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

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 copies; and $15 for five copies.

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

The Washington Union.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 118. WASHINGTON CITY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 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 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 25	1 do 3 months	12 00
1 do 2 weeks	2 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.

ST. VINCENT'S SCHOOLS.—The Day-schools attached to St. Vincent's Asylum will resume business on Wednesday next, 1st of September. The large addition lately made to the house affords a fine opportunity of rearranging the schools, and after the experience of last year they will begin this term with very many advantages. There are, in fact, three distinct schools at St. Vincent's: the Orphans' School, the Free School for day scholars, and the Pay School. The first is, of course, for the orphan inmates of the Asylum, who, in their discipline and education, are under the immediate care of Sisters detailed for themselves. The second, or Free School, is to meet the wants of poor children, whose parents cannot pay, and all who are thus circumstanced are earnestly pressed to send their children to this school. It is entirely distinct, but just as diligently attended to as any other, the training and teaching being strictly alike in all. If the results be not always what might be desired, perhaps the fairest explanation of it is, that the poor parents can seldom leave their children long enough at school. The third is the Pay School. The Sisters of Charity have a Pay School only in aid of the charities required for the support of the orphans. In this school it is literally true that the Sisters teach, work, and earn for the orphans, as it is also true that all who send their children there really so far contribute to support the orphans; and if this were not so, the Sisters of Charity would not be permitted to keep a Pay School. All that is truly required for the practical purposes of life, all that constitutes a sound and thorough English education, is well taught in this school; and in all its circumstances, its charitable object, its method of cultivating mind and heart, there is no more interesting or more important school for girls within the district, combining, under a very judicious management, comparatively little expense to parents with a full average improvement of the children. Aug 26—4t

LAFAYETTE INSTITUTE, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, ABOVE 17TH STREET.—The undersigned, late president of Wilmington Female College, Delaware, assisted by Miss MARIAD. HALSTEAD, late preceptress of the same institution, and Miss MARY WILLIAMS, late acting preceptress of the Genesee Seminary, New York, will open a school for young ladies at Nos. 159 and 161 Pennsylvania avenue on Monday, September 6.

In the arrangements and furnishing of the school-rooms, in the general scholastic regulations, and in the methods of instruction and government, it is believed the institute will be found creditable to the city and worthy of the confidence of its citizens.

The course of study is that generally pursued at our highest female institutions. Young ladies satisfactorily passing their examinations in the entire course will be entitled to a diploma. To insure to each student that individual attention and personal interest requisite to a successful study, each department will receive but twenty-four pupils. A very limited number will be received as members of the family.

TUITION. Primary department, $10; junior, $12 50; senior, $15 per quarter.

Address through the city post office until the 25th; afterwards please call at the institute.

L. C. LOOMIS, A. M.

Reference is made to the following gentlemen, whose daughters or wards have been under my instruction and care:

Hon. Thomas H. Hicks, governor of Maryland.
Hon. Peter F. Causey, governor of Delaware.
Rev. Bishop Levi Scott, D. D., Wilmington, Delaware.
Hon. Geo. W. Sparks, mayor city of Wilmington.
Dr. H. F. Askew, postmaster city of Wilmington.
Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Baltimore.
J. W. Wells, esq., Department Interior, Washington.
R. Zimmerman, esq., Alexandria, Virginia.
August 29—eo1m

ACADEMY OF THE VISITATION, Washington City, D. C., N. W. corner of G and Tenth streets.

The Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday of September.

TERMS FOR TUITION, PER QUARTER.

First and second classes	$12 00
Third class	10 00
Fourth class	8 00
Fifth and sixth classes	6 00
Ink, pens, copy-books, &c	1 00

Extra charges for the French, Spanish, Italian, Latin, and German languages; also for Music on the piano, harp, guitar, organ, and for Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, &c. Aug 26—eo2w

LANWICK FEMALE SEMINARY, BY M. A. Tyson and Sisters, for boarding pupils, situated on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, 16 miles from Washington city.

The duties of this institution, which has been established for eighteen years, will be resumed on the 15th of September. Circulars may be had by application to the Seminary, or at Dr. Tyson's, corner of I and 10th streets, Washington.

Letters directed to Laurel Factory postoffice will be promptly attended to. Aug. 24—1m

ST. JOHN'S SEMINARY, No. 408, 15th street, between H and I streets, Washington, D. C. Dr. L. J. Draper, principal.

This School will open on the first Monday in September next. For further particulars inquire of the Principal at the school-room after the first of September, or of Rev. E. L. S. Waldron, St. Matthew's Church. Aug. 24

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. WARING, 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—2awt1stNov 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, "Gadeby's Row."

HIRAM CORSON, Principal.
M'ME CAROLINE ROLLIN CORSON,
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—3taw1stNov

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—3taw4Sep

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—3tawtTueThurs&4

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 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

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH Century, Professor WOOD'S Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, (Me.) Jan. 20, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.: Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife, at the age of fifty-two, has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself.

I am, truly, yours,
A. C. RAYMOND,
BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROF. WOOD: Dear sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever in New Orleans, in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Massachusetts. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved.

WM. DYER.
BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

PROF. WOOD: Dear sir: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit.

Yours, truly, J. K. BRAGG.

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 a bottle; the large holds a quart, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

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.
Aug 18—d3mo

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 13 334 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 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—6mo*

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

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.,	&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	$2220 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, $4,685,908 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, 465 Ninth street.
Pamphlets and further information may be obtained at the office of
CHARLES DE SELDEN, Agent,
June 22—dim* 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—eotf

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. Halliday,	Hudson Taylor,	Wm. Orme,
Samuel Bacon,	Joseph Bryan;	M. W. Galt.

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 L. 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&awly

SELECTIONS FROM EUROPEAN PAPERS.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

TIEN-SIN, June 4.—The day following the capture of the forts of Tungkoo, at the mouth of the Peiho river, described in my last letter, was occupied by the allied naval commanders-in-chief in demolishing the forts, getting off the guns, and securing our position. A line of junks moored across the river at the village Takoo, about three miles from Tungkoo, served admirably as a barricade against fire-rafts, should the Chinese resort to that favorite mode of attack; behind these our advanced gunboats were anchored. It had been intimated to the Chinese authorities that the capture of the forts by force, in the event of their not being peaceably surrendered, was not intended by the allied governments to imply a hostile attitude on their part towards the Imperial government, but was to be regarded as a preliminary measure, rendered necessary to secure the safety of the ambassadors, who, in consequence of the refusal of the cabinet of Pekin to treat with them at a distance, had determined to proceed to Tien-sin, with the view of putting themselves more immediately into communication with the high functionaries of the empire. Indeed, the position of Tien-sin, at the junction of the Grand Canal and Peiho river, its proximity to Pekin, and its importance to the capital in a mercantile point of view, all combined to induce the belief that at no city in the empire, with the exception, perhaps, of Pekin itself, can negotiations be carried on under more favorable conditions.

The first duty of the naval authorities, therefore, after the taking of the forts, was to proceed on the exploration of the river for the purpose of opening the way and securing a safe transit for the allied missions to Tien-sin. As they anticipated every description of natural and artificial obstruction, and conceived that the Chinese would offer a most violent resistance to their progress, they advanced at first but slowly. As they proceeded, however, it became apparent that these fears were groundless; the river, winding through a flat alluvial country with richly cultivated and partially wooded banks, had an average breadth of about two hundred yards, with a depth of water at half-tide ranging from ten feet to forty. Villages were not very numerous, and consisted merely of a collection of mud huts such as grace the banks of the Nile. So far from the inhabitants attempting to oppose the progress of the allies or showing signs of distrust, much less of active hostility, they collected in crowds upon the banks, prostrating themselves with their foreheads to the ground as the first gun-boats passed, and staring at those following with an expression of countenance peculiar to the race, in which the most listless apathy is combined with the extreme of wonder and awe. The shore was occasionally lined with these curious spectators, who, as they invariably adopt a squatting attitude, looked like rows of penguins gazing for the first time upon some intrepid Arctic explorer. It was the first time that the "devil ship" of the barbarians had disturbed the muddy waters of the Peiho, or that the agitated pant of a 60-horse-power steam engine had aroused from noon-day siesta the placid inhabitants of its banks. But they did not content themselves with gazing at or worshipping the god of steam; regarding it as the precursor of a power destined to overthrow the present dynasty and raise itself upon its ruins they faced the decrees of fate in a spirit worthy a nation which has preserved its existence throughout changing dynasties for countless ages, and with cries of "Hail, great King! welcome, oh, King! come thou and reign over us and be our Emperor!" they brought cattle and poultry and vegetables down as presents. The pioneer of European civilization in China would fare badly if he acted on the principle of *timeo Danaos*. On the 25th of May the Staunch and Bustard, leading gunboats, containing the marines and small-arm men of the Pique and Furious, under Captains Sir Frederick Nicolson and Sherard Osborn, sighted Tien-sin, and the following day the admirals in their respective ships, Coromandel and Avalanche, anchored opposite the town. Their success hitherto had so far exceeded their most sanguine expectations that they pushed on beyond Tien-sin towards Toongchaw, the port of Pekin, and distant only ten miles from that city. The larger gunboats were brought to a standstill very shortly after leaving Tien-sin, but the Kestral, of 40-horse power, with the ships' boats in tow, succeeded in reaching a village about 8 miles above this town. Meantime other gunboats were employed clearing the junks out of the river between Tien-sin and the mouth, so as to render it impossible for the Chinese to bar our egress by sinking junks. The crowd of these making their escape in obedience to orders was sometimes so great as to cause as hopeless a jam as may occasionally be seen inside Temple-bar. Thus was accomplished in a few days, and without the slightest difficulty, an operation which the French admiral had declared impossible unless supported by a land force of 4,000 men, and which might have been as successfully undertaken a month sooner had not obstacles existed of a far graver character than any which the Chinese have it in their power to interpose. At this time of year the loss of that month, the finest in the year, is most deeply to be regretted. Already we have most disagreeable evidence of the proximity and probable temperature of a Pekin summer. As soon as the ambassadors were made aware of the complete success of the admirals they determined to follow them to Tien-sin, in pursuance of their original intention, and reached that city on the morning of the 30th of May. A spacious temple, occasionally used as a residence by a former Emperor, commanding a view of the river at its junction with the grand canal, and opposite the city, was appropriated for the accommodation of the French and English ambassadors. Numbers of Chinese servants were in attendance; many of the rooms had been newly papered, and the work of furnishing up was going on briskly. Baron Gros and Lord Elgin occupy two light and airy pavilions on the summit of a mound, ascended by a pathway of ornamental rockwork. Their respective staffs are scattered in sundry fragile buildings of quaint construction, with paper walls, or have made their bedrooms in a joss-house in which gods and goddesses are the principal articles of furniture. A spacious garden, enclosed by a wall, surrounds the whole. English and French guards occupy the out-houses, and stand sentry at the principal entrances. The national flags float proudly over all, and a line of gunboats are moored within twenty yards of the windows. These consist at present of the Coromandel, Cormorant, Slaney, and Opossum, (English,) the Avalanche, Fusée, and Dragonne, (French.) The Staunch, Bustard, and Kestrel are anchored a mile above the town, and the Leven, Woodcock, and Firm are somewhere between this and the fleet. The Woodcock and Kestrel (both forty-horse power) arrived a few days after the capture of Tungkoo. A party of engineers have also arrived from Hong Kong in the Sampson, and are engaged in blowing up the forts, after which it is expected they will come here. Numerous vamums afford abundant barrack accommodation. Notwithstanding the great variation in the temperature, (the thermometer ranges from 65 deg. to 86 deg. in the twenty-four hours,) the health of the men continues excellent; supplies are abundant, although some little reluctance has been apparent on the part of the country people lately in bringing them in, through fear of incurring the displeasure of the authorities. Ice is a luxury in which the Chinese upper classes freely indulge during the summer months; boats and coolies carrying large blocks of it are constantly seen passing to and fro, and the barbarians have not been slow to avail themselves of so refreshing an article of consumption.

The interior of the city has been explored, but offers few attractions to the stranger. The streets are broader than those in the southern cities, the houses poorer, and the curiosity shops not to be discovered at all.

The wholesome effect which this movement on Tien-sin has produced upon the Chinese government is already apparent, and has proved most satisfactorily the wisdom of the policy pursued by the representatives of the four powers, which has been to conduct negotiations at a point as near the capital as possible, so as to bring that pressure to bear upon the imperial government without which it is hopeless to expect its compliance with the demands of the outer barbarians, however reasonable and moderate those demands may be.

The day before yesterday two new imperial commissioners arrived with great ceremony from Pekin. They were accompanied by a large mounted retinue, and followed by a train of mule carts carrying their baggage. These functionaries, by name Kweiliang and Hwashana, are mandarins of the highest rank in the empire. They have announced themselves as specially empowered to treat upon all the points specified by us as subjects of negotiation, by virtue of an imperial decree, similar to that which was conferred upon Keying on the occasion of the last treaty, as a further proof of which they style themselves by our manufactured word "plenipotentiary," a term unknown in their own official vocabulary. A preliminary interview has been arranged with the British ambassador for to-day in a building set apart for the purpose. Lord Elgin will be accompanied by a guard of 150