GLEANED FROM THE MAILS.

At Enterprise, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, a young lady and her sister were out walking, a few days since, when they were met by a negro who assaulted the young lady and committed a rape upon her. He was pursued, caught, and put in jail, and hung by the citizens the next day.

A HARD NUT FOR PRENTICE.—From the subjoined *jeu d'esprit* it may be inferred that the Boston Post is not very friendly to the editor of the Louisville Journal:

Prentice has tried how aptly and well he
Could rattle his jokes on poor Monsieur Belly!
But an older French gentleman seems the more fit
And natural butt of Prentice's wit.
"Fine," says Old Hunk, whose tongue there's no curb on,
"Hasn't Prentice, for year, been a butt o' *Old Bourbon!*"

EARLY RIPENING WHEAT—ITS ADVANTAGES.—John Johnson, the father of underdraining in this State and one of the most successful wheat-growers, says he would give a prize of $1,000 to any one who could tell him how to ripen his wheat ten days earlier than it does now. Even four days ahead of his neighbors is a great advantage, and saves him a great measure from the ravages of the midge; and this is one of the advantages he has gained by the use of salt, lime, high manuring and underdraining his land. His object is to have his wheat in ear from the 5th to the 10th of June; and then, even, if it afterwards ripen slowly, it is too forward for the midge. One piece this year that was several days more forward than usual he speaks of as "splendid," while all around other farmers are mourning the utter destruction of their crops.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Newport correspondent of the New York Evening Post furnishes us with the following:

"A repartee of Col. Magruder, in command of Fort Adams, has made a deal of amusement. You are probably aware that the entrance to a fortress is, and is intended to be, beset with difficulties. The pathway of stone flooring turns this way and that, with all manner of steep and salient angles; and it is no joke to drive in, even when the gates are open and no armed men dispute the passage. Well, a lady who had some regard for her horses, and more for her bones, innocently protested against these impediments to smooth travelling, and asked the colonel if he could not have the *entrance to the fort altered?* To which Col. M., with great readiness and suavity, replied, "Certainly, Madam, I will have it done at once; this fort was made for the ladies!"

AN EXTENSIVE ENGLISH SWINDLER ARRESTED.—James Sutton Elliott, senior military storekeeper, of Weedon, near London, England, is alleged to have embezzled $10,800 of the moneys of that establishment. He arrived in Boston early in June. An order for his arrest was granted some days since by Judge Ingraham, of New York city. Early Monday morning, after nearly six weeks' chase by ex-Officer Bowyer, he was arrested at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and taken to the Eldridge street jail. Since his arrival he has travelled extensively between Boston, Newport, Norfolk, and Niagara, in company with a young and handsome actress, Miss Sinclair, whom, deserting his wife, he brought with him from England, using a great number of aliases to elude recognition.

The New Orleans papers are congratulating the residents of that city upon the improved efficiency of its police force. No outrage has been committed of late without the arrest of the perpetrators. From the 1st to the 18th of July, 1,377 arrests had been made, of which 1,199 were white persons. It strikes us that the number of arrests is exceedingly large, and that they furnish the amplest evidence of the turbulence of a portion of the population of that city.

The Chicago Tribune says that in August, 1847, Thurlow Weed predicted that in ten years Chicago would contain more inhabitants than Albany. The ten years are passed, and, in sporting phrase, Chicago has "seen" Albany, and "gone" thirty thousand better.

The wine and silk crops, which are about as important in France as the cotton and corn crops are in the United States, are said by the latest advices to promise remarkably well. The vines are everywhere described as looking magnificent. Wines were generally looking down in the provinces, and brandies were dull. According to a circular of M. Aries Defour, of Lyons, the latest accounts from the silk-growing countries state that in their last stage the worms had suffered greatly from the tropical temperature lately prevalent. The estimates of the crop, therefore, must undergo some deduction. Nevertheless, it was considered certain that, taken altogether, it will be much larger than that of last year. At Lyons the purchases of silk had increased within the past few days, and prices, which had been declining, had again become firm.

Intelligence from Havana to the 15th instant states that fifty-two Yucatan Indians and over one hundred Asiatics, from the Cape of Good Hope, had been landed recently in Cuba. Among the latter were thirty-four females.

A monument is to be erected to the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth—cost from $300,000 to $400,000. It will be built of granite, one hundred and fifty-three feet high, eighty feet at the base, with sitting figures from thirty-eight to seventy feet high. It is to be completed in twelve years from August, 1858. Thirty-six thousand dollars have been subscribed, principally in Massachusetts. The society for building the monument have purchased all the estates immediately around the veritable rock, and also a site for the monument, embracing ten acres of land, commanding a fine view of the harbor and the locality of the rock.

The amount annually expended in the construction of railroads in this country since 1850 has largely exceeded the whole expenditures of government, and the railroad receipts for the same years have surpassed the government receipts.

In the Minnesota legislature they are discussing a proposition to remove the capital to Nicollet island. The "Pioneer" thinks the price of lots in some places might be favorably affected should this plan succeed.

The Detroit board of education, who must be a little waggishly inclined, have adopted as a device for the seal of that body a handsome young school mistress, with a thriving younker across her lap. The left hand is uplifted, having a stout leathern strap in the act of descending upon the younker aforesaid, whose mouth is wide open, from which issues the motto of zeal, "Strike, but hear me."

There was a grand railroad celebration at Hempstead, Texas, on the 29th ultimo, in honor of the completion of the first fifty miles of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad to that place. There was a turn out of the military of Houston, Galveston, and adjoining counties, and an immense concourse of people, the largest perhaps that has ever assembled in the State. There were fine orations and speeches, a splendid barbecue, all concluded by magnificent balls. The trains were crowded with passengers from Houston, Galveston, and the lower counties generally.

A cargo of North Carolina wheat, consisting of three thousand bushels, raised by Col. James C. Johnston, was sold in Baltimore yesterday morning by Messrs. John Williams & Son, to Messrs. T. W. Levering & Son, for seed wheat, at the high price of $1 76 per bushel. The same description of wheat, this time last year, brought $2 20 per bushel.

The pretended discovery of a coal mine some months since at Bowmansville, Canada, where geologists affirm coal cannot exist, turns out to be a most deliberate imposition. Great excitement and indignation prevails in consequence.

The extensive furniture warehouse of Scarritt & Mason, Washington avenue, between Second and Third streets, St. Louis, was totally destroyed by fire about six o'clock on the morning of the 26th instant. Loss $80,000. Insurance $65,000.

The mortality at New Orleans for the week ending the 26th instant shows an increase over the previous week. The number of deaths was 187, including 25 from yellow fever and 19 from consumption. Notwithstanding the number of yellow fever victims, the health of the city is considered good, as it is believed that the season is too far advanced for the disease to become epidemic.

That part of Texas lying between Waco and Preston, on the Red river, and, in fact, the whole of the northern section, now presents many attractions to emigrants. A recent letter describes the soil as most fertile and the climate most genial and healthy. The crops this year—wheat and corn particularly—are very heavy indeed. The only difficulty is to get them to market. That will be removed when the Southern Pacific railroad is pushed through, as there is a fair prospect that it soon will be.

The Detroit Free Press learns that the steamers Canada and America, lately taken down the rapids of the St. Lawrence river, have been sold by their proprietor, Mr. N. P. Stewart, for the sum of $200,000. Their destination is said to be California, where they are intended to run between San Francisco and Frazer river, the new gold mining district. The upper works will be removed during the voyage out, and replaced at San Francisco.

The frigates Wabash and Macedonia sailed from Key West for New York on the 23d, and the Constellation for New York and the Plymouth and Saratoga for Aspinwall on the same day. The Colorado for Boston and the Jamestown for New York sailed on Saturday, the 24th.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MOONLIGHT EXCURSION of a select Pic-nic party to the White House Pavilion, last Tuesday evening, was a most delightful affair. It was projected by a party of gentlemen, and was under the management of Messrs. Edward H. Sipe, Thomas Foster, and W. H. Pope. The excursion was not previously advertised, and tickets were not for sale at the usual public places, as it was thought advisable to avoid a crowded assemblage. However, a party of ladies and gentlemen, in sufficient numbers to render the occasion a pleasant one, and most of whom were personal acquaintances and friends, repaired on board the "Thomas Collyer," which left her wharf at about half-past seven o'clock. The waters of the Potomac were calm and placid, the air balmy and serene; and the spirit-stirring strains of Esputa's band woke the echoes, as we rapidly passed the wooded hills and fertile slopes of the river. At intervals the entertainment was varied by vocal music from a number of amateurs on board. After a short run, the steamer landed her living freight at the White House; and soon after the sound of the stringed instruments was heard, giving warning that the votaries of Terpsichore were about to join in the mazy dance. The floor managers were Messrs. W. W. Cox and L. F. Clements; and quadrille, mazurka, and schottische succeeded each other at short intervals—most of the company participating, while others remained spectators of the festive scene, and others yet amused themselves at the bowling alley, or the swings, or promenading the grounds in the bright moonlight. About twelve o'clock supper was served by Joseph Shaffield, the caterer of the party; and for a brief period that most essential part of the performances was faithfully attended to. All seemed to enjoy themselves to the utmost, and dancing was then resumed. The moments passed unheeded, and it was with a general feeling of surprise that the announcement was heard that the time had come for returning home. All were soon on board, and the prow of the steamer was ere long again parting the waves. The following notice had been conspicuously posted up at the pavilion: "Positively no courting allowed." We saw no attempts to evade this mandate while on the grounds, although no doubt they would have been winked at, or at least dealt with leniently; but we did see on board the steamboat some demonstrations of that sort. While on our way home vocal and instrumental music were alternately given, and the Collyer reached her wharf just as the brightening tints of dawn caused the stars one after another to pale their ineffectual fires, leaving Jupiter shining in the east like a diadem on the brow of a princess; and as the ruddy hues deepened, threatening to dispute the dominion of the queen of night herself. Nothing occurred during the excursion to mar the enjoyment of the party; and when these gentlemen give another select pic-nic, may it be our good fortune to be present.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Although our citizens generally are familiar with portions of this building, yet few are aware of the amount of scientific research and labor which is carried on in those rooms where visitors are not usually permitted to enter; and for their benefit, as well as for the benefit of strangers who may pay transient visits to the metropolis, we will endeavor to give a brief account of what the Smithsonian Institution is, and what it is doing.

The Smithsonian Institution, as is generally known, derives its name and endowment from James Smithson, esq., of England. Mr. S. was an illegitimate son of the first Duke of Northumberland. His life was devoted to scientific pursuits, and he contributed several important papers to the "Philosophical Transactions" of the Royal Society, of which he was a member. Having no family ties, he bequeathed his fortune, consisting of about $515,000, to the United States, "to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men"—thus perpetuating his memory, and handing his name down to posterity as the friend and patron of science and learning. This institution was established by an act of Congress, passed in 1846, and its government is devolved upon a board of regents consisting of fifteen members. The management of its affairs is under the direction of the Secretary, Prof. Joseph Henry.

The building is of an irregular Norman style. It consists of a centre and two wings, united by connecting ranges. The extreme length of the building is 447 feet, and its greatest breadth 132 feet. It is adorned with nine towers, the highest of which is 135 feet. As the visitor passes through the main doorway he first enters a room on the lower floor two hundred feet in length, in which are contained the curiosities that were brought to this country by the various exploring expeditions, and other curiosities collected from all parts of the world by the officers of the army and navy of the United States, filling eighty-six glass cases. These belong to the government, and not being connected with the design of the Smithsonian Institution, an appropriation is made by Congress for their preservation and safe-keeping. They have recently been removed from the gallery of the National Institute at the Patent Office building, the room they occupied there being required for the legitimate purposes of that office. Near the south door of the main hall are two aquariums, which attract much attention.

The eastern portion of the lower story of the building is occupied as a document-room, where the publications of the Institution are boxed up for transmission abroad. The object of the institution, as specified in the will of its founder, is two-fold—first, the increase of knowledge; and, secondly, the diffusion of knowledge among men. It may be proper here to remark that the Secretary is earnestly endeavoring to carry out that two-fold object in the most effectual manner, by the use of the annual income placed at his disposal. This amounts to some $30,000 per annum, which would be insufficient after paying other necessary expenses, to support a very large corps of scientific men here. The plan has therefore been adopted, of securing the assistance of as many co-operators as possible, each one of whom, from the love of science, would render gratuitous contributions to the common stock of knowledge, or would do so on the condition that his expenses were paid. In this manner, valuable papers on various scientific subjects are received from all parts of the country, which are referred to a committee consisting of the most eminent professors of the subject treated of, and after receiving their approbation and endorsement, are published by the Smithsonian Institution. In this manner nine volumes of "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," in quarto form, have already been issued, and the tenth is nearly ready for delivery. This knowledge is diffused among men by sending these volumes to all the principal libraries in the world, by whom they are highly esteemed, and in return the Smithsonian receives sets of the Transactions of all foreign Scientific Bodies. In addition to these, the Smithsonian Institution makes annual reports to Congress, large numbers of which are distributed throughout this and other countries. Researches in various departments of science are likewise instituted or aided by the Institution, and in the eastern wing of the building is a fine chemical laboratory, where experiments are constantly being made. For several years past some attention has been paid to meteorology, and there are now something like two hundred and fifty observers, in all parts of the United States and in Canada, who regularly furnish the Institution with observations of the thermometer, barometer, rain guage, &c., and also in regard to storms. An interesting paper on the connection of meteorology with agriculture, by Prof. Henry, the Secretary of the Institution, appeared in the agricultural portion of the Patent Office Report for 1856, showing the causes of the currents in the atmosphere and the ocean, and their effects upon climate.

In the western wing is a library, consisting of twenty or thirty thousand volumes, most of which are on scientific subjects. The intention is not to form a popular library, like the library of Congress or other public libraries, but to collect complete sets of all the most valuable scientific works ever published, so that in one room may be comprised all the scientific knowledge of the world. Accordingly, here are to be found works in Swedish, Russian, Dutch, German, French, Spanish, and Italian, as well as English, comprising the Transactions of Scientific and Philosophical Societies for nearly two hundred years. Some of the books in this library are not to be found elsewhere upon this continent, and are sometimes loaned to scientific men residing in various parts of the country, to aid them in their researches.

Upon going up stairs, the visitor will notice a sulphuric acid barometer, twenty-one feet high, which was constructed for the institution in 1856. The large hall above is used as a lecture-room, where, during the winter, knowledge is diffused among men by courses of scientific lectures on a variety of subjects, which are usually very well attended. It is also frequently used as a concert room, from its excellent acoustic qualities and its capacity to seat a large audience. The adjoining room on the east is chiefly occupied with scientific apparatus and other curiosities, presented by Dr. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia. There are also an electrical machine, magnets, a pair of very large globes, &c., in this room; and likewise a stone sphynx, which was formerly the property of the British Consul-general, and was presented to the United States by E. de Leon, esq., consul of the United States at Alexandria, Egypt.

In a room to the south of the large hall are contained the personal effects of Mr. Smithson, comprising among other things, silver plate with the coat-of-arms of the Northumberland family, chemical apparatus, test cups, &c.—indeed, it is related of him that he once caught a fear running down a lady's face and analyzed it—thermometer, snuff-box, portraits of his father and others, cases of minerals, silver candlestick, and an elegant silver service, containing a great many pieces.

On the west of the large hall is the Stanley gallery of Indian paintings. This is intended as an ethnological room, although its arrangement is not yet completed. It now contains also, the statue of the Dying Gladiator, and a figure representing Sleeping Innocence, made by F. Petrich, at Rome, in 1825. The rooms on the east of the lecture room are devoted to the private use of the officers of the Institution.

We are informed by the Secretary that the Institution is now in a prosperous condition. The original fund left by Smithson remains intact; and the building has been erected at an expense of $325,000, a large amount of scientific apparatus has been procured, a valuable library collected, all incidental expenses of printing, &c., provided for, and still there is a surplus on hand of $125,000. Thus it will be seen that all the complaints which have heretofore been made, as to the mismanagement of Smithson's bequest, are without foundation, and that the Institution is constantly conducting its operations in accordance with the benevolent design of its founder.

THE PROMENADE AT THE PRESIDENT'S GROUNDS.—There was but a slim attendance last evening at the President's Grounds, which can only be accounted for by the temporary absence of the President at Bedford Springs. We take it that the President is very popular with our citizens, especially with the ladies, who never failed heretofore to throng those beautiful grounds; but their life and spirit was sadly missed last evening. As if they, too, were taking advantage of the absence of the Chief Magistrate, the Marine Band performed in a very lifeless and indolent manner. Many of those present expressed great dissatisfaction. There was an absence of spirit in their performance, a slurring over of the notes, that was very vexatious. The fact is the Marine Band can play if they will, but they won't do it.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The following officers were elected at the annual communication of the Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the District of Columbia, which was held on Tuesday evening last: Andrew Jackson, M. W. G. P.; Wm. R. McLean, M. E. G. H. P.; James Skirving, R. W. G. S. W.; John F. Havener, R. W. G. S. J. W.; Wm. Cooper, R. W. G. S.; F. B. Lord, R. W. G. T.; William B. Lacy, G. M.; John A. Moulden, G. S.

CRIMINAL COURT, Wednesday, July 28.—The Court met at the usual hour, and the petit jurors were called and dismissed until next Monday morning at ten o'clock, Judge Crawford stating that the condition of his health was such that, in the opinion of his medical adviser, a few days of repose would be absolutely necessary. He hope1, however, by next Monday to be able to resume his official duties. The Court then adjourned until that day.

REAL ESTATE.—The following sales of real estate were made on Tuesday, by J. C. McGuire & Co., auctioneers: West half of lot 2, in square 247, with two small frame houses, to Myers & Pike, for $1,430. Lot 12, in square 486, with improvements, to George McNaughton, for $4,500.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Browns' Hotel.

H Gaehle, Maryland
W Booth, Baltimore
P Gibson, Peru
J Kendall, do
D B Easley, Virginia
Saml M Irsene, Texas
R M Semple, lady & family, Miss
Miss A Wade, do
Rev T G Haughton, N Orleans
T F McMillan, do
J B Tenney, Alexandria, Va
J H Dela & family, N Orleans
C Jones, jr., Tennessee
L Schelpert, Madison, Ga
T T Carrath, Mansfield, La
S W Haughton, Winchester, Va
L Kalfers, jr., Baltimore
R C Hawkins, N York
W Como, lady, servant & child, New Orleans
Jas R Cone, Virginia
C Jones, lady & servant, Tenn
Miss M Steth, do
Miss F Steth, do
A Horn, N York
E B Trezvant & lady, Memphis
W C Ward, Tennessee
Wm C Ferguson, Virginia
F C Morris, N Orleans
E Ensing, Baltimore
J W Fairfax, Virginia
Albert Stein, Mobile
J K Ruth, family & sevt, Louisiana

National Hotel.

T W Slater, Illinois
A Just, Tennessee
W H Shaw, D Columbia
W Z Platt, Georgia
S C Wilson, Indiana
G H Sherman, N York
J H Buchanan, N Hampshire
J McFarlan, Pennsylvania
F A Gibbons, Baltimore
F A Gibbons, jr., do
R J Mahon, do
O Horsey, do
Lieut J G Blackwood, U S R S, Cuba
Rafael de Varona, Puerto Principe
Miguel Nogueras, do
Juan Grau, Havana
N Davidson,
Wm Heime, Philadelphia
E Cameron, do
Albert C Ramsey, N York
W Obenchain,
A B Southworth, San Francisco
R S Nash, Wyandott, Kansas

United States Hotel.

J Cunningham, Chicago, Ill
J W Thomas, Ohio
W H Sherman, do
A W Deal, Virginia
H M Morfit, Baltimore
J C Morris, N Carolina
John C Mitchell, S Carolina
Walter Hunt, Maryland
John Dean, N York
A Hull, lady & servant, Georgia
Jas A Burden, Troy
Hartstene, U S N
Mullany, do
McCrea, do
Garland, do
Sanganett, do
Palmerston, do
T H Addates, Baltimore

Kirkwood House.

J M Bibby, Frederick co., Md
P S De Liner, N Orleans
S Smallwood, Alabama
Moses Arndt, Ohio
S C Martin, N York
B F Hertz, Toronto, C W
Rev Dr McMasters, Alton, Ill
H M Bramble, N York
J Thornton, Virginia

T. J. & W. M. GALT'S STEAM FIRE-WOOD Mills and general Fuel Depot.—Having taking the entire grounds known as Van Ness' wharf, foot of Seventeenth street, and erected thereon our steam fire-wood mills, we are prepared to manufacture our unrivalled sawed and split wood, which so effectually combines economy and convenience, being a saving to the consumer of thirty-seven cents in the saving alone, to say nothing of the annoyance of wood sawyers or of the time consumed by servants in endeavoring to mant these interminable knots with which one's cellar is filled at the close of a season.

All wood purchased of us warranted to give satisfaction, or no sale.

In our coal department we cannot be surpassed, as we purchase none but the best article, prepared by the best miners in this country. Our coal is all perfectly screened and housed from the weather, enabling us to deliver in good order at any season of the year.

T. J. & W. M. GALT.

Offices northwest corner of 12th and C street, one square south of Pennsylvania avenue, and foot of 17th street.

July 14—dtf

TEACHER WANTED.—The trustees of the Rockville Academy, in Montgomery county, Md., wish to engage permanently a gentleman qualified to act as principal of the institution and a proficient in the Latin and Greek languages.

A personal interview with the candidates, and examination as to their scholastic attainments, together with credentials of good moral character, will be required.

Applications will be received until Saturday, the 31st of July next, when an election will be made for the ensuing year, commencing on the 1st of September.

The Rockville Academy is an endowed and incorporated school. The principal receives $400 per annum from the State fund and three-fifths of the tuition fees.

The town of Rockville is 13 miles from Washington, connected by turnpike with daily communication and mails; is remarkable for health, and possesses many social advantages.

By order of the board:

RICHARD J. BOWIE, Secretary.

July 3—3taw4w

Steam Machinery for Screw Propeller Sloops-of-War at the U. S. Navy Yards of Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Gosport, and Pensacola.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "*Proposals for Steam Machinery for Screw Propeller Sloops of War*," will be received at this department until 3 o'clock, p. m., of the eighth of September next, for the complete construction of the steam machinery and appendages, and placing the same on board, for each of the screw sloops-of-war building at the U. S. navy yards at Portsmouth, N. H., New York, Philadelphia, and Gosport in accordance with the following conditions:

The offers must be for a specific sum for putting the whole in successful operation, must include all patent fees, and the department will require a release from the proprietors of any patented article or arrangements used in or about the machinery and must state the time in which the work will be completed, and must be accompanied by the usual guarantee required by law.

The name of the establishment in which the work is to be executed must be stated. The details of the design and arrangement of the machinery will be left with the party whose proposition may be accepted as combining the greatest number of advantages, keeping in view cost, simplicity of construction, readiness of access for adjustment when in operation, and not being subject to derangement in the working parts; it being the object of the department to procure machinery which can develop great power when required so as to insure high speed for as many days as possible, while at the same time they will be able to propel the vessel at a moderate speed with great economy of fuel, so that long voyages may be performed with one supply of coal.

With this view, the department will expect the bidders to guarantee the results proposed to be accomplished by their plans, and to specify those results under the following heads:

1st. The amount of horse power which the engines and boilers will be able to develop for five days consecutively when driven up to their highest capacity, to be measured on board the vessel by the indicator, at the rate of 32,000 pounds lifted one foot high in a minute and to be not less than 1,000 horse power, and at least 50 revolutions per minute.

The consumption of coals per horse power per hour must be stated. The pressure in pounds per square inch on the piston necessary to work the engines at the above velocity, the screw being disconnected and the engines without a load, except the line of shafting, must not exceed 2½ pounds per square inch of piston by indicator diagram.

2d. The quantity of coal which can be stowed in the ship without exceeding the total weight of 406 tons for machinery, appendages, boilers and water in them, bunkers, tools, square pieces, and coal within the length occupied by the engines and boilers. The boilers to be of iron of the multitubular kind, with brass tubes and with telescopic smoke pipe, and, as it is intended to use fresh water in the boilers, a surface condenser of the most approved kind will be required.

The propeller with the connexions for hoisting it will be of composition, to be properly proportioned for at least 80 revolutions per minute and for the immersed amidship section of the vessel.

The pumps, apparatus for ventilating, and appurtenances of all kinds necessary for the perfect working of the whole to be of the most approved kinds.

The coal bunkers, shaft passage, two athwartship iron bulk heads, a distilling apparatus for fresh water, from which can be made not less than 500 gallons per day, and the tools and duplicate pieces necessary and satisfactory for an efficient cruising steam sloop-of-war, must be included in the proposition, and a list of them must be furnished.

The wood and carpenter work, except the boring out the deadwood for the shaft necessary to adapt the vessel for the reception of the machinery, boilers, and appendages, will be provided at the expense of the Navy Department, and it will permit the use of such facilities as it may have for hoisting the heavy machinery on board.

For the accommodation of the entire steam machinery and the fuel there will be allowed in the body of the ship, the entire space under the spar deck commencing at 15 feet abaft the main mast, and thence extending forward a distance of 50 feet.

Within this space it is expected to carry coal for five days' steaming at the maximum speed.

In the specifications, the daily consumption of fuel will be stated; also the weight of the machinery, coal, boilers, water in them, shaft, propeller and appendages, with tools and spare work, all of which must not exceed 406 tons of 2,240 pounds.

The distance from the after side of the mainmast to the after side of the forward stern post will be about 80 feet, and the distance between the forward and the after stern posts will be seven feet. The depth from the load water line to the top of the keel under the propeller will be 12 feet 1 inch.

The proposal must be accompanied by full specifications and general drawings, having the position of the centre of gravity of the machinery, boilers, &c., marked on them, giving also the capacity of the steam cylinders, pressure of steam, area of foot and delivery valves, and of air pump and outboard delivery valves, space for steam above the water line of the boilers, the fire and grate surface, also the diameter, pitch, surface, and kind of propeller and other principal points, that comparisons can readily be made.

The terms of payment will be that, when one-half of the materials and labor provided for in the contract shall have been completed to the satisfaction of the department, there will be made a payment of ¼ part of the whole amount of the contract. When the whole shall have been completed and ready for erection in the ship a further payment of 1-6 will be made; and when a satisfactory trial of seven consecutive days shall have been made, then a further payment of 1-6; and when the ship shall have performed satisfactorily at sea for a period of three months, the remaining sum shall be paid. The repairs necessary during this period from defective workmanship or materials will be at the expense of the contractor.

It is to be understood that if the weight and other conditions specified in the contract be not complied with, the department is to be at liberty to reject the whole machinery, the contractor to be at the expense of taking it out of the ship and to refund whatever amount of the contract price may have been paid.

PROPOSALS will also be received at the same time and place for the steam machinery and appendages, and placing the same on board each of the screw sloops-of-war building at the navy-yards at Boston, Philadelphia, and Pensacola under the specifications and conditions above stated, with variations in the following particulars, viz:

1st. Horse power 750 at, at least, 80 revolutions per minute.

2d. The total weight for machinery, appendages, boilers and water in them, bunkers, tools, spare pieces, and coal must not exceed 310 tons of 2,240 pounds each. The length occupied by the engines and boilers will commence 14 feet abaft the mainmast, and thence extend forward a distance of 46 feet.

The distance from the after side of the mainmast to the after-side of the forward stern post will be about 75 feet. The depth from the load water line to the top of the keel under the propeller will be 9 feet 2 inches.

Steam engine manufacturers who desire to bid, can obtain a copy of the section of any one of the vessels upon making application to the department.

ISAAC TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy.

July 29—1awtSep 8

BUCKETS, BROOMS, &c.

150 dozen buckets
125 do brooms
20 nests tubs
100 do sugar boxes
50 do baskets
25 boxes clothes pins
30 reams tea paper
100 do straw do
45 dozen cords

Just received from New York, and for sale by

July 10—6tfeod MURRAY & SEMMES.

Office of the Commissioner of Health, Washington, July 20, 1858.

AT a meeting of the board of health, held the 19th instant, the following were declared to constitute nuisances:

Dead animals, dead fish, and offal of fish; heaps of oyster shells. Offal from butchers' stalls, slaughter-houses, or tan-yards. Stagnant water in ponds, marshes, sewers, and cellars. Foul stables, foul cow-houses or cowpens, foul privies, and hogsties. Decaying vegetables and fruits of every description, whether entire, or those portions thereof not used as food, which may be thrown out.

All ashes, rubbish, shavings, or refuse substances from any trade, occupation, or business.

Filth, stable manure, soapsuds in pools, drainage from dye-houses and soap factories.

Horses going at large with glanders, farcy, or any other contagious disease.

Houses or buildings in a state of dilapidation or decay, endangering the lives or property of those in the vicinity.

Privies opening into sewers.

CHARLES F. FORCE, Commissioner of Health.

July 22—eo3t

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—French and English. Washington, D. C.

Principal—Donald MacLeod, A. M. University, Glasgow.

The next academic term will begin on the second Monday of September, and end on the 30th day of June following.

For thorough literary and scientific culture, social advantages, sound elementary instruction, and the efficiency and success of the French department, it is unsurpassed.

The highest class will be composed of first seniors of last year, and others who may be equally prepared to take the most elevated course in science and literature. For further information see circulars.

July 3—DkSWWed&Sat

TURTLES!

TURTLES!! TURTLES!!!

AT LLOYD'S AT LLOYD'S AT LLOYD'S

NATIONAL RESTAURANT, NATIONAL RESTAURANT, NATIONAL RESTAURANT,

Southeast corner of 7th and E streets.

Served up in Soup and Steaks every day at 11 o'clock, a. m.

☞Orders from families promptly attended to.☜

☞Real Live Green Turtles always on hand.☜ July 16-eotf

NEW LAW BOOKS.—Kent's Commentaries. New edition.

Commentaries on American Law, by Hon. James Kent. Ninth and entirely revised edition. By Hon. William Kent. 4 vols., 8vo. $14.

Andrews on the Revenue Laws. A Practical Treatise on the Revenue Laws of the United States. By C. C. Andrews. 1 vol. 8vo. $3 50.

Just published by LITTLE, BROWN, & CO.,

July 18—3tifeod 112 Washington street, Boston.

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.

WE ARE DAILY PLACING MANY FABRICS on our reduced scale of prices—all our entire stock of robes (of this season's importation) in all fabrics, all our entire stock of spring and summer silks, with all of our other stock of light and thin stuffs generally, for which the demand wanes with the season.

This inducement, added to the fact that our stock of all substantial fabrics is now large in all departments, seekers of dry goods have a more favorable opportunity of securing really the best class of goods at the most moderate rates.

One price only, marked in plain figures, therefore no purchaser is overcharged.

We are not opening any new accounts. All old bills will be paid in cash (settlement by note will not answer) prior to opening new ones.

FERRY & BROTHER, "Central Stores," west building, opposite Centre Market.

July 15—10t6t

THE LONDON STAGE, COMPLETE IN FOUR large octavo volumes, containing two hundred of the best plays of the language, exclusive of Shakspeare's.

For sale, two second-hand copies only, new ones being unobtainable—at $9 each—published at $14. Just imported from London by

June 19 FRANK TAYLOR.

EDUCATION.

RUGBY ACADEMY, K street, opposite Franklin Square.—The exercises of this School will be resumed on the first of September, under the charge of the undersigned, who will give his personal attention to the instruction of young Gentlemen in English and classical studies.

Apply by letter or otherwise, for further information to Rev. JAMES A. HARROLD, Washington, D. C. July 27—eod3w

EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL OF VIRGINIA, AT Howard, on the Heights, three miles west of Alexandria—Rev. JOHN P. McGUIRE, Rector.

The next session of this institution will commence on Wednesday, the 8th of September.

The studies embrace a full course of Ancient and Modern Languages, the Natural Sciences, Mathematics, English, Music, Drawing, &c.

Terms: $250 per session, payable, invariably, semi-annually in advance; viz: $125 at the commencement of the session, and $125 on the second Wednesday in February.

This charge includes board, tuition in the regular course and modern languages, light, fuel, washing, mending, &c.—everything, in short, except books, stationery, and clothing, and what is furnished to the pupil.

Music and drawing are extra charges.

Pamphlets containing a full account of the school will be sent to those who request it. Applications for entrance, or for further information, addressed to the Rector, P. O. "Theological Seminary, Fairfax county, Virginia."

REFERENCES.

Right Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D.
Right Rev. John Johns, D. D.
The clergy of the diocese.
The Professors of the University of Virginia.

July 24—3taw18Sep

VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE, STAUNTON, VA.

Rev. R. H. PHILLIPS, A. M., Principal.
Rev. J. C. WHEAT, A. M., Vice Principal.
Assisted by a full corps of Professors and Teachers.

TRUSTEES: Rt. Rev. W. Meade, D. D.; Rt. Rev. J. Johns, D. D.; Rev. J. A. Latane, Col. F. H. Smith, Dr. F. T. Stribling, Wm. Kinney, T. J. Michie, P. Powers, R. Crawford.

VISITORS.

Rev. E. C. McGuire, D. D.,	Hon. R. C. L. Moncure,
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Hon. George W. Summers,	David W. Barton, Esq.,
Hon. A. H. H. Stuart,	Taswell Taylor, Esq.
Hon. John Letcher,	Dr. Deane,
Hon. George W. Thompson,	Wm. H. Fowle, Esq.

The buildings, erected for the purposes of a Female Collegiate Institute, are commodious and elegant, in a situation of great beauty and healthfulness, remote from the temptations incident to cities, and surrounded by refined society. Its organization is Southern, and its patronage embraces ten different sections of the Southern portion of the confederacy.

The next session will commence on the 29th of September.

Board and English tuition per annual session $200; music, languages, drawing, &c., extra.

Circulars, with full information, sent upon application to the Principal, Rev. R. H. PHILLIPS,

June 16—eod2m* Staunton, Va.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RATIONAL PHILOSOPHY IN HISTORY AND IN SYSTEM, by A. C. Fraser. Edinburgh, 1858. $1.

Half Hours with the Freethinkers. London. 87 cents.

Twelve Lectures to the Men of Liverpool. Liverpool, 1850. 50 cts.

Hand Book of Political Economy. London, 1858. 63 cents.

A Selection of English Synonyms. London, 1858. $1.

Diccionario da Lingua Tupy chamada lingua geral dos indigenas do Brazil. Leipzig. $1.25.

Practical Guide to Italian Conversation, with a vocabulary. Leipzig. $1.25.

The Great Eclipse of March 15, 1858. London. 3 cents.

The Comet of 1856, by J. Russell Hind. London. 37 cents.

Grapel's Sources of the Roman Civil Law. London. $1.50.

Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen. London. 50 cents.

La Conspiration Russe de 1825. London, 1858. 37 cents.

La France ou l'Angleterre? Variations Russe Sur le thème de l'Attentat du 14 Sanvier. London, 1858. 37 cents.

July 29 FRANK TAYLOR.

DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA of a civil nature and of a permanent character and general operation; illustrated by judicial decisions. To which are prefixed the Constitution of the United States, with notes; and the new Bill of Rights, and Constitution of Virginia. By James M. Matthews, 2 vols. 8vo., $12.

July 27 FRANCK TAYLOR.

UNITED STATES LAWS.—LAST SESSION.—The Statutes at Large and Treaties of the United States of America, passed at the first session of the Thirty-fifth Congress, 1857–'58. Carefully collated with the originals at Washington, and published by authority. Edited by Hon. GEORGE P. SANGER. Royal, 8vo. $1. Just published by LITTLE, BROWN, & CO.,

July 25—3tifeod 112 Washington street, Boston.

SUMMER TIME IN THE COUNTRY; by Rob't Aris Witmott, with illustrations from drawings by Harpet, Foster, Harrison, Weir, and Carrick, in the highest style of the art. Price $3.

William the Conqueror; a Historical Romance; by Gen. Sir Charles Napier, G. C. B., &c. $1 25.

Minna Raymond; a Tale that Might have been True.		63 cents.
Vivian Grey; by D'Israeli.		50 cents.
Henrietta Temple;	do	50 cents.
Alroy;	do	38 cents.
Ixion in Heaven;	do	38 cents.
The Young Duke;	do	38 cents.
Venetia;	do	38 cents.
Tancred;	do	38 cents.

Just received at PHILP'S New Bookstore,

July 21 332 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

MARYLAND LAW WORKS.—The "Reports of Decisions of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland" in 4 volumes, at $6 per volume, $24 per set; by James Wingate.

Also, "Wingate's Maryland Register," defining the official duties of every public officer of the State under the constitution, the decisions of the courts, and the acts of the legislature for over 200 years, which acts, numbering over 20,000, have been analyzed and digested by the author expressly for this work.

The above works, says the publisher, have received the approval and liberal patronage of successive Legislatures of the State.

For sale by FRANCK TAYLOR.

July 20—1m

EXCURSION.

FOR PINEY POINT, OLD POINT, NORFOLK, AND PORTSMOUTH