THE WASHINGTON UNION,
Published by CORNELIUS WENDELL,
At the UNION BUILDINGS, E st., bet. 11th and 12.h.

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

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

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

The Washington Union.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 110. WASHINGTON CITY, SUNDAY, AUGUST 22, 1858. TWO CENTS.

1st Auditor

Special Notice to Subscribers:

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

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

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

EDUCATION.

University of Nashville.

I. COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT, OR MILITARY COLLEGE.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., D. D., Chancellor of the University, and Professor of Chemistry and Geology.
Col. B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent of the Military College and Professor of Engineering.
JAMES F. HAMILTON, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.
J. H. STEWART, A. M., Professor of Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.
F. L. J. THYSSENS, A. M., Professor of French and Drawing.
G. S. BLACKIE, A. M., M. D., Professor of Botany and Natural History.
Rev. J. W. HOYTE, A. M., M. D., Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Biblical Literature.
C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Surgeon.

The first term of the next academic year commences on the 20th of September, and the second term 14th of February.

Tuition, boarding, washing, fuel, rooms, servants' attendance, and use of arms, $100 per term. Matriculation fee, $5. Students are required to furnish their rooms, which can be done at a moderate charge, by rent or purchase. Engineering, French, Spanish, German, drawing, book-keeping, and fencing, each $10 per term of twenty weeks.

In the regular collegiate course the ancient reputation of the University for scientific and classical scholarship will be maintained, and at the same time every facility afforded those who desire to pursue a partial course. Besides the four regular college classes, there is also a preparatory class. Students under fourteen years of age will not be admitted.

By the aid of military discipline effective government is established, and health, physical culture, good order, and industrious habits are promoted.

For catalogues, or additional information, apply to any member of the faculty.

II. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SESSION 1858-9.—The seventh annual course of lectures in this institution will commence on Monday, the 2d of November next, and continue till the first of the ensuing March.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
J. BERRIEN LINDSEY, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.
A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Physiology.
JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Professor of Institutes and Practice of Medicine.
WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D., Adjunct Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The anatomical rooms will be opened for students on the first Monday in October, (the 5th.)

A preliminary course of lectures, free to all students, will be given by the professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

The Tennessee State Hospital, under the direction of the faculty, is open to the class free of charge.

A Clinique has been established in connexion with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in the presence of the class.

Amount of fees for lectures is $105; Matriculation fee (paid once only,) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduation fee, $25.

Good boarding can be procured for $3 to $4 per week. For further information or Catalogue apply to

W. K. BOWLING, M. D.
Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 4, 1858. Dean of the Faculty.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

DEPARTMENT COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
Washington, D. C.

The thirty-seventh annual course of lectures will commence in this institution on the 18th of October next, and continue until the 1st of March.

THOMAS MILLER, M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy.
WILLIAM P. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
JOSHUA RILEY, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Hygiene.
GRAFTON TYLER, M. D.,
Professor of Pathology, Practice of Medicine, and Clinical Medicine.
JAMES J. WALKER, M. D.,
Professor of Physiology and Microscopical and Pathological Anatomy.
R. KING STONE, M. D.,
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
JOHN G. F. HOLSTON, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
HENRY WURTZ, M. A.,
Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
SELDEN W. CROW, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FEES.

For the entire course	$95
Single tickets	15
Matriculating fee, paid only once	5
Graduating expenses	25

No charge for clinical lectures.

J. RILEY, M. D., Dean.

WASHINGTON INFIRMARY.

Clinical Department of the National Medical College.

During the winter session clinical lectures are delivered by the Professors of the Practice of Medicine and of Surgery, and operations performed before the class. During the remaining period of the year the clinical lectures are delivered by the other professors. Until the commencement of the approaching course these lectures will be delivered daily, commencing at 4½ p. m. Students residing in the city are admitted to the above lectures free of charge. Persons from a distance who wish to become resident students must address the Curator, who will inform them of the terms, and register their names for vacancies. W. P. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Aug 19—2aw1tSNov Curator.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—The facilities afforded at the FEMALE ENGLISH AND FRENCH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for a thorough and practical knowledge of the French language are not surpassed or equalled by any other institution in the city. The corps of French teachers will be increased the coming year, which will commence on the 6th of September, and more of the studies will be pursued and taught, through the medium of the French, than heretofore, as a large majority of the pupils now speak the language with fluency. The advantages afforded by the soirees alone will enable any one who has a tolerably good reading knowledge of the language to speak it fluently in the course of the winter.

Circulars and catalogues can be obtained at all the book and music stores, and at the institute, No. 182 I street, "Gadsby's Row."

HIRAM COIRSON, Principal.
M'ME CAROLINE ROLLIN COIRSON,
Aug 21 Vice Principal.

THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, Washington, D. C.—The next session of this institution will commence on Wednesday, the twenty-ninth (29th) of September. Applicants for admission will be examined on the Monday and Tuesday before the opening of the session.

The Preparatory Department of the Columbian College will commence its next session on Wednesday, the eighth (8th) of September.

Apply to J. G. BINNEY, President.
Aug 18—3taw1tSNov

THE UNION ACADEMY.—The exercises of this well-known Institution will be resumed on the 1st of September, 1858. Z. RICHARDS, Principal.
July 31—1md

THE UNION FEMALE ACADEMY.—The Principal, Mrs. Z. RICHARDS, gives notice that the exercises of this institution will be resumed on the 1st of September, 1858.
July 31—1md

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—3taw1tSep

MISS BROOKE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School, Seven Buildings, No. 138 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. The duties of this establishment will be resumed on Monday, September 13, 1858. Circulars to be obtained of the Principal, and at the bookstores.
July 31—StawtThosThurs2Sat

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

MRS. KINGSFORD'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 415 K street, Washington, D. C.—The exercises of this school will be resumed October 1, 1858. Circulars, including terms, &c., &c., will be furnished on application to the above address. July 13—3aw10t11

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

RICHARD EDWARDS,
Box 1027, Baltimore.

A copy of the paper will be sent to any person wishing to see it.
June 8

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 guaranty 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 33,000 pounds lifted one foot high in a minute and to be not less than 1,000 horse-power, and at least 80 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 400 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 50 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 405 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, space 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

[No. 618.]

Notice of the Postponement of the Pub'ic Sales in Minnesota, ordered to be held by Proclamation No. 606.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the public sales of the vacant public lands within the late reserve for the half-breeds or mixed-bloods of the Dacotah or Sioux nation of Indians, ordered by Proclamation No. 606, dated May 27, 1858, to be held at the land offices at Faribault and Henderson, in the State of Minnesota, on the thirtieth of August and sixth of September next, have, by order of the President, been postponed until further notice be given.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
July 27—1aw4w [Int.&Star.]

WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA COMMISSION, INTELLIGENCE, AND GENERAL LAND AGENCY.—GEORGE FARNAM, Office on Main street, next door to the Banking House of Cole, Sumner, & Co., La Crosse, Wisconsin.

I am prepared to buy, sell, or give information with regard to farms, farming, or pine lands; to locate government lands, either with land warrants or money, in Wisconsin or Minnesota; to attend to the selling or leasing of lands, lots, dwelling-houses, or other property on commission; to make collections, pay taxes, examine titles, collect rents, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to LOANING MONEY, which I guaranty to loan on real estate worth three times the amount of money loaned, and secure to the owner from ten to twelve per cent. interest paid annually. Security on real estate in Wisconsin and Minnesota is more secure than in New York, for the reason that lands are advancing from 25 to 100 per cent. every year. Interest legal, in Wisconsin, as high as 12 per cent., and in Minnesota there is no usury law.

All business and letters of inquiry promptly attended to, and returns remitted, by mail or express, to any part of the country.
Feb 17—6m GEO. FARNAM.

He refers to the following gentlemen: Hon. C. C. Washburne, M. C., Mineral Point, Wis.; Gov. Alex. W. Randal, Madison, Wis.; Lieut. Gov. E. D. Campbell, La Crosse, Wis.; Hon. S. D. Hastings, (State treasurer) Trempecau, Wis.; Hon. Theo. Rodolf, (receiver U. S. land office,) La Crosse, Wis.; Hon. D. D. Cameron, La Crosse, Wis.; Judge Lord, do. do.; Hon. Geo. Gall, (judge 6th judicial circuit,) Galesville, Wis.

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 Tuesday, the 24th instant, 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 15 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,
Aug 3—3taw1t24 Secretary.

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

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

Sold in Washington by Z. D. GILMAN, druggist, Pennsylvania avenue, near 7th street, and D. B. CLARK, 4½ street and Penn. avenue.
May 21—3m

MEMOIRS OF RACHEL, by Madame De B.; price $1.

The States of Central America, their Geography, Population, Commerce, etc., by E. G. Squier; price $3.

Memoir of Joseph Curtis, a Model Man; price 50 cents.

The History of Richard the Third, by Jacob Abbott; price 60 cents.

Just received and for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S,
Aug 13 394 Penn. avenue

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. 251, 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
May 26—1y Richmond, Virginia.

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—6mo*

MATTHEW HALE SMITH, Counsellor-at-Law. Rooms 22, 24, No. 16 Wall street, New York.
Aug 15—4t*

RICH SCHEMES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1858.—GREGORY & MAURY, Managers, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE. To be drawn under the Superintendence of Commissioners appointed by the Governor.

$37,000!—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 195, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, SEPTEMBER 4, 1858.

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

1 prize of	$37,000	1 prize of	$2,782
1 do	15,000	1 do	2,000
1 do	10,000	75 prizes of	750
1 do	5,000	75 do	500
1 do	3,500	63 do	200
&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

$35,000!—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 201, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, Del., on Saturday, SEPTEMBER 11, 1858.

78 number Lottery—13 drawn ballots.—SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 grand prize of	$35,000	1 prize of	$3,227
1 do	15,000	20 prizes of	1,000
1 do	10,000	50 do	500
1 do	7,500	200 do	300
1 do	4,000	&c.,	&c.

Tickets $10—halves $5—quarters $2 50.

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

$35,500!—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 207, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, SEPTEMBER 18, 1858.

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

1 prize of	$35,500	1 prize of	$4,000
1 do	12,500	1 do	3,000
1 do	7,500	1 do	2,142
1 do	6,000	50 prizes of	1,000
1 do	5,000	50 do	500
1 do	4,500	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

$50,000!—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class Q, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, SEPTEMBER 25, 1858.

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

1 grand prize of	$50,000	2 prizes of	$4,096
1 do	20,377	10 do	2,000
2 prizes of	10,000	200 do	1,000
2 do	8,500	66 do	200
2 do	6,000	&c.,	&c.,

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

Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets		$220 00
Do do	26 half do	110 00
Do do	26 quarter do	55 50
Do do	26 eighth do	27 50

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

Address P. J. BUCKEY, Agent,
Aug 13 Wilmington, Delaware.

BRADY'S GALLERY, 352 Pennsylvania avenue, near Seventh street, over Sweeny, Rittenhouse, Fant, & Co.'s Banking House.—Mr. BRADY begs respectfully to inform the public that, in consequence of the very liberal patronage he has received since opening his Photographic Gallery at Washington, he will, contrary to his original intention, keep it open during the summer months.

An efficient corps of artists will be constantly in attendance to execute photographs and ambrotypes in the best possible manner.

Prices ranging from one dollar upwards.

The collection of portraits of distinguished men at this gallery is the largest in the world, and is open for public inspection every day (Sundays excepted) from 7, a. m., to 7, p. m.
July 1—eod3mos

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Net assets February 1, 1858, $4,685,968 95. Secured in State bonds and mortgages of first class.

Frederick S. Winston, president. Isaac Abbott, secretary.
A. Y. P. Garnett, M. D., examining physician, 455 Ninth street.
Pamphlets and further information may be obtained at the office of
CHARLES DE SELDEN, Agent,
June 22—d6m* No. 507 Seventh street.

TURTLES!

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-eod

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital $200,000!

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.

The only company in Washington having such a clause in its charter.

Risks on buildings, merchandise, furniture, &c., taken at the lowest rates.

Besides the actual capital of the company, the individual liability clause of the charter renders the private fortune of each stockholder liable for losses.

Office—Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Tenth street.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. F. Bayly,	Benj. Beall,	Francis Mohun,
James F. Haliday,	Hudson Taylor,	Wm. Orme,
Samuel Bacon,	Joseph Bryan,	M. W. Gale.

N. B.—No charge made for policies.

JAMES C. McGUIRE, President.
GRAFTON D. HANSON, Secretary. June 27—1y

WANTED—Printers and Editors.—The proprietor of the well known and popular weekly paper, The Rural Southerner, is about moving to Missouri, and would like to dispose of the office and paper. This a rare opportunity, as it is the only paper of the kind in the South, and the only paper in a wealthy and populous county. Population of the town alone about 4,000. Apply to

RICHARD EDWARDS,
Box 1027, Baltimore.

A copy may be sent to persons wishing to see it. June 8

RICHARD HILL, General Agent and Collector, Richmond, Va., will devote his whole time to the Collection of Claims, and will attend to business in all the towns in Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., May 13, 1858.

We, the undersigned, have known Mr. Richard Hill for many years, and cordially recommend him to the public.

Ritchie & Dunnavant, editors Richmond Enquirer, Va.
De Witt, Lloyd, & Hardwicke, editors, &c., Richmond Examiner.
Bondurant, Elliott, & Shields, proprietors of the Richmond Whig.
Jno. M. Gregory, United States Attorney.
July 31—1m

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost or stolen on the 5th of July last a Colt's revolver, with my name engraven on the handle. The above reward will be paid to any one who will deliver the same at the Union office, or to the undersigned.
August 17—6t LEWIS S. HAYDEN.

WM. R. HENRY. JOHN I. CAMPBELL.

HENRY & CAMPBELL,
Bankers,
LAND, COLLECTING, AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
Sioux City, Iowa,

Enter lands with land warrants or cash, or on time, and loan money at western rates, pay taxes, and furnish abstract to titles.
Sep 25—d&aw1y

LETTER FROM EUROPE.

[Special Correspondence of the Union.]

LONDON, August 5, 1858.

Punch, the London *Charivari*, represents the Emperor Louis Napoleon as a sphinx with the words of the first great Emperor: "I shall renew at Cherbourg the marvels of Egypt." If the French proverb, "*la vérité se dit en riant*," is true, never has truth been told in a jest more to the point. What does Cherbourg mean with its capacity to hold twenty-five ships-of-the-line and a corresponding army, with fortifications mounting 3,000 guns of heavy calibre, and some 300 mortars? This is a riddle, and yet the French sphinx spoke intelligibly enough when it said: "The empire is peace. Peace, since France wishes it; and when France is satisfied the world is tranquil." Now, this is clearly the meaning of the sphinx. France is satisfied with peace, and, in order that England may appreciate the boon, the Emperor Napoleon invites her Majesty to come and see for herself what England may expect if she provokes France. France loves England; but she is determined that nobody else shall love her; while she, like a true French lady, must be left to her discretion. "*Tout pour l'amour, rien par la force*," (all for love, nothing by constraint,) is the hieroglyphic meaning of the sphinx at Cherbourg. France, in the mean time, pursues her policy in Turkey, in the Danubian principalities, in Italy, Spain—in short, everywhere; England following more or less willingly in her wake. Even in China, France will lead when it suits her purpose. London may still be the great mart of the world where the revenue of each country is discounted; but over the destinies of nations Paris exercises a far greater sway. The closer the alliance between France and England the more will England be isolated, the nearer will Napoleon III be to the realization of the problem of his great uncle—the continental system. Napoleon I fought the great duel with Russia to compel that power to separate from England; that great object is now spontaneously accomplished, without the bloody fields of Ulm, Esslingue, Wagram, Jena, and Eylau, and without even disturbing the Germanic confederation. This is the magnificent effect of the armed peace of the French Emperor. In whatever position France may be placed hereafter, England will not easily conspire against her or unite the rest of Europe in an unhallowed crusade against the ideas born in 1789. Aristotle and the much-abused and calumniated Machiavelli were right when they gave it as their opinion that one great absolute monarch could do more for democracy in its great combat against privileged classes than any number of small chiefs, very seldom harmoniously combined against those who have a common interest. So let us admire the sphinx, and trust to history to solve the great riddle.

While the world is clamorous for peace, every nation is actively engaged in erecting fortifications and in levying troops. Russia and Sweden are fortifying the Gulf of Bothnia; Germany is looking to Rastadt and Mentz; Sardinia is fortifying Alexandria, and Belgium is agitating the rebuilding of the citadel of Antwerp. Here is a riddle more puzzling than that of the sphinx, but which is now eclipsed by Cherbourg. For some time past the relations between England and Austria were becoming quite amicable, just in proportion as Baron Hübner, the Austrian minister in Paris, found in Count Walewsky an overmatch on the questions connected with Turkey and the Danubian principalities. The question of the navigation of the Danube, the most troublesome of them all, was postponed till after the Cherbourg *fêtes*, when the Queen of England shall have given the most indisputable proofs of her most sincere admiration for the government of the Emperor. The plenipotentiaries will then again meet in Paris, and there is now every reason to hope that they will come to a satisfactory understanding. At the Congress of Vienna, France, then represented by Talleyrand, found no other ally but Austria; at the Congress of Paris, Austria may now find no ally at all. Yet Austria was never more powerful than she now is, nor has she, since 1805, been so well supported in Germany. Whatever rivalry may exist between the Austrian and Prussian cabinets, public opinion in Germany is in favor of their alliance, and so strongly is this opinion expressed by the press and in all influential circles that no separate action of these two powers could for a moment hope to receive public support. The British sovereign will be satisfied of this fact on her trip to Potsdam—a circumstance which will rather strengthen than diminish the *entente cordiale* with France.

Quite a pretty altercation is now springing up between the engineers Nignelli, Wilson, and Stephenson in regard to the practicability of a ship-canal across the isthmus of Suez. It looks like a simple scientific squabble; but mighty interests stand behind it, and give it more than ordinary consequence. England does not desire a ship canal, which would unite the waters of the Mediterranean with the Indian ocean, and reduce the trade to Calcutta to a coastwise trade as regards Spain, France, Italy, and even Austria. England, who holds the Cape of Good Hope, has no desire to abolish the old route round the capes in favor of the coastwise trade of so many rival nations, and hence desires to substitute a railroad for the canal, or, if possible, to take possession of the isthmus so as to control the transit in time of war. To this policy the United States could not object, if England evinced a more liberal policy in regard to the isthmus of Panama, in regard to which she has merely been acting the dog in the manger.

The news from Mexico, and especially the cessation of diplomatic intercourse between the United States and that country, are looked upon as rather favorable to British bondholders, and Mexican securities have, in consequence, improved one full per cent. within the last few days. I repeat my conviction that a rupture between the United States and Mexico would be looked upon with considerable indifference by the government of England, and with some satisfaction by the holders of Mexican bonds. The latter will, indeed, be quite disappointed if they learned that matters in that part of the world remained *in statu quo*.

The paragraph in her Majesty,s speech on proroguing the Parliament, referring to the new Colony of British Columbia, expressing the hope "that this new Colony on the Pacific may be but one step in the career of steady progress, by which her Majesty's dominions in America may ultimately be peopled, in an unbroken chain, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by a loyal and industrious population of subjects of the British crown," need not unnecessarily alarm us. It is merely a rhetorical flourish by one of the literary champions of the present cabinet; though it was eagerly caught up and endorsed by Lord Palmerston's organ. It will be well, however, as a counterpart to this widely-extended loyalty, to strengthen the bonds of our Union.

P. S.—LONDON, August 6th, 1858.—We have just received the news of the successful laying of the Telegraph Cable across the Atlantic. There are great rejoicings in the commercial emporium of England, and all species of securities are improving in consequence. The Times actually ventures on the remark that the new telegraphic connection between the two countries half effaces the Declaration of Independence. *Nous verrons!* I only regret that the oceanic *termini* are both located in British possessions. This, in time of war, would give an immense advantage to England; but we will hope that the cable will prevent a serious breach between the two countries.

The first trip through from Norfolk to Petersburg, upon the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad, was made on Tuesday last, on which occasion a number of gentlemen took the train at Norfolk depot at 8 o'clock, a. m., reaching Petersburg at half past 12, several stoppages occurring on the way.

PARTY ORGANIZATION—SENATOR DOUGLAS.

To the Editors of the Union:

I cannot but admire the ability and vigor with which the Union is paralyzing the fratricidal arm of Stephen A. Douglas, who is using the power given him by the democratic party to divide and overthrow it. And while I have admired the force of your blows upon the distinguished recreant, I have been pleased with the discretion you have shown in separating him from the honest men whom he had seduced into co-operation with him.

I do not see how the Union, as a faithful sentinel and organ of the democratic party, could have treated Senator Douglas with less forbearance than it has shown him; for what has been his course—I will not say crime—against his party? Indulge me while I take a brief review of it. And, in the first place, let me promise that, next to its great principles, the perfect organization of the democratic party has been the right arm of its success. The basis of this organization is the fundamental principle on which our government acts—the right of the majority to govern, and the duty of the minority to obey. In all successful party organizations it is the duty and the pleasure of all true men in the minority to cheerfully acquiesce in the clearly-expressed will of the majority. It is in this spirit that all of our nominating conventions are held, from the district up to the national. It is on this principle we act in our legislative caucuses to nominate candidates for United States senators, &c.; and it is on the same principle, also, that the caucuses of democratic senators and representatives are held at Washington to nominate officers of the two houses, and determine their action upon important measures. In all these party meetings sound principle, party fidelity, and personal honor require every member of the minority to acquiesce in the will of the majority. And if this duty of acquiescence is honorably binding in our local and ordinary popular conventions, it is doubly binding upon the trusted representative of the people who owes his political