THE WASHINGTON UNION,
Published by CORNELIUS WENDELL,
At the UNION BUILDINGS, E st., 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 paying 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 $18 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, *and to one address*, $25. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

The Washington Union.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 76. WASHINGTON CITY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1858. TWO CENTS.

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 who have 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 a 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 sealing 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 stated, 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 pass 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 footup 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 this 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 for me 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 or as above be accepted, enter into a 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 named (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. 5. 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. Axes; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oil, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 16½. 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, oils, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 16½. 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. Pig iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 16½. 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; 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. 16½. 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. Pig iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils, &c; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 16½. Sperm oil; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing, hose, &c; class No. 25. Iron castings; class No. 26. Augers.

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 Amer can 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, on 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 direction 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 precised 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 train 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 3.30, 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 44 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 9.15, 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 Connexions 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 7½, 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 5—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 look more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, 5 or more tints, 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.

"Dryah a'r Gwyllelydd."

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. HOBB.

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, 312 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 give it 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 Main 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 $500 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, where, 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

FURNISHED HOUSE.—For Rent a genteelly-furnished house, nine rooms on G street, near Willard's Hotel. Address "Furnished House," box 562 City Post Office.

July 7—4f

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes.

THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 254, corner of Murray street, opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry.

ALSO—

Will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors, and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors; Jones's patent permutation bank lock; and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & Co.,
Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray st., New York.
F. COYLE & CO., Agents
Washington, D. C.
B. W. KNOWLES, Agent
Richmond, Virginia.

May 26—1y

DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,
Bankers,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK,

ISSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercantile credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

May 28—6m*

MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Counsellor-at-Law. Rooms 22, 24, No. 16 Wall street, New York.

Aug 15—tf†

SPLENDID SCHEMES FOR JULY, 1858.—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 149, for 1858. To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, JULY 10, 1858.

78 No. Lottery.—15 Drawn Ballots.—SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 grand prize of	$40,000	1 grand prize of	$1,700
1 do	15,000	1 do	1,600
1 do	10,000	10 prizes of	1,250
1 do	5,000	10 do	500
1 do	3,000	10 do	300
1 do	2,170	15 do	200
1 do	1,900	400 do	150
1 do	1,800	&c., &c.,	&c.

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.

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

$37,500!—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 155, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, JULY 17, 1858.

13 drawn numbers out of 75.—GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of	$37,500	1 prize of	$4,000
1 do	17,500	1 do	2,805
1 do	10,000	1 do	2,000
1 do	7,500	50 prizes of	1,000
1 do	5,000	228 do	150
&c.,	&c.,	&c.	

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.

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

$50,000!—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class O, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, JULY 24, 1858.

78 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.—MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 grand prize of	$50,000	2 grand prizes of	$5,000
1 do	20,000	2 do	3,784
1 do	15,000	10 do	2,000
1 do	10,000	200 do	1,000
2 grand prizes of	7,500	&c.,	&c.,

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

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets	$230 00
Do do 26 half do	115 00
Do do 26 quarter do	57 50
Do do 26 eighth do	28 75

$35,782.—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 166, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, Del., on Saturday, JULY 31, 1858.

75 number Lottery.—12 Drawn Ballots.—BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 splendid prize of	$35,782	20 prizes of	$600
10 prizes of	5,000	30 do	250
10 do	3,000	129 do	200
20 do	1,500	&c.,	&c.,

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.

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

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 P. J. BUCKEY, Agent,
June 12 Wilmington, Delaware.

BRILLIANT SCHEMES FOR AUGUST, 1858.—GREGORY & MAURY, Managers, Wilmington, Delaware. To be drawn under the superintendence of commissioners appointed by the governor.

$35,000!—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 172, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, AUGUST 7, 1858.

75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.—RICH SCHEME.

1 prize of	$35,000	1 prize of	$2,115
1 do	12,500	1 do	2,000
1 do	7,500	1 do	2,000
1 do	5,000	100 prizes of	1,000
1 do	4,000	111 (lowest 3 No. prizes)	200
1 do	3,000	&c., &c.,	&c.

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.

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

$37,500!—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 178, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, AUGUST 14, 1858.

78 No. Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.—SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 grand prize of	$37,500	15 prizes of	$1,000
1 do	15,285	15 do	600
4 prizes of	7,500	15 do	500
4 do	5,000	25 do	300
4 do	2,500	202 do	250
&c.,	&c.,	&c.	

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets	$140 00
Do do 26 half do	70 00
Do do 26 quarter do	35 00

$37,518!—Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 184, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, AUGUST 21, 1858.

75 No. Lottery—12 drawn ballots.—BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	$37,518	1 prize of	$3,000
1 do	10,000	1 do	2,500
1 do	10,000	1 do	2,500
1 do	7,500	50 prizes of	1,000
1 do	7,500	50 do	500
1 do	5,000	111 do	250
&c.,	&c.,	&c.	

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.

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

$51,446!—Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class P, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, AUGUST 28, 1858.

78 No. Lottery—13 drawn ballots.—MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 grand prize of	$51,446	2 prizes of	$5,000
1 do	20,000	25 do	2,000
1 do	15,000	50 do	1,000
1 do	10,000	204 do	500
1 do	7,500	&c.,	&c.,

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

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets	$200
Do do 26 half do	100
Do do 26 quarter do	50
Do do 26 eighth do	25

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, P. J. BUCKEY, Agent,
July 4 Wilmington, Delaware.

EXTRA WIDE BLACK BEREGES for Shawls, Mantles, Dusters, &c.

Black Grenadine Berege

Black Twisted Silks

With all other kinds of first-class Mourning Goods constantly on hand.

50 pieces wide and narrow best Black English Crapes.

New supplies from the North and East daily.

One price only, marked in plain figures; hence no purchaser is over-charged.

A visit to our establishment incurs no obligation to purchase.

PERRY & BROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
June 23—10tdtf opposite Centre Market.

COPPER SCALE.—There will be sold at public auction, at 12 m., on the 13th day of July, 1858, at the U. S. Navy Yard, Washington, from one to eight tons, as may be offered, of COPPER SCALE. The analysis of samples of similar scale has given about 83 per cent of metallic copper.

It can be examined at any time previous to the sale, upon application at the Navy Yard. Terms of sale cash.

June 15 WM. FLINN, Navy Agent.

TICKNOR'S HOUSEHOLD EDITION OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS—"ST. RONAN'S WELL," 2 vols., price $1 50.

For sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S,
June 27 Bookstore, 354 Pennsylvania avenue.

MR. RAREY AND THE ZEBRA.

[From the London Daily News, June 18.]

After a successful tour in the north, Mr. Rarey has again returned to London, and yesterday received an exceedingly numerous circle of his pupils and admirers in the Riding-house, Kinnerton street. If the popularity of the great horse-tamer goes on at the present rate he will soon have to enlarge his arena, as it was with great difficulty that even standing-room was found during yesterday's lecture. The ladies mustered exceedingly strong, not only filling the quarter specially allotted to them, but overflowing into other portions of the theatre; and, all through the long lesson, paying the most marked attention to the lecture. Whether it was the admiration which the fair sex are known to feel for that noble animal, the horse, or some vague notion that the system might be applied to domestic purposes, that brought the ladies in such crowds to witness Mr. Rarey's mode of subjugation, we cannot tell, but certain it is that they formed a clear moiety of the audience, and did not lose a single one of the interesting and characteristic remarks of the lecturer. That the system is rapidly gaining ground with the public was evidenced by the fact that numbers of gentlemen were present from the provinces, and even from Ireland, who had made the journey to London for the express purpose of attending yesterday's lesson.

Of course no Rarey operations would be complete without Cruiser being present to assist, and accordingly Cruiser was introduced at the commencement of the proceedings, and made his bow to the audience with the docile politeness of a pupil who had nearly finished his education. He was very much improved in condition, his form being round as a barrel, his eye gleaming as with a tranquil, Christian brightness, instead of the malignant flash with which he was wont to extinguish grooms and horseboys; and his coat exhibited a gloss which showed that all his old prejudices against the solicitations of the currycomb had been completely removed. In short, Cruiser is now a peaceful, useful, tractable member of society. He might be warranted to carry a bishop without risk to the interests of the church; and if he could possibly be harnessed to a perambulator there would be less chance of accident at the sudden appearance of a red coat than sometimes happens with the present means of propulsion. Cruiser is now nearly as thoroughly Rarey as Rarey himself, and may open a school of his own as soon as he likes.

When Cruiser had retired his place was taken by our friend, the zebra—no longer the fierce, untamable animal of the first lesson, making frantic attempts to crunch his immense wooden bit, screaming like a superannuated soprano, or flinging his heels wildly about as if he thought the air were filled with ostler's heads. The zebra had in the interim been to school; he had been "coached" with unremitting attention, and was now ready to go up for his "great go" as a thoroughly-educated quadruped. The audience had, probably for the first time in the history of the world, the pleasure of seeing this proverbially-untamable animal quietly ridden into the arena by Mr. Rarey's groom, and trotting about as amiably as if he were the pet mule of the Archbishop of Toledo. He walked, he trotted, he ambled, as if from his infancy trained to the saddle, and although he was faintly vocal on one or two occasions when asked to repeat certain portions of his performance, such as tumbling down at a signal, and pointing his four feet simultaneously to the roof of the building, his ejaculations were but the faint sighs of a disconsolate horse, as compared to the hurricane of yells which had marked the earliest stages of his career in the pursuit of knowledge under difficulties.

It is true, he did let fly his heels just once as he was retiring to his stable, but it was done in an airy, gentle sort of manner—there was no harm on it—it might have been the reminiscence of a dancing lesson, or done merely by way of exercise. It was a harmless gambol, and, especially when observed from the right of the barrier, had nothing in it which could create alarm in the breasts of the most timid. But there were evidences on his beautiful skin that the struggle between the steed and his master had been fierce. Mr. Rarey informed us that he had had more trouble with this one pupil than all the four-footed animals that had ever been placed under his care. He had, he said, been told that the zebra was untamable, that the naturalists and savans had all said so, and that what they said must be true. But he did not care a fig for either one or the other—probably he had never read a word of their learned descriptions. With Lord Lyndhurst, he believed that a difficulty meant a thing to be overcome, and having already succeeded in training a pair of elks to draw quietly in harness, he determined to try what he could do with the zebra, all the authority of Buffon and Cuvier, and Goldsmith's "Animated Nature" notwithstanding.

When the zebra was first introduced in the academy his mode of proceeding on any one entering his stable was, first, to spring to the top of the rack, seize the cross-beam with his teeth, and hang suspended in that position, while he kept his feet free to destroy any one who should dare to approach him. His first lesson was of four hours' duration, and gave more trouble than the training of four hundred horses, but at the end of it the whole of his nature seemed changed, and he received his subsequent teaching in great comparative patience and tranquility; and upon this fact Mr. Rarey reasons, with great show of probability, that there is nothing more absurd than to take a thing for granted when we have an opportunity of putting it to the test of experiment. His theory respecting the zebra, as expressed in his own quaint language, is that some "muff" having once tried the animal, and failed in teaching him, immediately wrote a book to prove that he was untamable, and that all the other "muffs" in the world—a rather numerous population, by the way—had received the book as gospel ever since. But Mr. Rarey himself cares little for the literature of his profession. Had all the books in the Alexandrian library treated of horseflesh he would not very severely have censured the Caliph Omar for his conflagration.

His course of study has been pursued among the wild horses of the prairies, and it has been rather a severe one, too, for he informs us that he has had every bone in his body broken at one time or another, excepting his right arm, which final fracture, we suppose, he reserves to give *eclat* to his benefit. He took the wild animal in hand with his usual courage and patience and perseverance, and in the short space of time that intervened between yesterday's