THE TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.

The following interesting article concerning the Territory of Nebraska we copy from the Philadelphia Evening Argus of the 28th instant:

"The Territory of Nebraska was once a part of the old province of Louisiana, purchased from the French during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and ceded to the United States in 1803. A territorial government was organized in Nebraska in 1854, and Omaha selected as the seat of government. The progress of the Territory since then has been gradual, and it now contains a population of about fifteen thousand, and real estate amounting to two millions, while Congress has provided for opening four land offices in the Territory. The south line of Nebraska is the 40th parallel, its north the 49th. On one side is Kansas, and on the other the British possessions, a boundary which will one day require fortresses and troops. On the east is the Missouri river, and on the west the Rocky mountains. Its area is 335,882 square miles, a larger extent of country having a government than any other on the continent, and enough for several States. Physically it is divided into three large portions: the first, a triangle, having the Kansas line for its base, with the Missouri for its eastern, and the ninety-ninth line of longitude for its western side. The second is between that meridian and the Rocky mountains, running north from the Kansas line to the Black hills. The third is the northwest half of the Territory lying between the Black hills and the Rocky mountains. In the first division are bottom lands of extraordinary fertility, being a mixture of sand and clay, carbon and large quantities of decomposed vegetable matter, forming a porous black mould. The soil is easy of cultivation, and very productive. Two hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes, or one hundred and fifty of corn, are the products of a single acre. There are numerous springs and streams of excellent water, every quarter section of land being well irrigated. This region is well timbered with oak and black walnut, ash, cotton wood, willow, and cedar. Its rock formation is principally sand-stone and lime-stone. It also possesses a red pipe-clay, soft when first worked, but, on exposure to the air, becoming as hard as flint. There are lime-stone quarries possessing the same feature, and probably resembling the famous stone of Caen, which is now being imported in large quantities into the United States. This circumstance will, at no distant day, have its due effect upon the architecture of the Territory, and invite to elaborate workmanship in the construction of public and private buildings. In addition to these are large quantities of white chalk, black-band iron ore, and coal and salt in various sections of the country.

"The second section is not so productive, a large portion of it is represented as no better than a desert. One of the most remarkable features of this section is that of the *mauvaises terres*, or bad lands, a depressed portion of the surface, that seems to have sunk down from the high prairies several hundred feet, leaving everywhere standing prismatic and columnar masses of the same height, resembling the ruins of Herculaneum or Pompeii, or an old European town with narrow streets and lanes. To the imagination of the romantic traveller some of them resemble old castles in decay, with actual turrets and buttresses, arches, clustered shafts, and tapering spires. One might imagine, says Mr. Owen, the geologist, that he was approaching a magnificent city of the dead. The third section lies between the Black hills and the Rocky mountains, having a mild climate and a succession of valleys, with the varieties of the soil like that in the first section, that on the Yellow Stone being the most fertile, with here and there evidences of strong volcanic action, not yet entirely ceased.

"Its rivers are important. The Yellow Stone is navigable for steamboats three hundred miles from its mouth. The Missouri also flows along its frontier, and the Platte or Nebraska and its tributary, the Sweet Water, so called from its delicious taste, are also important streams, the Platte being navigable by steamers between Omaha and its mouth, a distance of fifty miles. The river which runs rises in the bad lands, and runs an easterly course for four hundred miles. On its south side the lands are fertile. The winter is cold but short, the summers are warm, but the air is tempered by the cool air from the prairies. The climate is a healthy one. The government has authorized an expenditure of $580,000 for various purposes within the Territory, such as the military road from Omaha to Fort Kearney, for the South Pass wagon road, and for the public buildings."

RAILROADS IN CANADA.

There are 1,653 miles of railroad completed in Canada, as follows:

	Miles.
Buffalo, Brantford, and Goderich	114
Cobourgh and Peterboro'	28
Champlain and St. Lawrence	44
Erie and Ontario	20
Great Western	307
Grand Trunk	849
London and Port Stanley	26
Montreal and Lachine	8
Montreal and New York	62
Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron	94
Ottawa and Prescott	54
Port Hope and Lindsay	42
Port Dalhousie and Thorold	5
Total running	1,653

In addition, 344 miles are now being built, as follows:

	Miles.
Buffalo, Brantford, and Goderich extension	44
Great Western extension	55
Grand Trunk extension	150
Port Dalhousie and Thorold extension	20
Brockville and Ottawa	75
Total building	344

The cost of these roads, about 2,000 miles in all, the Toronto Globe sets down at one hundred millions of dollars, $50,000 per mile; the weekly expenses of running them at $100,000, or $5,200,000 per annum; and the annual interest on the capital invested $6,000,000. In view of these figures, the Globe recommends due caution and deliberate scrutiny before engaging in any further enterprises of this character.

RAPID SETTLEMENT OF TEXAS.

The following from the Dallas Herald of the 20th of June will give our readers some idea of the rapid settlement of the frontier counties of Texas:

"We have recently visited the frontier counties west of this place, as far as the Brazos, passing through Tarrant, Parker, Palo Pinto, and Young counties, as far as Brazos Agency on the lower Indian Reserve. We passed over the same route some two and a half years ago, and were now agreeably astonished at the rapid strides which the country has made in that short time in settlement and improvement. Then from twenty-five miles beyond Fort Worth it was an uninhabited wilderness to Fort Belknap. Now the whole route is settled by an industrious, hardy, and patriotic population, from the head of the Clear Fork of Trinity to fifty miles beyond Belknap. The frontier settlements are extending at the ratio of fifty miles a year. Where ten years ago was a wilderness, farms are being opened, houses built, and settlements extending. The railroad enterprises that are now pointing towards this desirable region will give a powerful impetus to the tide of emigration and improvement west and north of Belknap and Cooper, and two years more will see the mountains and valleys of the Wichita dotted over with the cottages of the hardy pioneers of American civilization.

GEN. WM. H. MILLER.—We are gratified to learn that the President has appointed Gen. Wm. H. Miller, of Dauphin county, consul at Trinidad de Cuba. General Miller is a gentleman of excellent abilities, and will discharge the duties of the trust with acceptability both to the government and our citizens trading at Trinidad.

[*Philad. Argus.*

EBBITT HOUSE.

T. H. FREEMAN. D. L. MORRISON

F street, between 13th and 14th streets,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS popular and fashionable hotel has been thoroughly repaired and furnished with new and superior furniture. It contains over one hundred rooms, and has all the requisites of a first-class house.

The proprietors have provided a coach, which will be at the railroad depot and steamboat landing at every arrival for the conveyance of passengers and baggage to the hotel.

June 26.

American Gothic and Brass-Foil Roofing.

INVENTED BY EUGENIO LATILLA, ARCHITECT, M. S. B. A., &c.

DESIGNS made for concrete churches, villas, cottages, and farm buildings. Office, Gothica, near Chappaqua, Westchester county, New York.

June 17—d1f

PACIFIC WAGON ROAD.

From the last number received of the Des Arc (Arkansas) Citizen, we copy the following:

"CALIFORNIA ROAD EXPEDITION.—In conformity with an act of Congress for the construction of a wagon road from El Paso to Fort Yuma, on the Colorado, a company has been organized to complete the work, and the following officers selected: J. B. Leache, superintendent; W. P. Cook, assistant superintendent; M. A. McKinnon, disbursing agent; N. Henry Hutton, chief engineer; G. C. Wharton, P. G. Hume, W. D. Cress, assistant engineers.

"This company, composed of one hundred men and forty wagons, arrived here yesterday week, and pitched their tents on the banks of the White river, to await the arrival of the oxen which are to haul the stores, &c., for the use of the expedition. The government stores were received here two weeks since, by river, awaiting the arrival of the wagons and mules which came overland from Memphis. The train will be divided here, the ox-train proceeding through Texas, via Belknap and Chadbourne, thence on the south side the Llamo Esta Carda, or Stake Plain, to the Rio Grande; the mule train will pass through to the northward of Forts Belknap and Chadbourne, thence through to the Llamo Esta Carda to the Rio Grande, at or near Fort Fillmore. Col. Leache proceeds with the mule-train, and Capt. David C. Woods takes charge of the ox-train.

"The officers above-named are gentlemen of fine social qualities, and we have experienced the pleasure of a number of agreeable hours in his company."

ANOTHER NUT FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS.

To the Editor of the Union:

In your paper of this morning, under the caption "*A Nut for the Abolitionists,*" you tell how, on last Sunday, Mr. Thyson's slave-woman died of grief for the loss by death of her master's child.

Such examples of the falsehoods of abolitionism are more common in the slave States than the abolition papers of the North will make known to their readers.

I just now remember one. In 1850 or 1851 a Mr. Jack, residing in Jackson, Mississippi, was about starting on a journey with his family, and found himself compelled to leave behind him his slave-woman who nursed his children.

So agonized was she at the idea of being left by her mistress and the baby that she became crazy, as it were. Between midnight and dawn of the morning when the family were to start a gentleman passing the State-house yard overheard some one say, "Here goes me and my baby," and then a dull plash in the cistern. It was this faithful nurse and her master's infant son. They were both drowned. Rather than part with her foster child she died with it. Could she have so loved the child of a master and mistress as cruel as fanaticism at the North would fain represent all masters and mistresses? H.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
July 29, 1857.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—Some time since six young gentlemen bid farewell to the ladies who had won their hearts amid Scotia's blooming heather, and sought the shores of America, in hope of being enabled the better to prepare for wedded life. They located at Chicago, where the remembrance of their "bonnie lauries" inspired them to unusual and persevering exertions, till fortune at last so favored them that they were now anxious to see their betrothed, and accompanied the message with a goodly remittance to pay their passage. The girls, for mutual protection and society, came over the ocean in the same vessel and arrived in safety at Quebec. Thence they embarked with several hundred other emigrants on a river steamer to continue their journey down the St. Lawrence. That steamer was the ill-fated Montreal, and of the six betrothed maidens five found either fiery or watery graves. The sixth—Miss Jeannette Pettigrew—was taken up for dead, and only by faithful and persistent attention was her life saved. All her worldly possessions were gone, but kind-hearted women at Montreal supplied her abundantly when they heard her affecting story. Eventually she reached her destination, and in a late number of the Chicago Tribune there is chronicled the marriage of Mr. Adam Tate, of Chicago, to Miss Jeannette Pettigrew. He alone reaped the reward of his long exertions; and at the wedding there were present two of the other five young men, whose feelings, when they contrasted the happiness of their friend with their own bereaved condition, must have been sad indeed.

Hon. William Ballard Preston, of Virginia, will sail for Europe on Saturday, on his mission to secure the establishment of a line of steamers from England to the waters of the Chesapeake. It is stated that all the railroad companies in Virginia, and some in Kentucky and Tennessee, have joined the movement, and that the parties now pledged to the enterprise represent a capital of $50,000,000.

GREEN HAIR.—The *Bulletin Therapeutique* contains the curious case of a worker in metals who has wrought in copper only five months, and whose hair, which was lately white, has now turned to a decided green. Chemical analysis has proved that his hair contains a considerable quantity of acetate of copper, and it is to this circumstance that it owes its change of color.

Washington Branch Railroad.

Trains run as follows:

FROM Washington at 6, a. m., connecting at Relay with trains for the West, and at Baltimore with those for Philadelphia and New York.

At 8.30, a. m., for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

At 3, p. m., for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with Frederick train.

Express at 4.20, p. m., at Relay for the West, and for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

On Sunday at 7, a. m., and 4.20, p. m.

From Baltimore for Washington.

At 4.15 and 9.15, a. m., and at 3 and 5.15, p. m.

On Sunday at 4.15, a m., and 5.15, p. m.

T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

June 13

For Cape May.

Washington Branch Railroad.—Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad.

PASSENGERS for this celebrated summer resort are informed that a daily line will be run, (except Sunday,) leaving Washington at 6, a. m., and connecting at New Castle with the splendid steamer General McDonald on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and on all alternate days with the elegant and swift New York steamers running between Philadelphia and New York via New Castle.

Tickets $5 50, including carriage hire on the island. Children (under 12 years) and servants, $4 50.

TH. H. PARSONS, Agent.

July 24—4w

SPLENDID HOTEL LOT FOR SALE,

In the city of Washington, D. C., and fronting on Pennsylvania avenue.

THE LOT is about one hundred and seventy feet by one hundred and sixty feet, being the ground partly occupied by the Union newspaper printing office, and partly by the ruins of the late National Theatre. There is no place in the country where a first-class hotel is more imperatively required, nor where such a one would so surely prove profitable. The terms will be made very favorable, and, if needed, facilities will be afforded in the erection of a suitable hotel.

Apply, in Washington, to C. H. WINDER; or, in Philadelphia, to W. H. WINDER,
No. 76½ Walnut street.

And, if not sold, the Union Buildings will be for rent, and possession given on the 1st of September, 1857.

July 25—2aw2m† [Intel.]

Episcopal High School, of Virginia,

AT HOWARD, ON THE HEIGHTS.

Three Miles West of Alexandria.

REV. JOHN P. McGUIRE, RECTOR.

THE seventeenth session of this institution will commence on Wednesday, the 9th of September next.

TERMS: $250 for board, tuition, lights, fuel, mending, &c., payable semi-annually in advance.

Modern languages, music, and drawing are extra charges.

Pamphlets containing the course of study, government, terms, &c., sent to those who request them. Direct to REV. JOHN P. McGUIRE,
Theological Seminary, Post Office,
Fairfax county, Virginia.

July 18—law10t

ECONOMY! ECONOMY!
Look to Your Interest.

NOW is the time to lay in your fuel for the winter, as we are prepared to sell WOOD and COAL cheaper than at any other season of the year.

Weekly receiving large shipments of white, red, and gray ash COALS from the most approved mines in the country, carefully prepared for *cooking ranges, stoves, grates, and furnaces.*

Also, HICKORY, OAK, and PINE WOOD, of the most superior qualities, CUT AND SEASONED EXPRESSLY FOR US.

DAILY EXPECTED—

A large supply of CUMBERLAND COAL, all of which will be sold at the lowest market price.

Orders left with us will meet with prompt attention. Coal and wood delivered to any part of the city by our own teams free of cartage.

Coal kept under cover; 2,240 pounds to the ton, carefully weighed by a sworn weigher.

T. J. & W. M. GALT,
Office northwest corner 12th and C streets, No. 547,
One square south Pennsylvania avenue.

July 24—1m

LOCAL NEWS.

THE NEW HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—This hall will occupy the centre of the south wing of the Capitol, and will be rectangular, one hundred and thirty-nine feet long from east to west, ninety-three feet wide, and about thirty-six feet high. It will be lighted by sky-lights in the ceiling and a glass roof, and at night by large chandeliers suspended between the ceiling and the roof. The Speaker's chair will be situated on the south side of the hall, and the members' seats, three hundred in number, arranged in a semi-circular form fronting it. There will be a continuous gallery on three sides of the hall—the north, east, and west—capable of seating twelve hundred persons, and a separate gallery for reporters, behind the Speaker's chair. The walls of the hall, under the galleries, will contain panels for paintings, and, above, niches for statuary. The hall itself will be nearly surrounded by a corridor, affording convenient communication with the post office, the retiring rooms, and the committee rooms. The public galleries will be entered from a corridor surrounding them in the second story, which will be reached by a splendid stairway. The present state of the work was briefly stated in our issue of yesterday morning. We can but add to-day that workmen are employed in preparing the floor for the seats of the members, in putting up the galleries, and in covering the walls with an ornamental finish of cast iron.

THE FUNERAL OF COMMODORE NEWTON.—The funeral of Commodore Newton took place yesterday morning. The solemn funeral service of the Protestant Episcopal church was read by Rev. Dr. Hall, of the church of the Epiphany, at the Meade House, from which the procession moved for the Congressional Burying Ground at about 11 o'clock. The body of Commodore Newton was escorted to its grave by a fine corps of marines, under the command of Major Zeilen. The brief notice given to the volunteers and the disagreeableness of the weather prevented their attendance. A numerous train of carriages united in the procession, in which were seated a number of the mourning relatives of the deceased, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, and a large number of officers of the navy, as many of the army as were present in this city, all in uniform, and friends of the deceased. The body was deposited in a metallic burial-case, furnished by Mr. White. The uniform of the deceased was placed upon this, and the American flag enshrouded the whole. Eight colored seamen, who had formerly served under Commodore Newton, were the bearers of the coffin, and marched beside the hearse.

THE NEW SENATE CHAMBER.—The new Senate chamber is situated in the centre of the north wing of the Capitol, and is constructed on a similar plan with that of the hall of the House of Representatives, only smaller, being one hundred and twelve feet long by eighty-two wide. This leaves more room in the building for corridors and other apartments. The Senate retiring room, situated in the north front of the wing, is to be a magnificent apartment. It will be thirty-eight feet in length by twenty-one and a half in width, and nineteen and a half in height. The ceiling is to be of pure white Italian marble, and is to be supported by polished Corinthian columns and pilasters of the same material, with richly carved capitals. The walls are to be of the richest Tennessee marble, set with large plate-glass mirrors, and at each end of the room are to be niches filled with statuary. The other rooms on the north and east side of this wing are designed for private reception rooms for the senators.

PATENTS.—During the past week fifty-four patents were issued from the United States Patent office—among them the following:

George Haseltine, of Washington, D. C., for improved machine for punching and shaping metals.

A Pennsylvanian claims the merit of inventing a "mode for fastening breastpins."

A Massachusetts man, largely engaged in the trade of making pills, has secured a patent for facilitating the manufacture of his medicinal bullets.

A patent for "an improvement in artificial legs" is among the variety. If any one could improve natural "pedestals" affected with rheumatism, he would win the title of "illustrious benefactor."

From the South there is a patentee for "improvement in receiving boxes for passengers' fare."

THE CRIMINAL COURT YESTERDAY.—The Fourth-ward riot case progressed slowly. The examination of Mr. Donn was concluded, and the following new witnesses introduced: J. M. Carlisle, General Henderson, Jeremiah Toomey, policeman, and Franklin Birkhead, policeman. Mr. Carlisle stated that he was fully satisfied from appearances that it was the intention of the mob to fire the cannon. No facts of importance were elicited from the witnesses that have not already appeared in our columns.

SALE OF MARKET STANDS.—At 12 o'clock, m., yesterday, notwithstanding the falling rain, a large crowd attended the sale of market stands at Centre Market. The mayor, commissioners, and clerk of the market were present, and A. Green, auctioneer, proceeded to cry out the stalls for bids. After selling several stands, the bidding stopped, and the sale was postponed.

THE CORNER-STONE of the Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal church, on Fourth street east, which was to have been laid yesterday evening, will be laid this evening at six o'clock.

Notice.

WHEREAS by virtue of a decree entered in a suit pending in the circuit court of Rappahannock county, Virginia, in which J. Richards Nickins and Delia Calvert are plaintiffs, and Cecilius Calvert, Hannah Jell, James Jell, and John Jell, administrators of Ann Coxe, deceased, and others, are defendants—among other things it was adjudged, ordered, and decreed that the commissioner who was directed to take the accounts directed in said cause should enquire and state to the court whether the said Sarah Henrietta Birch, a sister of the half-blood to the said Ann Coxe, was living at the time of her death, and, if she was dead, whether her said husband survived her and the said Ann Coxe, and whether she left a child or children, descendant or descendants? And for that purpose the said commissioner is to cause advertisements to be inserted in the "National Intelligencer" and "Union" weekly for four weeks for the said Sarah Henrietta Birch, her child or children, descendant or descendants, or other person or persons entitled to her interest in the said estate, to come in before said commissioner and make out his, her, or their claim to partake in the distribution of the said estate.

Now, therefore, I, J. Y. Menefee, commissioner of the circuit court of Rappahannock county, hereby notify the said Sarah Henrietta Birch, if she be alive, and, if she be dead, her child or children, descendant or descendants, or other person or persons entitled to her interest in the estate of the said Ann Coxe, deceased, to come in before me, at my office, in the town of Washington, Rappahannock county, Virginia, on the 15th day of August, 1857, and make out his, her, or their claim to partake in the distribution of the said estate of the said Ann Coxe, deceased.

JULY 9, 1857. J. Y. MENEFEE,
July 14—w4w Commissioner.

Washington Aqueduct.

WANTED on the Washington aqueduct one thousand men.

To steady workmen, laborers, drillers, blasters, and masons, good wages and steady employment will be given by the United States and by contractors.

The works now going on embrace tunnelling, masonry in stone and brick, excavation and embankment.

Apply on the line or at the office in Georgetown, D. C.

M. C. MEIGS,
Captain of Engineers in Charge.

July 29—3taw1m.

Washington Insurance Company.

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS.

Capital ..... $200,000!

THIS Company is now prepared to receive applications for insurance on buildings, merchandise, &c., at the usual city rates, without any charge for policy, at their office, corner of Tenth street and Penn. avenue, over the Washington City Savings Bank.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. F. Bayly, Samuel Bacon,
Robert Farnham, James F. Haliday,
Wm. Ormsbee, Hudson Taylor,
Francis Mohun M. W. Galt,
Benj. Beall.

JAMES C. McGUIRE, President.

G. D. HANNON, Secretary.

May 29—d1y

LOST—On Thursday evening, the 28th instant, a long white lace scarf. The finder shall be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 430 Fifteenth street.

May 30—d* [Star.]

THE Life of Charlotte Bronte, author of "Jane Eyre." By Mrs. Gaskell. 2 vols. $1 50.
Quackenboe's History of the United States. $1.
The Olive Branch; or, White Oak Farm. $1.
New Biographies of Illustrious Men. By Macaulay and others. $1.

May 14 FRANCK TAYLOR.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, July 29.—The Cunard steamer Europa, from Liverpool, with dates to the 18th inst., three days later than previous advices, has arrived here.

The steamers Persia and Ericsson arrived out on the 17th.

The news is of no special importance.

The crops generally promise a very luxuriant yield.

A spirited debate had occurred in Parliament on the subject of the Persian war. A prorogation was expected in about a fortnight.

The shipping of the telegraphic cable on board the steamer Agamemnon was finished on the 18th inst. The Niagara had nearly finished receiving.

The poet Beranger is dead.

Spanish advices indicate that a final interview with the Mexican minister and the Spanish government had taken place touching the Mexican question, the result of which is believed to have been unsatisfactory.

It was reported that the meeting between the Emperors of Russia, Austria, and France would shortly take place in Bavaria; also, that the King of Prussia's recent visit to Vienna was for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation between Russia and Austria.

The alleged complicity of Russia in the India mutiny is indignantly denied by the St. Petersburgh journals.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on Thursday Mr. Roebuck moved the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the war with Persia was declared, prosecuted, and conducted without such transactions being communicated to Parliament, while expensive armaments were equipped without the sanction of a vote of the House.

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of the House that such conduct tends to weaken its just authority, and to dispense with its control over the finances of the country, and renders it necessary for the House to express its strong reprobation of such a course of proceeding."

Mr. Roebuck supported his motion in a speech of much bitterness, and accused Lord Palmerston of having, by denuding India of troops for the Persian war, brought about the present state of affairs in India.

A warm debate ensued, in which Mr. Roebuck found many supporters, but who declined to vote for the resolutions.

Lord Palmerston asserted the constitutional right of the Crown to make war or peace at pleasure, although he admitted it to be the duty of the government to acquaint Parliament at the earliest opportunity with the grounds for having done so. After censuring Mr. Roebuck and his motives, he reviewed the course of negotiations with Persia, claiming credit, rather than censure, for the concessions his government had made to facilitate the restoration of peace.

He then passed on to deny that there was any connexion between the Persian war and the Indian mutiny, while he predicted that the triumph of British arms and policy over Persian aggression and Russian instigation would materially enhance British influence throughout all Asia. In conclusion, he denied that constitutionally or otherwise there were any grounds for the resolutions, the success of which would be a fatal mistake on the part of the House. The resolution was lost by a vote of 38 to 352.

On Friday in the House of Lords Lord Brougham brought forward his motion for an address to the Queen, praying her to discountenance all measures tending to promote the slave trade. In a powerful speech he pointed out the serious consequences likely to ensue from the importation of free Africans into the French colonies, and was sure it was only necessary to call the attention of the French government to the subject to induce them to abandon the policy.

Lord Clarendon fully endorsed Lord Brougham's sentiments, saying that if it turned out that the slave trade was to be revived the government would not hesitate to use the power vested in it to stop it.

The address was then agreed to.

In the House of Commons, Sir Charles Wood gave notice of a motion for a vote of 2,000 more seamen for service in the Indian seas.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Griffiths, repeated his objections to the construction of the Suez ship-canal financially, and warned British capitalists to hold themselves aloof from such an undertaking.

On motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House voted half a million on account of the Persian war.

After a spicy debate upon the merits of that and the India and Chinese proceedings, Lord John Russell asked, but failed to get the government to give up a day for the consideration of a new bill he proposed to introduce, providing for the admission of Jews to Parliament. He then asked leave to bring in a bill on the subject, but, after a protracted and noisy debate, the House adjourned without taking action.

It was supposed that Parliament would be prorogued in about a fortnight or three weeks.

The shipping of the transatlantic cable on board the Agamemnon was to be finished on the day of the sailing of the Europa.

The Niagara had over one thousand miles of cable on board, and the shipping of it would be finished on the following week. Continued tests of the coil are very satisfactory, and at Cork, whence the vessels would sail about the 1st of August, experiments will be made through the whole length of the cable. Insurances had been effected on the safe laying of the cable at rates ranging from ten per cent. upwards; but many stockholders were sanguine enough to prefer running their own risks.

Prince Napoleon visited and inspected the United States frigate Niagara on the 17th instant, and, in return, Captain Hudson was entertained on the imperial yacht.

The United States steam-frigate Susquehannah was expected at Liverpool on the 18th or 19th.

A deputation from the anti-slavery society presented a memorial to Lord Palmerston on Wednesday, condemning the proposed scheme to obtain negro laborers from Africa for the West Indies. Lord Palmerston said that the government were alive to the danger of the scheme, and would take care that nothing was done which tended to resuscitate the slave trade. The London Times continues its agitation in favor of obtaining free laborers under British surveillance.

The members of the House of Commons in favor of the parliamentary oaths bill were resorting to outside measures to bring about a speedy settlement of the question.

They have held a meeting and adopted resolutions declaratory of their sentiments, and appointed a deputation to wait on Lord Palmerston on the subject.

The British government intends sending to India a steam squadron, a considerable force of artillery by the most rapid conveyances at hand; and in addition to the troops already mentioned, the force which had been appropriated for the Chinese operations had all been intercepted and ordered for service in India. This force is to be compensated for in China by a battalion of marines, to be despatched to Hong Kong without delay.

The London Times, in an article on Hon. William L. Marcy's privateering letter, which it calls a bold and comprehensive proposal, expresses regret that England did not close at once with the suggestion therein made. It says that before a decision could be formed the cabinet of Washington became alarmed at the possibility that its offer would be accepted. Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Cass have intimated their disinclination to follow up the discussion, nor is there any reason to hope that so desirable an object will soon become attainable. In the mean time, the laws of war between England and America are wholly unaffected by the convention of Paris.

MARKETS.

Cotton.—Sales of the week 19,000 bales, including 10,000 bales for speculation and 5,000 for export. All qualities have advanced 1-16; middling qualities have improved most. Holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales. Surat and Brazilian cotton has advanced ⅛d. The market is firm. Stock in port 550,000 bales, including 453,000 bales American.

Manchester advices continue favorable; all qualities of manufacturing considerably advanced.

Breadstuffs.—The market is very dull, and all qualities have slightly declined. Corn is steady. Richardson, Spence, & Co. quote: Flour is very dull, and prices have declined is. Wheat is dull at a decline of 2d. Some circulars quote a decline of 2d. a 4d. Corn is quiet.

Provisions are dull. Beef generally closed buoyant at the previous advance. Pork is dull. Bacon is dull. Lard is also dull.

Money Market.—London, July 17.—Consols for money 91¼. The market is slightly easier.

Consols for account quoted at 91⅛ a 91¼.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £75,000.

The bank rates have been reduced to 5½ per cent.

Southern Trans-Atlantic Convention.

OLD POINT COMFORT, July 29.—The convention to further the project of A. Dudley Mann, to establish a line of steamers between Chesapeake Bay and Milford Haven, was largely attended. Delegates from Maryland, District of Columbia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, and Texas were present. Ex-President John Tyler was chosen president; Hon. D. M. Barringer, Hon. Hamlin Moore, N. Falls, and Capt. Thos. J. Page, vice presidents. Letters from all the members of the cabinet, Lieut. Maury, and others, were read, strongly endorsing the plan. Committees on resolutions and subscriptions were appointed, and the convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

DIED,

On the 9th instant, at Washington, D. C., HENRY H., the beloved son of JOHN H. and MARY BELLMAN, aged 15 months and 22 days.

"Sleep, lovely babe, and take thy rest,
God called thee soon—he thought it best;
Swift was his flight, short was his road—
He closed his eyes and saw his God."

REDEMPTION OF VIRGINIA FIVE PER CENT. STOCK.

THE holders of the following certificates of debt issued by the State of Virginia will take notice that the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund" will proceed on the 31st day of October, 1857, to redeem the said certificates at the treasury of the Commonwealth. The holders of said certificates are required on the said 31st of October, 1857, to surrender the same at the office of the second auditor. Whether surrendered or not, the interest thereon will cease on that day:

1. Under act passed 16th February, 1825, entitled "An act making further provision to carry into effect the act entitled "An act for clearing and improving the navigation of James river and for uniting the eastern and western waters by the James and Kanawha rivers, and for other purposes."

Date.	In what name issued.	Amount.
1825, April 1—19,	Baring, Brothers, & Co., of London	$5,000 00
1834, June 18—87,	Rev. Robert Tritton, of Morden, in the county of Surry, in England	5,000 00
" " " 88,	ditto	5,000 00
" " " 89,	ditto	3,000 00
1840, May 18—100,	James Hutchinson, of the Stock Exchange, London, gentleman, and Wm. Robson, of Darlington, Durham, in England, gentleman, with benefit of survivorship	5,000 00
" " " 101,	ditto	3,000 00
" " " 102,	ditto	2,000 00
1844, Aug. 5, 118,	Richard Thornton, of Old Swan Wharf, Upper Thames street, London, merchant	5,000 00
" " " 119,	ditto	5,000 00
" " " 120,	ditto	3,000 00
" " " 121,	ditto	2,000 00
1846, Feb. 13, 122,	Francis N. Watkins, Clement C. Read, Jacob W. Morton, John Dupuy, Henry E. Watkins, Thomas T. Treadway, and Charles S. Carrington, and their survivors in trust, for the benefit of the Union Theological Seminary	4,100 00
" " " 123,	ditto	5,900 00
" July 10—127,	Thomas Cotterill, esq., a citizen of the United States, at present residing at Birmingham, in England	8,000 00
1849, Feb. 6—139,	William Heath, of Harlow, Essex, gentleman	1,666 66
" " " 140,	Woodham Heath, of Nettleswell, Essex, gentleman	1,666 67
" April 29—141,	Thomas Cotterill, esq., a citizen of the United States, at present residing at Birmingham, in England	5,000 00
1850, June 1—142,	ditto	1,666 67
" Dec. 7—143,	George Peabody, esq., of London	7,000 00
1854, July 10—149,	Thomas Cotterill, esq., a citizen of the United States, at present residing at Birmingham, in England	5,000 00
" " " 150,	ditto	5,000 00
" " " 151,	ditto	5,000 00
" " " 152,	ditto	1,000 00
" " " 153,	ditto	1,000 00
" July 22—154,	Benjamin Moses, of London	6,000 00
1855, April 7—155,	George Peabody, & Co., of London	6,000 00
" " " 156,	ditto	4,000 00
" " " 157,	ditto	5,000 00
" " " 158,	ditto	5,000 00
" " " 159,	ditto	5,000 00
1856, July 24—160,	Hugh Brown, esq., of Broadstone, Parish of Birth, Ayrshire, Scotland	5,000 00
" " " 161,	ditto	5,000 00
" " " 162,	ditto	5,000 00
" " " 163,	ditto	5,000 00
" " " 164,	ditto	5,000 00
" " " 165,	ditto	5,000 00
" " " 166,	ditto	4,000 00
		$160,000 00

2. Under an act authorizing the Board of Public Works to subscribe on behalf of the Commonwealth to the stock of the Petersburg Railroad Company, passed 27th February, 1832:

1834, June 30—22,	The Most Noble George Granville, Duke of Sutherland	$10,000 00
" " " 23,	ditto	10,000 00
" " " 30,	ditto	4,000 00
		$24,000 00

STAFFORD H. PARKER, Register,
GEORGE W. MUNFORD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

NOTE.—Those holders of certificates who desire to redeem by attorney must, if residing beyond the limits of the United States, acknowledge the power before some minister plenipotentiary, charge d'affaires, consul general, consul, vice consul, or commercial agent, appointed by the government of the United States to any foreign country; or before the proper officer of any court of such country, or the mayor or other chief magistrate of any city, town, or corporation therein. If residing in the United States, the acknowledgment before a justice of the peace, notary public, or commissioner of deeds appointed by the governor of Virginia is sufficient. In all cases the certificate must be delivered.

RICHMOND, VA., July 31, 1857. July 31—1sw3m

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OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF MARYLAND.

The following are the drawn numbers of the Maryland Consolidated Lottery, for the benefit of Town of Bel Air, &c., class 30, drawn July 28, 1857:

40 18 33 17 74 12 37 55 19 16 64 22

The following are the drawn numbers of the Patapsco Institute Lottery, class 174, drawn July 29, 1857:

63 47 10 25 46 3 66 12 24 19 13 49

D. H. McPHAIL, Commissioner. R. FRANCE & Co., Managers.
July 31—1t

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