



ALEXANDRIA.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate discussed, yesterday, the bill providing for an election in Virginia, but reached no conclusion.

The newspapers are publishing copious extracts from the report of the "special commission" appointed to investigate and report for the information of the President, upon the civil and military administration in the military department bordering upon and west of the Mississippi.

A local article, in yesterday's Gazette, spoke of the busy appearance of our harbor, owing to the number of coal and other trading vessels now here.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have determined to report against the confirmation of Dawson as Minister to Russia, McClelland to Mexico, and Rosecrans to Spain.

Baltimore was visited yesterday morning, between one and two o'clock, by a copious rain storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

When those who claim to be representatives from Alabama came forward in the House of Representatives yesterday to take their seats, Mr. Brooks objected to one of them, because he was a resident of the State of Maine.

A letter from a subscriber in Fauquier says: "The harvest, the hot weather, and the uncertainty about whether there is to be an election in our State, have had the effect of lessening interest, for the time being, in political matters.

Horace Greeley is highly incensed with Thaddeus Stevens, for the opinions he expressed in the House on Friday last, in favor of the payment of five-twenty bonds in currency.

Over 1,200 more emigrants from Scandinavia, Holland, England and Wales arrived in New York last week to the Mormon agents from Salt Lake City, to whom they were consigned, and sent by rail to the West.

The Georgia papers re-affirm that great cruelties have been inflicted upon the prisoners arrested by military authority in that State, and confined in Fort Pulaski.

A banquet in honor of Mr. Reverdy Johnson was given in Annapolis yesterday. In reply to a toast, Mr. J. made a speech full of interesting recollections concerning the former times and men of his native city.

A man in Wilmington, N. C., the other night, shot and killed his own wife, mistaking her for a burglar. The husband and wife were both up, in the dark, alarmed by what they supposed to be robbers.

The House of Representatives passed the Funding bill at a late hour last night substantially as it was passed in Committee of the Whole on Saturday.

A correspondent in Warren county writes us that the cultivation of the grape and the manufacture of wine will be largely increased in Virginia next year.

The different branches of the Presbyterian Church, in Scotland, as well as in the United States, are negotiating for a reunion.

Newspaper notices of Marriages and Deaths are paid for in nearly every city of the country, except Alexandria.

Conservative Ratification meetings continue to be held all over the country.

Orders have been issued by the Secretary of the Navy to Rear Admiral Davis, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, to cut down his force one-half. This will necessitate the return of several of the war vessels now in those waters.

A young man in Altoona, Pa., last week, maddened by being "turned off" by the young lady to whom he had been engaged, sought an interview with her, drew a pistol and first killed her, and then killed himself.

Gen. Blair, in his letter of acceptance, states facts in very clear, decided terms.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times"

Minister Burlingame and suite will soon take their departure from the United States. Prior to leaving, however, the Embassy will proceed to Auburn, New York, where they will pay a short visit to Secretary Seward.

The refusal of the U. S. Consul at Port-au-Prince to afford the protection of the American flag to Haytian refugees has caused much indignation, and sixty persons have left the American Consulate and sought the protection of the British. Appearances indicated that the U. S. was protecting Salnave.

We have late advices from Venezuela. The revolutionists carried Caracas by storm on the 23d ult., and on the 25th the place was finally surrendered, when Gen. Monagas, at the head of the army, made a triumphal entry into the city. A new Government has been formed.

The prisoners at Atlanta, Ga., on trial for supposed complicity in the Ashburn murder, have been removed from their cells under bond and given comfortable quarters in the barracks the bond simply providing that they shall appear at the trial daily.

The Senate of Louisiana, at the suggestion of Gov. Warmoth, has passed a joint resolution, calling on the Commanding General for troops to repress lawlessness in the northern and western parishes of the State.

The removal of the Confederate dead from Johnson's Island has been postponed, as fears are entertained that the health of Sandusky might be affected by the disinterment of so many bodies during the hot weather.

Three thousand bushels of corn have been sent from Baltimore this week, by order of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the relief of the people of Hyde county, N. C., who are said to be in a very destitute condition.

It is said to be the intention of Gen. Gillem to appoint Col. James S. Hamilton as Governor of Mississippi—to which the Washington Chronicle shouts—"we do object—we do object."

The Alabama Legislature has elected Gen. Geo. E. Spencer, Bankrupt Register, U. S. Senator for the long term. To-day a Senator will probably be elected for the short term.

The President has signed the Tax bill with the provision reducing the tax on whiskey from \$2 to 50 cents per gallon; so the agony of the whiskey ring is over.

A revolution has broken out in the Northern portion of San Domingo, headed by Cabral and Luperow. Arrests and banishments continue in the city of San Domingo.

The President on Monday approved and signed sixty acts and joint resolutions of Congress, most of them being for personal relief and for pensions.

The report of the negro disturbances in Millican, Texas, are confirmed, and it is doubtful if they are yet quelled. Gen. Buchanan has sent a staff officer to investigate the matter.

Four negroes were stabbed in a quarrel while on an excursion in the steamer Ajax, at Savannah yesterday, and one drunken negro fell overboard and was drowned.

In the divorce case of Frank Leslie vs. Sarah Ann Leslie, the wife has been allowed alimony, pendente lite at fifty dollars per week, and a counsel fee of five hundred dollars.

The number of horses that died last week in New York city from the heat was 167. One-half the number belonged to the car companies.

Jefferson Davis contemplates making a trip to Europe as soon as he recovers sufficiently from the effects of his recent fall.

Gen. Grant continues to refuse all public demonstrations and receptions in his Western tour.

The most approved opinion with reference to the adjournment of Congress now is that it will take place about Friday or Saturday.

The Georgia Legislature yesterday ratified the "Fourteenth Amendment."

Lord Napier yesterday received the freedom of the city and a sword from the corporation of London. The ceremonies took place at Guildhall, and were witnessed by a large assemblage. The Lord Mayor presided and made the presentation. Lord Napier was loudly cheered by the audience, among whom were many principal officers of the British army.

Prince Napoleon has arrived at Malta, on his return home. At Syria the Cretan exiles presented him an address, expressing the hope that France would not abandon their cause.

The Grand Ducal Government of Hesse has signified a desire to join the other German States in concluding a naturalization treaty with the United States.

TRIFLING WITH NATURE.—The papers are beginning to publish the regular course of recipes—(every heated term finds it afford)—for "bowel complaints, cholera infantum," etc. We advise people to let these specifics severely alone. And let us say that such complaints would rarely prevail if people would exercise ordinary prudence and care in their habits.

But as people will be imprudent and careless, severe and dangerous sicknesses are the inevitable consequences. These should always be attended an experienced physician. Self-doctoring, or doctoring members of one's own family, is a dangerous occupation, and has given death many victims. The least medicine is the best, and what little is given should be selected by a person whose profession it is to distinguish clearly and closely between the almost countless variety of symptoms and indications that attach to disease in any form.

A good physician will not attempt to "doctor" himself, nor will he, if the services of another physician can be procured, venture to practice in his own family, so delicate are the variations and incidentals to consider in arriving at a correct diagnosis. We repeat that it is folly—criminal folly—for people to dose themselves with hearsay or newspaper recipes. Nature at fault, with an experienced pilot to assist her, will generally get back into the right current, if you do not render her helpless with drugs and too much exertion.—N. Y. Express.

Gen'l. Blair's Letter of Acceptance. The following letter from General Francis P. Blair is addressed to General Morgan, the Chairman of the Committee of the National Democratic Conservative Convention:

I accept, without hesitation, the nomination, tendered in a manner so gratifying, and give you and the committee my thanks for the very kind and complimentary language in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Convention.

I have fully read the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and most cordially concur in every principle and sentiment they announce. My opinion upon all of the questions which discriminate the great contending parties, have I do not deem it necessary at this time to reiterate them. The issues upon which the contest turns are clear, and cannot be obscured or distorted by the sophistries of our adversaries.

They all resolve themselves into the old and ever recurring struggle of a few men to absorb the political power of a nation. This effort, under every conceivable name and disguise has always characterized the opponents of the Democratic party, but at no time has the attempt assumed a shape so open and daring as in this contest.

The adversaries of free and constitutional language in the United States have erected a despotism in the States of the Union, have taken from the President the powers vested in him by the supreme law, and have deprived the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction.

The right of trial by jury, and the great right of habeas corpus, which have descended to us from the earliest traditions of our ancestors, and which our revolutionary fathers sought to secure to their posterity forever in the fundamental charter of our liberties, have been ruthlessly trampled under foot by the arrogant and grasping ambition of a few men.

The same usurping authority has substituted as electors, in place of the men of our own race thus illegally attained and disfranchised, a host of ignorant negroes, who are supported in idleness by the public money, and combined to oppress the white race of their birthright through the management of the Freedmen's Bureau and the emissaries of conspirators in other States, and to complete the oppression, the military power of the nation has been placed at their disposal in order to make this barbarism supreme.

The military leader under whose prestige this usurping Congress has taken refuge since the condemnation of their schemes by the free people of the North in the elections of the last year, and whom they have selected as the candidate for President, has, from the result of their own wickedness and crime, has announced his acceptance of the nomination and his willingness to maintain their usurpations over eight millions of white people at the South, fixed to the earth with his bayonets. He exclaims: "Let us have peace." Peace reigns in Warsaw, as it does in the cities of the North.

"The Empire is peace" exclaimed Bonaparte, when freedom and its defenders expired under the sharp edge of his sword.

The peace to which Grant invites us is the peace of despotism and death. Those who seek to restore to the people the rights which have been usurped, are already pronounced in the elections of last year, and which will, I am convinced, be still more emphatically expressed by the election of the Democratic candidate as the President of the United States, are denounced as revolutionists by the Government, and are treated as such.

The nation will say the Constitution must be restored and the will of the people again prevail. The appeal to the peaceful ballot to attain this end is not war—is not revolution.

They make war and revolution who attempt to arrest the progress of the usurpation of the Constitution and the usurpations of a fragment of Congress, asserting absolute power over the benign system of regulated liberty left us by our fathers. This must be allowed to take its course. This is the only road to peace.

It will come with the election of the Democratic candidate and not with the election of the despotic despotism and the bayonets are now at the throats of eight millions of people in the South to compel them to support him as a candidate for the Presidency, and to compel them to submit to the domination of an alien race of semi-barbarous men. No perversion of truth, or audacity of misrepresentation, can exceed the tactics of this candidate in arms as an angel of peace.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, FRANK P. BLAIR.

Congress. In the Senate, yesterday, a concurrent resolution was passed declaring the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment duly ratified. A bill was passed allowing the admission of steam ploughs free of duty for one year from June 30th, 1868. The bill for the protection of the rights of naturalized citizens was called up, but no action was taken on it.

The House bill making appropriations for certain charitable institutions in the D. C., was passed. The committee of conference on the Indian Appropriation bill made a report, which was agreed to. Some discussion took place on the question of adjournment, but no action was taken.

At the evening session, the joint resolution authorizing a subsidy of \$500,000 to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was passed; also, a joint resolution appealing to the Turkish Government on behalf of the people of Crete. Some discussion took place on the bill to authorize the bridging of the Ohio river, which finally passed.

In the House of Representatives, the Committee on Elections reported back the credentials of the alleged Representatives elect from Alabama, and asked that they be admitted to seats. After considerable discussion the report was adopted and the Representatives, Messrs. Chas. W. Buckley, Jno. B. Callis, Thos. Hanthey, Benj. W. Norris and Chas. W. Pierce, were sworn in. The House concurred in the report of the conference committee on the bill in relation to the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Departments. The concurrent resolution declaring the Fourteenth amendment duly ratified was passed by a vote of yeas 136 to nays 32.

The conference committee on the Indian Appropriation bill made a report, which was agreed to. At the evening session, the Funding bill was taken up. Pending discussion, in the course of some remarks on the Appropriation bills, Mr. Washburne stated the whole amount appropriated for payment of interest on the public debt was one hundred and ninety millions, and for other expenses an amount not exceeding one hundred and two millions, making a total of one hundred and ninety-two millions. The original estimates required three hundred and seventy-two millions. The discussion of the Funding bill was then resumed, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were all agreed to. The bill was then passed, and the House adjourned.

Saratoga Springs in New York—The Reign of Shoddy—A Picture of "Fashion."

The following description of "Fashion," at that "fashionable" watering place, Saratoga Springs, is given in the "Saratoga correspondence" of the Boston Post:

This world-renowned Baden-Baden of America, is rapidly filling up with the stereotyped Saratoga summer society, which of course embraces old dowagers, Congress water-frogs, brazen girls, heavy swells, bogus Indians, transparent shoddyites, itinerant preachers, imaginary real invalids, keno players, greasy men, French milliners, Flora McMinnseys, and countless well-bred, genteel, common sense and refined specimens of humanity.

The regular, old school, Congress water-frog is a genial, jolly, jocular old barnacle, whose nasal organ is as roseate as a boiled lobster, and one would suppose, to view it with the naked eye, that its proprietor had once indulged in some potatoe more than Congress water, which seldom produces the same effect that old eye always does. The present is like other preceding fashionable seasons. Everybody and everything is so characteristic of Saratoga life. The pretty girls, those darling Emma Janes, are clad in smiles, crimps are elongated trails, which they drag about after them as if they enjoyed the dragging process. Shoddy disports itself in diamonds, full dress, and vulgarity at the breakfast table, loud swells with shoddyites through eye-glasses, Flora McMinnsey is in admiral class with her forty-seven full-grown Saratoga trunks, and the genteel portion of society is characteristically genteel and retiring.

Congress Hall is the great nucleus of shoddy, and within its massive walls may be found that most remarkable assemblage, currently known hereabouts, as the shoddy mutual admiration society. We breakfasted there this morning and were quite amused with the shoddy etiquette, the gorgeous breakfast toilets, and the astounding feats performed by the army of knife swallowers, who absolutely and entirely ignore the fork and frequently imperil their precious lives in their ambitious attempts to eclipse each other in their daring knife feats.

When we see my Lord and Lady Dazzle radiating in diamonds at the breakfast table, and she engineering large sections of an omelette from plate to mouth with her knife, we are forcibly reminded of shoddy. When Dazzle Junior (call him twenty or thereabouts,) regardless of the butter-knife, plunges his own into the butter, we shudder, wonder what next and remark mentally—shoddy; and when Lady Dazzle expresses her rosy opinion that the corn-bread is confounded hot, and Lord Dazzle very audibly responds, "that's so my dear," we say, *adieu, adieu*, to my shoddy.

Dazzle is a study; so is my Lady Dazzle, and it is amusing to see the Dazzles, and we did to-day at Congress Hall. "The Dazzles are perfectly un-fork with their knives, and she smiles the sweetest when she inserts her false teeth, which she cut out when Dazzle obtained his first shoddy contract. The Dazzles at the dinner table are a hungry and a lousy community. They remind one of Mrs. Sampson Savage, who said, "When I eat, I eat, and when I talk, I talk." They give their whole minds to their dinners; they know nobody but their waiter; they see nothing but their bill of fare and their plates, and seldom open their lips, only to eat and drink, functions which they seem to perform with great address. Look at Dazzle's nose. It is a pug, a most decided pug, and seems to take infinite delight in making old Dazzle appear ridiculous. At times it will turn up; and at other times diminish and refuse support to his very perceptible eye glass, which we are half inclined to believe he wears for effect, because he always looks over them. At dinner, to-day, this same little nose poked fun at poor Dazzle most shamefully, when Lady Dazzle, who had been intently studying a dish of macaroni, applied to Dazzle, by a series of unfeeling nudges, to throw light on the subject, and tell her what said dish might be. He closely inspected the dish, until his glass eyes slid gently down his dear and diminutive perking nose, into the macaroni, and lying there, seemed to look up and laugh at the discomfited Dazzle, who, after extricating and polishing them with his napkin, remounted them on his mischievous little pug and commenced sousing the dish with his knife, but not until he had tasted it could he determine what it was, and having tasted, pronounced it "cheese," which piece of information seemed to satisfy Mrs. Dazzle, as much as it tickled the colored African, standing behind her chair. Charles Dickens, in reminiscences of his school days, said "when ever we see any one intently occupied with his nose, to the exclusion of all other subjects, our mind reverts with a flash to Jimmy Mix," and it would seem that numerous shoddyites, partaking of Jimmy Mix's peculiarities, are now sojourning at Congress Hall; in short, all the would-be shoddyites, as well as many who are by no means shoddy, domicile there, because the hotel prices are so deliciously expensive, viz: five dollars per day, and the arrangements of the house so exquisitely perfect and attractive.

A New York clerk, who came up to do Saratoga at a moderate tariff, and return the same day, was appalled at the sight of his bill at the Congress, and obliged to negotiate a loan before he could pay his car fare home.

VIRGINIA NEWS. In the Hustings' Court of Richmond, Va., is recorded a recent case to William Jackson, colored, of a lot 123x125 feet, from his former master. The consideration is his faithful services as a slave and laudable conduct on the 3d of April, 1865, when the city was evacuated.

Mr. L. L. Lewis writes to the Washington Chronicle that Mr. J. M. Boits, now at Saratoga, is recovering his health, and is shortly expected home, where "he hopes to be able to let himself be heard," before the Presidential campaign is over.

The Richmond News says: "John Burns, sentenced to sixteen years in the penitentiary for an attempt at rape in Rockbridge county, has been pardoned by the Gov. at the request of the Bureau."

Several faithful police officers have just been removed in Richmond, for "political reasons"—that is because they are not Radicals. Radicals appointed in their places.

There is much sickness among children in and around Charlottesville. Babies, this season, are not exempt any where.

Quite a Romance. From the New Orleans Times, July 14.

Our old friend, Tom Placide, so kindly remembered by many of our people as the founder and originator of the Varieties Theatre, has astonished his numerous friends by appearing in an entirely new and serious character, that of a Benedict. No event, no metamorphosis could be more unexpected to all who are familiar with our old friend's peculiarities. Eccentric as he always has been, the matrimonial venture is about the last he could ever be suspected of. It is still more remarkable that this momentous step on Placide's part should be marked by circumstances of a peculiarly romantic character.

Forty-two years ago, when Placide was a gay and handsome young actor, he had a love affair with a very agreeable young woman. Cruel poverty prevented the realization of the hopes of the loving couple, and compelled a separation, which has continued for over forty years. Meantime the lady married very respectably, and Tom, true to his first love, became a confirmed bachelor, and almost a woman hater. His habits and tastes had entirely estranged him from all sympathy and intercourse with the fair sex. Fishing, hunting and a great appetite for old books and antique notions supplanted all romance and sentimentalities in his nature and character. Though a great humorist and most popular comedian, his profession has always been distasteful to him. Nothing but absolute necessity could ever draw him upon the stage. Of late this reputation which his profession has greatly increased, as a consequence of which Tom's resources ran down very low, though his many kind and warm friends were always ready to assist him.

In this condition of his affairs the lady of his old love became a widow, and after a reasonable period of mourning, hearing of the lonely and narrow circumstances of Placide, she sent for him and offered him as a gift and memento of their former relation a half of her fortune, which was a very handsome one. To this offer, he with much gratitude demurred, and after some discussion and reflection solved the difficulty by proposing to marry her on the spot. The ceremony was accordingly performed, and the happy couple have retired to a pleasant country seat to spend their honeymoon. Previous to this, however, the punctilious old fellow enjoyed the (to him) exquisite happiness of going around to see all his friends and creditors, and of repaying the various loans, favors and kindnesses he had received from them in his days of poverty and distress. And now our good, old friend may pass the remainder of his days in peace and quietness, indulging to the full his passionate devotion to the pursuits of old Isaac Walton. May no cloud ever again obscure his horizon, or misfortune interrupt the current of his happiness.

SPEECH OF MR. HENDRICKS.—Yesterday in the Senate, when the resolution fixing a day for adjournment was under consideration, Mr. Howard and several other Senators expressed the hope that no day would be designated until after the bill for the reduction of the military peace establishment shall have become a law. They would not consent to place it in the power of the President to retain it in his possession and not return it to Congress. The constitutional limit of ten days could not apply in cases there should be so early an adjournment.

Mr. Hendricks, in reply to the remarks which had been made, said he considered this a most dangerous bill, because it proposed to arm one political party against the other. It placed the control of the arms to be distributed with the Governors of the States designated, and this, too, immediately before the Presidential election. In reading the ratio of distribution, he asked what Maine wanted with three thousand rifled muskets, Massachusetts with twelve thousand, and Indiana with thirteen thousand; and in order to illustrate his argument he referred to the fact that the Governor of Indiana, being a candidate for reelection, those arms placed at his disposal could be used according to his design and pleasure. And so with the other States. He commented upon the action of the Senate last night in rejecting Mr. Vickers' amendment, providing that the distribution of arms, &c., shall not take place prior to the first of January next, unless the President shall deem it necessary for the prevention of disturbance in the Southern States. This fact, he remarked, was significant of the design of the bill. Arms were to be distributed to all the States with the exception of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas; and these States were omitted because there were to be no elections there. Therefore he argued that the only purpose of this distribution of arms before the election was to make a military force out of one party to overawe the other, and thus control the election. All he asked was a fair election, and that the people may vote without hindrance, governed by their own judgment. General Grant had said, in the last sentence of his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency: "We want peace; let us have peace." All parties should desire this, and quiet in the country. After this expression of the desire for peace on the part of the candidate of the Republican party, we found here a firebrand—a measure calculated to excite passion and produce strife, and perhaps bloodshed. With a measure so threatening and dangerous in its character, the people would be slow to believe that that party desired peace. He hoped the President would exercise the power he possessed to prevent this bill from becoming a law. The President owed this not only to his constitutional duty, but to the peace and quiet of the country. He should defeat a measure so full of peril to the country, and which invited a conflict between the whites and blacks.

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.—The National Intelligencer says: "We have from the best source of authority that gentlemen of Pennsylvania and Maryland especially interested in the above road, have been recently in session at Baltimore, and that \$2,000,000, in the way of a loan, is reported as available and forthcoming for the purpose of pushing work upon it. The time for completing contracts has been enlarged, and it is stipulated that the entire work shall be completed by September of next year. Grading is now progressing on most sections of the projected road. Present engagements are for building south from Narborough to the line of Charles county, en route to Aquia Creek; also, to Washington."

[COMMUNICATED.] For a long time past I have observed two remarkable peculiarities in Alexandria. One is, that a decline in flour, by the barrel, hardly ever causes a decline in bakers' bread; and the other is that a decline in the cattle market rarely causes a decline in butchers' meats. Flour and beef have been coming down, by the wholesale, for some weeks; who sees any change in the market here? A rise in the Northern markets is pretty sure to cause a corresponding rise here—so that the market thermometer always stands still, or goes up. Isn't it strange? Now that I am on the subject, permit me to notice another peculiarity—which is, that no matter what may be the supply of vegetables, or the demand, almost every body who brings them to market asks one and the same price: there are some worthy exceptions. And still another peculiarity is, that the colored people who bring vegetables to market, eggs, poultry, or fruit, ask more than any body else. A MERCHANT.

DIED. On the 5th day of July, 1868, in Fauquier co., Va., at the residence of her husband, Bowles B. Armistead, esq., in the 20th year of her age, SUSAN LEWIS, daughter of F. Lewis Marshall, of this city.

How CAN HE DO IT?—The hardest worked people to be found anywhere are Blondheim and his clerks, at the extensive Ready-made Clothing House, corner of Fairfax and King streets. As they are accommodating to the public, they seem rather to enjoy the fun anybody can be fitted there with a suit of handsome clothing inside of ten minutes. Yesterday Blondheim rigged out the president and cashier of a bank, a wholesale druggist, a fireman, and two railroad conductors, inside of thirteen minutes. The gratified customers in fact Blondheim cut to length. The puzzling matter is, how can he sell so cheaply? Echo answers, "how?"

GREAT BARGAINS.—S. Dealham, 108, King street, is selling off his immense stock of Summer Clothing at cost, in order to make room for his fall stock. Don't miss your chance. [y 10]

TRAVELLING TRUNKS.—Fine Sole Leather Trunks, Ladies' Dress Trunks, Packing Trunks, Valises, Leather Bags, Satchels, &c., in every variety, at

LADIES' Boots, Gaiters and Slippers, at great reduced prices, at 74, King street. [y 10-1m] W. B. WADSWORTH.

GENTS' Boots and Shoes, cheap, at 74, King street. [y 10-1m] W. B. WADSWORTH.

Misses' Gaiters, Kid and Morocco Boots, a fine stock at very reasonable prices, at 74, King street. [y 10-1m] W. B. WADSWORTH.

CHILD'S Boots and Slippers, a large stock of every description—very cheap—at 74, King street. [y 10-1m] W. B. WADSWORTH.

POTOMAC GARDENS. A GRAND BALL. WILL BE GIVEN AT P O T O M A C G A R D E N S. On THURSDAY, July 23. COOK'S COTILLION BAND has been engaged for the occasion. Positively no improper characters allowed on the grounds. Tickets for gentlemen 50 cents; ladies free. [y 22-1t] HENRY HERBNER, Proprietor.

LIME! LIME! LIME! The subscriber having established at the Capital Basin extensive kilns for the production of all descriptions of LIME, offers the same to farmers, citizens and the public generally, in quantities to suit, and at low rates. Persons in want of any description of Lime, whether for agricultural or building purposes, will find it to their interest to enquire of our manufacturing establishment. They will find our Lime the cheapest, and good as the best, being burned in the latest improved kilns. Also offer for sale at very reasonable rates, all kinds of BUILDING BRICK, to be had at GERMAN & FRANCIS BRICK-YARD. Orders may be left at the stores of J. Brothers & Co., King street; R. H. Stabler, corner King and Washington streets; at the Kiln, or my house, No. 56, south St. Asaph st. [y 21-6m] EMANUEL FRANCIS.

MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION. THE LADIES OF ALEXANDRIA propose holding a FAIR, commencing on MONDAY, the 27th inst., in the building on the CORNER OF KING AND HENRY STREETS, generally known as Lowe's Building, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated to the benefit of the Ladies' Memorial Association of Georgetown, Prince William county, Va. TABLEaux will be presented every evening during the Fair. A FRENCH COOK has been engaged, and excellent suppers will be served every night between the hours of ten and eleven. [y 20-1t]

ICE CREAM SALOON. BREGLES' ICE CREAM SALOON, No. 121, King street. Having been thoroughly renovated, refitted and furnished, is now open for the accommodation of the public. Ladies and gentlemen will find this saloon an agreeable place in which to refresh themselves with ICES and CONFECTIONS. ICE CREAM at 8 1/2 cts per gallon. ICE CREAM, Cakes, Cakes, Chocolate Cream, Water Ices and Confections, finished at the shortest notice and delivered to any part of the city. [y 13-1t]

SUMAC WANTED. THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE WILL BE paid by the subscriber for SUMAC. JAMES E. MCGILWAT. [y 16-1t] No. 303, King st.

GENTS' PATENT COMBINED BRACE AND SUSPENDER. Have received the agency for this city of the PATENT BRACE AND SUSPENDER, which for comfort is unequalled. Call and examine them. Wholesale trade furnished at factory prices. CHARLES W. GREEN, 108, King street. [y 13]

ATTENTION HOUSEKEEPERS. We have just received a lot of "SELF-RAISING FLOUR," for producing in a few minutes by the addition of cold water only, without yeast or salt, the most nutritious and wholesome bread. St. B.—Liberal discount made to the trade. Call and examine, at 106, Prince st. [y 10] BROOKES & TAYLOR.

OPENED, A FULL LINE OF CALICOES, COTTONS, DOMESTIC GINGHAMS, White Flannels, Blue Domestic Apron Cloth, Striped Shirting, Blue Denims, Linen Drill, Linen Towels, &c., &c., at very low prices. [y 11] R. L. WOOD.

FIVE HUNDRED GALLONS LINED OIL, Two thousand pounds Lewis' Pure Lead, Paints and Varnishes of every description, in store and for sale, and in which line we can offer special inducements to purchasers. [y 8] JANNEY & CO.

PAT EXTERMINATOR—RACHE & CO. Justly celebrated Exterminator for Bed Bugs, Lice, Fleas, &c., &c., full supply received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by COOK & KELLEY, 107, King street. [y 21]

COMBS, BRUSHES and PERFUMERY. Hard Rubber Dressing Combs, Horn Dishes, Brass-back Horn do., fine Ivory do., superior Hair Brushes, Lubin's Extract, Love Among the Roses, Bloom of Youth, Rubbed, Toilet Soaps, &c., &c., just received and for sale by E. S. LEADBEATER & CO. [y 8]

COAL! COAL! For sale to arrive, a cargo of Locust Mountain White Ash STEAM COAL from Philadelphia. \$6.50 per ton from the vessel. [y 7-1t] JOHN LEATHERLAND, 26, King street.

EASTERN HERRINGS. 50 bbls prime EASTERN HERRINGS, just received in store and for sale by WM. H. FOWLE, Jr., & CO. [y 18-3t]

COSTA'S RED-BUD BANE—a full supply received and for sale by COOK & KELLEY, 107, King street. [y 21]

OFFER FOR SALE A VERY CHOICE article of DRIED BEEF, which has been just received. [y 21] GEO. L. SEATON.

FRESH—A fine lot of No. 1 Potomac Beans, in barrels and half barrels, just received and for sale by GEO. L. SEATON, 170, King street. [y 21]

FRESH VANILLA BEANS—new crop, very superior—just received and for sale by COOK & KELLEY, 107, King street. [y 21]

SMOKED BEEF—1,000 lbs Smoked Beef for sale by E. H. GEMENY, 107, King street. [y 21] No. 5, bet King and River front.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE—a new supply received and for sale by GEO. L. SEATON, 170, King street. [y 21]

FRESH BEDFORD WATER received and for sale by the bbl or less quantity, by COOK & KELLEY, 107, King street. [y 21]