

Office on Pennsylvania Avenue, south side, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets.

NATIONAL WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT. GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT, OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

"I HAVE SERVED THE UNION FOR FORTY-ODD YEARS, AND FEEL MYSELF A CITIZEN OF EVERY PART OF IT; AND WHATEVER OF LIFE AND STRENGTH I MAY HAVE SHALL BE DEVOTED TO ITS PRESERVATION."—General Winfield Scott's Castle Garden Speech.

Our Proposed Campaign Paper—"The Rights of the People."

We have determined not to issue this paper. All moneys that have been received for it will be promptly returned; and those who do not receive such returns by the next mail after the receipt of this notice are requested to inform us of the fact.

Our thanks are tendered to our many friends. The readers of the DAILY AMERICAN TELEGRAPH will in a few days perceive in its columns the evidence of enhanced efficiency and acceptableness. July 8-17

Who is the Deserving? The Whig party claim no patent for the discovery of high qualities and honorable deserts in great and successful military commanders.

They were long ago anticipated in the discovery by their Democratic fellow-citizens. On the contrary, we do indeed remember that many Whigs—whose judgment was no doubt overruled by the excited prejudices of the hour—urged against General Jackson the fact of his being a military hero; though, it is true, they professed to regard him as merely a military man.

We have always thought on this subject that deeds performed in the service of our country constitute the best possible evidence of capability and desert; and that no deeds can be more highly convincing of patriotic devotion and steadfast courage than honorable and effective services in times of trial and danger.

It was the peril of the deed that rendered so glorious and illustrious the act of signing the Declaration of American Independence; and it was the special hostility of the British government to John Adams and John Hancock, and the peculiar danger to which they were consequently exposed, that so firmly centred upon them the love and respect of their countrymen.

General Jackson possessed the very qualities to provoke and embitter the hostility of an opposing party; and, when judged by the artificial standards of schoolmen, he was deemed notably deficient in the prerequisites of a competent statesman. But he was a man of original and independent thought, and of iron will; and, triumphing over every kind of opposition, and once crushing with a merciless hand every competitor in his way, he made a mark upon his age that will be recognised as long as men know him in these relations of life.

If it be admitted that the qualifications of the soldier do not disqualify him—and the admirers of General Jackson must admit this—the rest is easy. General Scott possesses every quality and attainment requisite for the discharge of the functions of an administrative officer, and his military genius, the privations he has sustained, the dangers he has periled, the sufferings he has endured, the blood he has so often shed, are conclusive evidences of his courage, his devotion, and his fidelity; and, may we not add, they are all-sufficient claims upon our love, our veneration, and our gratitude.

The Democratic party are badly off for grounds of opposition when they oppose to Gen. Scott such objections as are here alluded to. There are indeed but few of them whom we can regard as sincere in such opposition.

We oppose to the candidate of their choice neither ridicule nor defamation. They have presented him to us for our suffrages; we simply ask for the evidences of his efficiency and of his merits. Some of them have said that he is a hero; we have proved that he is not. We do not brand him as a coward, nor gainsay his valor. He may be a man of great courage and prowess; but it has not been made manifest to us. There are thousands who may be such; but there are none who have proved themselves equal to the candidate of our choice; and this will soon be affirmed by the voices of the people.

House-breakers Arrested. Officers Barnacle, Handy, Davis, Boss, and Wollard, after having had their traps pretty well set for several weeks past, last night arrested four different black families, believed to be of one gang of pilferers, consisting of the following: John Hilly, Spencer Day, Jane Prosper, Louisa Snow, Henrietta Magruder, James Frazier, and six others. The six we have named were this morning committed by Justice Goddard for trial before the Criminal Court.

Upon these people were found three silver teapans and a quantity of silver spoons, with the names all filed off, together with a large lot of men's clothing, ladies' dresses and dress patterns, sheets, table-cloths, blankets, boots, shoes, trunks; in short, an endless variety of clothing and other articles of value.

Mr. Joseph F. Brown, 10th and H streets, identified a portion of these goods; Mr. S. Massi also discovered a quantity of his goods in the lot. The officers named deserve great credit for their skill and enterprise, as well as the thanks of the community.

The negroes arrested made their homes at the following places, where the stolen goods were found, viz: Alley, rear of the 10th-street Baptist Church; 12th street, near C; and on C street, near 12th.

The suggestion for a mass meeting at Bunker Hill, on the anniversary of Scott's entry into Mexico, (Sept. 14,) meets with a hearty response from the Whig press.

Congress To-day. The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. MACE introduced a bill to admit railroad iron free of duty; which was, after an hour and a half had been expended in disposing of various motions, laid upon the table—yeas 88, nays 69.

An ineffectual motion was made to go into Committee on private bills; when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union and resumed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

Rittenhouse Academy. The three days devoted to the examination of this academy ended on Friday evening, with an exhibition by the pupils.

The declaimers were as follows, viz: Robert H. Maury, Charles B. Doehagan, Wm. P. Lee, John W. Davis, John R. Campbell, F. O. French, W. W. Bird, Charles H. Lane, jr., Robert Beall, Seth Todd, Philip Mohun, Robert Beale, John Daniel, Wm. P. Carothers, Osborne Ingle, Warfield T. Browning, John I. Underwood, Joseph Darden, Frederick Hall, Frederick McGuire, Seaton Munroe, James Snyder, S. L. Phillips, R. H. Evans, Charles Russell, Gustavus Groux, Wm. Grammer, Theodore O. Chestney, Francis Marckoe, jr., and John C. Hunter.

M. Groux, at the close of the exercises, presented to the academy the valuable and interesting medals of which notice was yesterday made.

New Dry Goods Store. Messrs. D. H. TABBS & Co. have opened a new and well-furnished and well-appointed establishment on the Avenue, a few doors east of the Centre Market. They give every indication of skill, energy, an accommodating spirit, and success. We refer our readers (so many of whom are ladies) to their business-like advertisement in the TELEGRAPH of to-day.

The Funeral of General Roger Jones. In accordance with the programme published in the morning papers, the funeral escort of this distinguished and beloved officer is being formed at the hour of our going to press. The day is inclement. Rain has been falling copiously for several hours, and the streets and roads are deluged.

Fourteenth-street bridge, we are told, has been impassable for three months past, except to foot-passengers; and now is closed altogether. Cannot the way be promptly opened here? The public wants call loudly for it.

Pierce and King bid fair to carry everything before them.—Saratoga (Ohio) Courier. They need not trouble themselves. Scott and Graham will be carried a good long way before them—by the people.

Washington Branch Railroad. MESSRS. EDITORS: Having experienced some inconvenience from the want of water in traveling over the above-named road recently, I suppose it will be only necessary to call the attention of the president of the company to the fact that gentlemen get thirsty as well as ladies, to have the requisite accommodation.

COLD WATER. Gen. Scott and the Soldiers. At a late meeting in Cleveland, Mr. Bynner, who served in the Mexican war, being loudly called for, came forward and addressed the people. We copy his remarks from the Forest City:

He said he had enlisted in the service of his country when but a boy; that he was a Whig then, and had not changed his political opinions since. [Applause.] He had seen Gen. Scott, and loved him, as did every soldier who had ever served under him. [Great applause.] General Scott was a plain man, an honest man, an independent man, a brave man; and while his name was sufficient to strike the enemies of his country with terror, his soldiers approached him familiarly. He loved them with all the tenderness of a parent, and they adored, revered, idolized him. [Tremendous applause.] With Scott for their leader, the American soldiers felt invincible; danger was forgotten; no foe could withstand the headlong fury of their charge; they mocked at danger, and laughed at death. [Defining applause.] Mr. Bynner then gave a general description of the city of Mexico, together with many interesting facts connected with the history of the conquering chieftain during that momentous period.

Speaking of the villainous, outrageous arrest of General Scott, he said: I was in the city of Puebla when the good old chieftain was arrested. The news of the outrage spread like wildfire. Many of the soldiers would not believe the report. When convinced of its reality, the bosom of every American burned with grief, shame, and indignation. Grief that their beloved Scott had disgraced himself, eternally disgraced itself in the eyes of the world, and indignation at the perpetrators of the foul deed. [Thunders of applause.] We determined to give him a triumphant reception; but, learning our intentions, he entreated us, for his sake, to desist. When he arrived in the city, the soldiers stood mute and pale with rage. He descended from his carriage in their midst, and, drawing his lowering form up to its full height, said, "Fellow-soldiers, I am a prisoner in the name of our conqueror; I cannot accept a public demonstration." [The audience was silent for a few moments; every eye flashed with indignation; every hand was clenched; every lip was pale and compressed; suddenly a deafening yell went up that shook the building to its centre.]

Mr. Caldwell was next called upon. He said he had served his country nearly twelve years; that he had been under Atkinson, Worth, Butler, Scott, and a number of other commanders. He said they were all brave men, and good soldiers; but, said he, with emphasis, there were none of them all equal to the hero of Lunby's Lane. [Great applause.] After a few brief but happy remarks, he resumed his seat amidst the most enthusiastic cheers.

MR. CLAY'S OPINION OF MR. GRAHAM.—In 1848, says Mr. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, after Taylor's election to the Presidency, a friend and relative of General Taylor wrote to us, asking us to say who, in our opinion, should be selected for the various cabinet offices. We wished to speak, if at all, as advisedly as possible, and wrote to Mr. Clay for an expression of his views, and he replied that in four or five days he would be in Louisville, and that he would then talk freely with us on the subject. When he came, we had a full conversation with him, and in it he said that if he were President he should certainly offer a place in his cabinet to Governor Graham, of North Carolina, and he passed, at the same time, a high eulogium upon the statesman-like qualities of that distinguished gentleman.

What a desirable plan it would be if a sinking-fund should be established of all the long hours of leisure that we do not use, and the surplus divided amongst those who could employ forty-eight hours a day, if they had them. If men could buy time, what a price some would give for it, and how cheaply others would let it go!

What are the Whigs fighting for?—Eagle. For the man who fought for his country—for the safety of inland commerce—for protection to American labor—in a word, for one of the best men and truest patriots in the country, and for all the great interests of the country; the result of the battle will be, "SCOTT, GRAHAM, AND VICTORY!"

The most disagreeable reflections of which our mind is capable arise from a consciousness of having injured our neighbors.

At a meeting of the clerks of the Adjutant General's Office, James S. Addison was called to the chair, and Richard M. Hanson was appointed secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas it has pleased an inscrutable Providence suddenly to summon from the scene of his usefulness in life, and the bosom of a devoted family and many friends, Major General ROGER JONES, Adjutant General of the United States Army, we, the clerks of the Adjutant General's Bureau, being desirous of recording our sense of his virtue, and our sincere regard for his memory, do resolve:

That we deeply deplore this afflictive dispensation, by which the public, and more especially the bureau over which General Jones for many years presided faithfully, ably, and impartially, have been deprived.

That, having long known and appreciated his character, the ties which bound us to him officially have not been severed without deep and unfeigned sorrow; and that we cherish with chastened pleasure the remembrance of his kindness and courtesy, and his numerous virtues, public and private.

That to his afflicted family our abiding and cordial sympathies are respectfully tendered. That, in testimony of our affectionate regard for General Jones, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and also to the papers of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, for publication. JAMES S. ADDISON, Chairman. RICHARD M. HANSON, Secretary.

[From the Waynesburg (Pa.) Whig, July 13.] Outrage and Desecration! On Sunday morning, the 4th day of July, the feelings of many of our citizens were much shocked at seeing a flag with a black cross, and the names of Scott and Graham inscribed thereon, floating from the Cross placed on the top of the Catholic Chapel. The following cut is a fair representative of this beautiful specimen of loquacity:

SCOTT

GRAHAM

This flag was erected on Saturday night on the cross on the church, as before stated, by some loquacious gentlemen of our town, for the purpose of ridiculing Gen. Scott, and casting odium upon the Roman Catholic religion. Although the design was such as could only emanate from a black and malignant heart, it will yet fail of effecting its purpose: it can neither injure Gen. Scott nor disgrace the Roman Catholic Church in the slightest degree, but will recoil with sore vengeance upon the perpetrators.

Cravats. Professor Hamilton's remarks at the Buffalo Medical College on apoplexy, and particularly that form caused by wearing tight cravats, may be of interest to the general reader: "Cravats were first worn by the Croats in the sixteenth century, as a part of their military dress."

"Public speakers, members of Congress, and clergymen, have literally hung themselves by wearing cravats and stocks, high and tight, thereby impeding the return of blood from the head. This can be explained on philosophical principles. The brain, in speaking, is excited to increased action, a larger quantity of blood is sent to the substance, and, unless it can find a ready return, produces congestion and apoplexy."

"Students are not altogether free from the effects of this ligation of the neck. It is surprising how little pressure is necessary to prevent the ready flow of blood from the head; those who bend their heads forward, as in writing or studying, are apt to feel a dizziness and heaviness in the head, which loosening their cravats or collars altogether relieves, and the mind returns to its original clearness. In clergymen, who are particularly prone to bundle their necks with large cravats, bronchitis is induced and the vocal chords become relaxed as the consequence. Men who speak extemporaneously can speak longer and with greater ease than those who read, and as their voice is not confined as much to one key, and can be modulated with greater freedom."

Great Discoveries. When the lamented Henry Clay was a candidate for the Presidency, the vilest slanders were published against his reputation. He was charged, among other things, with having made a corrupt bargain with Mr. Adams for the appointment of Secretary of State; and this gross libel on his character was circulated from high sources, and reiterated by menials in every direction, until it was believed by thousands. Mr. Clay is now dead, and the same individuals who assisted to vilify him whilst living are now shedding tears over his grave, and extolling him as among the purest statesmen that our country ever produced—a truth which is now universally admitted.

This conduct shows, that what is said in the heat of political warfare against candidates should be received with caution by the people. Men who have heretofore sustained fair reputations cannot be converted into devils by the mere act of being nominated by their fellow-citizens for public office.

General Scott has, in like manner, been considered by the American people and by the world as one of the most skillful and successful generals of the age, possessing undoubted courage and unsuspecting patriotism. Nominated by the Whig party as their candidate for President, it is now discovered that he is a coward, Freeseller, Abolitionist, &c., and we presume that, before the day of election, he will be portrayed as a monster of inhumanity and iniquity. None but the most ignorant will believe these charges, and those who utter them, were General Scott to die to-morrow, would unite in paying the highest honors to his memory.

OMINOUS.—General Taylor, old "Rough and Ready," as the people loved to call him, broke the power of the Mexicans and destroyed the flower of their army. Then the gallant and accomplished Scott went forth, by order of his government, and by his wisdom, skill, and science, scattered the Mexican power to the four winds, and consolidated the work so gloriously begun by old "Rough and Ready."

The people then took up Taylor as their leader against the combined forces of locofocoism, and under his lead, routed them, "horse, foot, and dragoon." The people now call for Scott, the warrior and statesman, to lead them on to the final overthrow of locofocoism, that the true interests of America may be established.

The campaign under Scott has commenced: who can doubt its successful issue? [Frederick (Md.) Herald.]

"OLD FEES AND FEATHERS."—We see that some of the Whig papers are charging the Democracy with having originated the above suggestive appellation, and applied it to Gen. Scott. [Ohioite Advertiser.]

All a mistake. The Whigs say it originated with the British in the last war, and is now echoed by the locofocos of this country. It will have about equal effect in injuring his prospects. [Lancaster (Ohio) Gazette.]

A Smart Boy. We heard of a little boy, on Saturday last, who had gone into one of our most extensive dry goods stores in the morning with a dime, which he expended in the purchase of palm leaf fans. The little fellow had not been long gone before he came back and got another supply, with the proceeds of his first purchase. Again he returned, and with accumulated capital took away a larger stock; and so he continued throughout the day, until the close of business hours, in which time his industrious and persevering little boy had in his possession a clear gain of two dollars. He had commenced business in the morning with a capital of ten cents, and had exerted his talents assiduously until he had accumulated twenty times his original investment! [Pittsburg Union.]

Appointments by the President, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. William Carr Lane, to be Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, in the place of James S. Calhoun, deceased. C. W. C. Dunnington, to be a Justice of the Peace in the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

To the Sick.—R. R. is the most potent, quick, safe, and pleasant remedy ever used for the instant relief of pain, and cure of its cause. The ancients were considered to excel in the skillful combination of medicinal herbs and salts, yet, in the annals of the medical history of the world, there has never been recorded an instance where any remedy, or root, or herb, possessed the marvelous power of Radway's Ready Relief in stopping the most cruel pang of pain in an instant, and speedily curing the disease. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Pains in the Bowels, the Stomach, the Liver, the Kidneys, the Joints, the Limbs, Muscles, and, in fact, in every portion of the body. Let those who suffer get a bottle and try it. Radway's Ready Relief is sold for 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

For sale by C. STOTT & Co. and W. H. GILMAN. 757 1/2 F St. July 17-1852.

The Rev. Dr. Peck will preach in the Foundry Church, corner of 14th and G streets, to-morrow (Sunday), at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., and each succeeding Sunday.

Rev. W. Cushman, D. D., will preach to-morrow, at 11 o'clock a. m. and 6 p. m., in the First Presbyterian Church, 45 1/2 street. July 17-1852.

Adulteration of Liquors is carried on so extensively that every drinker ought to have a chemist by his side, to analyze the liquor he has any regard for his health or life. This will be proved at Temperance Hall to-morrow (Sunday) night, at 8 o'clock. Come and hear. GEO. SA VAGE, Proprietor of A. S. A. S.

Discourses to Firemen, No. 3, Fourth Presbyterian Church, at 11 o'clock, on the subject of "The Fireman's Duty," to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, 11 o'clock, 4 o'clock. Firemen particularly invited. July 17-1852.

Church of the Ascension, H street, between 9th and 10th streets west.—The Rev. Thomas G. Allen, it is expected, will officiate in this church to-morrow—in the morning at 11, and in the afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Congregational Church, on Fifth street.—There will be preaching in this church to-morrow, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Methodist Protestant Church, 9th street.—The Rev. J. C. Smith will preach in this church to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 11 o'clock, and the Rev. Frederick S. Jewell, of New York, in the evening. The public are respectfully invited to attend. July 17-1852.

Apollo Hall.—The Rev. Dr. Young, President of Centre College, Kentucky, will preach to the Presbyterian Church, on Monday, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock (Sunday) morning. The public are invited. July 17-1852.

Methodist Episcopal Church South, 8th street, north of the Patent Office.—There will be preaching in this church to-morrow, (Sunday), at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 8 o'clock p. m. July 17-1852.

Central Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F.—The following officers have been elected for the present term: N. G. Geo. W. Robinson; G. H. White Middleton; Treasurer, Martin Johnson; F. S. James K. Plant; P. S. Owen Summers. July 17-1852.

GOING RAPIDLY! THE ENGLISH VERMIN-DESTRUCTOR—for sale only at WIMKERS. The people have found it out, and so have the ROACHES, ANTS, and BUGS—these vermin make a perfect stampede from their lurking places when Mr. Gosnell's Vermin-destroyer is used. Call and get a bottle for 25 cents, and give it a trial. July 17-1852.

PROTECT YOUR TREES! THE ENGLISH VERMIN-DESTRUCTOR is extensively used for preserving trees from worms and insects, and is recommended by the highest authorities in this country. For sale at WIMKERS' cheap sale Store, Sixth street, near Louisiana avenue. July 17-1852.

D. H. Tebb's & Co. NEW DRY GOODS STORE. In the house formerly occupied by Mr. Andrew Boyle, four doors east of Centre Market, and next door to Mr. J. H. B. Co. July 17-1852.

We would announce to our friends that we have opened a large and general stock of Dry Goods, consisting of all kinds of Bleached and Brown Cottons; Prints from 6 1/2 to 10 1/2 cents; heavy Cottons, all colors, from 10 to 12 1/2 cents; Bedticks, heavy and light, at 6 1/2 to 12 1/2 cents; a good assortment of all kinds of cheap goods; Flannels, rich Linens, Cottons, Hosiery, and brown and white; Cottons; Linen Table Diapers and Damask, all prices, by the yard; Brown and Bleached Table Cloths, all grades and sizes; Napkins; Towellings; Russia Diapers; Huckabacks; a good stock of Cloths and Casimeres, in plain and fancy colors; and, in fact, every kind of goods pertaining to a well-regulated establishment, and all at the very lowest prices. FANCY GOODS.

We have in Fancy Goods—Bonnets, all styles and prices; Ribbons, Flowers, Wreaths, (Bonnets) Caps, and all kinds of Fall; Crapes and Trimmings, all colors, white and colored; Illusions; plain and embroidered Swiss Muslins, in white and color; plain and plaid Cambrics, Lisle and Cotton Sockings; Lisle Hosiery; Handkerchiefs; Russia Diapers; Black Silk Mitts, all kinds; brown and bleached Hose and Half-Hose, (striped) Half-Hose; Silk Hosiery and Half-Hose; and Silk Hosiery, all grades and sizes; and a large stock of Fancy Goods, such as: Clean Lawn Handkerchiefs, all prices; Spool Cotton, white and colored, from 5 to 50 cents per dozen. Persons wanting goods in our line will do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell the cheapest goods in this city.

Do not mistake the place; flag at the door, with D. H. Tebb's & Co. cheap goods store, on it. P. S.—Carpets and Mattings very cheap. Don't mistake the place! Flag at the door! July 17-1852.

WILL OPEN TUESDAY, AUGUST 2nd, 1852, THE WASHINGTON EMIGRANT AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, F Street, (Island,) between 4 1/2 and 6th streets.

All over Foreign Emigrants act of the Windmill, (of what name, class, nation, or creed,) in pursuit of employment, are required to name and have the names of their sponsors. Citizens requiring help, male or female, by calling at the office personally, or by written communication, may have the opportunity of securing it. Overseers, Waiters, Porters, Cooks, and House Laborers, Bakers, Chambermaids, Housemaids, Nurses, &c., may all find employment. Persons at a distance supplied. All letters must be prepaid to reach the office. No fee charged to newly-arrived Emigrants. Office hours from 9 o'clock a. m. until 3 1/2 p. m. July 17-1852.

AGENCY OF THE PEOPLE'S MUTUAL HEALTH ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS. Incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts. CAPITAL STOCK, FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. ANNUAL RATES, to insure persons between the ages of 18 and 60, in good health, or disability by accident, for the term of one year: By paying \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$80, \$85, \$90, \$95, \$100, \$110, \$120, \$130, \$140, \$150, \$160, \$170, \$180, \$190, \$200, \$210, \$220, \$230, \$240, \$250, \$260, \$270, \$280, \$290, \$300, \$310, \$320, \$330, \$340, \$350, \$360, \$370, \$380, \$390, \$400, \$410, \$420, \$430, \$440, \$450, \$460, \$470, \$480, \$490, \$500, \$510, \$520, \$530, \$540, \$550, \$560, \$570, \$580, \$590, \$600, \$610, \$620, \$630, \$640, \$650, \$660, \$670, \$680, \$690, \$700, \$710, \$720, \$730, \$740, \$750, \$760, \$770, \$780, \$790, \$800, \$810, \$820, \$830, \$840, \$850, \$860, \$870, \$880, \$890, \$900, \$910, \$920, \$930, \$940, \$950, \$960, \$970, \$980, \$990, \$1000.

To Our City Subscribers. Mr. Henry R. Wood, who has heretofore superintended the distribution of the Daily American Telegraph in all parts of the city except Capitol Hill and the Navy Yard, has this day assigned to us all his accounts. We hereby give notice that no moneys due for this paper are to be paid to any person not hereafter publicly authorized by us.

CONNOLLY & SMITH. WASHINGTON, June 30, 1852. N. B.—Persons wishing to make payments can do so at our counter, where all orders will be received.

Mr. Robert W. Goggin will, from and after this date, serve our subscribers as above. He will call upon them, and to him all dues and arrearages may be paid.

JOE SHILLINGTON has received—Godley's Library for August. Graham's Magazine for August. Sartin's Magazine for August. Whitefish, or the Days of Charles the Second, a work of intense interest. Fair Rosamond, or the Queen's Victim. This is one of the most remarkable books that has been produced in our age. Everything in the Book, Newspaper, and Stationery line, for sale at JOE SHILLINGTON'S Book Store, 10 1/2 F Street, between 10th and 11th streets, and Pa. av.

By W. B. LEWIS, Auctioneer. HORSES and Wagons, a Lot of Furniture, Trunks and Watches.—On Saturday morning, July 17, at 9 o'clock, I shall sell on the market place the entire contents of my Store, (including) containing a good assortment of goods in the line. Also, a first-rate Young Horse, and Wagon. Will be added two fine Gold-leaf Watches and Chains. Also, Furniture and Trunks. Terms cash.

Penna. avenue, between 4 1/2 and 6th streets. N. B.—At the Store, this evening, at 8 o'clock, a lot of Watches and Jewelry, to clear out a dealer returning North. July 16-1852.

WANTED.—A situation as Coachman or Groom, by a respectable Scotchman. Any person wishing such services, by leaving his address at this office, will be called upon. July 15-1852.

PIANOS, MUSIC, &c. THE subscriber has just replenished his stock of superb pianos, and is now completing a magnificent Second-hand Piano taken in part payment. The large number of pianos which have been sold by the subscriber is a good evidence of their quality and reasonable prices. Just received three thousand copies of Music, embracing all the newest songs and instrumental pieces by the best composers. RICHARD DAVIS, Pennsylvania avenue. July 15-1852.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY. THE undersigned, by virtue of a deed of trust, duly recorded, will offer for sale, on Wednesday next, the 21st July, at 6 p. m., all the right and title of William T. Clark in and to Lot 1, and the right of original Lots 2, 3, 4, and 5, and 6, and 7, and 8, and 9, and 10, and 11, and 12, and 13, and 14, and 15, and 16, and 17, and 18, and 19, and 20, and 21, and 22, and 23, and 24, and 25, and 26, and 27, and 28, and 29, and 30, and 31, and 32, and 33, and 34, and 35, and 36, and 37, and 38, and 39, and 40, and 41, and 42, and 43, and 44, and 45, and 46, and 47, and 48, and 49, and 50, and 51, and 52, and 53, and 54, and 55, and 56, and 57, and 58, and 59, and 60, and 61, and 62, and 63, and 64, and 65, and 66, and 67, and 68, and 69, and 70, and 71, and 72, and 73, and 74, and 75, and 76, and 77, and 78, and 79, and 80, and 81, and 82, and 83, and 84, and 85, and 86, and 87, and 88, and 89, and 90, and 91, and 92, and 93, and 94, and 95, and 96, and 97, and 98, and 99, and 100, and 101, and 102, and 103, and 104, and 105, and 106, and 107, and 108, and 109, and 110, and 111, and 112, and 113, and 114, and 115, and 116, and 117, and 118, and 119, and 120, and 121, and 122, and 123, and 124, and 125, and 126, and 127, and 128, and 129, and 130, and 131, and 132, and 133, and 134, and 135, and 136, and 137, and 138, and 139, and 140, and 141, and 142, and 143, and 144, and 145, and 146, and 147, and 148, and 149, and 150, and 151, and 152, and 153, and 154, and 155, and 156, and 157, and 158, and 159, and 160, and 161, and 162, and 163, and 164, and 165, and 166, and 167, and 168, and 169, and 170, and 171, and 172, and 173, and 174, and 175, and 176, and 177, and 178, and 179, and 180, and 181, and 182, and 183, and 184, and 185, and 186, and 187, and 188, and 189, and 190, and 191, and 192, and 193, and 194, and 195, and 196, and 197, and 198, and 199, and 200, and 201, and 202, and 203, and 204, and 205, and 206, and 207, and 208, and 209, and 210, and 211, and 212, and 213, and 214, and 215, and 216, and 217, and 218, and 219, and 220, and 221, and 222, and 223, and 224, and 225, and 226, and 227, and 228, and 229, and 230, and 231, and 232, and 233, and 234, and 235, and 236, and 237, and 238, and 239, and 240, and 241, and 242, and 243, and 244, and 245, and 246, and 247, and 248, and 249, and 250, and 251, and 252, and 253, and 254, and 255, and 256, and 257, and 258, and 259, and 260, and 261, and 262, and 263, and 264, and 265, and 266, and 267, and 268, and 269, and 270, and 271, and 272, and 273, and 274, and 275, and 276, and 277, and 278, and 279, and 280, and 281, and 282, and 283, and 284, and 285, and 286, and 287, and 288, and 289, and 290, and 291, and 292, and 293, and 294, and 295, and 29