

NOTICE.—Persons desirous of having their papers sent to them for a short time out of the city, must leave word at the office, accompanied with the price of subscription in advance, and of the postage, or postage stamps.

Anonymous communications receive no attention.

IMPORTANT CONCERNING CUBA.—We learn by a telegraphic despatch from Norfolk that the United States sloop Plymouth has received orders to sail immediately for the Island of Cuba. We know that the Executive is well-informed respecting all the revolutionary plans and movements in progress, and therefore infers that something more than idle rumors and false reports have reached us.

The Cotton Plant.—Some account of this important American product cannot fail to interest every reader; and in the synopsis we here give, every fact stated has been carefully and accurately examined.

This plant is a spontaneous production of the hot or tropical climates. It derives its name from the Arabic word koton, signifying thin or fine. For the clothing of man it now ranks first of four principal materials; flax, wool and silk are the other three. They are indigenous to Asia—neither of them so to Europe, except wool, which may be regarded as a natural product of all northern and temperate climates, although the sheep being unknown to America before its discovery, wool was unknown in all this vast continent anterior to that time.

The wool of the Vicuña, however, which is analogous to what we commonly call wool, was well known. Cotton and flax were indigenous to Africa and America as well as Asia.

Cotton—now first and most important as a fabric—was the last generally diffused. Silk, wool, and linen were in use three thousand years ago; probably, indeed, longer than that time. Down to the age of the advent of Christ, cotton was almost unknown as a material for the use of man, except in India. Instead, however, of coming to perfection in that country, its fabrication was first carried to the highest improvement in an island of the German Ocean, vexed with storms, and around which cold breezes often blow at all seasons of the year. Nor did this occur until more than three thousand years after its application to the clothing of man.

Arkwright first showed the vast applicability and the versatile nature of its uses in the latter half of the eighteenth century. He said, in his enthusiasm at the mighty results of his inventive genius, "I will pay off the national debt!" but he did not properly consider the prodigality of the aristocracy of England. The Chinese, who were early in the invention and improvement of it, a few arts, did not use cotton until the eleventh century of the Christian era. Even now they import the raw material, although some of their southern provinces can undoubtedly raise it well.

About two hundred years ago cotton was first cultivated in its great storehouse and garden—United States of North America. Its culture the gradually increased; and, sixty-five years ago, Mr. Madison, in writing to a friend, says: "There is no reason to doubt that the United States will one day become a great cotton-producing country." Whitney, a native of Connecticut, was the inventor of machinery of no less necessary to cheapen cotton fabrics than the inventions of Arkwright, Cartwright, Compton, and others. He invented the Cotton-Gin—glorious to his country; but it would have been still more glorious if he had been permitted to reap the fruits of his inventive powers—an equitable claim which every great inventor is entitled to realize in all its extent, but which, to the shame of mankind, few have been allowed to enjoy.

The simultaneous great inventions in America and England gave its various value to the cotton plant; and the attempt now to supersede it by flax will prove a ridiculous failure, and evince only the mad zeal of certain men against a product which God has given in his mercy, and which man, in his folly, cannot throw away. To fight against the plain decrees of God in the structure of the earth, and in its productions, is only to show the folly of man.

In the year 1792 the whole cotton crop was estimated at 138,328 lbs.; 1795, 6,376,300 lbs.; in 1842 it was 783,321,800 lbs.!!! In 1848 it was estimated at 840,000 bales; in 1851 it is computed, according to the greater or less accurate information of persons, at from 2,000,000 to 3,100,000 bales; 2,400,000 bales would probably be near the truth.

England takes about four-sevenths of this; the United States probably nine-twenty-eighths. France uses a valuable part.

At Lowell, the various establishments made about seventy-five millions of yards of cotton cloth in 1848, and used nearly twenty-three millions of pounds of cotton. The amount of cloth now annually manufactured there is not less than ninety millions of yards, which would give a consumption at that one manufacturing city of nearly twenty millions of pounds of cotton.

If this our Union continue, as all true patriots desire and pray, how long will it be ere we consume at home one-half of our whole product of cotton? Probably not exceeding twelve years.

We are pleased at being privileged to announce that Cumberland can at least boast of a public bathing-house.—Unionist.

Then she must heretofore have had many private ones, for her people have always looked bright and tidy. But every town, if but a thousand inhabitants, should have its public bath-houses, and private baths within them. Both as a moral and a sanitary regulation this is important.

To A. L. S. or \*—Your excellent letter from New York, dated July 21st, reached us on the 31st. You, by mistake, directed it to "Washington, Ala." and we marvel how it ever found its way to us.

We learn that ROBERT J. MILLS has been removed from the position of Architect and Superintendent of the Patent Office Building, and that THOMAS U. WALTER, Architect for the extension of the Capitol, has been assigned to that place also. The salary is \$1500 per year.

Later from Europe.

The United States mail steamer Washington from Bremen and Southampton, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 16th ultimo, and the Cunard steamer Niagara with Liverpool advices to the 19th ultimo, both arrived at New York yesterday. The chief items by the former were given yesterday in our telegraphic despatches. She brought one hundred and seventy passengers and one of the most valuable cargoes ever received at New York.

The Niagara brings three days' later intelligence than that brought by the Washington. Every thing in France gives place to the discussion upon the revision of the constitution, which absorbs universal attention.

The principal news from Spain is that the Queen is en route. Daguerre, the inventor of the Daguerreotype, died at Paris in the sixty-second year of his age.

The Niagara reached her wharf about five o'clock yesterday; Judge Duncan, of Virginia, is among her passengers.

The overland mail from India brings news to the 2d of June. Much space is occupied in the papers with accounts of disturbances and revolts in several of the Indian provinces. At Hong Kong severe sickness was prevailing among the troops. Very serious disturbances continued at Canton, and all attempts on the part of government to suppress them had proved futile.

The banditti hold possession of more than half the province of Resang Di. The U. S. sloop of war Saratoga was at Hong Kong.

In the British Parliament, Horseman's attack upon the Episcopate, and particularly upon the revenues of the bishoprics, has been frequently recurred to, and always excited much warm debate. This will probably lead to a formal statement of all the facts connected with the question. Horseman's allegations against the Bishop of Gloucester have been refuted.

A bill has reached a third reading in the House of Commons, enabling parties to lawsuits to give evidence in their own cases; and, also, enabling wives to testify in all cases, except criminal ones, in which their husbands are interested.

QUESTIONS.—A few questions are submitted, Messrs. Editors, for you to answer, if you please, as follows:

- 1. Should the Gardner and Mears claims turn out to have been forgeries, will Mr. Secretary Corwin refund to the Government the amount of money he has received for his interest in them?
2. Will any of the other counsel engaged on those claims refund the money they have realized out of them?
3. Will Mr. Secretary Webster refund any money he received as counsel in the Hargous claim or other claims, should said claims turn out to have been spurious?
4. How many negroes did General Waddy Thompson, one of the counsel in the Gardner and Mears claims, purchase of Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, and take to his plantation in South Carolina?
UNCLE SAM.

ANSWERS.—1. We have faith in Mr. Corwin, and believe he will act justly in the happening of the contingency suggested, though it might leave him "as poor as Job's turkey." Indeed, he could not remain at the head of the Treasury Department if he were to refuse to do so. We think we know something of Mr. Corwin's sensitive nature and high-toned character, and therefore we judge that he is not going to put himself in the same unenviable category with Mr. Galphin Crawford. If the question, "How did Crawford make a fortune of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars at a dash?" can be answered thus: "Out of the Galphin swindle, while he was a Cabinet minister in a Whig administration;" Thomas Corwin is not the man, we take it, to allow the question, "How did Corwin make a fortune of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars at a dash?" to be answered thus: "Out of the Gardner and Mears frauds, while he was a Cabinet minister in a Whig administration."

2. We doubt it. They are all aware that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

3. Water sinks in sand. We know not what might be done "by subscription."

4. We are informed forty-nine, at an average of about \$400 per head. But what has that to do with it?

Hampton's Vegetable Tincture is no ordinary nostrum, but a valuable medicine, and highly recommended to public favor. See the advertisement headed "The World," &c.

NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The total amount contributed at the office during the month of July was \$3,861 18.

"NO CLERK" is unavoidably deferred till to-morrow. He and "COMMENTATOR," on the subject of "Preachers in Office," should endeavor to be brief. There is no more ground for the controversy than there would be if lawyers, doctors, or mechanics were the subjects chosen.

DANGER OF TRIFLING WITH CHLOROFORM.—Mrs. Amelia Servatius, a German lady, twenty-two years of age, died from inhaling chloroform, at her residence, Spruce street, New York, on Thursday afternoon. She was in the habit of using chloroform for a fortnight or more previous to her death, as a remedy for the toothache.

THE FIGHTING CANDIDATES.—The Memphis Eagle, of the 21st instant, gives an account of a personal difficulty that occurred between the candidates for Governor in Mississippi, General Foote and Quitman, on the 18th instant, during their discussion at Sledgeville, in Panola county. It appears, from the Eagle's account, that both gentlemen had agreed to refrain from all personalities in their discussions. At Sledgeville, however, when Gen. Foote spoke of the Cuban affair, Gen. Quitman stopped him, and said that it was "ungentlemanly and dishonest" thus to violate their agreement. Thereupon Gen. Foote called him "a liar." Blows were instantly interchanged; but their mutual friends interposed and separated the combatants. According to the Eagle, Gen. Quitman has signified his intention not to speak with Gen. Foote at any more of their joint appointments.

We have known other gentlemen to grow weary of speaking with Gen. Foote.

STATUE OF CLINTON.—A mammoth bronze statue of De Witt Clinton is to be placed in the Greenwood Cemetery, near New York. Mr. Brown, the artist, is going forward with the work as rapidly as possible.

Trial of John Day, Charged with the Murder of his Wife.

After the closing of our report yesterday, a brief discussion arose between counsel as to the right of defense to re-examine Mrs. Fridley concerning the birth, death, and burial of the child. After a while...

The Court ruled that the witness might be recalled, at this stage, by the defence, for cross-examination, but her examination is confined to those points.

Cross-examination by the Defence. Mrs. Sarah Ann Fridley.—The child was born on the 18th September, on a Wednesday, I think so. It appeared to be a healthy child. It died on the next Monday. It was taken sick on Wednesday night; it was born in the morning. I remember Dr. Howard calling there the next day. He asked me if the child was well, and I told him no. He looked at it, and he told me to give it some oil. I don't remember whether he saw it the next day when he came or not. He was there on Thursday and Friday. He was there on Saturday. I believe he saw it then, but don't recollect. I did not think any thing allied the child more than the common ailments of any other infant.

The doctor was there on Sunday; it was his last visit. It was on the bed there, and I can't say whether he saw it or not. He asked me if he had given it the medicine. I told him I had. It died on Monday about 11. It was buried that night about early candle-light. No coffin was prepared except what Mr. Day prepared for it. It was put in a box by him. Day was home on Monday; he left my house on that morning about nine o'clock, and returned a little after twelve. He came back after the death of the child. I sent to no neighbor to confer about the child before it died. He (John Day) wouldn't let me do so. He was at home pretty much all the time from the birth of the child till Monday morning, except that he would go out every now and then for a few moments. He was not absent in Alexandria all of one day between the time of the birth of the child and its death. I was buried in the yard of my house. Mr. Day buried it. Persons were in my house backward and forward while the child was sick. I could perceive soon after the birth of the child that something ailed it. Mr. Fridley and I set up the whole night of the birth with it. The convulsions came on after the doctor ceased his visits. I gave it oil several times. I wanted to send for the doctor, but John said it was not worth while. After the child got so poorly, I wanted to send for the doctor, but John said it wasn't worth while. Both times the doctor looked at the child I told him it was poorly. It lived about a day and a night after first having the convulsions. I do not know whether it had fits or not; it looked black in the face, and seemed to have convulsions. I gave it oil on the suggestion of the doctor; I don't know whether Mr. Day gave it any thing or not. He said he was going to give it laudanum; this was said I think the day after its birth. There was no laudanum in the house; I did not see any. It was soon after it was born that he said so, but after it appeared sick, he objected to persons going into the room. He gave no particular reason for this. Mr. Day proposed to have it buried where it was buried. He said it was his child, and he could do as he pleased with it. I opposed this, and said I would like to have it buried at Holmead's burial-ground, where my children were buried. He gave no other particular reason for burying it there. I told him I would much prefer to have the child buried in a coffin and buried where it ought to be. He said that a box would answer every purpose of a coffin, and he took up a little wood box which was setting at the side of the fireplace, and he said this would do as good as any thing. My daughter kept him bed one day after the birth; and she was occupied by her room about two weeks, as near as I can recollect.

George W. Fridley was also re-examined on some immaterial points relating to the child.

THIS MORNING.—The spectators are not numerous, and the public interest appears to flag.

John W. Wood sworn. Is married to Day's mother, and therefore his stepfather. He and his wife were at Mrs. Fridley's house sometime about the middle of last March. The conversation was chiefly between Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Fridley. Heard Mrs. Fridley say that Mrs. Day's child had died, and that Mr. Fridley had buried it on the premises as still as he could. That was what kept them in that house under the heavy rent they paid, lest some person might come into it who would discover the child, and make a fuss about it. His wife (Mrs. Wood) said it ought not to have been done. Mrs. Fridley said they (he supposed meaning Day and his wife) did not want it buried in the public burying-ground.

Silas Kirk sworn.—Knows the prisoner at the bar. Saw him on the Sunday evening before the death of his wife on the corner of 10th street, in front of Coombs' tavern, between 9 and 10 o'clock. Several other persons were in company with Day.

Wm. Tucker sworn.—Heard of the murder on the evening it occurred. Believes that he was with Day the evening before it occurred at a cigar store near Tenth street, on the avenue. There was some conversation between Day and the female. Parted with day, he thinks, about half-past 9 o'clock. The night after that heard that Day had killed his wife. Saw Thomas Birch at Coombs' tavern when he (T.) and Day were there on the night before the murder.

Mrs. Beron recalled. Mrs. Day's child was born on the 18th of September. Mr. Fridley came for her, and she visited Mrs. Day on Thursday; she visited her again on Friday, and on the next Monday for the last time. She was told at Mr. Fridley's that the child was sick. She told Mrs. Fridley on Friday that she had better see Dr. Howard about the child, when she replied that she had mentioned it to him (Dr. H.). On Monday evening she did not see the child. There was a gentleman at Fridley's who Mrs. Fridley introduced to her as Mr. Green. After Mr. Green left she (Mrs. Beron) "inquired after the sick" (Mrs. Fridley said, "Didn't you know the poor little baby was dead and buried?" She (Mrs. B.) said she had not heard it. Mrs. Fridley told her the child was buried at Holmead's burying-ground, by Mr. Thompson, but that Mr. Fridley had seen it put away right. She also told her (Mrs. B.) that the child had spasms. Mr. Fridley accompanied her home that night. He (Fridley) told her while going along that he had gotten a carryall and buried the child early in the morning. She did not see Day at Fridley's on Thursday or Friday; saw him there on Monday evening.

Mrs. Fridley recalled. She was present at Mrs. Fridley's with her husband, and had a conversation with Mrs. F. about the burial of the child. This was at night. Don't recollect the time of year exactly. It was cold weather. Mrs. Fridley told her then that the child was dead; that Mr. Fridley, poor old man, had buried it as still as he could, and that they remained in the house in which they lived under a heavy rent, on account of the child being buried on the premises, which might be found out by those who might live there after them, and they might make a fuss about it.

This witness is still giving evidence at the close of our report.

RAPID TRAVELING.—It is stated that a train of cars ran over the Eastern Railroad from Portsmouth to Boston, a day or two since, in one hour and fifty minutes, having made twelve stops. The distance is fifty-four miles.

The Commissioner of Public Buildings.

GENTLEMEN: I perceive by your paper of yesterday that some person has furnished you with information to the following effect: That the father of the present Commissioner of Public Buildings arrived at Philadelphia in the year 1794, and that he was naturalized in August, 1798. If this is correct it can easily be shown by the records of the court, or a copy of them, by which he was admitted to the rights of citizenship. The doctrine of presumption has no application to a question of this kind; and it was rejected even in the case of General Shields, who had long been identified with our country, and shed his blood in her cause, at the time he first offered himself for admission into the Senate of the United States, having been duly elected to that office by the Legislature of his State. Moreover, we are now particularly informed where the record must be, if any exists, in relation to the present case.

You say that you "have also been authorized to deny the correctness of the expressions attributed to the Commissioner by A. B., in regard to the statue of President Jackson." It is clear, from this kind of denial, that some expressions on the subject are admitted to have been used by the Commissioner. Now, let it be stated what those expressions were, so that we may see whether there is any substantial difference between those charged and those admitted, and also how far the latter may agree with the understanding of Mr. Mills and Mr. Maury.

Before concluding, will you, gentlemen, answer me this question: Have you ever heard that General Jackson, while President, ordered the present Commissioner to be turned out of the navy yard, where he was employed, on the ground that he was unworthy to be there employed? There are persons who have stated this, and, if true, it may furnish an additional clue to his conduct in relation to the statue.

I wish also to correct an error I made in my first communication. I referred to Mr. Mills, the architect, instead of Mr. Mills, the artist. August 1, 1851. A. B.

We have only to reply to the foregoing, that we have no recollection of ever having heard such a fact stated.

THE DOCTORS AT FAULT.—In Boston, last week, of 92 deaths 63 were children under five years, who died from cholera infantum, teething, and other infantile diseases.

A LAUDABLE MOVE.—We learn from the Alexandria Gazette of this morning, that on the 27th ult., at a large meeting, principally worthy and industrious Irishmen, who labor on the public works, and the contractors, was held at St. John's Academy in this city. Rev. Joseph M. Finotti and Dr. Brooke Powell, in neat addresses, explained the object to be the establishment and organization of an infirmary in the town of Alexandria, to be rendered accessible to the afflicted of all political parties or religious denominations. Every man present contributed liberally to the benevolent object, and such other measures were adopted as give promise of success.

Aaron Burr is buried in the cemetery at Princeton, N. J.; and while costly monuments mark the resting-place of his father and other relatives, his grave is unmarked by any token of memory or respect. It is only known by being pointed out by the guide who may be showing a stranger the tombs of other men whose names are connected with our early history.

REV. O. S. FRESCOTT, of the Episcopal church, who refused to be tried at Boston on a charge of heresy, in consequence of an exception entered by him to the jurisdiction of the court, has been suspended from the ministry for six months, and at the end of that time he is to be degraded from the exercise of his clerical functions, provided he fails in the interim to appear and demand a trial.—Ech.

Review of the Northern Markets for yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31, p. m.—Stocks are unchanged. U. S. 6's, 1858, 114 1/2 do. 1857, 114 1/2; Penna. 5's, 89 1/2 @ 90 3/4. Sales of 1000 barrels of flour at \$4.18 @ \$4.22 for State brands. Rye flour \$3.37 1/2. Corn meal \$2.87 1/2. Sales of old Penna. white wheat at 10 1/2, and red at 9 1/2. Sales of southern red at 8 1/2. Rye advanced; sales at 73 1/2 @ 74. Corn in fair request, at 62 @ 63c. for yellow. Old Penna. oats at 33 1/2 @ 34, and new southern at 28 1/2 @ 31. Rice coffee at 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4. Whisky at 23 @ 24c.

NEW YORK, July 31, p. m.—Sales of U. S. 6's, 1858, at 114 1/2. Sales of 10,000 barrels flour at \$4.06 @ \$4.12 1/2 for State brands; \$4.18 @ \$4.21 1/2 for Genesee; and \$4.25 @ \$4.44 for southern. Rye flour \$3.44. Corn meal \$2.94. Sales of prime white wheat at 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4. Old white 9 1/2. Sales of 40,000 bushels corn at 56c. for mixed, and 58c. for yellow. Oats at 44 1/2 @ 45 1/2. Rye 72c. Sales of 300 barrels meal at \$4.76 @ \$4.85, and prime at \$3.18. Lard 5 1/2 @ 5 3/4.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

Up to 12 o'clock, m., to-day.

United States.—J. A. Muir, Petersburg, Va.; Wm R. Bridges, W. R. B. R.; K. McLean, Georgetown; Isaac Procter, Raleigh, N. C.; J. K. Marriott, do.; A. Moss, New York; W. T. Pepper, Petersburg, Va.; L. McIntosh and lady, Georgia; W. J. Garrey, New York.

MARRIED.

On the 26th ult., by the Rev. Jos. S. Collins, Mr. ORFORD TUGGERS, of the city, and MARGARETTA SKIDMORE, both of Georgetown, D. C.

DIED.

On Thursday, the 31st ult., MARY O'LEARY, wife of JOHN O'LEARY, of consumption, in the 27th year of her age. Her friends and those of the family will please attend her funeral from the residence of her husband, on 1 1/2 street, near Maryland avenue, on to-morrow, (Saturday) at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

On the 29th July, in the 30th year of her age, FRANCES, the beloved wife of JOHN G. DENNIS, a native of Ireland, but for the last two years a resident of this city. Her disease was consumption, which she bore with Christian fortitude.

At Baltimore, on the evening of the 30th ultimo, of paralysis, after an illness of two weeks, PETER FOY, in the 71st year of his age.

On the 31st ult., HENRIETTA, infant daughter of JAMES C. and HENRIETTA GREEN, aged two years and four months.

TEMPERANCE FOR THE MILLIONS.

Rev. C. W. DENISON, recently returned from California, will address the people on the subject of Temperance on the public square, opposite Centre Market, this (Friday) night, at 8 o'clock.

AG-A Special Meeting of the Franklin Fire Company.

Every member is expected to be present, as business of importance will be laid before them. At 8 o'clock. W. A. ROSS, Sec. F. F. C.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JUST OPENED, and for sale, a superior lot of Musical Instruments, at the following low prices: Violins from \$1 to \$40. Guitars, patent head, from \$5 to \$40. French Accordions from \$1.75 to \$25. Violin Bows from 25 cents to \$5. Flageolets from 75 cents to \$6. Fifes from \$1 to \$20. Clarinets from \$2 to \$25. Tambourines from 75 cents to \$2.50. Banjos from \$2.50 to \$5. Call and see them at HILBURN'S Musical Depot, at 1-1/2 next to cor. 10th St. and Pa. av., no. side.

LOST.—A GOLD PENCIL, with pen attached, and the following lines engraved upon it: A. M. to J. F. H. It was highly prized, and the finder will confer a very great favor on him, and shall be suitably rewarded. GREEN'S BUILDING, nos. 12th and H. sts.

If your purse does not allow you to buy books, read men, study women, and take lessons from children: without musical instruments, you may play upon the people; if you are lame, you may still run for Congress; without teeth, you can backbite your neighbors; although totally blind, you can perhaps see as far into a millstone as other people; although as deaf as a post, you will probably know as much of last Sunday's sermon, a week hence, as the rest of the congregation.

TO FAMILIES! 25 BARRELS superior Family Flour. 50 do. of extra super do. 20 dozen of Babbett's Yeast Powder. 15 boxes do. refined Salsaparilla. Just received and for sale by J. T. RADCLIFF & CO., Odd-Fellows' Hall, 7th st. July 31-3t

TO EPIGURUS. JUST RECEIVED a small lot of Swiss and Sapsago Cheese, Holland Herrings, and Sardines. Also in store: Salsaparilla, Oil, Capers, &c. For sale low by J. T. RADCLIFF & CO., Odd-Fellows' Hall, 7th st. July 31-3t

PRINTERS JOINER. W. M. INGMAN, Cabinet-maker, Carpenter, and Printer, is desirous of this office inquiring at NOBLE & BOYD'S Venetian Blind Manufactory, Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets, south side. July 31-6m

NOTICE. NUPPER & BURGESS recommend their services as GOLD PLATERS on all metals. Their Gold Statues, Communion Plates and Cups, Globes, Watches, Chains, Tea and Table-spoons, Spectacles, and Optical Instruments, also, LIGHTNING POINTS. Their gilding in fire is warranted to be far superior to the galvanic gilding. Aquafortis has no effect on it, and it will stand for years. Orders left at Mr. WENNER'S, Gunsmith, Louisiana avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, will be promptly attended to. July 30-1w

IMPORTANT CALIFORNIA CHARTS, with sailing directions—by Commander Caldwell, Ringgold, U. S. Navy; including a very correct and complete plan of the bay of San Francisco, bays of San Francisco and San Pablo, straits of Carquinez and Suisun bay, and all the channels of the bay, including the cities of Boston and Sacramento, State of California. Price \$10 a set. For sale in Washington city by J. T. RADCLIFF & CO., Bookellers, near 9th st. July 31-3t

OUT OF FASHION.—I have fifty pairs of BOOTS, of my own make, remaining on hand, of old styles, which I will sell very low for cash. I have also a large supply of Boots of the latest styles, and Shoes of every fashion. J. JANNEY, 8th st., near the Gen. Post Office. July 29-1w

MRS. ESTHER MOPPETT, 7th street, opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall, has received this day a small lot of Blue Mohair Stock, a very cool and desirable article for summer. Also, a fresh assortment of white and colored Shirts, very pretty and cheap. July 29-1w

CLOCHET BONNET'S Sulfured and Pressed, at Mrs. E. COLLISON'S Millinery & Fancy Store, 7th street, 22 1/2 above H. July 29-1w

GARDEN FARM FOR SALE. WILL BE SOLD, at private sale, a small and beautiful GARDEN FARM, situated on the river turnpike, five miles from Washington city, four miles from Georgetown, and one mile from Fennelltown, adjoining the farms of Mr. N. Beall and Mr. N. Loughborough. On the land is a new and commodious two-story frame dwelling-house, containing seven rooms, a barn and stable, and a stone milk-house, nearly finished, together with an excellent spring of water about one hundred yards from the dwelling. For terms, &c., apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, cor. of F and 10th sts. July 29-1w

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. I SHALL keep for sale a general assortment of Musical Instruments, such as Violins, Guitars, Clarinets, Flageolets, Violin Bows, Flutes, and new prepared Corns, Flutinas, Tambourines, Banjos, Drums, Violin Strings, Guitar Strings, Violoncello Strings, Tenor Strings, Viola Strings, Bass Strings, Clarinet Strings, Horns, Music Stands, Music Boxes, Violin Cases, Guitar Cases, Music Pens, Bow Screws, and Trimmings for different Instruments. Instructed by Mr. T. G. Guitler, Accordion, Flute, Flageolet, Fife, Banjo, Clarinet, &c. Bargains will be had by calling at HILBURN'S Musical Depot, 1 1/2 next to cor. 10th St. & Pa. av., no. side. July 28-3w

800 Bushels Wood-burnt LIME, now landing, fresh from the kilns, in prime order, and will be sold low for cash or to punctual customers, at the following prices: WILLIAM WARDER, cor. 12th & C. sts., near the Canal. July 29-4t

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. HAVING removed from Pennsylvania avenue, the corner of F and Eleventh streets, and now prepared to accommodate his old customers and the public with fresh Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c. Prescriptions put up with neatness and care, and warranted to be of the purest materials. Foreign and Patent Articles, a large assortment constantly on hand. The articles at this store will be found to be what they are represented to be, and any one returning an article purchased here, with a certificate from a regular physician or chemist that the article is not as represented, will receive double the money paid for it in exchange. H. H. WOODRUFF, corner of F and 11th sts. July 29-1w

COAL! COAL! COAL! NOW IS THE TIME to lay in your Coal. W. T. DOVE is now prepared to furnish families and stores with Schuylkill and Lehigh White Ash, Peach Orchard, and Lyken Valley Red Ash, of various sizes. Also, Cumberland Coal, from the most approved mines, screened, and free from slate and shuffly impurities, at the lowest cash prices, from his yards on the canal, in the rear of the late Gen. Van Ness's, or on Pennsylvania avenue, between 17th and 18th streets, First Ward. 2,240 pounds to the ton. Send in your orders. July 29-1m

KING'S MAGNETIC WASHING FLUID. BY THE QUART OR BOTTLE.—A fresh supply of this most popular Fluid just received. The demand is increasing daily, and our laborers are becoming more generally known. For sale at 25 cents a bottle, or 12 1/2 cents a quart. MRS. COLLISON'S Fancy and Millinery Store, 7th street, 22 1/2 above H. July 29-1w

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER having permanently located his Wholesale and Blacksmith shops on the west side of Seventh street, between G and H, he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business in the most workmanlike manner. His thanks for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of public patronage. July 29-2w JAMES A. WISE.

COMBS! COMBS! COMBS! HANDSOME Carved BUFFED ROUND COMBS for Misses; Imitation Shell and Tortoise Combs, carved tops; Buffalo and Imitation TUCK COMBS, Misses' Neck Combs, Side Combs, &c., &c. For sale by Mrs. COLLISON'S Fancy and Millinery store, 7th street, 22 1/2 above H. July 29-1w

PURE IRISH LINEN AND LINEN GOODS GENERALLY. WE would call particular attention to our stock of Fine Linens, suitable for shirts; also for collars, cuffs, and collars; which we warrant to be pure and free from any mixture of cotton. Also, table damasks, all widths, brown and bleached, with napkins, linen sheetings, Hock-bucks, diapers, and toweling goods generally. Persons wishing to make up the above goods, will find it to their advantage to purchase them now, as they will be sold at least 25 per cent cheaper than during the busy season. Call and take a look for yourselves. G. W. YERBY, Silk of all kinds, Pa. av., bet. 7th and 8th sts. July 16-6m

ROOFING TIN, &c. 100 boxes Roofing Plate, 14 x 20. Bright Tin, all sizes; Pig and Bar Lead; Lead Pipe and Bar Lead; Brainer's and Sheathing Copper; Bolts; Zinc; Spelter, &c. For sale by CAMPBELL & COYLE, Sign of the Anvil, Penna. avenue. July 8-6w

TAKE NOTICE.—SELLING OFF AT VERY LOW PRICES. THE subscriber, being desirous of closing out his entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods, will offer great bargains. French Jackonets, Silk Tissures, Barges, French Chintzes, Lawns, Ginghams, Barges de Laines, and Silk of all kinds, and toweling goods generally. Plain and plain Swiss and Cambric Muslins, Irish Linens, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Parasols, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Hosiery and Gloves of every description, French Shawls. Also, French Cloths, Casimeres, Marselles and Silk Vestings, French Drap d'Ete and Cashmeres. Together with a great many other goods, all of which I promise to sell at very low rates, as the stock must be closed out. W. B. RILEY, cor. 8th st., opp. Centre Market. July 7-3m

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS. WE would