FURTHER DEPREDATIONS BY THE SIOUX INDIANS.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer, June 30th.]

A gentleman arrived in this city yesterday from the Sioux Agency, and reports that a band of the lower Sioux have broken into and plundered the government warehouses, both at the upper and lower agencies, of a large amount of provisions. Their excuse for doing this was the delay of the payment and distribution of provisions.

A detachment of United States troops from Fort Ridgely arrested as participators and leaders in the outrage, sons of Shakopee and Eagle Head.

We learn that the Yanktonnais, of whose depredations at Medary we have published an account, are robbing the settlers and killing their cattle near the agencies.

Our informant came through from Sioux Falls city. He states that at that place sixty of the settlers have occupied a stone block-house, and are determined to resist the savages. They are well-armed and provided plentifully with provisions and ammunition.

Over three hundred settlers, alarmed at the hostile bearing of the Indians, have deserted their claims on the west banks of the Sioux river, and have migrated to Nebraska.

[From the same paper, July 2.]

We learn from Hon. Charles Grant, formerly a member of the legislature from the Pembina district, that he received a letter yesterday from the Rev. Mr. Belcour, stating that the Sioux Indians had invested the settlement of St. Joseph, near Pembina. Up to the date of Mr. Belcour's letter—the 14th June—no lives had been taken, but some twenty-five horses and a number of cattle had been stolen by the Sioux.

These depredations, occurring at different and widely separated points on our extreme frontier, show a preconcerted purpose of hostility on the part of the savages, which it is the duty of the State, as well as the general government, to punish, and, for the future, prevent.

A CHAPTER OF FIRST THINGS.

Printing was first brought into England March 25, 1471.

The first total abstinence society was organized February 13, 1826.

Steam navigation was first successfully applied February 11, 1809.

The first printing was done April 24, 1414.

The first English steamer for India sailed August 16, 1825.

The first commencement at Harvard College took place October 9, 1642.

The first Cardinal was made November 20, 1024.

The first mariner's compass was made November 21, 1302.

Gunpowder was first used December 23, 1331.

Christmas was first celebrated December 25, A. D. 98.

The first trial by jury took place May 14, A. D. 970.

The first debate in the United States House of Representatives was on the subject of a tariff. In the debate, one of the members from South Carolina favored a protective duty on hemp.

The first woollen mill on the Pacific coast has been set in operation at Salem, Oregon, with four hundred and eighty spindles.

The first building erected in America to collect the King's duties occupied the site at the corner of Richmond and North streets, Boston.

The earliest reference to music we have is in the book of Genesis, (chapter iv., verse 21,) where Jubal, who lived before the deluge, is mentioned as the "father of all such as handle the harp and organ."

The first daily newspaper printed in Virginia was in 1780, and the subscription price was fifty dollars per annum.

The first religious newspaper ever issued was the "Herald of Gospel Liberty," which was published by Elias Smith, in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1808.

The first cut nails ever made were produced in Rhode Island, and the Historical Society of that State has the machinery employed at their introduction. The nails were made during the revolution.

The first iron works established in New England were at Lynn. The first attempt to melt the ore was made in 1643.

The first paper made in New England was produced at Milton; the first linen at Londonderry; the first blankets at Ipswich; the first scythes and axes at Bridgewater; the first powder at Andover; the first glass at Quincy.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Christopher H. Mott, of Mississippi, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, in conformity with law, a commissioner to investigate arrearages of debts in relation to Indian affairs in Oregon and Washington Territories.

Thos. H. Beard, jr., of Pennsylvania, has been appointed a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, under the special appropriation for taking the census of Minnesota, at a salary of $1,600 per annum.

The Postmaster General, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General have returned from Philadelphia.

A passport was issued yesterday by the Department of State for Hon. H. J. Raymond, editor of the New York Times, who leaves on the Persia to-day to join his family in Europe.

The wife of Thurlow Weed died at Albany on the 3d instant.

Hon. Rob't McLane, of Baltimore, formerly member of Congress and United States Minister to China, is about to make his permanent residence at Livingston, Columbia county, N. Y.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, Senator from Mississippi, is at present sojourning at Newport.

Stephenson, the Boston sculptor, has designed a monument to the memory of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home." It is an allegorical monument, typical of the character and profession of the deceased. A kneeling figure—the Goddess of Poetry and Music—with an averted face and an air of sorrow, holds in her right hand a wreath which she has taken from her head and is about to deposit upon the tomb of Payne. In her left hand she sustains a harp. Around the base are laurel wreaths, and at each corner are masks, symbolic of the profession of Payne. The figure is a beautiful design, and the attitude is touching and graceful. It is to rest upon a pedestal with emblematic tablets.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The steamer Cahawba, from Havana on the 30th ult., reports the following as the disposition of the vessels of the home squadron: The United States steamer Wabash, Capt. Brown, bearing the flag of Flag Officer Lavalette, and the U. S. steamer Arctic, Commander Hartstene, were at Key West. The U. S. steamer Colorado, Capt. Gardiner, bearing the flag of Flag Officer McIntosh; the U. S. steamer Fulton, Lieutenant Commanding Almy, and the U. S. ship Jamestown, were cruising off the coast of Cuba.

In addition to the bounties to be paid for enlistment, the following have been authorized by the Secretary of War:

For enlistments made at or near Fort Gibson, C. N., $28.

For enlistments made at or near Fort Pierre, N. T., $48.

For enlistments made at or near Fort Buchanan, Tucson, N. M., $117.

For officers of ordnance, the gold cord directed by general order No. 3, of March 24, 1858, from the War Department, to be worn upon the trowsers by officers of the general staff and staff corps, will be dispensed with.

The trimmings for the hat, prescribed by the same order, for officers of dragoons, will hereafter be worn by officers of cavalry, except that, for the latter, the number of the regiment will be in the lower angle of the embroidered sabres.

The new post recently established near Fort Massachusetts, New Mexico, will hereafter be known as Fort Garland.

Fort Arbuckle is announced as a chaplain post, in lieu of Fort Gibson.

Attached to the reportorial corps of the Paris *Patrie* is an ingenious gentleman to whom is confided the "Horrible and Thrilling Accident" department. This reporter, when he sees men engaged on a high and dangerous scaffolding, sits down and waits all day for an accident, and if none arrive, rushes to the river, jumps in, and then, as if changing his suicidal intentions, strikes out and, swims until the boatmen come to his rescue. He has then got his accident and his article for the evening paper, and a bath in addition, and he goes home satisfied with his day's work.

The receipts of wheat, corn, and oats at the port of Buffalo, during the thirty-six hours ending at noon, the 5th instant, were very large. Of wheat there were 328,865 bushels, corn 152,093 bushels, oats 142,916 bushels, rye 8,115, making a total of 631,977 bushels.

During the first six months of 1858 there have been 9,262 arrivals of vessels at the port of Philadelphia. This number shows a falling off from the corresponding period of 1857 of a little more than 20 per cent.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY.

Monday was observed in this city as the Fourth of July. A bright, beautiful day was ushered in amid the booming of cannon, the ringing of bells, the firing of pistols, the cracking of fire-crackers and torpedos, and the joyous shouts of a free and happy people. On that morning every lover of his country devoted a few moments to a perusal of the Declaration of Independence, and thus fortified went forth to participate in the general rejoicing. Outside of his own domicil he was greeted by friends, or perhaps by strangers, in the most cordial manner, and his ear was saluted with those soul-stirring national anthems—"Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner," "Independence Day has come," "Red, White, and Blue," &c.—performed by the indefatigable organ-grinders in every part of the city. Indeed, we felt that their conduct in aiding to call up patriotic reminiscences of the most glorious day in the history of our country should hide a multitude of sins, and we determined to be more patient with them in the future.

The streets were crowded at an early hour, but there were no disturbances of the peace. Our citizens, with their wives and families, made a holiday of it, and left their private pursuits for a day of pleasure in some quiet woodland retreat, or at the different favorite excursion points along the Potomac. For once the almighty dollar seemed to be forgotten, and nothing was thought of but the precious legacy left us by our forefathers. Early in the afternoon they began to return, and before nightfall the city was full again. Then came thoughts of the fireworks, and such a stream of excited people as made their way from every point to the President's grounds, Fourteenth street, and every eligible point from which the display could be plainly seen, has never been witnessed in this city before. Little children were led along, and even the infants in their little wagons, pulled by their nurses, joined in the crowd. It seemed as if the city were deserted, and the entire population had congregated at that single point of attraction. The exhibition commenced about 8 o'clock by the firing of rockets, which called forth the admiration of the assembled thousands. The Buchanan shells were the most admired, and "ladies' whims" reminded many a sighing lover of the artifices which so often had tormented him in his happiest moments. Although many parts of the exhibition were really superior, still there were those who were somewhat disappointed. On the whole, however, there was very general satisfaction expressed. The Marine Band enlivened the entertainment with their best music.

Thus passed the day in Washington, and we confidently believe its recollections will extend far into the future.

FOURTH OF JULY SERMON.

Last Sabbath was a very pleasant day, and, although it was the Fourth of July, it is with pleasure that we record the entire absence of anything like disorder. Indeed we heard a gentleman remark that he was reminded of a Sabbath in the country, so profound was the stillness. The churches were filled, and in most of them sermons appropriate to the occasion were delivered. We attended church at the corner of Sixth and D streets, and listened to an eloquent and patriotic sermon preached by Rev. W. D. Haley, its pastor. It is but proper to remark in this connection that under the ministration of Mr. Haley the congregation has been largely increased, and the church is in a more flourishing condition than it has been for thirty-seven years past. We give the following brief synopsis:

He announced his text in the 22d chapter of Acts, verse 28: "And the chief captain answered, with a great sum obtained I this freedom; and Paul said, but I was freeborn." The word freedom, he said, was written so broadly across the ritual that morning that no worshipper could fail to see it, and no priest avoid its utterance; this word had been the inspiration of our country in her severest struggles, and was still gaining for us victories which require the grandest building in America (the Patent Office) for the preservation of their trophies. In reviewing the devoted attachment of the fathers of our country to liberty, there was no phase of it which they regarded of greater importance than liberty of conscience. The revolution of 1776 seemed to be the fitting act for closing the drama of Protestantism. The Reformation in the sixteenth century was a marvel, not as a contest of logic, not because of the struggle of equal forces—for on a fair field truth would have easily gained the day—but because it was an attempt not only to vindicate freedom, to set the Bible up again in its proper place, and to disenthrall the human mind, but to do all this against the wishes of the rich, the powerful, and the ruling authorities. All the leading powers in society were opposed to the new movement, and so poor a field did the Old World afford for it that Luther would have died broken-hearted if princes had not aided him, and Protestantism would have been a local and temporary thing but for the necessities of Henry VIII.

Here he desired to explain that in using the word Protestantism he did not mean that hatred of Catholicism which was sometimes mistaken for it, but he meant that great movement in human souls which, impelled by a Divine power, then and now demanded perfect freedom of conscience. Up to the period of the settlement of this country, he said, the Protestantism of Europe uttered potent truths only as sarcasms, and it was clear that it could never succeed in those King-ridden countries. Then it was that the providence of God transplanted the Puritans to Plymouth and the Episcopal church to Jamestown. But even then a colony whose faith, like its liberties, was governed by charters and indulgencies, afforded no fitting soil for religious freedom. So that when the time came for reaching the Declaration of Independence, and for baptizing with blood the fair fields of Massachusetts and South Carolina, it was not only for the right of suffrage, but for the right of conscience, that our sires were so lavish of their lives.

Nothing is so remarkable in the history of the republic as the jealousy with which the framers of the constitution guarded against the possibility of a State church, and that at a time when all over Europe it was deemed as necessary as executioners, court fools, kings' mistresses, and the regal right divine. The words "all men are born free and equal" have a religious as well as a political meaning; there are "inalienable rights" of conscience as well as of suffrage; every soul has a right to pursue the "life, liberty, and happiness" of Christ's freemen as well as the freedom of the seas and the acquisition of wealth. The struggle for American independence was aiding to work out a great religious problem—the natural right of every soul to be its own priest, to offer in its own fashion an acceptable worship, and to find by its own vision the God and Father of us all. For this, said the speaker, is the ultimate of all your liberty, the essence of all democracy. If not, it would matter little whether thirty men or thirty millions selected our rulers and legislators; Dives would reck little whether he heaped to himself riches under the despotism of Nero or the presidency of James Buchanan; and as for bread, he supposed the Hessian mercenaries were better fed than Marion and his men, while corn and grass would grow as well when George III, by the grace of God, blind and idiotic, stretched his sceptre over our fair land as when the other and nobler George built a breakwater to curb the proud waves of tyranny. The meaning of revolutions is deeper than the price of flour and pork; tradelists and tariffs are not the sybilline leaves of national prophecy, but it is the Word of Life, the religious necessity of human souls, that unappeasable yearning for clearer light, that had throbbed and striven for utterance in Babylonian, Jewish, Hindoo, Egyptian, and Chinese breasts before a canoe floated on our waters, perhaps, before the waters themselves had their flow. This human need of more of the divine was at the bottom of all great human movements, guiding Cæsar's whirlwind, directing our own revolutionary storm. Liberty is only lust when it does not begin and end in reverence. All civilization, art, commerce, letters, politics, and all life were only the outer ripples of that great central current, in the stream of history, whose tending is godward. Whatever exists is to make the religious sense, the religious perceptions, the religious symbolism of the race clearer and more powerful.

The independence and the republican form of government of this country furnish the grandest field of religious opportunity the world has ever seen. So much there was, at least, that was hopeful in the present condition of America. We imported no Old World forms of civil government; even the best of those features which we adopted in our government were subjected to most thorough scrutiny, and were unhesitatingly modified to suit our own national peculiarities. The same course, he thought, should be pursued in religious as in civil affairs—the religious wants, the religious character, the religious difficulties of America were different from those of any old established country. America was a democracy and should have a democratic church.

The Reformers of the sixteenth century lived in Europe surrounded by European institutions, but here we might proclaim a second Declaration of Independence, and establish the right of American religion to have expression in accordance with its national ideas. In all great movements the important thing was the great underlying truth, and in the movement called Protestant he thought it might be found in the desire of the Reformers to bring about in the sphere of religion the union of strength and freedom.

There were four things upon which the church ought to insist, and to which it ought to consecrate the strength now too frequently wasted on polemic strifes. These were, 1st, stronger faith in God; 2d, stronger faith in Christ; 3d, stronger faith in the Bible; and, 4th, stronger faith in man. All these points were set forth by many well-chosen illustrations, and with some strikingly-original thoughts. He concluded by saying: "Go to your homes, gather your children about you; tell them how bravely your sires contended for freedom, mainly that liberty of conscience might be forever established; and then teach them that it is the heritage of Americans to vindicate religion from all tyrannies by creating and sustaining an American church—a national church—in the sense of according with the genius of our institutions. Tell them, too, that we are both free born and have our freedom purchased at a great price—at too heavy an outlay of tears and blood to bate one fraction of our birthright; we are AMERICANS, and will demand for every man the right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. Go forth, my people, and labor; for every city and hamlet needs a new consecrated Christian mission, that, speaking with authority, because believing what it utters, may usher in with the chorus of a redeemed church the crowning act of freedom's drama—placing upon the temple of American liberty the capstone of religious freedom with shoutings and cries of 'grace, grace be unto it!'"

During the services it was announced that the church would be closed for four Sundays.

THE FOURTH OF JULY AT GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

We have already noticed the preparatory arrangements of the different literary associations of this institution to celebrate, in a suitable manner, the anniversary of our national independence, and are gratified to learn that the day was honored in a manner no less creditable to the college and its patriotic students than it was gratifying to the select, but numerous concourse of our fellow-citizens who were present on the occasion. The first celebration was conducted by the Philonomosian Society, the exercises commencing at 10½ o'clock, a. m.; the second by the Philhistorian Society, commencing at 2, p. m.; and the third, or chief celebration, by the time-honored Philodemic, commencing at 5 o'clock. The orators and readers at the three celebrations sustained the literary exercises with credit and ability. The Philodemic oration of Mr. Kenny was a production of great merit as a composition, and its delivery was graceful, easy, and without any attempt at oratorical display, in which consisted, in our judgment, not the least of its merits. His contrast between the national statesman and the sectional demagogue was drawn with just discrimination; and when the picture was completed by presenting James Buchanan as the living exemplar of the one class, and fanaticism and bigotry personified as the type of the other, the deafening applause which followed was no less a tribute to the skill of the orator than to the loyalty and Union-loving sentiment of his intelligent audience. In this brief notice of Mr. Kenny's splendid oration, we mean no disparagement of the successful efforts of the other gentlemen who preceded him; all of whom, both readers and orators, acquitted themselves with much credit. These gentlemen we shall, doubtless, hear again, on some future occasion, before they complete their scholastic term. Mr. Kenny is about entering upon the busy theatre of active life, and we could not forbear congratulating his friends and our fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, as well as his Alma Mater, that he returns to his native State, to mingle in the world's strife, with a mind and heart properly disciplined to become a conspicuous and useful citizen of that patriotic Commonwealth.

The music for the day was furnished by the College Band, and added much to the interest and eclat of the different celebrations. The Philonomosian supper, presided over by Fr. Jamieson, the president of the society, and attended by the Philodemics as invited guests, closed the exercises of the day. To-day the annual commencement of the college will take place, and this will close the literary exercises of this interesting and busy week at Georgetown College.

CRIMINAL COURT.

SUNDAY, *July 4.*—The court met, pursuant to adjournment, at one o'clock. The prisoners, John S. Devlin and James P. Devlin, having been brought into court and placed in the box, the jury came in and severally answered to their names. Upon being asked if they had agreed upon a verdict, the foreman replied that they found James P. Devlin guilty of manslaughter, but not guilty of murder; and they found John S. Devlin not guilty as indicted. The judge inquired whether the verdict in the latter case was rendered by reason of the prisoner's insanity; to which the foreman replied, that the jury were divided in opinion upon that point. Thereupon, John S. Devlin was discharged, and James P. Devlin was remanded to jail to await the sentence of the court.

The court adjourned until Tuesday next, at ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, *July 6.*—The court met at the usual hour. The first case called was that of James Cochran, charged with stealing sundry pine boards, valued at eighty-two cents, from Francis Wheatley, on the 24th ult. The jury found the prisoner guilty without leaving the box.

Charles Carroll was then tried for the larceny of one shawl, of the value of three dollars, and one ham, of the value of $1 25, the property of Francis Frazier, on the 9th ult. It appeared from the testimony that the articles were stolen on different days; and the prosecution therefore confined the charge to the larceny of the ham. The jury found the prisoner guilty without leaving the box.

Robert Jones was then put on trial for the larceny of a promissory note of the corporation of Georgetown of the value of five dollars, and five dollars in money, from John Meney. The theft being clearly proved, the jury found the prisoner guilty without leaving the box.

Daniel O'Connell was then put on trial for the larceny of sundry articles of wearing apparel of the value of four dollars from the premises of Bernard McGee. The jury returned a verdict of guilty as to the larceny of a shirt, and not guilty as to the other articles.

The court proceeded to sentence the above prisoners as follows: Cochran, imprisonment in the county jail for six months and to pay a fine of one dollar; Carroll, imprisonment in the county jail for one year and to pay a fine of one dollar; Jones, hard labor in the penitentiary for one year; and O'Connell, imprisonment in the county jail for nine months and to pay a fine of one dollar.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow morning, at eleven o'clock.

THE OLD SOLDIERS.—The old soldiers of the war of 1812 met on Monday last at the City Hall, formed in procession, and marched to the White House, where an interesting meeting took place between them and President Buchanan, who received them with that courtesy for which he is so distinguished. These old veterans were out in large numbers, and seemed to be imbued with that patriotism which years ago incited so successful a resistance to the exactions of the enemies of our country. After parting with the President they returned to the City Hall and partook of a handsome collation which had been prepared for the occasion.

THE NEW YORK REGIMENT.—It is now definitely ascertained that the New York regiment will visit this city on their return from Richmond. Col. Hickey received yesterday morning a despatch from Col. Duryee, announcing that he would leave Richmond, with his command, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, in the steamer Ericsson. They may be expected to reach this city late to-night, and will be received on Thursday morning with military honors by the District volunteers. We hope they will be welcomed with a warmth that will cause them to remember their visit for many days.

THE CITY COUNCIL.—The city council had a meeting on Monday afternoon last, but a quorum of members not appearing, both boards adjourned without transacting any business.

DIED,

On the morning of the 5th instant, of pneumonia, JAMES RATCLIFFE DUNN, aged 33 years. Relatives and friends attended him to the close of life, when the cheering promises of religion were realized.

Found at last, a remedy that not only relieves, but cures Consumption and its numerous satellites, which revolve about it in the shape of coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, &c. This remedy is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

☞ Buy none unless it has the *written* signature of "*I. Butts*" on the wrapper.

July 7—D&W&W

☞ THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF GEORGETOWN College will be held on Wednesday, July 7th, commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m. On the previous day the graduating Class will defend the principal Theses of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. The exercises on this day will be at 5 o'clock, p. m.

The public are respectfully invited to attend on both occasions.

July 2—3t B. A. MAGUIRE, President.

By J. C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST TO THE subscriber, bearing date the 31st of December, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six, (1856,) and recorded in Liber J. A. R. at folio 55 et. seq., and made to secure a certain debt due Judson Mitchell, the subscriber, at 12 o'clock, m., on Friday, July 30th, at J. C. McGuire's auction store, in Washington city, D. C., to accomplish the object of said deed, will offer for sale at public auction the country seat called "Eckington," in Washington county, being the residence of Joseph Gales, esq. It is bounded on the east by the new Bladensburg road; on the west by the land of the late Washington Berry, north by Benner & Keating's lands, and south by the city boundary line. Is very highly improved and contains one hundred and seven (107) acres or thereabouts.

Terms of sale: The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of the purchase money in hand at the time of sale; the residue in 6, 12, and 18 months from the day of sale, with interest thereon from said date, and to give his notes for such deferred payments, secured by a deed of trust of the premises.

If the purchaser shall fail to comply with the terms of sale within ten days of the day of sale, the subscriber reserves the right to resell the land and premises for cash, after ten days' previous notice, at the risk of such defaulting purchaser.

JOHN T. MITCHELL, Trustee.
July 7—ooAds J. C. McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

JONES'S WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEAT Springs, Warren county, North Carolina.—These Springs are situated in a healthy and pleasant section of the country, 16 miles from Warrenton Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, at which place Mr. John M. Wilson will keep a new and handsome four-horse stage, ready to take passengers directly to the Springs.

The establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1858.

TERMS.

For board per month	$30 00
" " week	10 00
" " day	2 00
Horses per month	12 00
" " week	5 00
" " day	75

For children under 12 years of age and servants half price.

A daily mail will be brought to the Springs during the season.

JUNE 28, 1858. W. D. JONES, Proprietor.
July 7—2m2taw

JOY! JOY!! TO THE AFFLICTED.—The great remedy discovered at last for the cure of Ague and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the stomach. Doctor Alphonse Loubat, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, and long a successful practitioner of medicine in the Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, has discovered not only a new remedy but a new principle in the treatment of the above diseases.

Doctor L. claims to have discovered a medicine which when taken into the stomach passes into the circulation, and, by coming in contact with the cause of the disease, effects an immediate cure. Wishing to do as much good as possible, he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as require it this recipe, with full and explicit directions for working it up, by their enclosing twenty-five cents, or eight three-cent United States postage stamps. Address

DR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT,
Washington City, D. C.

N. B.—The money will be returned in all cases where it does not give entire satisfaction.

July 7—3t*

FURNISHED HOUSE.—For Rent a genteelly-furnished house of nine rooms on G street, near Willards' Hotel. Address "Furnished House," box 592 City Post Office.

July 7—4t

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS Volunteers.—

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1858.

The Regiment will assemble on the new armory parade ground on Thursday morning next, the 8th instant, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving the Seventh New York regiment, which, arriving on Wednesday evening or night in their steamship, will land on Thursday morning.

Every officer and volunteer of the regiment will be punctual in attendance on parade at the appointed time.

By order of Colonel Hickey:

July 7—2t* H. N. OBER, Adjutant.

AN ENGLISH LADY is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement as governess in the South. Her course of instruction comprises all the branches of a thorough English education, French, music, (piano forte and organ.) Address Miss E. M., post office Richmond, Virginia.

July 7—2t*

A CARD.—I. CASPARIS has a lot of Superior Old Wines and Liquors, in bottles, on hand, which he put up from 12 to 15 years ago—the very thing for medicinal use. Physicians are respectfully invited to call and try. Table Claret of last fall's vintage just received. July 4—1wd*

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS—For sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S, 334 Pennsylvania avenue.

Will he Marry Her? a novel by John Lang, author of "Too Clever by Half," "Weatherby's," &c.; price 50 cents.

Marryat's novel, The Naval Officer, or the Adventures of Frank Mildmay; price 38 cents.

The Common Objects of the Country, by the Rev. T. J. Wood, M. A., F. L. S., boards 25 cents, cloth $1.

Lord George Bentinck, a Political Biography, by the Right Hon. B. d'Israeli, M. P., a new edition; price $1.

Staunton's Shakspeare, parts 23 and 24; price 50 cents.

The Poetical Works of William Wordsworth, a new edition, carefully edited, with a life; price, cloth, (gilt,) $1 25.

Routledge's Educational Manuals, Scripture History; price 13 cents.

The Country Curates, by G. R. Gleig; price 50 cents.

July 4—3t

BRAZILIAN LEGATION,
Washington, July 24, 1858.

MESSRS. Jacob Humbird, Robert Harvey, and W. Watts, who engaged themselves through their representatives at Rio de Janeiro in the construction of the second section of the D. Pedro 2d railroad, are invited to appear in person as soon as possible at this legation, for an object connected with their contract.

By order of the Minister:

A. P. de CARVALHO BORGES,
July 3—3t Secretary of the Legation.

THE FANCY BALL; a Metrical Description of a Fancy Ball given at Washington, 9th April, 1858; dedicated to Mrs. Senator Gwin; containing the names of the various characters represented and descriptive notes. Elegantly printed on Toned paper and handsomely bound. Price $1 50. Free by mail on receipt of two dollars, in stamps or otherwise. (A small edition only printed.)

Published by FRANKLIN PHILP, 332 Penn. av.,
June 4 Between 9th and 10th streets.

RED SULPHUR SPRINGS—MONROE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—These celebrated Mineral Springs are now open for the reception of visitors. It is now well known that no medicinal agents that have been tried have had such signal success as the waters of the Red Sulphur Springs in the speedy cure of most cases of pulmonary consumption, bronchial affections, chronic diarrhœa, dyspepsia, and diseases of the brain.

Visitors via Richmond and Lynchburg should leave the Virginia and Tennessee railroad at Newburn Depot. They will then have but thirty-eight miles of staging, over a good road. Via Orange and Alexandria and Virginia Central railroad, there is now about seventy miles of staging.

Invalids would secure better rooms, and better care and attention, by coming *early*, as we are usually very much crowded through the month of August. T. S. CAMPBELL & CO.

May 30—d2m

OUR THANKS AND OUR BILLS.—The former we present to the vast and increasing number who purchase of us for cash, and others who pay promptly when called on. It will be our constant aim to grow in their confidence.

The latter (if not called for at our desk) we will present in a few days to all indebted to us. We have stated so often and clearly that all our bills must be promptly paid in cash when presented or they would be discontinued; that we deem it requisite only to say that we adhere to this rule:

"It is our determined purpose to make our trade as near a cash business as possible without disturbing the pleasant relations which have existed between many of our customers and ourselves for a long series of years."

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

WE OFFER DECIDED BARGAINS in all grades of "extra glossy" wide and narrow Black Silks.

Also, in large lots of most choice quality Mourning Silks of new and select styles.

We name also a large line of white, figured, and dotted Swiss Muslins, remarkably cheap.

20 pieces colored Linens for gentlemen's shirts and children's wear.

With a large stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, specially and generally.

One price only, marked in plain figures, and no deviation.

A visit to our establishment incurs no obligation to purchase.

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

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

DISRAELI'S POLITICAL BIOGRAPHY OF Lord George Bentick. 1 vol. London. $1.

Wordsworth's Poetical Works, illustrated. 1 vol. London. $1 25.

"Will he Marry her?" a novel. London. 50 cents.

Common Objects of the Country. 1 vol. London. 25 cents. Colored plates, $1.

Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, translated. Vol 1. London. $1 25 per vol.

Napier's Electro Metallurgy. 1 vol. London. 87 cents.

Wilson's Tales, "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," "Trials of Margaret Lindsay," and "The Foresters," in 1 vol. $1 50.

Professor Phillips's Geology. 1 vol. London. $2 50.

Professor John A. Phillips's Metallurgy. 1 vol. London. $2 50.

Life and Times of Edmund Burke. By Thomas Macknight. 2 vols., 8vo. London. $5 50.

Many Thoughts on Many Things, consisting of selections from the the writings of the known Great and great Unknown. By Henry Southgate. 1 vol., 4to. London. $8.

July 3 FRANCK TAYLOR.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 28th, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, noon, of Monday, the 9th of August next, for ten millions of stock of the United States to be issued under the act of 14th June instant. Said stock will be reimbursable in fifteen years from the 1st of January next, and bear interest at five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year.

No bid will be received below par, and none for any fraction of one thousand dollars. No bid will be considered unless one per centum of the amount is deposited, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a depositary of the United States, whose certificate of the same must accompany the bid. In all cases the bids must be unconditional, and without reference to bids of others, and must state the premium offered therein.

The sealed proposals should be endorsed on the outside of the envelope, "Proposals for Loan of 1858," and be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. The sums which may be accepted from any bidder will be required to be paid to the depositary of the United States nearest to his residence, or indicated as most convenient by him. Should bids be accepted from parties not residing within the United States, they will be required to deposite the principal and premium with the assistant treasurers at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or New Orleans.

Certificates of stock for sums of one thousand dollars each, payable to the successful bidders or bearer, with coupons of semi-annual interest from the 1st of January next, also payable to bearer, attached thereto, will be issued for the amount of the accepted bids upon the certificates of deposite to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States with the depositaries of the United States. The stock will in all cases bear interest from the date of such deposite. The interest from that date to the 1st of January will be paid to the successful bidder or his attorney by the depositary where the deposite was made.

Successful bidders will be required to deposite the principal and premium of their accepted bids on or before the first day of September next. The preliminary deposite of one per cent. will be immediately directed to be returned to the unsuccessful bidders.

HOWELL COBB,
June 27—1awtAug9 [Intel] Secretary of the Treasury.

ARMY HATS AND TRIMMINGS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
Philadelphia, June 21, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 10 o'clock, a. m., of Monday, 10th day of July next, for furnishing, by contract, the following articles, deliverable at the United States Army Depot, (Schuylkill Arsenal,) Philadelphia, viz:

16,500 hats, of best quality black felt, very lightly stiffened, of six different sizes. The dimensions of a 7½ hat (medium size) to be as follows: Crown 6¼ inches high, ⅜ inch taper, 1-16 bell; tip ½ inch; oval flat; head 1¼ inch long, ⅝ inch curve; brim 3½ inches wide, perfectly flat; inside trimming of best japanned leather 3 inches deep, sewed in, but not through the hat. A double row of stitching of best black silk, instead of binding, around the edge of the brim. The material to be composed of 3½ ounces prime Russia Hare, 1 ounce of best Scotch Coney, and 1 ounce of best English Coney; backs carrated; double brim and double squared. The stiffening of the best Campbell Shellac in solution of Alcohol.

The following mountings of brass, viz:

16,500 Eagles,	200 Turreted Castles,
4,000 Crossed Sabres,	500 Shell and Flame,
1,000 Trumpets,	4,500 Crossed Cannon,
9,000 Bugles,	16,500 Numbers.

Also, 16,500 black Ostrich feathers.
16,500 do Vulture do.

16,500 bands or cords, of worsted, (colors to suit the different corps,) 3-16 of an inch diameter, to run twice around the hat and three times through a slide of same material, with a tassel at each end, not less than 2 inches long.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, in all respects, with the sealed standard patterns in this office, where they can be examined, and where any additional information will be furnished.

To prevent any misunderstanding in regard to the quality of the hat and trimmings, it is desirable that bidders furnish samples thereof, showing the quality intended by their proposals. These sample hats may be of different grades of fineness, (not more than three,) the proposal stating at what price they will agree to furnish each or either kind which may be decided upon by proper authority.

Deliveries to commence as soon as possible; one-third of the number must be delivered on or before the 12th day of August; one-third on or before the 12th day of September; and the remaining one-third on or before the 12th day of October, or sooner, at the option of the contractor.

Two or more sufficient securities will be required of contractors, the names, address, and responsibility of whom, with the acknowledgments of said persons that they will be such security, or will see that good and sufficient security be furnished in case a contract is obtained, will be transmitted with the proposal.

It is to be distinctly understood by every person obtaining a contract that said contract is not transferable without the consent of proper authority, and that any sale, assignment, or transfer of it, without such consent having been obtained, (except under a process of law,) will be regarded as an abandonment of the contract, and the contractor and his securities will be held responsible for all loss or damage to the United States which may arise from said abandonment.

The privilege is reserved by the United States of increasing from one-third to one-half the quantity of all the supplies above mentioned by giving the contractor one month's notice of such desired increase.

Payments will be made on each delivery. Ten per cent. of the amount of each will be retained until the contract shall be completed, which will be forfeited to the United States in case of any defalcation on the part of the contractor in fulfilling the contract.

Bids will be received from manufacturers or regular dealers only in the articles proposed to be furnished, and none will be considered in which the manufacturers' or dealers' place of business is not specially set forth.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and will be endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Army Supplies and Materials."

CHARLES THOMAS,
June 26—3tawt12July Colonel A. Q. M. General U. S. Army.

SALE OF VEGETABLE STANDS.—All persons desirous of obtaining vegetable stands in the different markets throughout the city are hereby notified that they will be sold to the highest bidder, (as per act to regulate markets, &c.,) commencing with—

Centre Market, Saturday, July 3d.
Eastern Market, Monday, July 5th.
Northern Market, Wednesday, July 7th.
Western Market, Friday, July 9th.

N. B.—Persons now holding stands in the Centre, Eastern, Northern, and Western Markets can retain them by paying the appraisement price of said stands.

By order of the Mayor.
June 23—2awtJuly2

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Magnetic Telegraph Company will be held at the office of the company in Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 8th day of July, at 12 o'clock, m., of said day, for the election of officers of said company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented to the stockholders. JOSEPH SAILER,
June 24—3t24July1&8 Secretary.

A CARD.—Our patrons are hereby notified that all open accounts upon our ledger are made off up to the 26th instant, and will be respectively presented preparatory to settlement on the 1st of July, as has been our uniform practice; and we need only say here that we expect every account so presented to meet with a cheerful and prompt response.

June 27—eod4wif HOOE, BROTHER & CO.

BINDING ESTABLISHMENT.—I have fitted up the large rooms in Jackson Hall for a Bindery, and have on hand a quantity of the first quality of materials to execute *all kinds* of binding, which I am ready to do with despatch, neatness, and durability. C. DENHAM.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1858. July 2—eod2w

"FRUIT OF THE LOOM".—The Agent has sent us 200 pieces 4-4 Bleached Shirting Cotton, branded "Fruit of the Loom," and represented as being the very best goods at 12½ cents per yard for gentlemen's and boys' shirts that are produced.

600 pieces other superior shirting cottons and linens, many of which are made to our orders.

20 cartons gent's and boys' stitched linen shirt bosoms.

One price only, marked in plain figures, and no abatement.

No new accounts opened.

All old bills must be settled promptly by cash.

A visit to our establishment incurs no obligation to purchase.

PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
June 29—10tdf opposite Centre Market.

SEMI-ANNUAL NOTICE.—We are now having all unsettled