THE WASHINGTON UNION,

Published by CORNELIUS WENDELL,

At the UNION BUILDINGS, Ent., bet. 11th and 12th.

THE DAILY UNION will be published every morning, (Mondays excepted,) and delivered to city subscribers at 12½ cents per week, payable to the carriers. To subscribers by mail, at $6 per annum; $3 for six months. Officers of the government, not payin in advance, will be charged $8 per annum.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY UNION, will be published every Wednesday and Saturday, at $4 per annum for one copy; $10 for three copies; and $15 for five copies.

THE WEEKLY UNION, a very large paper for country circulation, will be published every Saturday morning, at the following prices: For one copy, $2 per annum; three copies for $5; five copies for $8; ten copies for $15; twenty copies, sent to one address, $25. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

The Washington Union.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 69. WASHINGTON CITY, SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1858. TWO CENTS.

1st Auditor

Special Notice to Subscribers:

Payment for subscriptions must be made invariably in advance, and the paper will always be discontinued at the expiration of the period subscribed for unless renewed. Notice will be given to subscribers when their subscriptions are about to expire.

Remittances by mail will be at the risk of the subscribers, and not of the publisher of the Union.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square 1 day	$0 50	1 square 2 months	9 00
1 do 1 week	1 75	1 do 3 months	12 00
1 do 2 weeks	3 00	1 do 6 months	18 00
1 do 1 month	5 00	1 do 1 year	30 00

Eight lines or less make a square; longer advertisements in exact proportion, and all payable in advance. Advertisements ordered in twice or thrice a week will be charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first. Advertisements once a week in the daily, 50 cents per square for each insertion. Special notices charged double the foregoing rates.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks,
July 3, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS for each class separately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the navy yard at (name the yard,) will be received at this office until noon on the second day of August next, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy-yards named the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or by the bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in receiving the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period fixed, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-Yard at (name the yard.)*"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy agent at (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted either into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the post-office, of the acceptance of his (or their) offers before mentioned.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above name! (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case.

(Signature.)

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Granite; class No. 3. Yellow-pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow-pine lumber; class No. 6. White-pine and spruce timber and lumber (white-pine seasoned); class No. 7. Lime and hair; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Sand; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron and nails; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Augers; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oil, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 16¼. Sperm oil; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 20. Hay; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 24. Copper and composition nails; class No. 25. Iron castings.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 4. Yellow-pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White-pine, spruce, and juniper timber and lumber; class No. 7. Lime and hair; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oil, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class 16¼. Sperm oil; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Packing; class No. 25. Iron castings; class No. 27. Augers.

NEW YORK.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow-pine timbers; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood timber; class No. 6. White-pine, spruce, and juniper; class No. 7. Lime and hair; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron, iron spikes, and nails; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Fig iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 16¼. Sperm oils; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing, and hose; class No. 24. Copper; class No. 25. Iron-work and castings; class No. 26. Machinery and tools; class No. 27. Augers.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow-pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow-pine lumber; class No. 5. White-oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White-pine timber; class No. 7. Lime; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails, and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 16¼. Sperm oil; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing, and hose; class No. 27. Augers; class No. 28. Iron floats.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1. Clothing; class No. 2. Hats, boots, and shoes; class No. 3. Provisions; class No. 4. Groceries; class No. 5. Dry goods; class No. 6. Bread, &c; class No. 7. Tobacco; class No. 8. Miscellaneous; class No. 9. Hardware; class No. 11. Paints, oils, &c; class No. 14. Lumber; class No. 15. Provender; class No. 16. Firewood.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow-pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow-pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak, hard-wood, timber, and lumber; class No. 6. White-pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No. 7. Lime and hair; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails, and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Fig iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils, &c; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 16¼. Sperm oil; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing, and hose.

NORFOLK.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow-pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow-pine lumber; class No. 6. White-pine timber and lumber; class No. 7. Lime; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails, &c; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oil, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 16¼. Sperm oil; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Augers and centre-bits, class No. 20. Hay and Straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 25. Fig iron; class No. 26. Iron roof.

PENSACOLA.

Class No. 1. Brick; class No. 2. Granite; class No. 3. Yellow-pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow-pine lumber; class No. 5. Hard-wood, timber, and lumber; class No. 6. White-pine, juniper, cedar, and cypress lumber and timber; class No. 7. Lime; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Clay and sand; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails, and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oil, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 16¼. Sperm oil; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing, and hose.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and, where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. And bidders will take notice that no article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department; and that no authority is vested in any other parties than those named in the contract, to modify or change the contract either as to extension of time or as to quality or quantities of materials.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous," are specified as the probable quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require*; such increase, however, not to exceed one-third of the quantities stated, (and the excess must be authorized by the bureau, and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,) during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further description of the articles. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles without delay when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or cancelled, unless otherwise authorized by the department. On classes headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly, on the first of January, April, July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered from time to time according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a navy agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per cent.

Persons whose offer shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable. July 3—law1w

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST, AND NORTHWEST. BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Summer arrangements, with greatly improved schedules.

Three through connecting trains are now run daily (except Sunday) from Washington for the West, as follows:

1st. The CINCINNATI EXPRESS MAIL starts at 5.15, a. m., allowing passengers time for breakfast at Relay House, Washington junction, before proceeding West. This train passes Grafton at 7.40, p. m., and connects at Benwood, on the Ohio river, at 12, p. m., with Central Ohio trains for Columbus, Cincinnati, and intermediate points, reaching Cincinnati at 11.30, a. m., next day.

2d. THE GREAT CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS EXPRESS connexion leaves Washington (including Sunday) at 8.30, p. m., reaching Cincinnati at 8, p. m., next day, and connecting directly with Express Train for Louisville, Cairo, and the Southwest, and for St. Louis, Kansas, etc. Time from Washington to Cincinnati only 28 hours, and to St. Louis only 54 hours.

3d. CINCINNATI, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CAIRO, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO and NORTHWESTERN EXPRESS leaves (except Saturday and Sunday) at 6.30, p. m., connecting at Washington junction or Baltimore, leaving Baltimore at 10, p. m. On Sunday night the connexion with this train is made by the 3.30, p. m., train from Washington. To view the grand mountain scenery of the road in daylight take the 5.15, a. m., or 6.30, p m., train from Washington.

For Parkersburg and all stations on the Northwestern Virginia road take the 6.30, p. m., train. For all points on the Marietta Railroad take the same.

The western connexions from Washington and Baltimore by all these trains, in both directions, are the closest, most direct, and ample that have yet been offered to the travelling public, and every improvement and advantage that the resources of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its associate lines could suggest, have been secured under this arrangement. Through tickets and baggage checks to all quarters, and every other possible facility, will be found upon this route.

Way passengers for the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will leave Washington as follows: For all points between Washington Junction and Piedmont by the 5.15, a. m., train. For all stations between Piedmont and Wheeling, take the 6.30, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.30, p. m., train.

For tickets of all kinds, baggage checks, and further information, apply to THOS. H. PARSONS, Agent,
Or at the ticket office, Washington station.
W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE,
General Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE, May 8, 1858.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE via ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

From WASHINGTON CITY to Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the great Southwestern Railroad Office, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, Washington, on board of the Steam Ferry Boat George Page, or at the Office of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, at Alexandria.

To Richmond, Danville, Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Dalton, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville, Huntsville, Grand Junction, Memphis, Montgomery, and New Orleans.

By a Direct Route and Continuous Railway Connexion to Memphis. Affording greater Expedition and Comfort, and being over 200 miles shorter than by any other route.

The steam ferry boat George Page leaves the foot of Seventh street at 6¼ o'clock, a. m., for Alexandria, where passengers take the cars for Richmond, Charlottesville, Staunton, White Sulphur Springs, Woodstock, &c., and at 7¼, p. m., for Richmond and all points Southwest, making sure and close connexions to Memphis.

Baggage wagons and omnibuses leave the office, Pa. avenue, at 6 o'clock, a. m., and 7, p. m.

JAMES A. EVANS, Agent,
Washington.

June 18—tf

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, WASHINGTON BRANCH.—TUESDAY, JUNE 15, trains will leave as follows:

7.15, a. m., express train connects at Washington Junction for all parts of the West; and at Baltimore for Philadelphia and New York.

7.15, a. m., way train for Baltimore, Annapolis, Philadelphia, and New York.

3.30, p. m., express train connects at Washington Junction with express train for all parts of the West, and at Baltimore for Norfolk, Philadelphia, and New York.

4.10, p. m., way train for Baltimore connects at Annapolis Junction for Annapolis, and Washington Junction with express trains West.

6.30, p. m., way train for Baltimore connects at Washington Junction with accommodation train West.

The 5.15, a. m., and 3.30, p. m., trains are express, and will stop only at Annapolis and Washington junctions.

On Saturday, the 3.30, p. m., train goes to Philadelphia only.

On Sunday but one train leaves—at 3.30, p. m.

June 13—tf T. H. PARSONS, AGENT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer GEORGE PAGE will run as follows:

Leave Alexandria at 4, 8, 10, 12 o'clock, a. m.; 2, 4, and 6 o'clock, p. m.

Leave Washington at 6, 9, 11 o'clock, a. m.; 1, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock, p. m.

The THOMAS COLLYER, when on the route, will run at opposite hours. Fare 13 cents.

Whaley's omnibuses connecting with the Page and Collyer, will leave the Capitol, and corner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue, the same time the boats leave Alexandria.

June 8—eod—tf RICHARD WALLACH, President.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHest Diadem ever Worn by Kings or Emperors. What? Why, a Beautiful Head of Hair;

Because it is the ornament God himself provided for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearl, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shrivelled, harsh and dry, or, worse still, if sprinkled with gray, Nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first is the celebrated pianist, Thalberg:

NEW YORK, April 19, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color. About the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours, truly,
S. THALBERG.

Dr. WOOD.

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydd."

Welch Newspaper Office, 13 Nassau street, April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear sir: Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color; but to her as well as my surprise, after a few week's trial, it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

NEW YORK, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark, and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely. J. G. KILBY.

PROF. WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health, and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all. J. D. HOFS.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 512 Broadway, New York, (in the great New York Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

May 13—d3m

INTERESTING TO LADIES.—When in the course of human events ladies and gentlemen lose one of their greatest natural attractions—a fine head of hair—it becomes a matter of serious importance, and the question is, What shall we do to stop the hair from falling off and restore its vigor and beauty? In reply to this query we beg to say try Dr. Harris's Hair Promoter and Improver. A few applications will stop the hair falling or breaking, remove dandruff, keep the scalp clean and white, and impart freshness and vigor to the hair; and, although you may have been bald twenty years, the continued use of it two months will insure you a luxuriant head of hair. Call and get a bottle, and, if not satisfied after the second application, return it and get the price paid.

Ask for Dr. Harris's Hair Promoter and Improver. Sold in Richmond by W. PETERSON, Druggist,
Corner Maine and 12th and Main and Wall streets.

Sold in Washington by Z. D. GILMAN, druggist, Pennsylvania avenue, near 7th street, and D. B. CLARK, 4½ street and Penn. avenue.

May 21—3m

WANTED—A Physician or Lawyer, with a cash capital of from $600 to $1,000, to become part proprietor of an established weekly paper, Rural Southerner. This is a rare opportunity to embark in a lucrative business, in connexion with their profession in a flourishing county town, while, at the same, he can most thoroughly establish himself in his profession. Apply to
RICHARD EDWARDS,
Box 1027, Baltimore.

A copy of the paper will be sent to any person wishing to see it.

June 8

WET NURSE WANTED.—Apply at 425 E street, opposite Post Office Department. A white woman preferred.

June 29

ODE FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The trumpet of liberty sounds through the world,
And the universe starts at the sound—
Her standard Philosophy's hand has unfurled,
And the nations are thronging around.
Chorus.—Fall, tyrants, fall,
These are the days of liberty.

How noble the ardor that seizes the soul!
How it bursts from the yoke and the chain!
What power can the fervor of Freedom control,
Or its terrible vengeance restrain?
Fall, tyrants, fall, &c.

Ye stern towers of despots! ye dungeons and cells!
The tempest shall sweep you away—
From the West to the East the great hurricane swells,
And the tyrants grow pale in dismay.
Fall, tyrants, fall, &c.

The slave, on whose neck the proud despot has trod,
Now feels that himself is a man—
And the lordly usurper, who ruled with a rod,
Hides his head 'midst his servile divan.
Fall, tyrants, fall, &c.

The hymn of the free shall Americans hear
With a cold and insensible mind?
No! each freeman his part in the chorus shall bear,
And contend for the rights of mankind.
Fall, tyrants, fall, &c.

SUMMER WIND.

[From Chambers' Journal.]

The low wind through my casement strays,
Between the jasmine's parted leaves,
Soft whispering through the morning rays,
And rippling o'er the golden sheaves.
I hear its low voice far away,
Where silver willows fringe the pool;
And from the forest still and gray,
Its murmur rises fresh and cool.

Leaving the sunny world below
The jasmine's starry buds to seek,
I feel it gently clasp my brow,
And lightly play upon my cheek.
That lingering hand sweeps round the room,
O'er dark recess and quiet nook,
Through loose leaves rustling in the gloom,
And wandering down my open book.

Nor voiceless doth it from me sweep,
To seek the bright free world again;
And in my bosom thrilling deep,
An echo answers to its strain.
That mocks the lonely toil of books,
And whispers me away—away!
Where waving leaves and rushing brooks
Are glancing in the long bright day.

Away above the green earth's breast,
Away above the blue deep wave,
Whose billows, in their hoarse unrest,
Chant o'er the sailor's shroudless grave;
Where silver sails gleam far and white,
And beckon in the moon's cold rays—
The wild wind following on their flight,
Still whispers me away—away! H. B.

METROPOLITAN MUSINGS.

Another Peep at the Pictures.

Finding it quite too warm to be a-musing, the Middle-Aged Man went forth, on an evening last week, to be amused, and eke to be instructed. Visions of green fields came dancing over the paper upon which he was striving to pen his thoughts, and his thoughts would no longer be penned; imaginary odors of new-mown hay floated to him, suggesting the notion of those old sea-dogs who aver they can scent the land breeze three or four hundred miles out on the ocean; but, like the bridge Al-Sirat, between the littered study of the Man and those fair fields were the two olden-time enemies of human joy, time and distance, and the space was hot and dusty enough to daunt a bolder pleasure-seeker. When I cannot see the Infinite pencillings, I have a great love for visiting the work of some finite artist, striving to draw from his representation the inspiration of the real. It was in such a mood that I took possession of a lounge in the bachelor quarters of a friend whose poetry sometimes graces the columns of the Union. Around me were the handwritings of the great ones in art. I could almost believe that proud, calm, consciously-strong face of Pope Paul III was never drawn by any hand but the great Titian, at least, like the librarian of the Musée Royale at Naples, to whom is intrusted the undoubted original, and probable duplicate of this picture, I can only say if Titian's picture were lost I should be sorry to be caught with this one in my possession.

I know it is not fair to reveal the secrets of the literary prison-house, but if my friend does write good poetry, I think he ought to thank his pictures for much of the inspiration. Almost any one could write poetry while looking upon the Priest Disrobing, by Domenichino, or that Shower of Gold which, like its mythic original, is hidden from profane eyes. Having had some little experience of the marvellous way in which pictures by old masters spring up and multiply all over the continent of Europe, and having been duly initiated into the tricks of the *Ciceroni*, I am a confirmed sceptic as to the presence of genuine originals in this country. When an esteemed friend waxes eloquent over the possession of an undoubted old master, I outwardly smile, and inwardly whistle, with a private cognomenal ejaculation, which, if I were detected in its utterance, I should say referred to my respect for the distinguished lexicographer, Walker. In the collection of Mr. F. D. H. Janvier, however, which I propose now to notice in detail, there are several unquestionable originals, and others that have a fair show of probability on their side. It is to be regretted that so large a wealth of art should be cribbed, cabinned, and confined in a bachelor's quarters, and I beg to bring my introductory remarks to a close by suggesting that the possessor of so many charms (on canvas, of course) owes it to society and his pictures to make such domestic arrangements as would enable him to give greater space to his collection; though hung with great judiciousness, it is impossible to overcome the sense of being crowded and jostled, when a large number of rare and beautiful things are compressed into one parlor, even if it be a tolerably large one.

The most valuable painting in Mr. Janvier's collection is the *Pope Paul III*, and of the extreme probability that it is a Titian, being a duplicate of the acknowledged painting in the Musée Royal, I have already spoken. Beyond the mathematical criticism of art, that which is governed by lines, curves, and shadings, there is a certain indescribable *character* in the production of an old master which no mere imitation, however accurate, can ever borrow. Judged by this standard, as well as by all others, nothing but its presence in America would lead any one to doubt its authenticity. Right here it occurs to me to correct a popular fallacy about the pictures by old masters: many people sneer at the estimation in which such productions are held because they suppose it is the old which is admired, when, in fact, it is the skill of the master; doubtless there were hundreds of men cotemporary with the master-souls in art of whom we hear nothing, and whose works are not sought for, because they were not remarkable for any special gift; but, just as the most remarkable artists of our own time will always be prized, so do we value those who held a relative position four or five hundred years ago. There are many men and women who can make tolerable dogs and horses on canvas whose pictures will be worth very little three centuries hence, but I fancy the amateurs of that distant day will pay fabulous prices for a Landseer or Rosa Bonheur.

To return to the collection, there is a portrait of *King William the Third*, when a child, in which the artist, Van der Dom has gratified his love of the allegorical by representing the youthful prince as blowing bladders, while before him are the fleeting treasures of money and jewels and the more reliable wealth indicated by an open missal; the coloring is very good, and the picture is a striking one; but the gem of portraits is the *Duchess de la Vallière*, by Mignard, in which the lips seem about to part, the eyes to move, and the bosom, of which there is a liberal display, to heave,—it is a rare painting aside from its historical worth, which is very great. In classic art there is *Curtius leaping into the Chasm*, and *Diana and Actæon*, by Bonario, which contain some very fine specimens of architectural painting, and have besides great merits as landscapes, the light and shades being finely handled. In the same class, but of very different schools, are the *Venus Sleeping*, by Luca Giordano, which is so admirably foreshortened that upon a canvas only 25 by 30 inches we have a full-length figure apparently lifesize; *Jove and Leda*, by Russo, painted with a brilliancy of color which makes it look as though it had just left the easel; and *Diogenes in his Tub*, by Salvator Rosa. This last deserves a much longer notice than I can bestow upon it, for it is one of those rare efforts in perspective which mark the genius of a very few artists. The back of Diogenes, and a roll of manuscript, actually seem to be some distance outside the frame of the painting. The figures stand off from the canvas, and as you look long and steadily various adjuncts and details of the work reveal themselves in the smoky background; it is a very large picture, and one of the most valuable in the collection.

In sacred art the collection is very rich, and contains three pictures worth a dukedom. *St. Sebastian*, which ought to be studied for its anatomy by all young surgeons and artists, and *St. Agatha in Prison*, both by Andrea Vaccaro. According to the *Legende della Virgini*, St. Agatha lived in the city of Catania, Sicily, in the third century; she was very beautiful, and when Quintianus was sent by Decius to superintend the persecution of the Christians in Sicily, he sought St. Agatha for a dishonorable purpose; failing of his object, he ordered her to be tortured for her adherence to the Christian religion; and when she had been bound and beaten with rods he directed two of his slaves to tear her tender bosom with pincers, and then had her cast into a dungeon. And about midnight there came to her a man of fair and venerable aspect, carrying in his hand a vase of ointment, and before him walked a youth bearing a waxen torch. It was the holy Apostle Peter, and the youth was one of the angels of God; but St. Agatha knew it not. Then such a glorious light filled the prison that the guards were seized with terror and fled, leaving the door open; and one came to St. Agatha and cried, "Arise and fly!" But she replied, "God forbid that I should fly from my crown of martyrdom, and be the occasion that my keepers should suffer for my flight tortures and death; I will not fly." Then St. Peter said, "I am come to heal thee, Oh! my daughter!" But she drew her veil more closely over her wounded bosom, and answered, with virgin modesty, "If it be the will of my Saviour that I should be healed, he will himself heal me." To which St. Peter replied, "Fear not, for Christ has sent me to minister to thee." So he ministered to her, restoring, with celestial medicines, her mutilated bosom, and her body lacerated with stripes; and when he had done so he vanished, and St. Agatha knelt and blessed the power that had visited her with this great mercy. Vaccaro has seized the moment when the cure has been completed, and the saint looks upward with a countenance in which modesty, faith, thankfulness, and the heroic spirit of martyrdom are all wonderfully blended. Peter is in the back-ground, with a rare head, such as is now seldom portrayed, while the youth bearing the ointment appears unwilling to leave, but, turning his eyes upon Agatha, a shout of praise seems ready to burst from his lips.

A Priest Disrobing is a well-authenticated Domenichino, and is a fine specimen of that painter's wonderful coloring. The expression is a curious combination of craft, hypocrisy, and confidence, and the face will haunt one for weeks like an undefined presentiment of evil. I will venture to say there was a strange history hanging about that man, whom Domenichino has thus immortalized. Amongst the smaller paintings are two of very marked excellence—*The Seven Sorrows of the Madonna*, and *Christ Mocked by the Soldiers*, both painted on copper by Solimena; there is also an *Ecce Homo*, painted on stone by Carlo Dolci; and a *Fiamingo*, on panel, which exhibits some very fine effects in light and shade. And, although my space is nearly exhausted, I cannot forego a mention of a work of Nicolo de Stephano, which commemorates the martyrdom of Santa Rosa of Lima, the only American saint recognised at the Vatican, and therefore a very important lady.

Amongst the modern pictures are some excellent cattle-pieces by Melone, Cossene, a Cherub in pastille by Raphael Mengs, and a head of Tuckerman in crayon by Rothermel, beside several copies of paintings by Gerard, Raphael, Parmiaginino, Correggio, Domenichino, Spadaro, and Luidi. The copy of the Marriage of St. Catherine is from Correggio's small picture in the Musée at Naples, and is as perfect as it is possible for a copy to be. Even the age of the color is copied, and the expression is very beautifully executed.

Beside these rare works of art, Mr. Janvier possesses a very fine collection of antiquities, as the accompanying list will show. There are fragments of sculpture and mosaic from Carthage, Berne, Baia, Herculaneum, and Pompeii; bassi-rilievi, in marble—heads of several of the Roman emperors found buried at Baia; bronze figures from Baia and Pompeii; Etruscan lamps and vases in bronze and terracotta. A lachrymatory found in a tomb in Pompeii; a piece of a wine jar found in the cellar of the villa of Diomedes, (Street of the Tombs,) Pompeii; some paving-stones worn by the feet of pedestrians who travelled the streets of Pompeii; a piece of the wood-work taken from one of the houses in Herculaneum; a complete collection of the minerals of Vesuvius; Moorish curiosities, pipes, pouches, slippers, and divans; idols from India and Egypt; medallions of all of the principal works of art in the galleries of Europe; a bust of Napoleon, taken at the period of the conquest of Italy, in iron; besides views of Naples, the various eruptions of Vesuvius, Amalfi, Salerno, Paestum, Pozzuoli, Baia, Ischia, and Capri, &c., in pastille; engravings of Raphael Morghen, &c., &c.

The best of all is, that, like all lovers of art, Mr. Janvier is generous with his possessions, and takes great pains to show his rare collection to his friends and their friends, even to their friends' friends. It is such a collection as could hardly be expected to be found in Washington; and its possessor is entitled to the thanks of the public and the

MIDDLE-AGED MAN.

THE FASHIONS.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

PARIS, June 17, 1858.—The extremely hot weather of the past two weeks has at last allowed of the appearance of summer costumes. The establishment of Madame Fauvet, 4 Rue Menars, (where can be procured complete trousseaux, morning dresses, walking toilettes, mantelets, lingerie, &c., &c.,) is filled with muslins, zephyr muslins, English bareges, *taffetas* de chine, poil de chevres, piques-jaconets, grenadines-musseline *de soi*, and various other new and beautiful materials for summer wear. The following is a description of a morning costume which will be much worn at the watering places and in the chateaux. The material is white jaconet, ornamented with small plaits, insertions, embroidered bands, and red, pink, and white plaid ribbons. The body is a sort of basquine, half tight in the back, and is fastened round the neck by a large bow with long ends, from which begins a trimming of embroidery which borders all the front and the bottom of the lappet; this trimming is surmounted by three small plaits. The embroidered ruffle, likewise surmounted by those small plaits, is put on to the body as a berthe. The sleeve is straight at top, ornamented with three plaits, and one insertion, below which there is a wide sleeve terminating in a turned-up cuff, trimmed with an embroidered band, and a bow. The trimming of the skirt is in the form of an apron; there is an openwork insertion down the middle, from which proceeds slantingly a succession of insertions and small plaits, edged at the side by a wide trimming like that on the body. Many robes are composed of white muslin, decorated with small puffings and narrow black velvets.

For walking toilette, dresses generally have two skirts, with a wide plaiting *a la vielle* on the second, or else a broad bias-piece round each skirt. Some light dresses of barege and grenadine are worn quite plain, but extremely full. There are very pretty green and blue bareges, and others quadrilled black and white. The bodies of these dresses may have either berthes of the same trimmed with rushes or fringe, or be quite plain and fastened down the front by rich buttons. Often the robes are made low-necked; in this case, a white or black canzon covers the neck. Sleeves are made very wide, with puffs at the top, or else very plain, falling straight behind, open the front, and trimmed with a bow at the top of the opening. The waists of dresses, without basques, have sometimes two or three points, or else are quite round, with bands. The ribbon is fastened in front with a jewel buckle, the two ends hanging very low. White mantelets are much in vogue; they are large and rounded, with a second row of guipure forming a pelerine and a hood.

I have seen pretty and becoming novelties in the showrooms of Madame Alphonsine, 12 Rue du Heilder, for summer bonnets. There are those of crape and tulle, with garlands tuf