From the Journal of Commerce.

THE IMPERIAL INTERVIEW AT STUTTGARDT.

Beyond the fact that the Emperors of France and Russia met at Stuttgardt on the 25th ult., made each other's acquaintance, spent four days in a series of court entertainments, reviews, and other pompous ceremonials, and that their intercourse was "cordial," little is known as to what matters were discussed by the two potentates, or what resolution, if any, they have come to with reference to their future policy. It would appear, indeed, that, with the exception of two short private conferences at the villa of the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, to which nobody was admitted, Alexander and Napoleon had no opportunity to deliberate on matters of political importance, and that the aggressive design imputed to the autocrats by the alarmists, and the extremely peaceful measures attributed to them by their optimist admirers, are equally unreal, so far as anything has transpired in support of either opinion. The croakers professed to see in the meeting between the nephews of the first Alexander and the first Napoleon the same motive that actuated their uncles at Tilsit and Erfurt—that Europe was to be divided between the autocrat of the Neva and the autocrat of the Seine—peaceably, if the other powers submitted in silence; but, if not, by the combined hosts of Russia and of France. The optimists believed the exact reverse of this. With the most implicit reliance on Louis Napoleon's famous aphorism—*l'Empire c'est la paix*—they believed that he was resolved not only to reconcile all personal differences or causes of disagreement between him and the Czar, but also to lay the foundations of a lasting peace between his brother sovereigns, himself, and each other; to cause the expensive standing armies of Europe to be largely reduced, there being no further occasion for their services; and to establish a reconciliation court, to hear international disputes, whose decision should bind the disputants, and to which recourse should always be had, instead of, as now, to the arbitrament of arms. The timid fancied that the English alliance having served its purpose, it could not be severed at a better time than when England's men and means were so fully employed in India; that the occasion was favorable to avenge Waterloo and St. Helena; that Austria could be ejected from Italy, either for the profit of Piedmont or another Prince Eugene Beauharnais; that Prussia might be compelled to abandon the Rhine provinces, "the natural boundaries of France;" and that the Russian share of the booty should be the abandonment of her management, directly or indirectly, of the Danubian principalities, and a portion of Turkey in Europe. This, together with some vague hints as to the absorption of Egypt "with a view to India," and the seizure by France of the English naval stations in the Mediterranean, was the "aggressive policy" imputed to the two Emperors.

Both estimates of the motives which actuated Louis Napoleon and Alexander seem equally exaggerated and unreliable. It is quite as unlikely that the monarchs who hitherto have relied almost solely on their armaments for power, both as regards their subjects and other nations, should all of a sudden disband these armies, turn their swords into ploughshares, and inaugurate by a breath a new era of universal harmony and brotherhood, as that they entertained the intention, like another Attila, to overrun Europe, making everything bend to their will, and dividing the spoils between them.

It is natural, and consistent with the tact and wisdom which Louis Napoleon has shown since his advent to power in France, that he should desire to be personally acquainted with his brother princes, particularly those whose rule, like his own, is despotic, that he may be able, if not to ascertain their designs and sentiments, to measure their mental calibre, and know what the character of the men is with whom he must act in the management of the continent. Harmonious and accordant as may appear the political systems in France and Russia, they are not so in reality, nor can there ever be a very cordial sympathy between their rulers. The rigid anti-revolutionary principle of "divine right" on which the Czar's throne reposes, and the strong revolutionary principle of "the national will," to which Napoleon boasts that he owes his crown, are too antagonistic to render any close and lasting union between the courts of Paris and St. Petersburgh possible.

The political acts of Napoleon III do not warrant the belief that he contemplates any act of treachery towards England. He has been from the first a faithful and cordial ally, neither seeking her humiliation nor desiring to profit immeasurably by any temporary advantage. There have been points—the Bolgrad and Serpents' island, and the Moldavian election question, for instance—on which he has differed with the English government, yielding as willingly and gracefully in the former case as he firmly maintained his ground and gained his point in the latter. His fidelity to the English alliance can be trusted, too, because it is more important to him and his dynastic ambition to preserve it than it is to England, and France has always suffered most whenever she has been faithless to engagements with her neighbor across the channel.

The court gossips and their organs, who are opposed to a Russo-French alliance, do not believe that the "haughty and offensive bearing of Russia towards France at this conference at Stuttgardt is likely to attract Louis Napoleon personally towards a Russian policy." This "haughty and offensive bearing" consisted in the apparent disinclination of the Empress of Russia to meet on a footing of equality the Empress of the French, whose royalty is not hereditary, but as proceeding from that of her husband, also attributable to the "national will." It appears that, while there was a probability of the Empress Eugenie accompanying her husband to Stuttgardt, the Czarina was too much indisposed to quit Darmstadt; and that, when it was sure that the French Empress was not coming, the Russian Empress suddenly got well, joined her husband, and took part in all the festivities. A comparison, of course favorable to England and to the disadvantage of Russia, is drawn between this conduct and that of Victoria, whose amiability, cordiality, and affection for Eugenie were most tender. It is very unlike Russian diplomacy to throw away the benefit of a good understanding with France for a mere whim, or a stupid manifestation of haughtiness; and we are much inclined to believe that the true explanation of the Empress Marie Alexandrowna's conduct would hardly justify the epithets "haughty" and "offensive," and that Louis Napoleon is not on this account disinclined to intimate relations with the Czar.

The *parvenu* Emperor of the French has been received and greeted by the Czar of all the Russias, and publicly acknowledged as one of the kingly fraternity. It is said to be his design to meet all the other crowned heads in the same way, and exact this recognition of himself and his dynasty. It flatters him as well as the people he rules; it gives him an opportunity of making himself popular; and it also affords him the means of giving effect to those peaceful intentions which he professes to entertain.

It is not improbable that these were among the motives for the meeting at Stuttgardt.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER TROPIC.—The St. Louis Republican of Monday last has the following additional particulars of the loss of the steamer Tropic:

By telegraphic despatches, dated at Boonville on the 17th instant, we learn that the lightning-line packet Tropic, Captain Marshall, has been sunk in the Missouri river. The accident, of which no particulars are contained in the despatches, occurred on the 14th instant at Waverly.

One despatch to C. W. Ford, of the United States Express Company, states that eight or ten lives were lost, but that their messenger and his goods were safe.

Another despatch to Major Bryant, United States marshal, states the loss of life to be ten or twelve persons. Neither of the despatches gives any further account of the sinking or loss of life. The next arrival from the Missouri should bring full particulars, and, as the accident happened on the 14th instant, such an arrival is due. The boat is doubtless a total loss; but the most melancholy circumstance connected with the disaster is the loss of life attending it. The boat was not a valuable one, and was one of the regular line of packets between Jefferson city and Weston. The Tropic was on her way from Weston to Jefferson city when the accident occurred.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—A committee having been appointed by this society to invite the President and the members of his cabinet to attend their exhibition, Dr. Higgins, chairman of that committee, made a verbal report, stating that the committee had proceeded to Washington and called upon the President and the other distinguished gentlemen, who received them in the most cordial manner, but feared that in consequence of an unusual pressure of the public business, caused by the rapid approach of the session of Congress, they could not attend. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy expressed a hope that they might be able to attend.

ANOTHER INCENDIARISM.—On Tuesday night, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a range of five large grain and hay barracks, on the place of Dr. Stone, senior, near Columbia College, was discovered to be on fire. The hands on the place were immediately aroused, and by tearing down fencing, &c., prevented the flames from extending to other improvements; but the entire range of barracks, with their valuable contents of grain and hay, was consumed—the loss being estimated at between three and four thousand dollars. The fire is supposed, without doubt, to be the work of an incendiary. No other probable agency can be imagined.

ABOUT five hundred and ninety cords of wood have arrived at the mouth of the canal. The steamer Columbia has arrived at this port with consignments of merchandise for J. H. Shekels, W. H. Harrover, Gen. Henderson, Parker & Spalding, — Snyder, J. Patterson, Wall & Barnard, B. I. Neale, M. McDermott, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Murray & Semmes, Wm. Bryan, C. Stott, Fowler & Co., J. Funce, and S. Bacon. The barkentine Horace Beale is still aground off Arlington. She left Georgetown three weeks ago, with a cargo of three hundred and ninety tons of coal for Rockland, Maine, and has returned, after discharging her cargo, with a load of stone for the Treasury extension.

THE ROBBERY OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT RICHMOND.—Wheeler, one of the robbers of the custom-house at Richmond, was taken to Richmond on Tuesday morning by Deputy Marshal Phillips and officers Allen and Boss. The following despatch was received by Marshal Hoover yesterday morning:

RICHMOND, Oct. 21, 1857.—J. D. Hoover, marshal for the District of Columbia.—We have recovered fifteen thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars this morning, and both parties have been committed to prison.

There can no longer remain a doubt as to the guilt of these parties; and it is a source of satisfaction to know that they are in a fair way to receive a well-merited punishment.

APPROPRIATE TO THE TIMES.—We copy the following from a number of the National Intelligencer, dated August 28, 1823:

A Fourth of July Toast Drunk in Virginia.

Why is the community so much embarrassed?

Because banks lend money that have not got it to lend; and

Because people spend money who have not earned it to spend.

Remedy.

Own the money before you lend it;
Earn the money before you spend it.

THE RIVER.—Ice was formed on Tuesday night in several of the boats at the Long Bridge an eighth of an inch thick. The schooner Hope arrived at the port of Washington yesterday morning with 1,800 bushels of white gravel. A large schooner, from Philadelphia, laden with iron pipe for the Washington aqueduct, was towed up to Georgetown yesterday.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS YESTERDAY.—John S. Brenson, esq., of Ohio, was admitted to practice as an attorney of the court.

The argument in behalf of the government in the case of Henry J. Anderson *vs.* The United States was concluded by Mr. Blair; when the court adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

APPOINTMENT IN THE MARINE CORPS.—Phillip R. Fendall, jr., of California, has been appointed a second lieutenant in the marine corps, in place of J. L. Browne, promoted.

THE CIRCUIT COURT YESTERDAY.—The only business transacted was the calling of the remainder of the docket. Trials on the appeal docket are to commence this morning.

NAGLE'S AMERICAN JUVENILE COMEDIANS have now performed for three nights in this city, and our prediction that they would become the favorites of the public has been fully verified. As their engagement will close on Saturday night, those of our citizens who have not witnessed their playing should avail themselves of the opportunities still within their reach.

THE LONG BRIDGE.—The iron plates on which the rollers of the south draw move being broken, and some of the sleepers under the flooring of the draw being so much decayed as to render it necessary for them to be renewed, travel over the bridge will be suspended during Friday, the 23d inst., to allow of these important repairs being made.

MARRIED,

In Washington city, on the 21st of October, by the Rev. Dr. CUMMINS, JAMES S. RUCKER, esq., of Lecompton, Kansas, to Miss NANNIE S. SCOTT, daughter of THOMAS H. SCOTT, esq., of Campbell county, Virginia.

[Richmond and Lynchburg, Va., papers and the National Democrat, Lecompton, Kansas, please copy the above.]

Virginia Land Office,
Richmond October 19, 1857.

IN conformity with the code of Virginia of 1849, page 491, section 16, I do hereby make known to all whom it may concern, that it appears by a certificate of the escheator of the county of Halifax, dated the 15th day of October, 1857, and this day received into the land office, that by inquest held on the 29th day of September, 1857, it was found that a tract of land containing thirty-four acres in the county of Halifax, on the waters of Birch creek, was charged on the land book of said county to John Hightower; that the said John Hightower left the county many years ago and has not been heard from; that he left no heirs, and that the said tract of thirty-four acres is escheated to the Commonwealth.

S. H. PARKER,
Oct 22—1awfw Register Land Office.

THE FINER NUMBERS.—In addition to a very large stock of medium cloths, cassimeres, and vestings in all departments, we have a fine stock of cloths, cassimeres, and vestings of the finer numbers, all marked down to our reduced scale of prices.

Gentlemen's shawls, under drawers, and shirts, cravats, half-hose, gloves, umbrellas, handkerchiefs, &c.

100 pieces superior Irish linens.
400 pieces shirting cottons, of qualities that can be relied on.

One price only, marked in plain figures by one of the firm; consequently, no person is overcharged.

Citizens and strangers solicited to examine our stock, if but for their own gratification. They will at least learn the lowest market prices.

Our northern and eastern correspondents send us new supplies daily.

We are not opening any new bills, and discontinuing all old ones that were not settled when the request to do so was made.

PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
Oct 22—10tdif Opposite the Centre Market.

SUBMITTED TO A REDUCTION.—Many of the richest, newest, and most choice styles of our very large stock of European and American dry goods this day submitted to a heavy reduction in price, all of which our customers and purchasers in general have the advantage of.

One price only, marked in plain figures by one of the firm, from which no deviation is allowed; consequently no purchaser is overcharged.

New supplies from the North and East daily.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.

PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
Oct 22—10tdif opposite Centre Market.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' Worth of dry goods, of all first-class fabrics, stock complete in all departments, and at prices arranged to meet the present financial epoch.

One price only, and no deviation; the actual cash value marked in plain figures by one of the firm; consequently, no purchaser is overcharged.

Strangers and residents most cordially solicited to examine our stock, if but for their own gratification.

New supplies from the North and East daily.

We are not opening any new bills.

We are discontinuing all bills that remain unsettled from July last.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.

PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
Oct 15—10tdif opposite Centre Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Oct. 20.—The Cunard steamship Europa, Captain Leitch, from Liverpool on the 10th instant, has arrived. She brings $63,000 in specie.

There is nothing later from India.

There had been severe storms on the English coast. The ship A. B. Kimball, from Sunderland, bound to New York, was lost, but the crew were saved.

The American crisis was beginning to be severely felt in England and France, and money over the whole of Europe was advancing, in consequence of the drain of specie for America.

The King of Prussia was feared to be dying.

The governor-general of India had been recalled.

The London Morning Chronicle professes to have good authority for stating that steps will be taken immediately to proclaim the Queen Empress of Hindostan, and says that the next despatches will bring the news of such proclamation at Calcutta. The statement, however, is generally regarded as absurd.

Catharine Hayes, the Irish vocalist, is married to Wm. A. Bushnell, of New York.

The London Star is the only journal which reports the recall of the governor general of India.

The Times says: "There is nothing in raising the rate of interest to create alarm. The discount establishments have also raised the rates." The Times thinks that fright alone has caused all the ruin which is now going on in America.

The American crisis was severely felt in Paris, owing to the delay of remittances. Money was scarce, and there was a prospect that the bank would rescind its recent measures for relaxation, if it did not advance its rates of discount.

Reliable accounts concerning the meeting of the crowned heads of Europe state that their principal object was the reduction of their standing armies, in order to relieve their financial condition; the difficulty of obtaining loans rendering a reduction of expenditures necessary.

Two speculators on the Bourse had absconded; one was a defaulter of three millions and the other nearly two millions.

THE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Friday.—The business week comprises only five days, Wednesday being a holiday.

Cotton—sales of the week 59,000 bales, speculators buying 13,500, and exporters 30,000. Prices had advanced ¼d. Estimated sales to-day 7,000, speculators taking 1,000. Stock in port 302,500, 169,000 of which is American. Quotations:

	Orleans.	Mobile.	Uplands.
Fair	9¾	9 9-16	9¾
Middling	9 5-16	9¼	

Breadstuffs are quiet but steady. Flour closed dull with a decline in inferior qualities; western canal, 30s. a 31s.; Philadelphia 31s. a 31s. 6d.; Ohio, 32s. a 33s. Wheat closed dull at a decline of 2d. a 3d. on inferior qualities; red, 7s. 6d. a 8s.; white, 8s. 10d. a 9s. 3d. Corn is steady; mixed and yellow, 37s. 6d.; white, 41s. a 42s.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday noon.—The cotton market is quiet, but the steamer's news caused a decline on all qualities. Breadstuffs are quiet and steady. Corn firm. Provisions steady.

LONDON, Saturday noon.—Consols, 89⅛ a 89½.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The Bank of Holland has raised its rates of discount to 5½ per cent.

It is reported that a direct communication is about to be established between Trieste and New York through the Lloyd's steamers.

The financial pressure is still severe in Vienna. One broker had committed suicide, and another had absconded, being a defaulter to a large amount.

Numerous failures had occurred.

The Bank of Prussia had raised its rates of discount to 6½ per cent.

The health of the King of Prussia was failing rapidly, and great fears were entertained for his life. All the members of the royal family had assembled at Pottsdam.

Negotiations had been opened at St. Petersburgh for a commercial treaty with Austria.

Six Russian vessels had disembarked troops in Abasia, burned the bazaar, and destroyed the shipping.

The Russian Minister of Marine officially reports the loss of the line-of-battle-ship Le Forte. All on board perished, including thirteen officers, seven hundred and forty-three seamen, and fifty-three women and children. The same storm caused other disasters and loss of life in various parts of the Baltic.

Accounts from Turkey state that Galatz had been nearly destroyed by fire.

The financial condition of Turkey remained unchanged. Paper money had depreciated 20 per cent.

The insurrections in Persia had been suppressed.

INDIA.—Passengers who have recently arrived in England report that Nena Sahib has resolved not to be taken alive, and has a body guard under orders to kill him when in danger of being captured.

There are 30,000 mutineers between Cawnpore and Lucknow.

It was considered doubtful whether Gen. Outram can ascend the river Gogra, as it is lined with forts well manned by the mutineers.

At the latest accounts only 3,000 troops arrived at Calcutta since the outbreak. It was feared that Lucknow would fall before assistance could arrive.

CHINA.—Letters received at Paris say the Viceroy Yeh had issued a proclamation attributing the departure of British troops to India to the fear created by his military preparations.

AFRICA.—Two slavers had been captured on the western coast of Africa. One was an American-built brigantine called the Sarah Jane.

Affairs in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—The number of deaths last week was 135; of yellow fever 36, all of whom died at the hospital.

The grand jury have found a bill against Blackwood for the murder of Wright.

The Iowa State Election.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The despatch sent from Dubuque on Saturday, in reference to the Iowa election, was correct. Twenty-nine counties only have been heard from, in which Lowe, republican, for governor, was 500 ahead. The same counties gave Fremont 6,200 majority. In these counties the democrats elect fourteen members of the general assembly.

The Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—The Missouri legislature convened here yesterday. The house organized by electing J. C. Chiles as speaker.

FOLEY'S GOLD PENS, "Bank Pen," "Engrossing Pen," "Medium Pen," and others, are just received in variety from the maker, of unusual fine workmanship and finish, and to be sold at extreme low prices.

Oct 22 FRANCK TAYLOR.

Regimental Headquarters Volunteers,
Washington, October 12, 1857.

THE PARADE ordered for Monday, the 19th inst., is postponed until further orders, with a view of availing of that occasion for receiving, under arms, from the honorable Secretary of War, such portion of the New Armory as may be set apart under the law for the use of the volunteers and militia of this District, which is expected to take place during next month.

A meeting of the officers of the regiment will take place at the armory of the President's Mounted Guards on Monday, the 26th instant, at 7 o'clock, p. m., precisely.

By order of Colonel Hickey:

Oct 15 H. N. OBER, Adjutant.

DOUBLE WEIGHT TABLE DAMASKS, ADAPTed for hotels, boarding-houses, and restaurants.

30 pieces "Double Barnsley" table damasks, select styles, of the proper widths.

20 pieces wider and finer, stylish patterns, for family use.

40 pieces medium and lower priced table damasks.

Napkins, doylies, towels, and towelings, all kinds and prices, in great variety.

Linen sheetings and pillow linens, in all widths and qualities.

Cotton sheetings and pillow cottons, a full assortment.

Blankets, from medium and small up to extra fine and large.

The immense quantities of the above class of goods that annually pass through our hands enables us to offer them at prices most favorable to the consumer.

One price only, no abatement; hence no purchaser is over-charged.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.

PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
Oct 17—10tdif opposite Centre Market.

SUTER, LEA, & Co., Bankers, WASHINGTON CITY. } THOMAS R. SUTER, LUKE LEA, LUTHER R. SMOOT.

SMOOT, RUSSELL, & CO., Bankers, Leavenworth City, K. T., dealers in exchange, uncurrent bank notes, and land warrants. Agents for the purchase and sale of lands and city lots, and all business appertaining to a first-class land agency.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Europe.

LUTHER R. SMOOT,
WM. H. RUSSELL,
(Of Majors, Russell, & Co.,)
THOMAS R. SUTER,
LUKE LEA,
Corner Main and Shawnee streets, opposite Planters' Hotel,
Ap 18—d&cp6m Leavenworth City, K. T.

Proposals for Stationery.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Oct. 21, 1857.

PROPOSALS will be received at this department until 12 o'clock on Thursday, the 12th day of November next, for supplying the stationery described in the schedules below.

The stationery must be of the best quality.

Samples must accompany bids.

The successful bidder will be required to give bond, with approved sureties, for the faithful fulfilment of his contract, and the department will reserve the right to order the articles at such times and in such quantities as it may deem proper; and to increase or diminish the quantities below stated.

PAPERS MADE OF LINEN STOCK.

2 reams foliо post, ruled, machine-made, weighing 17 pounds, per ream.
30 reams single cap, ruled, machine-made, weighing 12 pounds, per ream.
140 reams quarto post, ruled, machine-made, weighing 8¼ pounds, per ream.
20 reams note paper, per ream.
5 do copying paper, per ream.
5 do blotting paper, per ream.
10 do envelope paper, buff or yellow, royal, per ream.
20 dozen cards Perry's pens, per dozen cards.
100 do cards other metallic pens, per dozen cards.
2,000 quills, No. 80, per 1,000.
60 dozen Conte's or Faber's lead pencils, per dozen.
2 do ivory sliders, plain do
2 do erasers, ivory handles, do
1 do ivory wafer stamps, do
1 do cocoa sand boxes, do
5 do 4-bladed knives, Rodgers & Sons, do
3 do inkstands, 2-inch cut glass, do
10 do Cooper & Phillips's, Prince's, or other black ink, in quarts, per dozen.
15 dozen French carmine ink, in ounce vials, per dozen.
1 do copying ink, do
200 wafers, large, for department seal, per 1,000.
20 pounds wafers, common size, per pound.
60 do sealing wax, scarlet, do
10 do India rubber, prepared, in pieces, per pound.
10 ounces pounce, per ounce.
2 pecks black sand, per peck.
10 dozen taste, assorted, per dozen.
100 do red tape, assorted sizes, per dozen.
20,000 envelopes (70 weighing one pound) per 1,000.

Oct 22—1awtw

Brilliant Schemes for November, 1857.

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers,
Wilmington, Delaware.

To be drawn under the superintendence of commissioners appointed by the governor.

$40,000!

Lottery for the benefit of the
STATE OF DELAWARE,
Class 247, for 1857.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857.
78 number lottery—12 drawn ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$40,000	1 prize of	$3,000 00
1 do	20,000	1 do	2,190 00
1 do	15,000	100 prizes of	500 00
1 do	10,000	113 do	500 00
1 do	5,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets			$150 00
Do do 26 half do			75 00
Do do 26 quarter do			37 50

$50,135!

Lottery for the benefit of the
STATE OF DELAWARE,
Class 253, for 1857.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857.
75 number lottery—12 drawn ballots.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 grand prize of	$50,135 00	1 prize of	$7,247 50
1 prize of	25,000 00	1 do	6,500 00
1 do	20,000 00	13 do	2,000 00
1 do	12,500 00	100 do	1,000 00
1 do	10,000 00	100 lowest 3-No. prizes	400 00
&c.,		&c.,	&c.

Tickets $15—halves $7 50—quarters $3 75—eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets			$200
Do do 25 half do			100
Do do 25 quarter do			50
Do do 25 eighth do			25

$37,000!

Lottery for the benefit of the
STATE OF DELAWARE,
Class 259, for 1857.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857.
75 number lottery—13 drawn ballots.

RICH SCHEME.

1 prize of	$37,000 00	1 prize of	$2,002 50
1 do	18,000 00	20 prizes of	1,000 00
1 do	10,000 00	20 do	500 00
1 do	7,500 00	40 do	300 00
1 do	5,000 00	199 do	200 00
1 do	4,000 00	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets			$140 00
Do do 25 half do			70 00
Do do 25 quarter do			35 00

$65,000!

Lottery for the benefit of the
STATE OF DELAWARE,
Class U, for 1857.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857.
78 number lottery—14 drawn ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 grand prize of	$65,000 00	5 prizes of	4,000 00
1 do do	30,000 00	5 do	2,500 00
1 do do	20,000 00	10 do	1,500 00
1 do do	15,000 00	100 do	1,000 00
1 do do	7,780 80	239 do	400 00
&c.,		&c.,	&c.

Tickets $20—halves $10—quarters $5—eighths $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets			$260 00
Do do 26 half do			130 00
Do do 26 quarter do			65 00
Do do 26 eighth do			32 50

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who order from me.

Address,
Oct 22 P. J. BUCKEY, Agent,
Wilmington, Delaware.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

NAGLE'S AMERICAN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.

This troupe of wonderful children will appear every evening, and on Saturday afternoon, in a series of their

BEAUTIFUL, MORAL, AND INSTRUCTIVE ENTERTAINMENTS.

They have been endorsed by the entire press as unequalled.
An entire change of bill every evening.
Admission 25 cents; no half price.
Doors open at 7; commences at 7½ o'clock.
Oct 21—d

NEW GALLERY OF ART,

No. 308 Pennsylvania Avenue,
(Over Davis's Piano Store.)

THE subscriber, induced by his success in Philadelphia, and the numerous orders he receives from this section of the country, has opened a first-class gallery in this city for the production of AMBROTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES, and PHOTOGRAPHS, affording the citizens of Washington and the public an opportunity of procuring as fine a work as is made in New York or Paris.

Portraits in oil, from life or daguerreotypes; and photographs, finished in India ink, crayon, and natural colors, by a distinguished Parisian artist, engaged expressly for this establishment.

Persons residing at a distance wishing to have daguerreotypes enlarged and painted can send them (with description of person) and have them accurately copied, and returned by express.

A 1 likenesses are guaranteed, and an examination of specimens is solicited.

J. E. McCLEES, Photographer,
308 Pennsylvania avenue,
626 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Oct 21—

ROOMS FOR RENT.—The subscriber has for rent one large parlor, with bed-rooms attached; also, several rooms suitable for single gentlemen, newly furnished, with or without board. For terms and particulars apply to

D. IVERNOIS,
Between 17th and 18th streets, Penn. avenue.
Oct 21—d1mo

TYLER'S PLEADING.—A Treatise on the Maryland Simplified Preliminary Procedure and Pleading in Courts of Law. By Samuel Tyler, of the Maryland bar. This work is designed to simplify the present system of pleading in the courts of law of Maryland, and will be found a valuable treatise for the benefit of the student and the assistance of the practitioner of the law. Price, $3. Free by mail on receipt of $3 20 in stamps.

Just published, and for sale at

TAYLOR & MAURY'S,
Oct 21—3t Bookstore, near Ninth street.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' worth of dry goods, of all first-class fabrics, stock complete in all departments, and at prices arranged to meet the present financial epoch.

One price only, and no deviation; the actual cash value marked in plain figures by one of the firm; consequently no purchaser is overcharged.

Strangers and residents most cordially solicited to examine our stock, if but for their own gratification.

New supplies from the North and East daily.

We are not opening any new bills.

We are discontinuing all bills that remain unsettled from July last.

Good articles, low prices, and fair dealing may be relied on in all cases.

PERRY & BROTHER,
Central Stores, west building,
Oct 17—10tdif opposite Centre Market.

MELTON CLOTHS.—Brown and gray mixed heavy Melton cloths, low-priced, for ladies' and misses' cloaks, circumars, and basques.

Black and fancy-colored cloths, for the same purpose.

Also, plain and black-ribbed beaver cloths, for cloaks, &c.

One case ladies' cloaks and mantles, choice modern styles, of the best material and finish.

New supplies from the North and East daily.

One price only; no deviation.

PERRY & BROTHER,
Oct 17—d10tdif "Central Stores," west building, opposite Centre Market.

WILLARD'S HOTEL.—J. C. & H. A. Willard, Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C.
Jan 29—dtf

Proposals for Indian Goods.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, October 16, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs, Washington city, until 10 o'clock, a. m., on Saturday, the 14th day of November next, for furnishing goods for the Indian department for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other Indian purposes, as follows:

CLASS No. 1.

Mackinac Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

3,000 pairs 3-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
3,000 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,500 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
1,500 pairs 1½-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4¼ pounds.
1,500 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
300 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
400 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
400 pairs 3-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
400 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3½-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
200 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
300 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 3½-point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
300 pairs 3-point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
350 pairs 2½-point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
3,500 yards fancy list blue cloth
2,000 " " black cloth
500 " " green cloth
4,500 " gray list blue cloth
3,500 " saved " blue cloth
3,000 " " " scarlet cloth
1,000 " " " green cloth
1,000 pounds worsted yarn, 3 folds
100 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs
100 " Madras "
250 " fancy cotton "
50 " black silk "
50 " 8-4 cotton shawls
100 " 6-4 "
100 " 4-4 "
50 " 8-4 woollen shawls
1,000 pounds linen thread
75 " sewing silk
500 pieces ribands
150 gross worsted gartering
75 pieces silk handkerchiefs
35,000 yards calico
25,000 " Merrimac calico
15,000 " blue drilling
15,000 " white "
5,000 " Georgia stripes
3,000 " blue denims
3,000 " cottonade
15,000 " bed ticking
2,000 " Kentucky jeans
3,500 " satinets
10,000 " plaid linsey
5,000 " bleached shirting
20,000 " domestic shirting, (unbleached)
20,000 " " sheeting "
10,000 " checks, stripes and plaids
200 dozen woollen socks
2,000 yards flannels, assorted
1,000 pounds cotton thread
600 dozen spool cotton
300 pounds best Chinese vermillion
500 " " American "
1,500 " brown gilling twine, No. 30
1,000 " cotton matlock
2,400 flannel shirts
2,400 calico "
10 dozen Canadian belts.

CLASS No. 2.

Ready-Made Clothing.

200 frock coats, indigo blue broad cloth
200 pantaloons, " "
200 vests, " "
100 frock coats, " heavy twilled
100 pantaloons, " "
100 vests, " "
100 Mackinac indigo blue blanket capotes
100 black cashmet overcoats, (No. 1)
100 sheep's gray cloth overcoats
100 " " " coats
100 " " " pantaloons
100 black cloth coats
100 " pantaloons
100 " vests
200 blue satinet coats
200 " pantaloons
200 " vests
200 cadet cloth coats
200 " pantaloons
200 " vests.

CLASS No. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, and Axes.

6,000 pounds brass kettles
1,000 tin kettles, (5 sizes)
200 nests Japanned kettles, 8 in a nest
50 dozen 10-quart tin pans
75 " 6 " "
75 " 4 " "
100 " 2 " "
300 butcher knives
200 " scalping "
25 M gun flints
50 gross gun worms
150 " squaw awls
125 " fish hooks, assorted
300 dozen fish lines
350 gross needles
150 dozen coarse tooth combs
150 " fine "
150 " scissors
15 " bush scythes
15 " grass "
15 " grain "
10 " adzes
30 " grubbing hoes
60 " weeding "
100 pairs hames
200 " trace chains
100 log chains
800 drawing knives, 10 and 12 inches in length
250 augers, in equal proportions of 1⅛, 1, ⅞, and ⅝ inch
200 hand saws
30 cross-cut saws, 7 feet in length
30 " " 6 " "
50 dozen hand-saw files
10 " cross-cut saw files
10 " wood rasps
250 quarters socket chisels, ⅝, 1, and 2 inch
70 planes, fore and jack
25 dozen shovels
25 " spades
600 camp kettles, (3 sizes)
3,000 short-handled frying pans
100 dozen basting spoons
200 " iron table spoons
200 " tin cups
15 " scythe snaths
25 " axes, to weigh from 4½ to 5½ pounds
100 " half axes, to weigh 3½ pounds
70 " hatchets, to weigh 1½ pound
15 " broad-axes, ordinary size
50 " pine mirrors
75 " fire steels

CLASS No. 4.

Northwest Guns.

1,000 northwest guns, flint lock
200 " " percussion lock.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of said goods at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis, or Cincinnati; but in considering the bids, the cost of the transportation of the same to their respective destinations from the places proposed to be delivered will form an element in deciding upon the proposals.

The right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and also any others of a different description that may be needed, at the lowest market prices.

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid.

The articles to be furnished must, in all respects, conform to and be equal with the samples recently selected, which may be seen at this office. They will be rigidly inspected and compared with those samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.