers in the town, we will give them our Tea without charge. This is plain English and cannot be misunderstood. We appeal for testimony to the immense success of our Agents in any