6th Auditor

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

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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY UNION, will be published every Wednesday and Saturday, at $4 per annum for one copy; $10 for three copies; and $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. 60. WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1858. TWO CENTS.

Special Notice to Subscribers.

Payment for subscriptions must be made invariably in advance, and the papers 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.

If remittances by mail will be at risk, it is the duty of the subscriber, 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	2 50	1 do 6 months	18 00
1 do 1 month	3 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 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.

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 mere warerooms were temporary 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. 125, 127, and 129 Water street, and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray st., New York.
F. COYLE & CO., Agents
Washington, D. C.
R. 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—4mo*

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

CHARLES'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN.—THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY LONDON GIN IMPORTED.—This Gin, distilled in London from sound barley, under the surveillance of the British excise laws, is delicately flavored with a tincture of the Italian juniper berry, and some of the most valuable restoratives of the vegetable kingdom, rendering it, in the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and safest stimulant or diuretic drink in use.

It is a delicious tonic, of a soft and delicate flavor, differing entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh, acrid taste which renders the article known as Holland Gin, or Schnapps, so objectionable.

Though not intended as a medicine, it is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., whilst the weaker sex will find by its adoption a sure relief from those distressing annoyances which frequently attend their delicate organization.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounces CHARLES'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN "not only superior to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever seen."

It is peculiarly adapted to soldiers in the southern and western States, as well as for travellers exposed to changes of weather and air.

For sale in quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-eight cents, by all druggists, grocers, traitterers, and country merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES'S. NONE OTHER IS IMPORTED.

May be had in Washington of Ford & Brother, Daniel R. Clark, J. B. Wilson, Hamilton & Leach, Wallace Eliot, Richard J. Ryon.

EDMUND C. CHARLES,
Importer, No. 40 Broadway, New York.
EDMUND C. CHARLES, Importer,
40 Broadway, New York.
Mar 14—1y

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST, AND NORTHWEST. BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Summer arrangements, with greatly improved schedule.

Three through connecting trains are now run daily (except Sunday) from Washington for the West, as follows:

1st. The CINCINNATI EXPRESS MAIL starts at 5.15, a. m., allowing passengers time for breakfast at Relay House, Washington junction, before proceeding West. This train passes Grafton at 7.40, p. m., and connects at Parkersburg, on the Ohio river, at 12, p. m., with Central Ohio train for Columbus, Cincinnati, and intermediate points, reaching Cincinnati at 11.30, a. m., next day.

2d. THE GREAT CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS EXPRESS connection leaves Washington (including Sunday) at 3.30, p. m., reaching Cincinnati at 8, p. m., next day, and connecting directly with Express Train for Louisville, Cairo, and the Southwest, and for St. Louis, Kansas, etc. Time from Washington to Cincinnati only 28 hours, and to St. Louis only 44 hours.

3d. CINCINNATI, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CAIRO, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO and NORTHWESTERN EXPRESS leaves (except Saturday and Sunday) at 6.30, p. m., connecting at Washington junction or Baltimore, leaving Baltimore at 10, p. m. On Sunday night the connection with this train is made by the 3.30, p. m., train from Washington. To view the grand mountain scenery of the road in daylight take the 5.15, a. m., or 6.30, p. m., train from Washington.

For Parkersburg and all stations on the Northwestern Virginia road take the 6.30, p. m., train. For all points on the Marietta Railroad take the same.

The western connexions from Washington and Baltimore by all these trains, in both directions, are the closest, most direct, and ample that have yet been offered to the travelling public, and every improvement and advantage that the resources of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its associate lines could suggest, have been secured under this arrangement. Through tickets and baggage checks to all questions, and every other possible facility, will be found upon this route.

Way passengers for the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will leave Washington as follows: For all points between Washington Junction and Piedmont by the 5.15, a. m., train. For all stations between Piedmont and Wheeling, take the 6.30, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.30, p. m., train.

For tickets of all kinds, baggage checks, and further information, apply to

THOS. H. PARSONS, Agent,
Or at the ticket office, Washington station.
W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE,
General Ticket Agent.
BALTIMORE, May 8, 1858.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE via ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.

From WASHINGTON CITY to Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the great Southwestern Railroad Office, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, Washington, on board of the Steam Ferry Boat George Page, or at the Office of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, at Alexandria.

To Richmond, Danville, Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Dalton, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville, Huntsville, Grand Junction, Memphis, Montgomery, and New Orleans.

Continuous Railway Connections to Memphis. Affording greater Expedition and Comfort, and being over 200 miles shorter than by any other route.

The steam ferry boat George Page leaves the foot of Seventh street at 8½ o'clock, a. m., for Alexandria, where passengers take the cars for Richmond, Charlottesville, Staunton, White Sulphur Springs, Woodstock, &c., also at 7½, p. m., for Richmond and all points Southwest, making sure and close connections to Memphis.

Baggage wagons and omnibuses leave the office, Pa. avenue, at 6 o'clock, a. m., and 7, p. m.

JAMES A. EVANS, Agent,
Washington.
June 18—tf

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, WASHINGTON BRANCH.—TUESDAY, JUNE 15, trains will leave as follows:

5.15, a. m., express train connects at Annapolis Junction for Annapolis, at Washington Junction for all parts of the West, and at Baltimore for Philadelphia and New York.

7.15, a. m., way train for Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

3.30, p. m., express train connects at Washington Junction with express train for all parts of the West, and at Baltimore for Norfolk, Philadelphia, and New York.

4.10, p. m., way train for Baltimore connects at Annapolis Junction for Annapolis, and Washington Junction with express trains West.

6.30, p. m., way train for Baltimore connects at Washington Junction with accommodation train West.

The 5.15, a. m., and 3.30, p. m., trains are express, and will stop only at Annapolis and Washington junctions.

On Saturday, the 3.30, p. m., train goes to Philadelphia only.

On Sunday but one train leaves—at 3.30, p. m.

June 13—tf T. H. PARSONS, AGENT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer GEORGE PAGE will run as follows:

Leave Alexandria at 4, 8, 10, 12 o'clock, a. m.; 2, 4, and 6 o'clock, p. m.

Leave Washington at 6, 9, 11 o'clock, a. m.; 1, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock, p. m.

The THOMAS COLLYER, when on the route, will run at opposite hours. Fare 12 cents.

Wimley's omnibuses connecting with the Page and Collyer, will leave the Capitol, and corner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue, the same time the boats leave Alexandria.

June 8—eod—tf RICHARD WALLACH, President.

WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA COMMISSION, INTELLIGENCE, AND GENERAL LAND AGENCY.—GEORGE FARNAM, Office on Main street, first 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 return remitted, by mail or express, to any part of the country.

GEO. FARNAM.
Feb 17—6m

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) Trempealeau, Wis.; Hon. Thos. Rodolf, (receiver U. S. land office,) La Crosse, Wis.; Hon. D. P. Cameron, La Crosse, Wis.; Judge Lord, do. do.; Hon. Geo. Gail, (judge 6th judicial circuit,) Galesville, Wis.

WANTED—A Physician or Lawyer, with a cash capital of from $500 to $1,000, to become part proprietor of an established weekly paper, Rural Southerner. This is a rare opportunity to embark in a lucrative business, in connexion with their profession in a flourishing county town, 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

BANK OF METROPOLIS,
Washington, June 17, 1858.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified that a general election will be held at the banking house, in this city, on Tuesday, the 6th day of July next ensuing, for nine trustees of this Bank, to serve for the year then next ensuing.

The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock, a. m., and close at 12 o'clock, m.

H. D. SMITH, Cashier.
June 18—3taw(30thJunethen)2thJuly2

PURE SODA WATER.—SYLVESTER'S SODA FOUNTAINS, corner of 6th and H streets, from which the purest draughts of the genuine Carbonated Soda Water, drawn from stone fountains, (icy cold,) may be quelled in copious deliciousness, are now in active operation, illustrating, by a daily-increasing patronage, the just appreciation of its superior medicinal properties, and its more agreeable and palatable qualities, to the insipid, common, bottled-up beer acid gas, generated in copper fountains, (yclept soda water,) and under that assumed cognomen, dispensed to a credulous and unsuspecting public.

Syrups.—Blackberry, Grape, Claret, Capsicum, Ginger, Hock, Lemon, Madeira, Nectar, Orange, Orgeat, Pear, Pine Apple, Port, Rose, Raspberry, Sarsaparilla, Strawberry, Sherbert, Sassafras, Sherry, and Vanilla.

Also, Strawberry, Lemon, and Sarsaparilla Mead. Something different from anything sold in the District.

May 1—eod1m

WM. R. SMITH. 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—3tawly

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 fresh new and vigor to the hair; and, although you may have been bald twenty years, the continued use of it for two months will grow you a luxuriant head of hair. Call and get a bottle, and, if not satisfied after the second application, return it and get the price paid.

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

Sold in Washington by T. D. GELMAN, druggist, Pennsylvania avenue, near 7th street, and D. R. CLARK, 4½ street and Penn. avenue.
May 21—3m

HADJI IN SYRIA; or, Three Years in Jerusalem. By Mrs. Sarah Barclay Johnson. 1 vol.—cloth 75 cents.

Mary Derwent. By Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. 1 vol. Price $1 25.
For sale by BLANCHARD & MORGAN,
Corner of 11th street and Penn. avenue.
June 16

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 copies being unobtainable—at $9 each—published at $14. Just imported from London by FRANK TAYLOR.
June 19

STATIONERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
May 24, 1858.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Navy until 3 o'clock, p. m., of Wednesday, the 30th of June next, for furnishing all the Stationery that may be required by the Navy Department and the several Bureaus for the year, commencing the 1st of July, 1858, and ending on the 30th June, 1859.

All the articles furnished must be of the best quality, delivered without delay when ordered, and to the satisfaction of the head of the office for which they are required.

If it be required, each bidder for Stationery must furnish with his proposal a sample of each article bid for.

To insure uniformity in the proposals, blank forms will be furnished to those disposed to bid; and no bid will be considered which does not fully conform to the advertisement, and in which each and every article is not bid for, and in which more than one price is named for any one article.

Bonds in sufficient amount, with two or more approved sureties for the faithful execution of the contract, will be required of the person or persons contracting. The authorized names of the sureties that will be given, as also satisfactory testimonials to fulfil the contract, must accompany the bid; otherwise it will not be considered.

The Department reserves to itself the right of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every article contracted for, as the public service may require.

Should any article be required not enumerated in the contract, it is to be furnished at the lowest market price, according to its quality.

STATIONERY.—*Writing Paper of Linen Stock.*

5 reams folio post, blue or white satin finish, faint lined, trimmed, weighing 17 pounds per ream, per ream.
5 reams heavy white laid, despatch cap, hand-made, stop ruled, weighing 16 pounds per ream, per ream.
15 reams laid hand-made foolscap, ruled, blue or white, weighing 13 pounds per ream, per ream.
10 reams Owen & Hurlburt's wove foolscap, blue or white, ruled, weighing 13 pounds per ream, or of any other manufacture of equal quality, per ream.
10 reams first class, hand-made quarto post, wove or laid, blue or white, weighing 8¾ pounds per ream, per ream.
40 reams extra superfine blue or white, laid or wove quarto post, ruled, weighing 8¾ pounds per ream, per ream.
20 reams best yellow or buff envelope paper, royal flat, weighing 24 pounds per ream, per ream.
4 reams best esp. roy. writing paper, per ream.
5 reams best French quarto post, ruled, per ream.
5 reams note paper, gilt edged, per ream
20 reams copying or tissue paper, quarto post, per ream.
19 reams copying or tissue paper, foolscap, per ream.
150 sheets best tracing paper, 40 by 27 inches, per sheet.
100 yards tracing cloth, per square yard.
100 sheets best prepared parchment, 14 by 18 inches, per sheet.
3 reams blotting paper, royal, per ream.
60 quires patent blotting paper, medium, per quire.
150 sheets drawing paper, "Whatman's Turkey Mills," from medium to antiquarian, per sheet.
5,000 cream laid envelopes, letter size, per 1,000.
1,500 do do note size, do.
500 do do card size, per 500.
1,000 patent cloth lined envelopes, 3¾ by 4 inches, per 1,000.
250 do do 5½ by 3½ inches, per 250.
250 do do 5½ by 3½ inches, per 250.
10,000 best buff envelopes, Government pattern, official size, per 1,000.
5,000 best buff envelopes, Government pattern, letter size, do.
6,000 best heavy white envelopes, hand-made, official size, do.
20 gross steel pens on cards or in boxes, (the Department to have the liberty of selecting from all the different kinds manufactured, per gross.
100 cards Perry's pens, assorted, per card.
6 cards engraver's pens, per card.
5 cards lithographic pens, per card.
24 gold pens, large size, with silver holders, best manufactured, per pen.
40 quarts Maynard & Noyes' black ink, in bottles, per quart.
36 quarts best London copying ink, Arnold's or Perry's, do.
2 dozen ounce bottles Perrine, Guyot & Co.'s superfine carmine, per bottle.
200 swan quills, best quality, per 100.
1,000 quills No. 80, opaque or clarified, per 100.
100 crow or Brandi quills, per 100.
75 dozen red tape, Nos. 15 to 25, per dozen.
6 dozen silk tassa, per dozen.
4 dozen penknives, Rodgers' best pearl handles, large size, 4 blades, per dozen.
4 dozen erasers, large size, ivory handles, in cases, Rodgers' best, per dozen.
3 dozen pairs of shears, per dozen.
2 dozen 9 inch ivory folders, do
1 dozen pairs of scissors, do
1 dozen Carrington's parallel rulers, per dozen.
2 dozen sand boxes, cocoa wood, do
2 dozen wafer stands, do do
1 dozen pounce boxes, do do
1 dozen pounce boxes, ivory, do
2 dozen water stamps, ivory handles, do
10 dozen black lead pencils, Faber's best, assorted, per dozen.
4 dozen best American drawing pencils, assorted, do
1 dozen Osborn's red lead pencils, do
2 dozen sable brushes, assorted, do
2 dozen camel's hair brushes, assorted, do
2 dozen white French pump inkstands, large size, do
2 dozen Draper's patent airtight inkstands, do
2 dozen Hatchers & Fry's patent do do
2 dozen extra best India ink, gun stick.
30 pounds extra superfine scarlet sealing wax, per pound
20 pounds second quality, sealing wax, do
15 pounds best quality wafers, do
10 pounds best white gum arabic, do
5 pounds best pounce, do
10 pounds best hemp twine, do
10 pounds best linen twine, do
1,000 large office wafers for Department seal, per thousand.
24 paper weights of brass, composition, or lead, per weight.
50 quarts best black ink, per quart.
4 pounds best prepared India rubber, per pound.
2 pounds unprepared do do
May 27—law4w

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equipment, &c., June 14, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS for delivering 25,000 cubic feet of promiscuous live oak timber in each of the navy yards at Kittery (Charlestown), Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Gosport, and Warrington, will be received at this bureau until 12 o'clock, the 14th day of July, 1858.

The proposals must be endorsed *Proposals for Live Oak*, that they may be distinguished from other business letters. The offers may be for one or all the yards, but must be for the whole quantity at any yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

The 25,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions, viz: 5,000 cubic feet siding 16 and 15 inches, 10,000 cubic feet siding 14 and 12 inches; and 10,000 cubic feet siding 9 and 10 inches, in about equal quantities of each siding.

The timber siding from 15 and 16 inches may be in length from 18 to 25 feet, and such of the 18 inch as is fit for keelson pieces may be longer; the 12 and 14 inch timber in length from 17 to 20 feet, and a large proportion of all the foregoing may be straight; of the 9 and 10 inch timber the length may be from 10 to 14 feet, and the remainder of the quantity to have a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 20 inches or more in the length given, and one half the number of these pieces to have from the mean to the maximum crook. All to be sided straight and fair, and have a face of not less than the siding size. The timber must be cut from trees grown within 30 miles of the sea, to be delivered in the yard at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the bureau.

One half the quantity must be delivered on or before the first day of September, 1858, and the residue on or before the first day of February, 1859.

The department will award the contract in each case to the lowest bidder, reserving the right to decline making any contract for a purchase and delivery at any navy-yard if it shall then deem it unnecessary or disadvantageous to the public service.

Sureties to the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, 15 per cent. will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is completed. And the remaining 85 per cent. of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the commandant of the yard, will be paid by the navy agent at the point of delivery within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named of the quality and at the time and place provided, then and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the sum to be paid in case of the actual delivery of the whole, which may be recovered from time to time according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 2, 1845.

Form of Offer.

I, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States navy-yard at ———, twenty-five thousand cubic feet of promiscuous live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction of the date of ——— June, 1858, for the sum of ———, viz:

5,000	cubic feet sided	15 and 16	inches, at ———	per foot	$
10,000	do do	12 and 14	inches,	do do	...
10,000	do do	9 and 10	inches,	do do	...
25,000	do do				

Total value.

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ———, and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at ———, or to me at ——— for signature and certificate.

July ——, 1858. A B.

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid be accepted, ——— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or navy agency designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted. C D.
E F.
Witness, G H.

I hereby certify that the above-named C D and E F are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

———, 1858.

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent.
June 15—law4w

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

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

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

By order of the Mayor.
June 22—3awtd1y2

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS—INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

I have been a few days in Naples, and came here, as many others do, chiefly to visit Mount Vesuvius. Since my arrival, the weather has been considered by our guide unfavorable for an ascent; and, until yesterday, the wind was in a quarter to render an ascent almost impossible, blowing the smoke from the top of the mountain right down the path of ascent to the top of the great cone.

This morning, I and a friend, who is at the same hotel as myself, lost all patience, and determined to make a trial. I saw the wind had changed, and was blowing from the north. I accordingly went out to procure a carriage for the Hermitage and back, and engaged an excellent one at 4½ scudi, and as I walked down the Caistamone I was surprised to see, as it were, a cloud hanging between the Monte Somma and the great cone of Vesuvius, in the valley of Atrio Cavallo. I asked at a shop, and was told we should see nothing of the mountain that day, and not to attempt the ascent. On my return to the hotel with the carriage our guide positively refused to go with us, and wished me to send away the carriage, saying it was no use to ascend, the mountain being all covered with "clouds."

I observed, however, that the so-called clouds did not ascend to the top of Vesuvius, but hung in an extraordinary manner in the valley; and, despite the guide, who would not go, we started from Naples at about half-past one, p. m. We drove to the Hermitage in about one hour and three-quarters. The road up the mountain is for the most part excellent, having been recently repaired, and there are only two or three bad spots on the whole line.

At Resina, as is usual, we were beset by guides, who, in Italian fashion, demanded all kinds of exorbitant prices for their services; ultimately we hired a man, a boy, and two ponies, who met us at the Hermitage.

As we were about to start, a French party came in from the top of the mountain and told us they had seen a grand sight of lava. We, therefore, pushed along briskly, the strange cloud hanging more heavily over the "Atrio del Cavallo," and which I now resolved in my own mind was clearly smoke.

The Resina guide now informed us for the first time that lava was flowing through the valley of the "Atrio del Cavallo," and that the ordinary path to ascend the cone to the crater was cut off, and he brought us forward over a path seldom travelled, and of a most difficult nature; we, however, proceeded, the cloud of smoke increasing as we went, on all sides; we had to part with our horses and proceed on foot, and had not gone over 300 or 400 yards from where we left the horses when we came up to an enormous mass of hot lava rolling on towards the Somma, and we now became aware we were in the immediate neighborhood of a considerable eruption; our anxiety now became great indeed, and we pressed forward and presently arrived at a wonderful scene. The entire of the lower part of the great cone of Vesuvius appeared on fire, and thick masses of smoke were thrown up, mixed with red-hot stones and flakes of lava. Travelling over a most rugged way of old lava, we made our way up to the point whence the stones, lava, and smoke seemed to rise in greatest quantities, and we arrived on a rise just over the greatest fissure.

It is difficult to explain our feelings on beholding this wonderful and unexpected sight; we here found several guides, and from them we learned that at about 9 o'clock that morning a number of small craters and fissures had suddenly opened, and lava had commenced pouring out.

It was now nearly 5 o'clock, and we went quite close to the largest crater, which we were enabled to do, as the wind blew steady and strong down the valley, and thus we got within eight or ten yards of the next open; from this we counted five or six distinct fountains of fire, the largest putting forth volumes of smoke, stones, and lava; from another a literal fountain of burning matter was ejected, and from all lava and smoke poured forth in greater or less quantities, the whole torrent of lava uniting into a regular stream of red burning fluid, pouring down the incline side of the valley.

We remained here observing this wonderful sight for over an hour; then determined to ascend to the top of the great cone; our guide was most unwilling to go up, wishing us to return to the Hermitage, spoke of danger, late hour, &c.; eventually we persuaded him to advance. After a most severe walk by a path seldom travelled, we toiled to the top, where we arrived to see the last streaks of day-light gilding the distant horizon.

It was now sufficiently dark to see accurately the trace of fire from all the fissures we had left below, and standing on a projecting piece of lava, the entire lay at our feet; the eruption evidently was on the increase, and acres upon acres seemed putting forth in fire. The stream of burning lava now, in the twilight, became awfully visible, and rolled along at a rapid pace to the bottom of the valley, up to the very sides of the Monte Somma. We were perfectly amazed at a sight no pencil could portray or pen describe.

Our guide now urged us to descend; the lava was running exactly towards the path close to Monte Somma, on which we had travelled, and it was quite evident that the smoke, which was blown down the valley towards the sea, would, in the event of a change of wind, leave our only path of return in a most impassable condition.

We therefore hastened to descend the cone as well as we could, the conflagration leading us a partial glary light. The descent was difficult and dangerous, and up to our ankles, intermixed with large lumps of old lava. Every moment we were in fear of tumbling head-foremost down the precipitate descent. We, however, got safe to the bottom of the cone, and had now to pass the narrow space between the burning lava and Monte Somma, which here presents a face of perpendicular rock, perfectly inaccessible, and we became quite aware the torrent of lava might intercept our passage totally; we could not possibly get up the side of Monte Somma.

I must confess I felt here considerably nervous, as I saw the double danger of the lava stopping our path and that of a change of wind which would certainly have smothered us in an instant; and as we pressed on over the rugged road we saw the eruption increasing momently. In one place the lava was rolling down the valley in an enormous burning wave, perfectly red hot, and only a few yards from us, and at our point of exit, we could see little or no room to pass; and, although the sight was one of wonder I never expected to witness, yet we were obliged to press along smartly for our departure through the fiery gate, and when we did arrive at the point of exit not ten feet remained between the side of the rock and the burning mass of lava. Our guide, however, pressed on briskly, and we passed the ordeal, not without feeling, I must say, excessively uncomfortable from the great heat and the near approach of this fearful burning mass, and, having passed, we rested to see the wonderful sight, now rapidly increasing.

The guides do not seem to know exactly what to make of this eruption. They all seem to agree it will increase greatly, perhaps extend all over the lower valley, and at the rate it was going it would not be long covering a vast district. There has been no flow of lava since 1855, and the upper mountain has been very quiet for some time, and this new flow may or may not be extensive; the torrent of lava at one place could not be less than five or six feet high, and came rolling along at the rate of five or six feet in a minute, and the united stream of red matter could not be under eight or ten yards wide, and this ran on like a very rapid river until it was impeded by the old lava lying on the side of the valley.

The exact spot of the present eruption is at the lower base of the great cone, and I should say about midway on the Atrio del Cavallo, and about 2 to 2½ miles from the Hermitage.

I am told in our hotel the inhabitants were taken by surprise, but I think they are very obtuse in such matters, or, perhaps, careless about them. As soon, however, as the glare was seen from Naples, many parties started for the scene. AN OBSERVER.

NAPLES, Thursday night, May 27.

Friday morning, ½ to 12.

I open this to say the eruption continues to increase, and new craters open hourly. Best informed parties here expect a most severe eruption.

NAPLES, May 31.—Since Saturday the eruption has proceeded with constantly-increasing violence, and has presented at night a more and more magnificent spectacle. In my last letter I mentioned that there issued from the great basin of fire in the Atrio a single stream of lava, which, after a tortuous course, was descending the declivity of the mountain. This stream has continued its course, varying in breadth according to the accidents of the ground, and seems now to direct itself to a point between Portici and Torre del Greco, but much nearer the latter than the former. It approaches close to the scattered farmhouses which lie above the towns at the foot of the mountain, many of which it can scarcely fail to destroy.

In the afternoon of Saturday and Sunday two other streams of lava broke out of the great basin, and are descending the mountains towards the neighborhood of Portici. These streams seem to follow the direction of ravines, which run nearly parallel to the ridge on which the Observatory and the Hermitage stand. These buildings have been hitherto saved from submersion by the lava by their great elevation, the fluid naturally following the direction of the lower ground at either side of them.

Last night the spectacle was peculiarly grand and imposing. The lava was poured in increased quantity along each of the streams already established, and, being in a high state of incandescence, presented a peculiarly splendid appearance.

At about 8 o'clock an immense torrent of lava broke over the ridge which confines the basin of craters in the direction of the Somma; it flowed down the declivity of the Somma as an immense torrent of liquid fire, and with such extraordinary rapidity that in less than an hour it had descended through a considerable portion of the mountain. Its progress was then retarded, partly by the diminished steepness of the ground, and partly by transverse ravines which must be filled before the fluid can advance. Nothing could exceed the splendor of this torrent of liquid fire, forming the fourth principal stream of lava; but the most extraordinary burst of splendor which has been presented since the commencement of the eruption took place soon after 9 o'clock, when all the mouths seemed to be simultaneously called into violent action, and to vomit forth such torrents of lava that the entire mountain seemed one blaze of fire; the varied colors produced in different parts, owing probably in part to reflection, presented a beautiful and striking appearance. The lurid light diffused from this enormous burning mass rendered visible the subjacent country, the towns, the coast, and the bay.

On each night several thousands of persons of all ranks, from the peer to the peasant, urged by curiosity, repair to the scene of this extraordinary spectacle. The darkness being complete, and the route in many parts difficult, each party is furnished with a torch, and the view of these hundreds of torches flitting about between the streams of lava is most curious, presenting the appearance of multitudes of fire-flies.

The Hermitage, which is close to the great basin of craters and rivers of lava, is approached by a tolerably good carriage road, and, as may be supposed, hundreds of vehicles of every description, from the caleche of the millionaire to the humble coricolo, are collected there towards midnight. Donkey parties abound, of which ladies do not fear to form a part.

Part of the extraordinary splendor of the spectacle on Sunday night was due to the burning of forests, over which the lava passed. The Neapolitans congratulate themselves on the circumstance of the lava having been directed into so many different streams; for if, as in former eruptions, it had all been thrown into one channel, the destruction which must have ensued would have been tremendous.

JUNE 1.—The eruption is splendid! There are three streams of lava, which begin just between Vesuvius and Somma; we went as near as possible; we climbed to the top of a ridge of lava which had begun to cool, but it required all the carefulness of our guides to prevent our burning our feet off. On our way down we went to the top of the Observatory, whence the view of the lava was splendid; the middle was flowing as fast as water; there was a rayed reflection in the smoke which ——— said was just like the Aurora Borealis in Scotland. The eruption began last Wednesday night; the lava begins where it did in 1855. There were thousands of people on the mountain; it was an extraordinary scene. At the end of one of the streams of lava, that on the Castellamare side of the Hermitage, there was a ceremony, I suppose to stop the lava. There were a saint and some priests in attendance.

NAPLES, June 5, 1858.—Vesuvius is still blazing away, and since I wrote the lava has made a steady progress down the mountain. Sometimes on one point it has stopped, but a greater influence has then been given to the fluid on another point; and again the apparently tranquil mount has opened up. There is no apparent evidence, therefore, as yet, of a disposition to stop; on the contrary, it seems to be gorged with the matter which it throws out from all directions. Before I give you any results of my own observations as to its actual state, let me go so far back as Tuesday, when I wrote. Two streams were then flowing slowly from the north, fed by five mouths; one went towards Fosso della Vettura, and the other to the Fosso Grande. Another stream, fed by a mouth which opened on the south side, cut off the old road leading to the Hermitage. This stream destroyed many small portions of land, and it was feared very early in the week that the new road to the Observatory would have been interrupted. Another fact to be noticed is that the uppermost of the crater, to the depth of 200 palms, has fallen in, in consequence, perhaps, of the new mouths which have been opened in the district of Ottaviano. The lava, which was flowing through Fosso della Vetrano, passed into the Fosso Favaone, whilst that on the south side entered the Fosso Grande, stopping after a short time, and then recovering its course so rapidly that in the space of two hours it advanced forty paces. On Tuesday the lava had passed the Fosso Grande divided into two streams, one of which advanced on the road leading to the observatory, thus preventing the advance of carriages to that point. The other stream destroyed some cultivated ground, and is still flowing. Reserving for later insertion the reports of the eruption in the interval from Wednesday to the present moment, which the government has not yet published, I give my own impression of what is passing at this moment. I have just returned from Resina, and the stream is about an hour's distance from the city—that is to say, I could crawl up to it in an hour in a one-horse carriage. Its advance, however, is so capricious, that it is impossible to say what amount of danger exists for this devoted spot; were the streams to unite and flow down without diverging from their present path danger there would be. It has already taken one or two houses on the mountain, and the eye would say that it would take many others—it seems to be rolling down upon them. Much land has been destroyed, and one poor woman, who was reduced to poverty, was only prevented from throwing herself into the lava by the guide, Vincenzo C