

ZACHARY TAYLOR, OF LOUISIANA, Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.

DORNEY AND SON. We have just received Part XI of this deeply interesting story, by Dickens, and will commence its republication in the National Whig to-morrow. Look out for something exciting.

We learn from the Medical Journal that a physician in Georgia, in recently attempting to prepare cotton from a receipt sent him by a brother physician, was unsuccessful, and found to his astonishment that his cotton would neither explode nor ignite, being anti-inflammatory. On investigating, to find out the cause, he found that he had not used the right acid, muriatic acid, we suppose. He repeated the process, and the result was the same; so that he claims to have discovered a method of rendering cotton incombustible. He says that this cotton can be prepared with little expense, as he has tested the matter sufficiently to know that it can be manufactured into cloth, the lint and texture of the cotton being not in the least injured, but capable of being made into clothing with as much ease as from the common material.

The New York Reformer.—The Editor of this paper accuses us of refusing to pay his bill for printing our Prospect, and calls us all manner of hard names. He is in error. We never refused to pay his bill. Some one presented us with it a few weeks ago and our answer was, that it was not then convenient to pay it, but that it would be attended to due time. The Editor of the Reformer will copy this in justice to us, if he be a printer.

Collegiate.—The annual examination of the pupils of Washington College, Chestertown, Md., took place on the 14th instant, Judge Chambers presiding and delivering the address for the occasion. The progress of the pupils in book knowledge is spoken of very highly by the Kent News.

A Tyrant and a Brute of a Quarter Master.—One Thomas B. Eastland, a Democratic Quarter Master at the Brazos, has been playing the tyrant and brute. The New Orleans Bee details some of his acts. One was to pull down the houses of five fishermen and banish them from the island. Another was to beat a drunken man with an iron stick until streams of blood flowed from the wounds. And a third was to seize, brutally whip, and send off to Vera Cruz, the Sheriff of Nueces County, Texas, and two of his assistants, without the least cause therefor. This fellow is an appointee of President Polk from New Orleans. The exasperated people of Nueces County have threatened to lynch him.

What a falling off!—Andrew Johnson it was elected to the last Congress by a majority of 1843. This time he has got in by 313 majority. So much for the vilification of the Hero of Monterey, by this disciple of Robert Dale Owen.

Nomination of Gen. Taylor by the Legislature of Tennessee.—This was made a question in the recent election by the whole Whig Press of Tennessee, and by the Whig candidate for Governor, and the people responded by electing a legislature pledged to carry into effect this object. The Whig Papers of Tennessee assure us that the Legislature will be true to its instruction on this point.

The Mitchell business again.—We learn from good authority—a gentleman who whom Mitchell told himself—that he [Mitchell] recently visited the President with a view of getting his influence in applying for a Pension, but that the President thinking he came to ask him, gave him a cold shoulder, and sent him to his private Secretary, who gave him the extraordinary sum of fifty cents. The bounty of the President runs in fifties. He gave fifty dollars to the starving Irish, and now he has given fifty cents to a poor soldier who has lost both his arms in the battle field!

Florida Mail.—We learn from the Florida papers that Senator Wescott has been busy in trying to get the Post Master General to better and increase the mail facilities of that State, but so far his efforts appear to be ineffectual. Mr. Wescott must wait till old Zach comes in and then the wants of his constituents will be attended to and granted.

The Jacksonville, Florida News of the 6th instant, states that Col. Mcintosh, of Duval, is making arrangements to send largely into the cultivation of the grape.

Important Work.—The Ocala Argus, Florida, learns that Capt. Sprague, U. S. Army, has in press at New York, a history of Florida from its early discovery.

Florida Soldiers.—Little Florida has turned out four Companies to fight the Mexicans. Captain Livingston's corps sailed from St. Marks on the 16th inst. Where is the redoubtable Democratic Voting District of the Tenth Legion? Can the Union answer?

A writer of the last century quaintly observed that, when the cannon of the princes began war, the cannons of the church were destroyed. "It was," says he, "first mire that governed the world, and then mire—first Saint Peter, and then his people."

"Lend me the National Whig." "I can't do it; you wouldn't lend me your new coat 'other day, you know." "Nonsense; that's another thing; I only want to read it to the ladies." "I only wanted to wear your coat to see the ladies."

The Springfield Republican relates the singular death of a swallow: It was impaled on the lightning rod of a house. As the rod runs up above the chimney, it is most probable that the bird was dropping down into its place of abode, with its swiftness which is common to the species, and its winging its aim, struck the point of the rod directly into its body, and thus came to its death.

Early Corn was gathered in Kent County, Md., on the 11th instant, ground into flour and made into bread. Mr. Goldborough visited Cumberland and Frostburgh last week, and was received by the people in the most enthusiastic manner.

"I," said an Irish apothecary, "you find three tumblers of whiskey punch disagree with you over night, don't take 'em till next day, and then leave 'em off entirely."

Poor's Oreck Slave has arrived in New York. The whole world is on the tip-toe to see it. It is to be exhibited—for money!

Flour fell 25 cents a barrel in Baltimore yesterday.

THE NEXT CONGRESS. THE OPPOSITION IN BOTH HOUSES IN THE ASCENDANT.

It is now no longer a matter of doubt, that the Opposition is in the ascendant in both Houses of the next Congress. The House of Representatives will have a clear Whig majority, without counting upon the Calhoun discontents. The Senate is not so fortunate; but the Whigs in that body will be aided by enough Calhoun men to put the Administration in minority. It is not worth while to stop here, and show this assumption to be the fact by the figures; for the attentive observer will at once see that we are right.

It is no light duty that awaits the Opposition of the next Congress. The most responsible portion of the Government will be upon their shoulders. They will not be suffered to do their duty to the country—to the whole country—unmolested; but every appliance will be used to make them stumble—to make them turn their footsteps from the path of right into the way of error; every exertion will be made to embarrass them, to deceive them, to prevent their acting together, to divide and conquer. As a minority, Democrats act with perfect unanimity in their parliamentary proceedings. To these difficulties, which surround the Opposition in Congress, will be added the immense power of the Executive, interested in pulling and drawing against the intentions of his opponents.

The contest, then, is one of the greatest moment—of the most intense interest. The next Congress will not merely have this or that measure to change, to adopt, to modify—but it will be entrusted the duty of vindicating the Constitution from the violations of the President, of arraigning and punishing the President, and of closing the Mexican war without endangering the peace and integrity of the Union. On the other hand, the House of Representatives will be called upon to provide ways and means to liquidate the tremendous debt which will hang over the head of the nation in December next, and to pay the interest thereon—if indeed it may not have to fill the Treasury with another and another loan, to bring the war to a close.

In the midst of these high duties the next Congress will find itself fettered, in some degree, by the Presidential question; both parties in it will be looking after the succession. It is true the Opposition will be less concerned about this question, because they have a man already in the field who will prostrate every opposing obstacle, and go into the Presidency with a sweeping vote; but the Administration will be in such a divided state, that they will do nothing in the public business, if it can be avoided.

The Administration will of course fight to keep their measures in existence, whether they be good or bad. Indeed the question of good or bad never does affect their movements, and much less when they are in the minority. The country's good will not enter their thoughts. Everything will be regarded in a party light. Ever unscrupulous in their objects, and in the pursuit of their objects, they will be more so than usual as the prospect of losing power increases upon their vision. Such is the state of things which the Opposition will have to encounter, as surely as Congress comes together.

But what will the Opposition do? We are justified in stating one thing they will do; and that is, that they will do as Gen. Taylor told Gen. Wool, after the battle of Buena Vista, we should all do, if we would succeed—pull together. Herein is the secret of success in all things, and especially in political legislation and political movements. It is the motto of triumph. It is the essence of everything to be attained in life. Starting with this principle, it remains to see what course of policy the Opposition will pursue. First and foremost, it will look exclusively to the good of the whole country, irrespective of party. In this particular, the liberal sentiments of Gen. Taylor will exert great good. In the next place, the bringing of the Mexican war to a close will be the grand feature of the session. We have already shown what is the feeling upon this subject, what plans are in embryo, what designs are on foot, what propositions entertained. There will be no conquest of any part of Mexico by force. If the United States acquire any one of the States of Mexico, it will be, must be, as Texas was acquired—by her own free will and consent. This policy may or may not require the evacuation of Mexico by our armies, and of her ports by our naval forces. This must be determined by existing relations—by existing circumstances. In the third place, resistance to the Executive will, by Congress, will be a deadly contest, which will inevitably take place; and it will require all the power of the Opposition to put down the President's encroachments upon the Constitution, both in the making of the laws and in the execution of them. Under this category will come all measures required for the country's good—such as the increase of the public taxes, the abandonment of the silly sub-Treasury, the improvement of the harbors and rivers, &c. &c.

There are minor works which must not be neglected by either House. In the selection of their officers, they will of course put in men of the majority way of thinking—good men, active men, true men, and intelligent men. The spoilsman of the minority have long enough rioted in the Treasury vaults. It is time they should give way to men who can bring the highest evidences of fitness, and who shall be appointed for their virtues and excellencies, and not merely for their politics.

A stormy session awaits the country, no doubt; but the Opposition is wise in their determination to be as calm as a "summer's morning," and to let the minority make all the storm, and noise, and fury, they can. The Opposition will wear its robes of power with dignity.

Ship Fever.—The mortality among the emigrants at Quebec and Montreal, is truly appalling. It seems to be on the increase, instead of diminishing. The deaths at Grosses Ile on the 13th, up to 10 o'clock, A. M. were 31! Inmates of the hospital, 2780. At Charles Point Hospital near Montreal on the 16th, 32. Number of sick 1237.

Peter Stuyvesant was worth 14 millions of dollars!

THE FOLLY OF PRETENCE. SELF-DECEIVERS.

"Oh! what more power the little give us / To see ourselves as others see us!"

It is amusing, says the Philadelphia Enquirer, to listen to some persons, when describing their own merits, qualifications, families and pecuniary circumstances. They either deceive themselves, or they make most absurd efforts to deceive others, as to the real position they occupy in the world. They may be amiable and friendly enough, generally speaking, but they desire to appear better and more important than they really are, and in attempting to accomplish this object of vanity, selfishness or pride, they assume to themselves faculties, qualifications, and advantages utterly at variance with the facts, and calculated only to excite a smile. They pretend to a condition of affairs that has no existence. They boast of their wealth, their associates, their family connections and influence, and in so doing they utter much extravagance, much exaggeration—nay, to speak plainly, much falsehood. Few very few are misled by this policy, which with a majority it only produces a feeling of contempt. The true course, the honest, the high minded, is to aim at the loftiest qualities of integrity, truth, respectability and unswerving character, and not to forget the reality by wearing a mask, or assuming a position which is not really enjoyed. How frequently, too, do we see individuals low before money, by ennobling wealthy friends and relatives, as if an intimacy or a connexion with such persons constituted a matter of the least importance. If formed the test, it courtesy, grace, benevolence and education—and these allied with humility, were alluded, were alluded to as objects of admiration and ambition, the philosophy would indeed be commendable. But when all these are sacrificed for money—when a dishonest man with an income of \$5000 a year is spoken of as little inferior to a demigod, while an intelligent, a virtuous, but a poor man, is avoided—and when this course of policy is regarded by those practising it, as calculated to elevate them in the eyes of the world—the folly and the guilt of such miserable pretence are indeed palpable. There is another error of a kindred character in social life, which is by no means rare. It is the disposition even among neighbors, not to appear better than they are in a moral sense, but wealthier—not to aim at worth and virtue, but consequence and importance, through the assumed or pretended possession of money. If such really were as rich as they pretend to be, the mistake would still be a serious one; but being poor comparatively, and yet assuming to be otherwise, the folly of such conduct is most absurd. We very often, too, find people who boast of some remote connexion, as if such a fact, supposing it to be a fact, were calculated to elevate them in point of merit and importance. They forget that it is the duty of all to deteriorate in position and respectability, not to depend upon others for consequence and reputation—but so to think and to act; as to render all such influence unnecessary. And when too, as it often happens these very connections are of no moment whatever, the character must be frail and feeble, that is compelled to lean upon them for support. But there are pretenders every where, in all ranks and conditions of life. The self-deceived may be found in every circle of society. They fancy that the world is blind, and they alone can see. They are misled by passion, by prejudice, by vanity, by self-interest, or by some other quality of the kind, and thus, mistaken themselves, they are deluded with the notion that others cannot penetrate the thin veil with which they attempt to disguise their motives. Far better to think and act honestly, in a spirit of truth, manliness and independence, for then we shall have no occasion for the hollow and shallow trickery of pretence, no reason to seem other than we are—no cause to overpraise our associates, to exaggerate our influence, or administer, by means of misrepresentation and falsehood, to our vanity and self-importance.

LEXINGTON, KY. TAYLOR MEETING.—A tremendous meeting, without distinction of existing parties, was held in Lexington, Ky., on the 14th instant. G. B. Kirkwood, Esq., presiding, and after due deliberation, they nominated Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, amid the most enthusiastic cheering. A mass meeting to ratify this nomination is to be held on the 13th of next month at Lexington. The ball is fairly in motion in Kentucky, and will be kept moving in all parts of the State. A committee was appointed to address the public on the subject of the old Hero's election to the Presidency by the People.

The Emperor of Russia. The rumors of the abdication of the Emperor Nicholas are regarded as certainly correct. The Havre Journal of the 2nd instant, connects the abdication with recent financial transactions on the part of the Emperor. It is asserted that he will remove to Italy and be succeeded by his regular heir. The cause assigned for the act is domestic suffering and unhappiness.

The Western Telegraph. By a card in the Zanesville papers, we see that Mr. O'Reilly promises to have the Telegraph extended to Louisville during the next month. From Cincinnati the wires will be carried on the north side of the Ohio river to the Falls below Louisville, where it is easy to carry them across. From this point one branch will go to St. Louis and another to New Orleans.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—Yesterday morning a fire broke out in 321 Front street, and consumed 14 buildings.

Major Noah's New York Sunday News asks who is to be the Richelieu of Gen. Taylor's Administration? Major Noah, himself, to be sure!

One hundred and twenty three vessels arrived at Boston on the 21st inst.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS UP TO 2 P. M. BROOKLYN.

Doctor Marshall, Maryland do
Henry A. Moore, do
William Marshall, do
W. Jones, Kentucky do
H. D. Fagan, Missouri do
Dr. Edelin, Maryland do
P. McCall, Philadelphia do
F. M. Bowie, Maryland do
Peter Wood, do
Jno Compton, do
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NATIONAL WHIG BULLETIN. TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 2 P. M.

The New Orleans mail of the 17th instant arrived at Richmond this morning, but brought us no army news.

The Washington Union of last evening publishes a refutation of the news from Puebla in Kendall's correspondence, made up, it says from Vera Cruz letters of the 7th inst., which have been received here and shown to the editor. There is nothing whatever in the resumé which we have not already laid before our readers.

The Union however takes occasion to declare that the Executive is prepared to prosecute the war with additional vigor, now that all hopes of peace are at an end—an admission which we place on record for future reference.

The Executive journal also declares that no order has gone to General Scott to pause in his onward movement for any cause whatever, short of a ratification of the treaty of peace, and that he was to march upon the city of Mexico, the moment General Pierce's reinforcements reached Puebla. It ridicules the idea, put forth by the National Intelligencer, that the General would not move forward before the close of September.

The New Orleans Spanish paper of the 15th instant, publishes a Tampico letter in which it is said that General Scott commenced his march upon the capital on the 5th instant. It has a rigmarole story about a correspondence between Santa Ana and General Scott, in which the former proposed to sell his country for gold.—General Scott does not deal with such cards. He leaves to the President of the United States the honorable employment of such means to obtain a peace.

Mr. Stanton, the Democratic representative from the Memphis Tennessee District is re-elected to Congress by a majority of 25, and we again correct our list accordingly.

Mr. Hobbie is continuing his exertions for a postal arrangement with Great Britain with favorable hopes of success—as we learn from the official Gazette.

Mr. Gillet, the Solicitor of the Treasury, advertises for sale, an immense quantity of land belonging to the United States in the different States. This is one of the desperate shifts of the administration to replenish the sinking Treasury.

Our contemporaries of this morning, are publishing the accounts of the loss which the St. Louis Battalion received on the Plains from an encounter with the Indians. It was printed in this paper on Saturday last in a telegraphic dispatch from Cincinnati.

If we are to believe Mr. Grund, the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, we shall surely have peace at no very distant day with Mexico, if we have it not already. It is true Mr. G. does not give his authority for his opinions, but we are to remember that Mr. Grund's opinions are authority! At all events, he says that if the Mexicans will not come to terms, they are to be thrashed into them!

Who is to blame?—That hole near the canal at 10th street is still open. One might suppose that it is intended to bury in it an elephant; but as these animals are scarce in these parts, we conclude that it remains open through inattention to the interests of the people.

Bring filled up.—That marsh (south of Healy and Weed's coach factory,) which has, we believe been the cause of more than one ugly case, is being filled up. Very glad indeed to see it.

Something pretty.—We saw at market this morning a handsome fawn pyramid, very ingeniously made by a man in the employ of Mr. J. Pierce. It was universally admired. The price was three dollars.

The alarm of fire last night at 10 o'clock, was a false one.

Watch House.—Arrested—Mary J. Brown, (free colored) taken at a disorderly house at 10 o'clock, paid cost, and gave security for good behavior.

Isaac Colbert, (free colored,) found at a disorderly house after 10 o'clock, paid cost and gave security.

Isaac Simms, (free colored,) do.

Elias Loux, (free colored,) do.

Asbury Taylor, (free colored,) old convict, arrested for breaking into the stable of Thos. H. Havenner & Son and stealing therefrom a set of harness, the value of \$20. The harness was recovered, and he was committed to jail; also for stealing a bridle, (about 1st inst.) the property of Mr. E. Simms. The bridle was recovered from the person to whom he sold it.

Sweeping the Avenue.—Now that this highway will soon be completely paved from the Capitol to the Treasury, we suggest that the people of the city shall petition the Councils to have it thoroughly swept, and to keep it swept. We see no use in parking it, if it is to be covered from two to four inches deep, with dust, which, when the wind blows, is to be carried into the houses and streets and into the lungs of those who live and walk upon the street. Let every man, woman and child call on the Councils to see to this matter forthwith.

IMPORTANT NEW WORK. UNITED STATES FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—The Treasury Department and its various Fiscal Bureaus: their origin, organization, and practical operations illustrated; being a supplement to the Synopsis of Treasury Instructions for the administration of revenue laws, adobeing the commercial and revenue system of the United States, in fourteen chapters. By Robert Mayo, M. D.; one volume quarto. \$2.50.

The above work, which has been for a considerable time in preparation at the Treasury Department, has just been printed, extra copies of which are for sale by W. M. G. FORCE, aug 24 4t Penn. ave. corner of 10th street.

Washington Temple of Honor, No. 1.—The members of this Temple are hereby notified to meet at the Hall on Tuesday evening, the 24th instant, at half past 7 o'clock, as business of importance will be transacted.

By order of the W. C. T. E. C. ECKLOFF, W. R.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Practices in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the courts of Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, and

ACTS AS AGENT for persons having business with Congress, the War, Treasury, Navy, and General Post Office Departments, the General Land Office, Pension Office, Office of Indian Affairs, Patent Office, &c. &c.

OFFICE Missouri Avenue, between 34 and 41 streets. Particular attention paid to the procuring of the Bounty due to Soldiers of the United States under the law of Feb. 11, 1847, and to the procuring of Patents for new Inventions. aug 14 4t

Coleman's. M Danner, Virginia do
E R Sprague, Maryland do
G. C. L. Degauriat, Mexico do
John Petty, Virginia do
J. Y. Chuppin, Charleston do
M. Picault, do
E. H. Dix, New Orleans do
P. C. Depeyeste, do
F. Renshaw, Venezuela do
L. Renshaw, do
J. M. Taylor, Boston do
C. A. Leblanc, Canada do
J. Beaudry, do
F. H. Merrill, do
S. J. Carr, Maryland.

James Marshall, Maryland do
M. P. Collins and lady, do
Miss Dow, do
Mr. Hamilton, Pennsylvania do
E. W. Clary and lady, Boston do
R. L. Johnson and lady, N. Y. do
H. Lapsley, Philadelphia do
S. W. Kensington, do
J. B. Carson, Missouri do
S. Russell and lady, do
E. S. Gay and lady, do
A. Nuhaffey, Pennsylvania.

CITY MARKETS. CENTRE MARKET, August 24.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef (6 to 10 cents per lb), Mutton (6 to 8), Pork (10), Lamb (37 to 50 cents per quarter), Potatoes (16 to 20 cents per peck), Apples (10 to 37), Peaches (50 to \$1), Tomatoes (8 to 12), Turnips (18 to 25), Onions (25), Cantelepes (1 to 8 cents a-piece), Watermelons (5 to 25), Honey (20), Butter (16 to 25), Beets (3 cents per bunch), Lima beans (10 cents per quart), Grapes (4), Eggs (10 to 12 cents per doz), Corn (10), Cucumbers (4), Cabbages (4 to 6 cents per head), Chickens (37 to 50 cents per pair).

"Be sure you're right; then go ahead."—But we know of many in our city who go directly contrary to the above. That man did not make a "right" calculation when he commenced to build a house, and, after a while, found he had not the "specie" to finish it. We wonder if the man of the "Big House" thinks he was doing "right" when he wrote that "pass."

Notice.—The Second Anniversary of Junior Association No. 1, U. B. of Temperance, will be held this evening, the 24th instant, at 7 o'clock, in Temperance Hall. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

Who is to blame?—That hole near the canal at 10th street is still open. One might suppose that it is intended to bury in it an elephant; but as these animals are scarce in these parts, we conclude that it remains open through inattention to the interests of the people.

Pennsylvania Avenue.—The workmen have commenced digging up the centre west from 6th street, for the purpose of paving it. When the avenue is finished, it will rival any street in this country. The "dandies" will take a buggy ride then, won't they?

Bring filled up.—That marsh (south of Healy and Weed's coach factory,) which has, we believe been the cause of more than one ugly case, is being filled up. Very glad indeed to see it.

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Washington Temple of Honor, No. 1.—The members of this Temple are hereby notified to meet at the Hall on Tuesday evening, the 24th instant, at half past 7 o'clock, as business of importance will be transacted.

By order of the W. C. T. E. C. ECKLOFF, W. R.

WORTHINGTON G. SNETHEN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Practices in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the courts of Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, and

ACTS AS AGENT for persons having business with Congress, the War, Treasury, Navy, and General Post Office Departments, the General Land Office, Pension Office, Office of Indian Affairs, Patent Office, &c. &c.

OFFICE Missouri Avenue, between 34 and 41 streets. Particular attention paid to the procuring of the Bounty due to Soldiers of the United States under the law of Feb. 11, 1847, and to the procuring of Patents for new Inventions. aug 14 4t

G. W. WHEELER. CABINET, CHAIR AND SOFA MANUFACTORY, Pennsylvania Avenue, near the corner of 10th street.—The Subscriber respectfully begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage they have kindly bestowed upon him, and to inform them that he is at all times prepared to manufacture every description of Household Furniture at the shortest notice, in a neat and workmanlike manner, and on terms the most accommodating.

I have on hand a small assortment of Furniture, which I will dispose of on very liberal terms: such as Walnut and Mahogany Spring Beds, SOFAS, WARDROBES, BUREAUS, TABLES, high, low, and French post Bedsteads, Crates, Cris, &c. I am also prepared to attend Funerals at the shortest notice, and most liberal terms.

F. BURGER, dealer in Tobacco, Segars and Cigars, Wholesale and Retail, 12th street, between G. and H. aug 20 4t

MRS. V. H. BOYD, Fancy Dress and Habit Maker, on Penn. Avenue, south side, between 14th and 15th streets. aug 20 4t

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, &c., and all kinds of merchandise bought and sold on commission by W. B. LEWIS.

Having enlarged my store in order to accommodate the above branch of business, I would inform the public that I am now ready to receive consignments for public or private sale.

N. B. Persons having any amount of furniture to dispose of would do well to give me a call at the cloth and furniture store, Pennsylvania Avenue, near 11th street. W. B. LEWIS.